

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE**

**2581
HISTORY**

Early Modern Document Studies 1450–1693

TUESDAY 2 JUNE 2009: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

8 page Answer Booklet

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **BOTH SUB-QUESTIONS** from **ONE** Option.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following Option:
 - The English Civil War 1637–49
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Option you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.

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THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR 1637–1649

Study the four Sources on The Origins of the Second Civil War and then answer BOTH sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two-thirds of your time in answering (b).

4 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for the aims of the Army for political and constitutional reform.

[20]

(b) Study all the Sources.

Using ALL these Sources AND your own knowledge, assess the view that the Second Civil War was made possible only because of the divisions among those who had fought against the King in the First Civil War. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

THE ORIGINS OF THE SECOND CIVIL WAR

SOURCE A: The Army, assembled at St. Albans under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, presents a list of grievances in a petition to Parliament.

We present to you our grievances which have prevented our disbanding. First, that Parliament may be speedily purged of members who for their wrongdoing and corruption ought not to sit there. Second, that this and future Parliaments should sit for a fixed period of time. Third, that provision be made for the continuance of future Parliaments so that they may not be adjourned or dissolved by the king. We desire the right and freedom of the people to present their grievances to Parliament, by way of petition.

5
10

Declaration of the Army, 14 June 1647

SOURCE B: Under Cromwell's chairmanship, an assembly of the Army Council, Army Agitators and Leveller representatives meet to debate the Agreement of the People.

THOMAS RAINBOROUGH [a Leveller sympathiser]:
I desire that those who have engaged in the war might vote. For I think that the poorest man that is in England has a life to live, as the greatest man. I think that the poorest man in England is not at all bound to that government that he has not himself chosen. 15

GENERAL IRETON: For my part I think this is not right at all. No person has a right to share in deciding on the affairs of the kingdom, and in choosing those that shall determine by what rules we shall be governed that has not a permanent, propertied interest in this kingdom. 20

EDWARD SAXBY [an Agitator]: Is it not sad that we have fought all this time for nothing? All here, both great and small, do think we have fought for something. 25

The Putney Debates, 28-29 October 1647

SOURCE C: In an agreement with a powerful group of Scots, the King secures their intervention in England on his behalf in return for concessions on religion.

His Majesty will confirm by Act of Parliament, the Presbyterian Church government, the Directory of Worship and an Assembly of Divines at Westminster, 30
for three years. And that a policy shall be made for suppressing all blasphemy and heresy. And an army shall be sent from Scotland into England, for the preservation of religion, for the defence of his Majesty's person and restoring him to his government 35
and just rights of the Crown.

The Engagement, December 1647

SOURCE D: The wife of a Parliamentary officer and politician gives an account of the dealings in late December 1647 between the King and a group of negotiators representing Parliament.

At last a treaty was sent to the King, by commissioners who went from both Houses, to the Isle of Wight. Although there were some honourable persons in this commission, it cannot be denied that 40
they were carried away by the others and concluded, upon most dangerous terms, an agreement with the King. The terms upon which the King was to be restored were such that he was able to get his own way. 45

Lucy Hutchinson, Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, written about 1664–71

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