



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

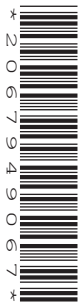
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Paper 5e Special Subject: The Reign of Charles I, 1625–1649

May/June 2016

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 **4** printed pages.

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 *Charles I speaks to the people of London on his return from Scotland.*

I give most hearty thanks to all the good citizens of London, for their hearty expressions of their love to me this day; and, indeed, I cannot sufficiently express the contentment I have received therein, for now I see that all these tumults and disorders have only arisen from the meaner sort of people, and that the affections of the better and main part of the City have ever been loyal and affectionate to my person and government. I assure you that I return as hearty and kind affections to my people here as can be desired by loving subjects. This being so, I shall express it by governing you all according to the laws of this kingdom, and in maintaining and protecting the true Protestant faith as established by my predecessors. I shall do this, if need be, to the hazard of my life and all that is dear to me.

Speech, 25 November 1641.

B *The House of Commons explains its views on the current situation.*

We have found it necessary to make a declaration of the state of the kingdom, which we humbly present to your Majesty, without the least intention to lay any blemish upon your royal person. Your royal authority and trust have been abused by some evil-minded people, to the advantage of the Jesuits and other Papists, to the great danger of this kingdom and to the most grievous affliction of your loyal subjects. They have corrupted some of your bishops and others of your Privy Council and those in positions of trust and nearness to your Majesty, the Prince of Wales and the rest of your royal children. They have had such an effect in the proceedings of your government that there has been an increase of suspicion between your Majesty and your most obedient subjects.

Petition accompanying the Grand Remonstrance presented to Charles I,
1 December 1641.

C *The London Apprentices present a petition to the king.*

We, though the lowest members of the city, humbly petition and beseech your Majesty, following the advice of Parliament, to provide for our immediate relief and safety. We ask that the Popish Lords and other eminent and dangerous Papists in all parts of this kingdom may be imprisoned, the laws against priests and Jesuits fully enforced and the bishops rooted out so that the Reformation may be prosperously carried on. With our fears removed, the weighty affairs of the kingdom may be settled and God may delight to dwell in this kingdom; the freedom of commerce and trade may proceed to the profit of your petitioners and the flourishing and peaceful reign of your Majesty may long continue.

Petition, 23 December 1641.

D *William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, gives his account of events.*

25 November 1641 The king at his return from Scotland was sumptuously entertained in London with great joy on all hands. God be thanked.

30 December The Archbishop of York and eleven other bishops were sent to the Tower for high treason for making a protest that this was not a free Parliament since they could not come to vote there as they should, without danger to their lives.

4 January 1642 His Majesty went into the House of Commons and demanded the persons of Mr Denzil Holles, Sir Arthur Haselrig, Mr John Pym, Mr John Hampden and Mr William Strode whom the king's Attorney had the day before, accused of high treason. They were warned in advance and were not in the House. They came in afterwards and a great stir was made about this breach in the privilege of Parliament.

6 February The House of Lords voted that the bishops shall have no votes there. The Commons had passed that bill previously. Great ringing of bells for joy and bonfires in some parishes.

William Laud, Diary, 1641–1642.

E *The wife of a Parliamentarian Colonel, looking back at the events of 1641, gives her view.*

The Queen was told by her Roman Catholic priests of the merit of advancing her own religion. She duly made use of her great skill and the power her haughty spirit gave her over her husband. He was her slave in his affection for her, but she had no more passion for him than that which served to promote her designs. This brought her into cooperation with the Archbishop of Canterbury and his crew of bishops and they joined together in the cruel design of rooting the godly out of the land. These foolish Protestants were planning reconciliation with the Church of Rome. Only the mercy of God prevented the utter subversion of Protestantism in the three kingdoms.

Lucy Hutchinson, *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson*,
written during the 1660s.

- (a) How far does Document C corroborate the views expressed by Charles I in Document A about his relationship with the people of London? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that, by early 1642, England was deeply divided? 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 great, in the period 1629–1640, was the opposition to Charles I's Personal Rule? [30]
- 3 'The failure of the Royalists to win in 1643 ensured their defeat in the First Civil War.' Do you agree? [30]
- 4 Was Parliament or the Army more to blame for the tensions between them in 1647–1648? [30]

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