

Write your name here

Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

**Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution
and settlement**

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

9HI0/1C

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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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 ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** To what extent was republican rule (1649–60) different from the personal rule of Charles I (1629–40)?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How accurate is it to say that religious nonconformity survived persecution during the Restoration (1660–88) mainly due to the actions and attitudes of Charles II and James II?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

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

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3** How accurate is it to say that the social structure of Britain was transformed in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How significant was the role of the East India Company in the expansion of overseas trade in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 3** **Question 4**

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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History

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age: England, 1603–1714*, 4th edition, published 2012.

There was a great deal of popular political activity and violence in 1688–89, but this and the events of 1688–89 did not have revolutionary effects. Even if sweeping changes had been intended in 1689, it is extremely unlikely that William would have cooperated in bringing them about. He would have seen them as an unacceptable distraction from his major preoccupation with the European war and with his task of bringing Britain into it. It is clear that those people who in 1689 hoped to make major constitutional or ecclesiastical changes were swept aside. 5

Most, but not all, prominent politicians had only limited aims; they were determined to restore old liberties, not enact new ones. The political nation in 1688 had united to resist what it considered to be the revolutionary innovations of James II. But conservative propertied Englishmen were united in their aim of preventing a recurrence of the violence and radicalism of the English Revolution. The prime instinct of most politicians and political groups in 1688–89 was to work for a restoration of political order as soon as possible, and not to waste time tackling theoretical, abstract questions. 10 15

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

The Revolution of 1688–89 provided a rational and forward-looking answer to the question of sovereignty. From then on the ultimate sovereign power in England was vested in Parliament. After all, the 1689 Convention had called itself into existence, debated the succession, taken the Crown from James II, ignored his son Prince James, and offered it to William and Mary. By the Act of Settlement of 1701, Parliament ignored the laws of hereditary succession, and what had been thought of as the will of God, to redraw the succession according to its own liking. The days when the monarch could dissolve Parliament to avoid confrontation or inconvenient legislation, let alone rule entirely without it, were over. Rather, Parliament had to be called every year and allowed to sit, and ministers had to be chosen with whom it could work. Thus, 1688–89 marks the shift from a monarch's parliament to parliament as a separate, permanent and ultimately dominant institution. The end result would be the modern British monarchy, limited and constitutional. 20 25 30

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