



# Cambridge Pre-U

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**HISTORY****9769/55**

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

**May/June 2022****2 hours**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer **all** questions.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

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

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This document has **4** pages.

**Early years of the reign, 1625–1629****Question 1**

Study both the following documents, A and B, and answer the question which follows.

**A** *A critic, who was later a minister to Charles I in the 1640s, gives his account of the period.*

His Majesty engaged in a war with Spain, undertaken by the advice of Parliament, but the people quickly wearied of the cost of it. There was a failed attempt in a voyage by sea to Cadiz, as well as an unsuccessful and more unfortunate one upon France at the Isle of Rhé. The exchequer was exhausted with the cost of the wars so that many ways were resorted to for money such as selling crown lands. Parliaments were summoned and again dissolved, the king saying that he had shown his love for parliaments by their frequent meetings, but the abuse he had suffered had driven him unwillingly from that course. It is not to be denied that there were several intemperate speeches, not fitted for the dignity and honour of that place. The abrupt breaking off of the first two Parliaments was wholly blamed on the duke of Buckingham.

Earl of Clarendon, *History of the Rebellion*, written by 1674.

**B** *The wife of a colonel who had fought for Parliament gives her views.*

The king was bent on being an absolute uncontrollable sovereign. He had a mistaken principle that kingly government in the state could not stand without episcopal government in the Church. Therefore he protected the bishops in their pomp and their pride. In his first parliament the duke of Buckingham was impeached. The king would not endure the questioning of his favourite and, to deliver him from it, dissolved the parliament. Some other parliaments there were, but they were dissolved when they made any attempt to redress grievances. All the flower of the English gentry were lost in an ill-managed expedition to the Isle of Rhé. The whole people were sadly grieved at this misrule and, loath to blame them on the king, cast all the discredit on the duke of Buckingham.

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

Compare and contrast the evidence in Documents A and B about the reasons for the difficulties Charles experienced with his parliaments. You should analyse the content and provenance of both documents. [10]

### Events and results of the two Civil Wars, 1642–1649

#### Question 2

Study all the following documents, C, D, E and F, and answer the question which follows.

- C** *The wife of the duke of Newcastle, a Royalist commander, gives an account of events in 1644.*

In all the encounters my Lord got not the least hurt, though several were slain about him. His Whitecoats showed such extraordinary valour and courage in that action [the battle of Marston Moor] that they were all killed in their rank and file. My Lord, seeing that all was lost and that everyone of His Majesty's party was making their escape, went towards York, accompanied by his brother and one or two of his servants. Coming near the town he met Prince Rupert and told him that all was lost on their side. My Lord had nothing left in his power to do His Majesty any further service. He had neither ammunition nor money to raise more forces. He took a resolution to forsake the kingdom and the next morning went to Scarborough and took a ship to Hamburg.

Margaret, duchess of Newcastle, *Biography of William Cavendish*, written in 1667.

- D** *The chaplain to one of the regiments of the Eastern Association records events in his diary.*

We marched through Rutlandshire, a pleasant little county, to Leicestershire. We spent the night at a poor house. Beef for our supper and pitiful black bread. I got a white loaf crust. Our lodging was upon straw and a quilt sleeping in our clothes. I slept well and blessed my God. Marched out after a short breakfast. Beheld the ruins of a fine house, recently destroyed, belonging to the earl of Devonshire. Nothing standing but the stonework. We marched on and refreshed ourselves along the way. But our meat smelt. I pocketed two white loaves. Marched to Ashby which is much infected with the plague. I prayed with the Council of War. We had no beer all day long and I ate some of my bread.

*The Diary of Ralph Josselin*, September 1645.

- E** *An inhabitant of Myddle, Shropshire, who was a boy in the 1640s, gives an account of events in his village.*

There happened no considerable act of hostility in this parish in the time of the wars, save one. There was one Cornet Collins, an Irishman, who was a garrison soldier for the king. This Collins very often came to the parish and took away cattle fodder and bedding and what he pleased. There was one Richard Maning, a garrison soldier for the Parliament. This Maning and his companions came into Myddle and found Collins having his horse shod with his men. They shot Collins, his men fled but two were taken. Those two soldiers that were taken were Irishmen and they were both hanged. For the Parliament had made an ordinance that all native Irishmen that were found in arms were to be hanged and thirteen were hanged in all. Whereupon when Prince Rupert heard this, he vowed that the next thirteen men he captured should be so treated. When he next took prisoners he ordered thirteen of them to be hanged and they cast dice on a drum head to see which of them should die.

Richard Gough, *History of Myddle*, written between 1700 and 1706.

- F *An Oxfordshire farmer petitions a parliamentary committee for the return of his goods seized by a local commander.*

Your petitioner, being an old man, in the middle of the night, a party of Major Purefoy's soldiers came into the house and violently took away most of his household goods, to the value of £10 or upwards, and also took away your petitioner and unjustly imprisoned him for five or six days. The Major gave orders for him to be released but never questioned him at all, nor would the Major allow him to speak for himself to desire his goods again. His humble request unto your worships is that you will be pleased to order the return of his goods, since both he and his wife are old, and the sudden imprisonment hath made them both so sick and weak that they are altogether unable to earn a living.

Petition from Thomas Tasker, 1645.

How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that the nobles suffered most in the Civil Wars? In evaluating the documents, you should refer to all the documents in this set (C–F). [30]

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