Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 21 June 2022 – Morning

GCSE (9–1) History A (Explaining the Modern World)

J410/13 Personal Rule to Restoration 1629–1660
with Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

You must have:
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS
- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions.

INFORMATION
- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- This document has **8** pages.

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

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Section A

Personal Rule to Restoration 1629–1660

Answer **all** the questions.
You are advised to spend about **45 minutes** on this section.

1 Explain why, between 1646 and 1649, Parliament decided to place the King on trial. **[10]**

2 Study **Sources A–C**.

'Between 1650 and 1658, Cromwell was motivated by religious belief rather than power.'
How far do **Sources A–C** convince you that this statement is correct?
Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[20]**

Source A

God has truly shown that he rejects this title of king. God himself has struck down not only the Stuart family but the name king itself. He has blasted the title. I would not seek to bring back something that God has destroyed and laid in the dust.

An extract from a speech Cromwell made to Parliament on 13 April 1657, explaining why he has decided to reject the offer of the crown.

Source B

I willingly express my sorrow at the death of this most noble man. It is hard for me to do justice to his achievements. Under his authority, the soldiers of our country became deeply religious and well-behaved, and no longer wild men of war. I cannot praise enough his devotion in all religious matters, and the efficient way he ran the government and the army. He was indeed a prince among the peoples of God and made sure both he and his people served the great interest of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

An extract from Oliver Cromwell's obituary, published in the September 1658 edition of the London Gazette newspaper. The London Gazette was authorised to publish official government notices.

An obituary is an account of someone's life that is written soon after their death.

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Source C

It was whilst growing up that Cromwell first dreamed of being King of England. Or rather, the Devil put the idea in his head. Once Parliament's unnatural war was over, he began to reflect on his former dreams. He became convinced that all the fighting had happened merely to bring about his dream to be King.

Cromwell signed the death sentence against King Charles, revealing how much he really mocked God, for all his pretended devotion to religion. He then hid his secret ambition with much slyness and cunning, knowing that the Army and the Levellers would not approve. Instead he set up a Council of State to rule, which consisted of men he approved of. This was a first step before he took complete power for himself.

Extracts from a book called 'The life and death of Oliver Cromwell, faithfully told', by historian James Heath. It was published in 1663 after the Restoration of the monarchy.

Please turn over for Section B

Section B

Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750

Answer **all** the questions.
You are advised to spend about **30 minutes** on this section.

3 Explain why Kenilworth Castle changed between 1350 and 1500. **[10]**

4 Study **Sources D** and **E**.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying the history of Kenilworth Castle from 1500 to 1750? **[10]**

Source D

Saturday 9th July 1575: it was eight o'clock in the evening when her Highness came to Kenilworth. Over the castle gate was attached a beautifully carved and decorated coat of arms: that of the Queen. She moved through the Brays into what they call now the tiltyard, where a tall man clothed in silk, well built and good looking, gave a passionate speech. He signalled to his trumpeters on the wall of the gate to sound a tune of welcome.

Her Highness rode along the tiltyard through the inner gate. There, on a new island blazing with torches in the middle of the pool, appeared a woman dressed as the Lady of the Lake with two maidens at her side. All were dressed in silks.

An extract from a description of Queen Elizabeth's arrival at Kenilworth by Robert Langham.

Langham was appointed by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to assist in the day to day running of the castle.

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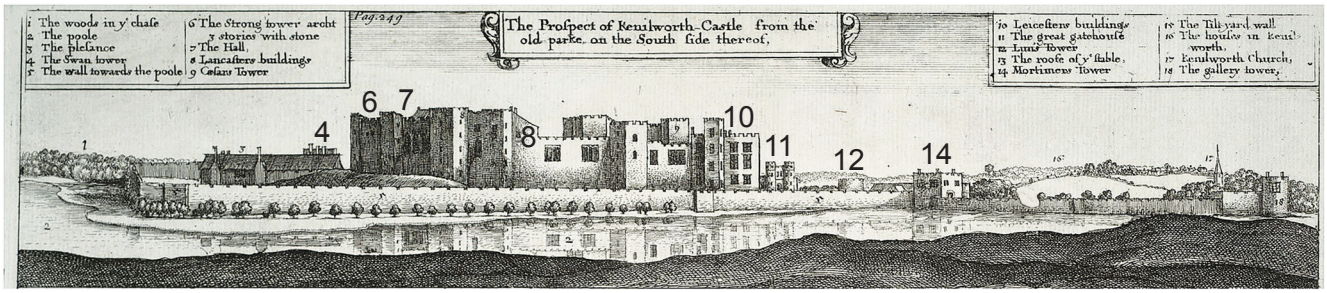
Source E

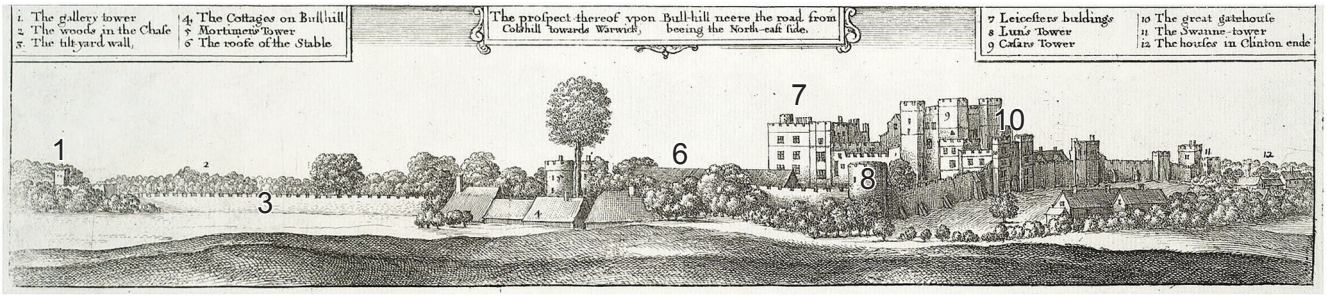
Some of the information on each image has been written below that image in modern English.



4. The Swan tower
6. The Strong tower
7. The Hall
8. Lancaster's buildings

The view of Kenilworth Castle from the south

10. Leicester's buildings
11. The great gatehouse
12. Lunn's Tower
14. Mortimer's Tower



1. The gallery tower
3. The tiltyard wall
6. The roof of the Stable

The view of Kenilworth Castle from the northeast

7. Leicester's buildings
8. Lunn's Tower
10. The great gatehouse

Two sections of an illustration of Kenilworth Castle, drawn in 1649.

The illustration appeared in a book of local history for Warwickshire written by William Dugdale, a local landowner and historian. The book was published in 1656.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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