



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 13 May 2020 – Afternoon

AS Level History A

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

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION

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

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

The Execution of Charles I and the Interregnum 1646–1660

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

- 1 How useful is Source A as evidence for criticisms made of MPs during the Commonwealth? [10]
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Cromwell's desire for personal power prevented him from working with the Parliaments of the Commonwealth in the period from 1649 to 1653. [20]

Source A: A Rump MP, who had been a judge at the trial of Charles I and would later break with Cromwell, describes the dismissal of the Rump.

Cromwell piled the vilest criticisms on Parliament, accusing them of having done nothing for the public good, and having promoted the corrupt interest of the Presbyterians and the lawyers who were supporters of tyranny and oppression. He accused them of an intention of keeping themselves in power and thereupon told them that the Lord had done with them, and had chosen other servants to carry on his work that were more worthy.

Edmund Ludlow, Memoirs, published in 1698–9

Source B: Cromwell explains the reasons for the dissolution of the Rump.

We [the army leaders] did, with all faithfulness and sincerity, beseech them [the Rump Parliament] that they would be mindful of their duty to God and men, in the discharge of the trust reposed in them. At last the parliament men began to take the Act of Representative to heart. But plainly that semblance of giving them a choice was only to recruit the House, the better to perpetuate themselves. Finding that this spirit was not according to God; and that the whole weight of this cause, which must needs be very dear unto us who had so ventured our lives for it and seeing plainly that there was not here any consideration to assert this cause and provide security for I, but only to cross the troublesome people of the army. Truly, I say, when we saw all this, having power in our hands we could not resolve to let such monstrous proceedings go on and so throw away all our liberties.

Cromwell, speech to Barebones' Parliament, 4 July 1653

Source C: A royalist historian comments on Barebone's Parliament in a biography of Cromwell.

Cromwell's Little Parliament was his own creation. It was a new and unheard-of legislative authority, assembled by bare summons from Oliver to further his motives of politics and envious spiritual pride. They were to be the stirrups or foot-steps to the throne on which Cromwell would tread. Most were wretched, lowly people who were scarcely known in their own towns until excise tax and property confiscations for the war made them infamous. The rest were his strong supporters and the High Court of Justice.

James Heath, The Life and Death, Birth and Burial of O. Cromwell The Late Usurper, Faithfully Described, 1663

SECTION B

The Early Stuarts 1603–1646

Answer **ONE** question.

3* How serious were the religious problems during the reign of James I? **[20]**

4* To what extent was Parliament responsible for the outbreak of civil war in 1642? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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