Write your name here Surname	Other r	names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study v Option 1B: England, 150	-	
Wednesday 16 May 2018 - Afternoon Time: 2 hours 15 minutes		Paper Reference 8HI0/1B
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.

Turn over ▶



#### **SECTION A**

#### **Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

#### **EITHER**

1 Was criticism of the Catholic Church, in the years 1509–47, the main reason for the growth of Protestantism?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

#### OR

**2** Was an increase in poverty, in the 1530s and 1540s, the main consequence of the closure of the monasteries?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A						
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box $\boxtimes$ . If you change your mind, put a line through the box $\boxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $\boxtimes$ .						
Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2 Question 2						



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(Section A continued)





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(Section A continued)	
	<b>TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS</b>

#### **SECTION B**

# **Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

#### **EITHER**

3 To what extent did the methods used by the Tudor state to control the nation change in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

#### OR

4 How significant was the gender of the monarch during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



#### **SECTION B**

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box $\boxtimes$ . If you change your mind, put a line through the box $\boxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $\boxtimes$ .				
Chosen question number:	Question 3	$\times$	Question 4	





(Section B continued)	



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(Section B continued)	



**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS** 

# **SECTION C**

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

5	Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of
	government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts
	and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following
	question.

was significant tension over faction and succession?	(20)





(Section C continued)	





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	(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
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# **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# History

**Advanced Subsidiary** 

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1B: England, 1509-1603: authority, nation and religion

Wednesday 16 May 2018 - Afternoon

**Extracts Booklet** 

Paper Reference

8HI0/1B

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From D. M. Loades, *Politics and the Nation: 1450–1660*, published 1986.

The harsh demands of the war, the lack of generosity and caution of an ageing ruler, and the inevitable feeling that the reign was drawing to a close had produced widespread restlessness and dissatisfaction. This feeling was particularly strong among the younger gentry, many of whom had attached themselves to Essex as the man of the future. Such men were only too 5 willing to believe that their patron was the victim of factional malice. Those personal qualities which at one time had endeared him to his sovereign had also given him a popularity with the common people, which survived his fall. Essex became convinced that the Secretary, Robert Cecil, was intriguing with Spain to secure the succession of the Infanta, and Essex tried to persuade the 10 commander of the English army in Ireland to bring his forces to England to secure the protestant cause. Had it been more efficiently managed, his move against Cecil could have caused a dangerous insurrection. Essex's fate did not remove the problems which he represented - an aristocracy starved of favours and rewards, and a faction estranged from the court by the narrowing circle 15 of political power.

**Extract 2:** From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England, 1485–1714:* A Narrative History, published 2009.

Essex claimed that he intended to free the Queen from the clutches of Sir Robert Cecil; others thought that Essex aimed at the crown himself.

Whatever his aims, the scheme was utterly mad and short-lived. Essex's career, particularly its end, demonstrated England under the Tudors had become a relatively united and centralised state under a powerful personal sovereign. In the months following Essex's abortive rebellion, the succession question loomed even larger. Privately, Elizabeth seemed to agree that the next logical heir was James VI. King James, for his part, cultivated those who advised the queen, especially Sir Robert Cecil. They worked out an agreement whereby James would make no attempt to seize or claim the throne until after the Queen's death. It is a tribute to the Tudor achievement in government that the transition was handled smoothly and peacefully in the middle of a war, economic crisis, and much national anxiety.

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