

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**  
**AS Level**  
**Y138**

**HISTORY A**

**The Early Stuarts and the Origins of the  
Civil War 1603–1660**

**WEDNESDAY 18 MAY 2016: Afternoon**

**TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour 30 minutes  
plus your additional time allowance**

**MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt**

**YOU MUST HAVE:**

**the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet  
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**

# **INSTRUCTIONS**

**Use black ink.**

**Answer ALL the questions in Section A and ONE question in Section B.**

**Write your answer to each question on the Answer Booklet.**

## **INFORMATION**

**The total mark for this paper is 50.**

**The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].**

**Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).**

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## **SECTION A**

### **The Execution of Charles I and the Interregnum 1646–1660**

**Study the three sources and then answer BOTH questions:**

- 1 Use your knowledge of Charles I's attitude towards a settlement to assess how useful Source A is as evidence for the issues involved in negotiations with the King during 1647–8. [10]**
  
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Parliament brought Charles I to trial because they believed he was a traitor and a tyrant. [20]**

## **SOURCE A**

**The wife of an officer in the Parliamentary army describes the re-opening of negotiations with the King in September 1648**

**Commissioners from both Houses of Parliament took a treaty to the King on the Isle of Wight. The terms they agreed for his restoration betrayed their whole cause. He would not give up the bishops, but only lease out their revenues. He insisted that his one concession, acknowledging himself guilty of the blood spilt in the late war, should not be used against him. He promised all the commissioners great honours and offices if Parliament confirmed the treaty. Both Houses disputed for most of the night. Colonel Hutchinson argued that restoring the king's power, after his defeat and capture, would be inconsistent with the liberty of the people.**

**Lucy Hutchinson, 'memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson', written c1664–1671**

## **SOURCE B**

**The charges made against Charles I by the High Court of Justice set up by the Rump Parliament.**

**Charles Stuart, as King of England, was trusted with a limited power to govern according to the laws of the land, for the good of the people and the preservation of their liberties. Nevertheless, he traitorously and maliciously levied war against Parliament to erect an unlimited and tyrannical power, and to overthrow the people's liberties. Charles Stuart is the author and continuer of the unnatural, cruel and bloody wars: and so guilty of all the treasons, murders, burnings and damages to this nation caused by these wars.**

**'Charges against Charles I', January 1649**

## **SOURCE C**

**The New Model Army explains why it came to demand the trial of Charles I**

**After the King's hard heart made him reject all the peace terms made to him by Parliament, including proposals from the army, he engineered a second Civil War by allying with the Scottish against us. Then we became convinced that God's purpose was to deal with the King as a man of blood. We regarded him and the monarchy as one of the ten horns of the Beast\* which caused the shedding of the innocent blood of God's chosen people; so we petitioned our superior officers and Parliament to try the King for these crimes. Which accordingly by God's providence was brought to pass.**

**'A declaration of the English Army now in Scotland', 1 August 1650**

**\*Beast – a reference in the Bible to one of the most important servants of the Devil.**

## **SECTION B**

### **The Early Stuarts 1603–1646**

**Answer ONE question.**

**3\* How far did religious divisions increase during the reign of James I? [20]**

**4\* ‘The New Model Army was the most important reason for Parliament’s victory in the First Civil War.’ How far do you agree? [20]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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