



HA054746732

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**Wednesday 24 May 2023**

Morning (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 the main reason for the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640–49?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 How accurate is it to say that relations between Crown and Parliament did not improve during the years 1660–85?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3 How successful were the Poor Laws in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How significant were North America and Jamaica for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



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, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution introduced little that was 'dramatically new' [Extract 1, line 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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9HI0/1C

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 John Miller, *The Glorious Revolution*, published 1997.

Looking back at the Glorious Revolution, with its change of ruler, Bill of Rights, financial settlement and Toleration Act, there seems little that was so dramatically new as to constitute a turning point in English history. Indeed, there was little that would merit the description 'Glorious' or 'Revolution'.

The significance of the change of ruler was limited and the Bill of Rights contained little that was new. Only the Toleration Act marked a clear break with what had gone before. The Declaration of Rights was in many ways a limited and conservative document. Its main concern was to prevent a recurrence of the misgovernment of Charles II and James II. The restrictions imposed by statute on the royal prerogative were limited. Although the king was subject to the Triennial Act, he still had the power to call and dismiss parliament at will. The king was also able to choose his ministers, direct the administration and formulate policy.

Extract 2: From Jonathan Scott, *England's Troubles: Seventeenth-Century English Political Instability in European Context*, published 2000.

The constitutional changes of 1689–1701 strengthened parliament and the military capability of the English monarchy. These constitutional changes created a strong parliamentary monarchy, which became the centrepiece of the newly constructed English state. In addition to the new financial settlement, these changes included the Declaration of Rights, the regulation by statute of the succession and the surrender of monarchical power over parliament.

These constitutional changes also included the new coronation oath. By this oath, the monarch agreed to govern not only 'to maintain the Protestant religion and the laws and liberties of this nation', but also 'according to the laws agreed on in parliament'. These constitutional changes included parliamentary control of the army, as demonstrated in 1698, much to William's disgust. Finally, they included the Act of Succession of 1701, which removed the power of royal pardon regarding parliamentary impeachments. The 1701 Act also subjected the King to parliamentary oversight. This oversight included aspects of foreign policy, the King's dispensation of patronage, his relationship with his Privy Council and his right to travel abroad.

