

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Tuesday 19 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9HI0/1C**

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1702: conflict, revolution and settlement

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** How accurate is it to say that the actions of parliament were the main reason for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640–49?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How accurate is it to say that the survival of religious nonconformity, in the years 1660–85, owed little to the influence of Charles II?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 1** **Question 2**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How accurate is it to say that the growth of the professional and merchant classes transformed British society in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How significant was British control of the triangular trade for the development of Britain's overseas trade in the years c1650–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 'did not establish a limited monarchy' [Extract 1, lines 2 and 3]?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9HI0/1C**

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1702: conflict, revolution and settlement

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Extracts booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Frank O’Gorman, *The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688–1832*, published 2016.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did overthrow a Catholic monarch and eliminate any realistic prospect of a Catholic succession, but it did not establish a limited monarchy. The political and the social power of the monarchy and much of its ideological influence, too, survived the revolution. After all, William III was able to summon and dissolve Parliament, choose his own ministers (in church as well as state), conduct foreign policy (details of which he sometimes concealed from his ministers), declare war and negotiate peace. 5

At the same time, the growing demands of war created a large system of patronage. Much of this was in the gift of the crown and could be used to reward the loyalty of the royal court’s friends in both Houses of Parliament. Further, the monarch retained the power to create peers and thus to exert influence over the House of Lords. Consequently, well over one half of the upper chamber could be described as reliably loyal to the king. The Glorious Revolution actually paved the way for a potentially re-strengthened monarchy. Indeed the royal court remained the engine of executive government, with Parliament playing a subsidiary role on the political stage. 10 15

Extract 2: From Stephanie Barczewski et al, *Britain since 1688: A Nation in the World*, published 2014.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 has been seen as a major step in the process of a shift away from a powerful monarchy and towards a more democratic system in which Parliament was the dominant institution. Certainly, the years after 1688 witnessed a steady erosion in the power of the monarchy. ‘Men write and speak of the King with little respect or ceremony’, wrote the monarchist Robert Filmer in 1689. Although no conditions had been imposed on William and Mary’s accession to the throne, a series of measures that constrained their power was imposed in the decade after 1688. 20

In 1694 a renewed Triennial Act required Parliament to meet every three years, while the emergence of a fiscal-military state* made a sitting Parliament a permanent feature of the political landscape. The monarchy had effectively lost one of its main prerogatives: the ability to call, or not call, Parliament into session. Parliament also gained additional powers over taxation and political appointments. Much of the bargaining power that Parliament used to extract concessions, however, did not derive from the Glorious Revolution itself. Rather this bargaining power came from William III’s desire to wage war with France, which required him to negotiate with Parliament for the necessary resources. 25 30

* fiscal-military state – a state capable of sustaining large-scale warfare through taxation and other financial measures

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Acknowledgement

Extract 1 from: Frank O’Gorman, ‘The Long Eighteenth Century, British Political and Social History 1688–1832’ Bloomsbury Academic, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc

Extract 2 from: Britain since 1688: A Nation in the World

By Stephanie Barczewski, John Eglin, Stephen Heathorn, Michael Silvestri, Michelle Tusan, Routledge

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