

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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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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** How accurate is it to say that the successes of Charles I's Personal Rule (1629–40) outweighed its failures?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How accurate is it to say that the difficulties faced by Charles II, in the years 1660–85, were mainly due to the strength of anti-Catholic sentiment?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. 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**

Area with horizontal dotted lines for writing answers.



(Section A continued)

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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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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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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 structure of British society in 1625 was remarkably similar to the structure of British society in 1688?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How significant were the Navigation Acts in the development of Britain's trading empire in the years 1651–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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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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(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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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 it was the financial revolution of the 1690s, rather than the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89, that changed the relationship between the monarch and parliament?

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



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Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper
reference

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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.

Turn over ►

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From D. L. Smith, *A History of the Modern British Isles, 1603–1707*, published 1998.

The Crown's desperate need for tax revenues transformed parliament from an occasional event into a permanent institution of government. This trend was reinforced by the Triennial Act of 1694, but what guaranteed parliament's continuous existence was the monarch's dependence on taxes. The huge financial demands of war ensured that annual sessions of parliament had become an absolute necessity. Parliament was in a position not only to withhold its consent to taxation, but also to dictate and scrutinise how tax revenue was spent. Without parliament's active participation, public confidence in the legitimacy of the tax system would have collapsed – and with it the readiness to pay such high levels of taxation. 5 10

Parliament exploited this opportunity to the full. During the 1690s the principle of 'appropriation' was established, whereby parliamentary grants could only be used for the purpose for which they had been voted. The 'power of the purse' became much greater than ever before, and parliament made increasingly frequent and ferocious use of it, not least by adding clauses to redress constitutional grievances onto revenue bills that the Crown simply could not afford to veto. 15

Extract 2: From Kenneth O. Morgan (ed.), *The Oxford History of Britain*, published 2001.

When compared with modern revolutions, the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688–89 seems to resemble a palace coup rather than a genuine shift of social and political power. This impression is reinforced by the relative lack of physical violence. Yet the acceptance of parliamentary monarchy was achieved and the major change of course carried out in 1688–89 can be seen to have been truly revolutionary. The Bill of Rights clearly undermined the hereditary right which formed the basis of the restored constitution of 1660 and replaced it with the will of the nation expressed through Parliament. 20 25

William and Mary owed their title to the support of the propertied classes. At a time when absolutism seemed to be dominant in the Western world, the importance of this change should not be underestimated. Fundamentally, the Glorious Revolution can be seen as a historic turning point involving the decisive rejection of an entire form of government. 30

In essence, by making William and Mary monarchs, the Glorious Revolution introduced the concept of a rightful king who owed his title to a decision of parliament, rather than the theory of divine right.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *A History of the Modern British Isles 1603–1707: The Double Crown* By David L. Smith
© Wiley-Blackwell (28 Mar. 1998)

Extract 2 from: 'The Oxford History of Britain', Kenneth O. Morgan, Oxford University Press, 2001