



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level History A

Y139 The Making of Georgian Britain 1678–c.1760

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Write your answer to each question on the Answer Booklet.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

SECTION A

The Glorious Revolution 1678–1689

Study the three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 Use your own knowledge of Charles II to assess how far Source A is useful as evidence for the power of the monarchy in the period from 1678 to 1685. **[10]**
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Exclusion failed because of the political skill of Charles II. **[20]**

Source A: The King speaks to parliament

I am ready to join with you in all the ways and means that may establish a firm security of the Protestant religion as your own hearts can wish. And this not only during my time, of which I am sure you have no fear, but in future ages, even to the end of the world. And therefore I am come to assure you whatsoever Bill you shall present, to be passed into laws, to make you safe in the reign of my successor (so they tend not to impeach the right of succession, nor the descent of the Crown in the true line; and so they restrain not my power, nor the just rights of any Protestant successor) shall find from me a ready concurrence.

Journal of the House of Lords, 9 November 1678

Source B: A Tory MP comments in his memoirs on the dissolution of parliament in March 1681

The heats grew very great in both Houses upon ... the Bill of Exclusion, and the Commons did really believe that the King would have yielded to it, he having yielded so far to them already and being in great want of money. Besides many that were near the King that desired it gave them hopes to press him still to it. But upon the day when the King had appointed the Theatre to be made ready for the Commons to sit in, the Black Rod came and commanded the Commons to attend at the bar of the House of Lords. The Commons being come, the King in his robes, told both Houses that he found there was a difference between them, which might probably increase if they sat any longer, and therefore it was his pleasure to dissolve that Parliament.

Sir John Reresby, *Memoirs*

Source C: James, Duke of York, comments on the end of the Exclusion Crisis, 1681

The King, to prepare for the Oxford Parliament, had some guards with him; and quartered the best part of Oxford's regiment on the road to secure his return. He left a body to secure the city on 22 February. The House of Commons, not better composed than the last, resolved, at some of their cabals, to begin with the Bill of Exclusion on 28 March. The House of Commons, being enraged, ordered in the Bill of Exclusion on Saturday night. It was read for the first time on Monday, and ordered a second reading, when the King sent for them to the House of Lords; and to their great surprise, appeared in his robes. The Lords, ignorant of it, had not theirs. He dissolved them, took coach immediately, and went that night to Windsor. This struck them, like thunder, with amazement. It gave the King great reputation. His friends took courage.

James II, *Memoirs*

SECTION B**The Making of Georgian Britain 1689–c.1760**

Answer **ONE** question.

- 3*** 'Disagreement over the conduct of the War of the Spanish Succession was the main reason for party conflict during the reign of Queen Anne.' How far do you agree? **[20]**
- 4*** Assess the reasons for the appeal of Methodism. **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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