Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 10 June 2025 – Afternoon

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

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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 **55**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets **[ ]**.
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- 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

You should spend about **45 minutes** on this section.

1 Explain why events during the period 1640 to 1642 led to civil war breaking out between Charles I and Parliament. **[10]**

2 Study **Sources A, B and C**.

'Cromwell's attempts at religious and moral reform were welcomed in the period 1653 to 1658.'

How far do **Sources A, B and C** convince you that this statement is correct?
Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[20]**

(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology **[5]**

Source A

An extract from a pamphlet called 'The Vindication (Justification) of Christmas' by John Taylor. John Taylor lived and worked in London. The pamphlet was circulated during the rule of the Major-Generals.

The person speaking in the text is meant to be **Father Christmas**.

> When I visit England on 25 of December, I know I will not be welcomed by many people.
>
> These past years tell a sad story. Some extremists and obsessive believers have done what they can to keep Christmas Day out of England. In some places they have announced I am dead, and they have even given themselves the power and authority to search houses on Christmas Day so that they may ransack ovens and steal people's Christmas feasts.
>
> Yet, despite this, I have celebrated Christmas with kind country farmers and their families. Although the army has visited them several times, they have welcomed me in and shown me much love. We had dinner, roasted apples on the fire, played cards and danced.

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Source B

An extract from a book called 'England's Balme' by William Sheppard. William Sheppard was a Puritan lawyer employed by Cromwell as a legal adviser. He believed English law should promote Puritan values. The book was a collection of proposals for changes to the law, presented to Cromwell's government in 1655, and later published in full in 1657.

> The people are angry that there are no laws against rude gestures, immoral behaviour or inappropriate fashions such as bare shoulders or the painting of the face.
>
> They also object to the fact there is no clear law punishing juggling, horse-racing, dancing, singing and gambling.
>
> I recommend that justices of the peace should have more power to enforce good behaviour.
>
> **Justices of the peace** were magistrates responsible for maintaining the peace in local areas.

Source C

Extracts from the November 1655 diary entries of Robert Beake, who was Mayor of Coventry from 1655 to 1656. There were over 20 different entries like this for the month of November.

During their rule, the Major-Generals issued orders to local officials, such as mayors. Some of these orders were designed to enforce Puritan religious and moral standards.

> 18 November: A man caught travelling on the Lord's Day [Sunday] was placed in the stocks.
>
> 19 November: Three Quakers caught travelling on the Lord's Day were put in a cage.
>
> 21 November: Henry Walsmeley and Frances Rotten confessed to having carnal knowledge of each other [having sex]. One was sent to the jail, the other to the house of correction.
>
> 22 November: Mrs Newland was placed in the house of correction for a month for selling ale without a licence.
>
> 27 November: Mrs Pywell was taken to the house of correction for living idly [begging]. John Lawrence was fined for being drunk and swearing twice.
>
> 30 November: Mr Ange has promised not to sell any more ale, and the constables are going to check this.
>
> A **house of correction** was a building in which people had to live in very basic conditions and were put to work.

Turn over for Section B

Section B

Castles: Form and Function c.1000–1750

You should spend about **30 minutes** on this section.

3 Explain how Kenilworth Castle changed between c.1500 and c.1750. **[10]**

4 Study **Sources D and E**.

Which of these sources is more useful to a historian studying the history of Kenilworth Castle between c.1250 and c.1500? **[10]**

Source D

A description of the 1266 siege of Kenilworth Castle. This description is from a chronicle that was written by William of Rishanger, a monk from the south of England. The chronicle was published around 40 years after the siege.

A **chronicle** is a history book.

> The King called together his army so that he could seize his inheritance by besieging the castle of Kenilworth. Siege machines and large stone-throwers were set up, and the castle was bombarded repeatedly. A wooden siege tower of remarkable height and width was prepared for Prince Edmund. It was attached to the wall with great skill, and inside it were many archers and crossbowmen, all ready to inflict great losses on the enemy. Another extremely impressive tower was called ‘the Bear’ because of its great size. It contained several divisions of men and had its own stone-thrower attached.
>
> Barges were even brought at great expense over land from the North so that an attack could be launched across the Mere. However, this attack failed. Likewise, plans to undermine the walls were too difficult to put into action.

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Source E

A recent photograph of the remains of the east side of the Great Hall and the cellars beneath it.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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