



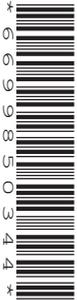
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

AS Level History A

Y138/01 The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the Civil War
1603–1660

Wednesday 17 May 2017 – 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 Execution of Charles I and the Interregnum 1646–1660

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

- 1 Use your knowledge of the situation in England in 1655 to assess how useful Source C is as evidence for the reasons for the introduction of the Major-Generals. [10]
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the rule of the Major-Generals was a success. [20]

Source A: Some of the Instructions given to the Major-Generals.

1. They are to endeavor the suppressing of all tumults, insurrections, rebellions or other unlawful assemblies which shall be within the said counties, as also invasions from abroad.
2. They are to take care and give order, that all Papists and others who have been in arms against the Parliament, or assisted the late King or his son in the late wars, as also others who are dangerous to the peace of the nation, be disarmed.
3. They are to have a strict eye upon the conversation and carriage of all disaffected persons within the several counties.

Instructions to the Major-Generals, October 1655

Source B: A Major-General describes his work and asks for greater powers.

I am now returned to Lincoln from Nottingham, where yesterday we had a great appearance of the cavaliers, being formerly summoned by us to bring in particulars of their estates. Our business goes now very well. I write to you to desire more of the printed instructions and also some more of your last declarations, as very necessary; and likewise that the Major-Generals may be constituted justices of the peace in the counties and corporations in their charge; for I find it very needful. I was forced at Lincoln, for ending a long and hot difference there, to assume a little more power than I think belonged to me.

Major-General Edward Whalley, letter to Secretary Thurloe, 24 November 1655

Source C: Cromwell gives his view of the Major-Generals.

When Penruddock's Rising happened, there was a little thing invented, which was the erecting of your Major-Generals, to have a little inspection upon the people thus divided, discontented, dissatisfied, split into various interests by the workings of the popish party! Truly, I think if ever anything were justifiable as to necessity, and honest in every respect, this was. I hope the Major-Generals are men of known integrity and fidelity, and men that have freely given their blood for that good cause. And truly England does yet receive one day more of lengthening out its tranquility, by that service of theirs. It hath been effectual for the preservation of your peace and more effectual towards the discountenancing of vice and settling of religion.

Cromwell, speech to the Second Protectorate Parliament, 17 September 1656

SECTION B

The Early Stuarts 1603–1646

Answer **ONE** question.

3* How serious a threat to James I were the Catholics? **[20]**

4* How important was religion in causing the outbreak of civil war in 1642? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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