



HA025787392

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 21 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper Reference **9HI0/1C****History****Advanced****Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations****Option 1C: Britain, 1625-1701: 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.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1 How accurate is it to say that Charles I's actions and attitudes were primarily responsible for the problems that faced the monarchy in the years 1625–40?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 How accurate is it to say that the failure of republican government, in the years 1649–60, was primarily due to divisions over religious issues?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that religious and legal changes, in the years 1625-88, did little to alter the status of women?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How significant were developments in agriculture for the growth of the Stuart economy in the years 1625-88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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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 Toleration Act of 1689 failed to promote religious tolerance?

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

(20)



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History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Barry Coward, *Stuart England 1603-1714*, published 1997.

The Toleration Act gave most Protestants legal freedom to worship but it did not end religious intolerance. This is largely explained by the fact that what many in England wanted in 1688-89 was not religious toleration but the creation of a more comprehensive Church of England than had been established in the 1660s. Immediately after William's accession, the main efforts of some churchmen and politicians was to try to provide means by which most Protestants, previously excluded from the Church of England, would feel able to become members of it. However, not all Anglicans were willing to co-operate with Protestant Dissenters, fearing that any concessions would mean the end of the Anglican monopoly in Church and State. 5 10

In these circumstances, the limited scope of the Toleration Act is unsurprising. Many Dissenters could now legally worship in freedom, but only at the expense of humiliating conditions – the doors of their meeting houses had to remain open during their religious services, for example. More seriously, the Test Acts remained unrepealed. These restricted all public offices to those who had a certificate of attendance at services held in parish churches of the Church of England. Protestant Dissenters were still second-class citizens despite the Glorious Revolution. 15

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

Through the Toleration Act of 1689, the Glorious Revolution solved a longstanding problem in an enlightened way by introducing partial religious toleration. For the first time since the Civil War, and now permanently, Parliament abandoned the idea of a coercive national Church. This was done by enshrining in law the notion that Protestants of different persuasions could worship in their differing ways and still be good subjects, living together in peace. Admittedly, this was a very limited toleration. Catholics were still excluded from it entirely. Nor were Dissenters fully tolerated, since they were still required to register their meeting houses with the government and keep the doors open during services. 20 25

Nevertheless, there was something revolutionary and modern in the rejection of the notion that all had to be of one faith to be good English men and women. It would take time but religious tensions would gradually ease and thereafter all these groups would be brought fully into English public life. In this sense, the Glorious Revolution was a step toward a modern society – tolerant, diverse and accepting of different personal beliefs. 30