



**SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION**

**HISTORY**

**2016**

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Time 1 hour

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Name: .....

School: .....

**Instructions:**

Please read these instructions carefully.

**Candidates should do Section A (30 mins) and then choose ONE question worth 20 marks from EITHER section B OR C (30 mins).  
The paper is One Hour. If a section is not finished, write a note in the margin and go on to the next Section.**

## **Section A – The English Civil War**

In 1642 Charles I went to war against Parliament during what has been called the English Civil War. Eventually, after nearly four years of fighting, the Parliament Army under Oliver Cromwell was victorious.

Read the sources and then answer all the questions below.

### **SOURCE A**

*An historian, writing in the 1980s about the Battle of Naseby in 1645, says:*

The King's Commander, Prince Rupert, charged with his cavalymen and chased the enemy off the battlefield almost all the way to the town of Naseby. However, this was a disadvantage to the King's army as they were now out of the battle and could not regroup for another charge. This was unlike the Parliament's commanders, Fairfax and Cromwell, who could quickly rally their soldiers and horses after a charge and await further orders. The King and the Prince failed to control their scattered troops and so were forced to quit the battlefield leaving Parliament to the complete victory.

### **SOURCE B**

*A Parliamentary Newspaper from 9-16 May 1643 praises Oliver Cromwell, the Commander of the Parliament's armies:*

Now, all the forces in Lincolnshire are joined with Colonel Cromwell. He has 2,000 brave, well-disciplined men. Men are fined for swearing and placed in the stocks for being drunk. How happy would it be if all our forces were that well-disciplined.

### **SOURCE C**

*A prominent Politician, writing in the 1650s, criticises Prince Rupert (the King's commander) after he captured Exeter in 1643:*

The first mistake that Rupert made was that he stayed in Exeter too long before he moved on to the next attack. He should have kept advancing, as victorious armies inspire terror in their enemies. Secondly, he should have tried to capture Plymouth as the town was not prepared for defence. It was rich and prosperous, one of the greatest Ports in all the Kingdom for trade.

### **SOURCE D**

*A Scotsman, who travelled extensively recording his observations, describes the situation in London in 1645. Parliament was in control of London throughout the Civil War:*

The River Thames is full of ships which are trading all over the world and making the City prosperous. Most of the Rich Merchants support Parliament and are giving money to their cause. People also have to pay a lot of tax to maintain the army of the Parliament. However, they manage to keep the army paid and provided for. The Parliament army has been called the 'New Model Army' and is well-disciplined, trained and ready for battle.

## **SOURCE E**

A modern Historian assesses some of the King's Army's strengths and weaknesses.

The Royalists had a single person in command and a King who was prepared to lead his army. It also had one clear cut aim which was to capture London. The King also had the advice of an experienced Council of War. However, the Royalists also had many weaknesses. The Council of War could only control the area close by Oxford and they did not have an effective system for raising money. The King himself was a poor national leader and an even poorer military thinker.

### 1. Read Source **A**.

What explanation does the author give for the Parliament's victory at Naseby in 1645?  
[2]

### 2. Read Sources **B** and **C**.

On the basis of these two sources, is it fair to draw the conclusion that Cromwell was a better military commander than Prince Rupert?  
[6]

### 3. Read all the sources.

Using evidence from all the sources, do you think it was inevitable that Parliament was able to defeat the King during the English Civil War?  
[12]

Now choose ONE question from EITHER Section B OR Section C.

**Allow 30 minutes - but do not worry if you run out of time – please say so !  
Each question is worth [20 marks]**

#### Section B

- 1) What changes did the Norman Conquest make to England?
- 2) What did the first three Crusades achieve?
- 3) Explain why King John quarreled with his Barons.
- 4) The Black Death and Peasant's Revolt are forever linked in History. Why?
- 5) Why was Mary Queen of Scots such a threat to Elizabeth I?
- 6) Was James I really the 'wisest fool in Christendom'?
- 7) What were the causes of the American War of Independence?
- 8) In what ways did the Industrial Revolution change Britain?

#### Section C

- 1) What do you think has been the most important technical invention in History and why?
- 2) Describe the influence of one European character on his/her society.
- 3) What seems to you to be the qualities needed in a good ruler? Illustrate your answer with examples from History.
- 4) Why have Historians generally been more interested in Kings than in Peasants?
- 5) Using at least one example, explain why castles or cathedrals were such important buildings in medieval life.
- 6) Describe the role of women in History from any period.
- 7) What problems face an archaeologist when they study a particular site?
- 8) What lessons can History teach us today?