



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/55

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

For examination from 2022

SPECIMEN PAPER

2 hours



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

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 [].

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

This document has **6** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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

Question 1

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

A *A Parliamentary pamphlet describes Royalist outrages in Birmingham.*

The Royalist soldiers ran into every house, cursing and threatening and terrifying the poor women most horribly. They then fell to plundering the town, picking purses and pockets, searching in holes and corners, wells, pools, vaults and gardens for money or goods. The French among them were outrageously lecherous and boasted of how many women they had ravished. They were revelling all night, and even drinking healths to Prince Rupert's dog. On the next day they marched forth and in every street they did all they could to kindle fire with gunpowder, matches, wisps of straw and burning coals of fire.

Prince Rupert's Burning love to England, discovered in Birmingham's Flames, 1643.

B *A Roundhead chaplain from New England, who was present at the capture of Basing House, near Basingstoke, gives his version of events.*

In the various rooms there were slain seventy-four men and one woman, who by her railing had provoked our soldiers into a great passion. One of the dead was Major Cuffle, a notorious Papist, slain by the hands of Major Harrison, a gallant and godly gentleman. Eight or nine gentlewomen of rank, who fled out of the house together, were greeted somewhat coarsely by the common soldiers, yet not uncivilly, considering the action at hand. The plunder of the soldiers was such that one had 120 pieces of gold and others had plate and jewels. The soldiers sold the wheat to the country people and after that the household stuff and the people loaded many carts. What the soldiers left was consumed in the fire, which took hold and left nothing but the bare walls and chimneys in less than twenty hours, because of the neglect of the enemy in quenching a fireball of ours at first.

Hugh Peter, Report, October 1645.

Compare and contrast the evidence in Documents A and B about the treatment of opponents in the Civil War. You should analyse the content and provenance of both documents. [10]

The coming of the First Civil War, 1640–1642

Question 2

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

- C** *The wife of a Parliamentarian Colonel gives her view of the threat to Protestantism by 1640.*

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*, published in the 1660s.

- D** *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.

Charles I, Speech, 25 November 1641.

- E** *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.

F *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.

How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that, in the years 1640–1642, England was deeply divided? In evaluating the documents, you should refer to all the documents in this set (C–F). [30]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.