



Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge Pre-U Certificate

HISTORY (PRINCIPAL)

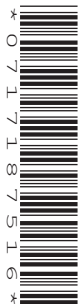
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Paper 5e Special Subject: The Reign of Charles I, 1625–1649

May/June 2019

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.

This syllabus is regulated 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 Second Civil War (1648) and the trial and execution of Charles I (1649)

- 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** *A royalist writer explains Cromwell's reaction to Charles I signing the Engagement with the Scots in December 1647.*

Cromwell declared to Parliament that the King was a man of great understanding, but that he was so false a man that he was not to be trusted. He also declared that although the King solemnly professed that he depended wholly on the wisdom and advice of Parliament for the settling of the divisions in the Kingdom, he had, at the same time, made secret treaties with the Scottish commissioners. These would involve the nation in a new war and destroy Parliament. Cromwell concluded that Parliament should trouble itself no more with sending messages or further propositions to the King, but enter into those discussions which were necessary to settle the Kingdom, without having further recourse to the King.

The Earl of Clarendon, *History of the Great Rebellion*, written after 1668.

- B** *A supporter of Parliament gives an account of some popular feelings early in 1648.*

The Commonwealth men declared that monarchy was neither good in itself nor for us. They argued that monarchy was not desirable because, in the book of Samuel in the Bible, God saw the choice of a king as a rejection of himself. They argued that monarchy was not in the interests of the nation as proved by the infinite oppressions they had suffered under King Charles. Our ancestors, indeed, had consented to be governed by a single person, but with this proviso, that he should govern according to the law, which he bound himself by oath to perform. This king had broken his oath and thereby dissolved our allegiance and had used military force to settle political disputes and therefore spilled the blood of the people. It therefore seemed a duty for the representatives of the people to call him to account and then to proceed to the establishment of an equal commonwealth founded upon the consent of the people and providing for the rights and liberties of all men.

Edmund Ludlow, *Memoirs*, published 1689–1698.

- C** *An officer in the New Model Army recalls a prayer meeting of its officers in April 1648, before they went on to fight the royalists.*

The Lord did direct our steps and we were led to a clear agreement among ourselves that it was our duty to go out and fight those powerful enemies which appeared in all places against us. With humble confidence in the name of the Lord that we should destroy our enemies, we sought the Lord's guidance, and came to the conclusion that it was our duty to call Charles Stuart, that man of blood, to an account. This was because of the blood he had shed and the evil he had done against the Lord's cause and against the people. The Lord led us to victory in all our undertakings this year.

William Allen, *A Faithful Memorial of that Remarkable Meeting of Many Officers of the Army in England, at Windsor Castle in the Year 1648*, published in 1659.

D *The widow of a Parliamentary colonel gives her view about the trial of Charles I.*

The gentlemen who were appointed to judge the king saw that he was determined to destroy those who opposed him and all the righteous and just things they had worked for. Thus, it was upon the conscience of many of them that, if they did not execute justice upon him, then God would hold them responsible for all the blood and desolation which would ensue, since God had put the king into their power. The judges acted with a good conscience towards God and their country, even though they were threatened by the malice of their enemies and by former allies who now opposed them.

Lucy Hutchinson, *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson*, written about 1670.

E *The High Court of Justice passes sentence on Charles I.*

All the wicked designs, wars and evil practices of Charles Stuart were carried on for the advancement and upholding of the personal interest and pretended prerogative of himself and his family, against the public interest, common right, liberty, justice and peace of the people of this nation. He has therefore been the author and continuer of the unnatural and bloody wars and therefore is guilty of all the treasons, rapines, murders, burnings, spoils, desolations, damage and mischief to this nation, committed in the wars. Thus the court declares him to be a Tyrant, Traitor and Murderer and Public Enemy to the Commonwealth. This court is satisfied that Charles Stuart is guilty of levying war against the Parliament and the people, and continuing the same.

Sentence, 27 January 1649.

- (a)** To what extent is the attitude to the monarchy as expressed in Document A corroborated by the view in Document B? [10]
- (b)** How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the main reason that opponents were against the king was that they wished to obey the will of God? 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 Who was more significant in causing opposition to the personal rule of Charles I: William Laud or Thomas Wentworth? [30]

- 3 What best explains why it was so difficult to reach a political settlement in the years 1646–1647? [30]

- 4 Why did so many different radical groups emerge in the 1640s? [30]

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