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**HISTORY**

**9769/55**

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

**May/June 2014**

**2 hours**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**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.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

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.

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This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**Answer the following question.**

**Nominated topic: The First Civil War (1642–1646): political, religious and social impact; reasons for Royalist defeat**

- 1 Study all the following documents and answer the questions which follow. In evaluating and commenting upon the documents, it is essential to set them alongside, and to make use of, your own contextual knowledge.

- A** *A Royalist, who served in the Prince of Wales' regiment of horse, gives an account of the Battle of Edgehill.*

Prince Rupert led on our right wing so furiously, that, after some slight resistance, we drove their left wing back and captured their cannon. The prince was delighted and extremely keen to take advantage of this, although he knew better how to take advantage than to keep it. He was not content with the cannon, but eagerly pursued the enemy, who fled towards Warwick. We of the Prince of Wales' regiment were all scattered but we pursued also until we met two enemy regiments of foot soldiers and a regiment of horse coming from Warwick, which made us hasten back as fast as we had pursued. Night soon came upon us. In all probability, we could have gained the victory and made an end of the war if only we had held our ground after we had beaten the enemy and not left our foot soldiers exposed to their foot soldiers and horse.

Sir Richard Bulstrode, *Memoirs for 1642*, published in 1682.

- B** *The wife of a Parliamentary Colonel describes the Parliamentary victory at Marston Moor.*

Sir Thomas Fairfax had a miraculous victory over the Irish army which the king had brought over and then joined the Scotch army under General Leven. The Earl of Manchester raised a force in the associated East Anglian counties with Colonel Cromwell as his Lieutenant-General. The Earl of Manchester united with the other two armies and they all besieged the Earl of Newcastle in York. To raise the siege, Prince Rupert came with a great army out of the south. The besiegers prepared to fight the prince and Newcastle brought all his force from York. Both armies had a bloody encounter on a great plain called Marston Moor. The Scots and Fairfax would have been wholly routed and the battle lost, but for Cromwell. With five thousand men which he commanded, Cromwell routed Prince Rupert, revived the other previously defeated Parliamentarians and gained the most complete victory that had been obtained in the whole war.

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

- C** *Cromwell attacks the Earl of Manchester in a debate in Parliament, which led to the Self-Denying Ordinance and the formation of the New Model Army.*

The Earl hath always been reluctant and backward to the ending of the war by the sword and always for such a peace as a thorough victory would be a disadvantage to. Since the taking of York, as if the Parliament now had sufficient advantage over the king, he hath declined to do whatever would further hinder the enemy and neglected and studiously shifted off any opportunities to that end. He hath drawn the army into such a position as to give the enemy fresh advantages. Sometimes he has gone against the Council of War, and sometimes persuaded them to neglect one opportunity with pretence of another, and then again of a third, and at last by persuading the Council that it was not the moment to fight at all.

Oliver Cromwell, Speech in the House of Commons, 25 November 1644.

**D** *The chaplain to Fairfax gives an eye-witness account of the Battle of Naseby.*

The enemy cavalry defeated our left wing and pursued their advantage. Prince Rupert himself followed up his success on the left wing almost to Naseby town. When he returned he offered the artillery the chance to surrender, but they were well defended and fired on the prince's horse and refused to listen to his offer. By that time the prince had seen the success of our right-wing cavalry and he retreated in great haste to rescue the king's army. He found it in such general distress that all he could do was to join the king and the broken cavalry of his left wing and he made a stand with them.

Joshua Sprigge, *History of the Army under Sir Thomas Fairfax*, 1647.

**E** *The king writes to his nephew Prince Rupert after the fall of Bristol to the Parliamentary forces.*

After one that is so near to me in blood and friendship as you are, performs so despicable an action, I have so much to say that I will say no more of it.

I must remind you of your letter of August 12, whereby you assured me that if no mutiny happened you would keep Bristol for four months. Did you keep it four days? Was there anything like a mutiny? More questions might be asked, but to little purpose. My conclusion is to desire you to seek your subsistence somewhere beyond the seas, to which end I send you a pass.

Charles I, Letter, 12 August 1645.

- (a) How far are the views expressed in Document A about the quality of Prince Rupert's generalship corroborated by Document D? [10]
- (b) How convincing is the evidence provided by this set of documents for the view that disunity, rather than purely military factors, contributed more to the outcome of the First Civil War?

In making your evaluation, you should refer to contextual knowledge as well as to all the documents in this set (A–E). [20]

**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 How far was the opposition to Charles I's personal rule up to 1640 caused by religious factors? [30]
- 3 How important was the Irish Rebellion in the coming of the First Civil War? [30]
- 4 What best explains the Royalist defeat in the Second Civil War? [30]

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