



**HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)**

**9769/05E**

Paper 5E Special Subject: The Reign of Charles I, 1625–1649

**For Examination from 2016**

SPECIMEN PAPER

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer Question 1 in Section A.

Answer **one** question from Section B.

You are reminded of the need for analysis and critical evaluation in your answers to questions. You should also show, where appropriate, an awareness of links and comparisons between different countries and different periods.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

## Section A

**Nominated topic: The Long Parliament and the creation of two contending parties, 1640–1642**

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting on the documents it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *Lord Falkland, Member of Parliament for Newport, denounces Lord Keeper Finch, one of Charles I's principal advisers and judges during the period of personal rule.*

Here are many and mighty crimes, he being a silent Speaker, an unjust judge. His life appears a perpetual warfare against our fundamental laws, against the excellent constitution of this kingdom. He always intended to make our ruin a ground of his advancement, so his advancement is the means of our further ruin. After that, he had as it were, gagged the Commonwealth, taking away (to his power) all power of speech from the House of Commons, of which he ought to have been the mouth. He enforced ancient and notorious forest laws. He endeavoured to bring all laws from his Majesty's courts into his Majesty's breast. He gave our goods to the King, our lands to the deer, our liberties to his sheriffs, so that there was no way by which we had not been oppressed and destroyed.

Speech, 14 January 1641.

- B** *One of the leaders of the Irish Rebellion seeks to justify the actions of the rebels.*

To all the Catholics of the Roman party, both English and Irish, within the kingdom of Ireland be it hereby known unto you that the King has signified unto us by his Commission divers great affronts that the English Protestants, especially the Parliament, have published against the royal person and prerogative and also against our Catholic friends. His Commission commands us to advise and consult together for the ordering, settling and effecting of this great work, mentioned and directed to you in our letters, and to use all practical ways and means possible to possess yourselves, for our use and safety, of all the forts, castles and places of strength within the said kingdom, and also to arrest and seize the goods, estates and persons of all the English Protestants within the same kingdom.

The Declaration of Sir Phelim O'Neill, 4 November 1641.

- C** *The House of Commons presents a catalogue of grievances against the government of Charles I.*

The Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, have for the space of twelve months wrestled with great dangers and fears. The root of all this mischief we find to be a malignant design of subverting the fundamental laws and principles of government, upon which the religion and justice of this kingdom are firmly established. The actors and promoters hereof have been: 1. The Jesuited Papists who hate the laws, as the obstacles of that change and subversion of religion which they so much long for. 2. The Bishops and the corrupt part of the clergy, who cherish formality and superstition. 3. Such counsellors and courtiers who for private ends have engaged themselves to further the interests of some foreign princes or states. The common principles which governed all their counsels and actions were these. First, to maintain continual differences and discontents between the King and the people upon questions of prerogative and liberty. Second to suppress the purity and power of religion. Third, to cherish the Arminian part in those points wherein they agree with the papists. Fourth, to turn the King against Parliament by slander.

The Grand Remonstrance, 1 December 1641.

**D** *In the aftermath of Charles I's attempt to arrest the Five Members, both Houses of Parliament combine to express their outrage.*

- (i) That the Rebellion in Ireland was framed and contrived here in England, and that the English Papists should have risen about the same time, we have several testimonies from Ireland. The boldness of the Irish rebels in affirming they do nothing but by authority from the King; that they call themselves the Queen's army.
- (ii) The false and scandalous accusations to be put in execution upon their persons by your Majesty's attempted arrest of the [Five Members] in the House of Commons, in so terrible and violent manner, as far exceeded all breaches of Privileges of Parliament. And whatever your own intentions were, divers bloody and desperate persons which attended your Majesty, revealed their resolutions to have massacred and destroyed the Members of the House.

Declaration of the Lords and Commons, 2 March 1642.

**E** *A modern historian comments upon the aims and motives of members of the Long Parliament.*

For some MPs religious reformation was not central to their political aims; there were ungodly parliamentarians. Henry Marten, the womanising Berkshire lawyer, is an example of those MPs whose memories were indelibly marked by recollections of Charles's contempt for the law in the aftermath of the Five Knights' Case in the 1620s and his resurrection of antiquated feudal rights in the 1630s. But more typical of those who remained committed against the King for much of the 1640s were people for whom the godly and the parliamentary causes were inextricably intertwined. One of the lessons learned by zealous Puritan gentry in the later 1620s was that the fortunes of parliaments and Protestantism were linked; both would sink or swim together. The strongest ideological drive behind the opposition to the King in the 1640s was religious zeal.

Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age*, 2003.

- (a) How far does Document B corroborate the interpretation of the origins of the Irish Rebellion as presented in Document D? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the breach between King and Parliament was the result of religious controversy? In making your evaluation you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

### Section B

Answer **one** of the following questions. Where appropriate, your essay should make use of any relevant documents you have studied as well as contextual knowledge.

- 2 How much personal responsibility should Charles I bear for the defeat of his cause in the First Civil War? [30]
- 3 Explain the failure of attempts made to establish a political and constitutional settlement in the period between the First and Second Civil Wars. [30]
- 4 How accurate is the judgement that the execution of Charles I was 'a cruel necessity'? [30]

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