

Tuesday 11 June 2024 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) History A (Explaining the Modern World)

J410/13 Personal Rule to Restoration 1629–1660

with Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 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.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **55**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **8** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

Personal Rule to Restoration 1629–1660

You should spend about **45 minutes** on this section.

1 Explain why new religious and political groups were seen as a threat from the 1640s. [10]

2 Study **Sources A, B and C**.

‘The monarchy was only restored because Parliament was so unpopular in 1659 and 1660.’

How far do **Sources A, B and C** convince you that this statement is correct?

Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[20]

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology

[5]

Source A

A letter written by Sir George Booth in August 1659. Booth led a Royalist rebellion in Cheshire against Parliament. The rebellion took place in August 1659, but it was defeated by the Army and so did not spread to other areas of England.

Although other men might not seem to care, I think that if we could show them what Parliament was really like, then their eyes would be opened. Parliament demands more tax than we can afford. Parliament deceives us, trying to collect a year’s taxes in only three months. And by working hand in hand with the Army, they have taken away our right to protect ourselves and placed us in the hands of the meanest religious fanatics. The fanatics say they protect us, but in truth they threaten us unless we share their beliefs.

Source B

Extracts from accounts of events in London, recorded by Thomas Rugg. Rugg kept a journal between 1659 and 1661. This journal was later published.

November 1659: In the City of London, many people were very unhappy with the Army. There were so many soldiers in the City that it was thick with them. The soldiers were frightening, which discouraged people from entering the city. Traders found that their shops were empty of customers. They complained to the Mayor, but he was reluctant to act against the soldiers.

December 1659: Many traders and discontented young men planned to rise up against the soldiers. But the Army’s Committee of Public Safety heard about this rising and moved three thousand soldiers on horseback and three thousand foot soldiers into the City. These soldiers were met with great opposition, and many insults. The crowd threw tiles and stones and even old shoes at them.

Source C

An extract from the diary of John Evelyn. Evelyn was a Royalist sympathiser.

29 May 1660: This day His Majesty Charles II came to London after a sad and long exile and much suffering. Over 20,000 troops clapped and shouted with great joy. The roads were covered in flowers, the bells rang and the streets were decorated with tapestries. Fountains ran with wine. The Mayor and his officials, lords and ladies all flocked to greet the King. I stood and watched it happen. And it was done without any bloodshed, by the command of General Monck, leader of the Army which had, in the past, rebelled against the monarchy.

Turn over for Section B

Section B**Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750**

You should spend about **30 minutes** on this section.

- 3 Explain how Kenilworth Castle changed as a result of periods of instability and tension in England. **[10]**

- 4 Study **Sources D and E**.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying the history of Kenilworth Castle in the 1500s? **[10]**

Source D

A description of some of the contents of Kenilworth Castle, from a list drawn up in 1578. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, owned the castle at this time. He ordered the list to be made.

Twenty-nine tapestry wall-hangings, many of great size, telling the story of characters from the Bible and Greek myths

Fifty paintings, including two life-size portraits of Robert Earl of Leicester, and two of Queen Elizabeth commissioned in 1575

Twelve large chests, many decorated with colourful leather and engravings, others inlaid with gold and secured with keys and locks

Four chess boards, including one of black ebony and bone, inlaid with crystal and jewels

Items of kitchenware including plates, bowls, spoons and salt cellars of silver.

Source E

A recent photograph of the remains of Leicester's Building, part of Kenilworth Castle.



END OF QUESTION PAPER

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