Please check the examination details bel	ow before ente	ering your candidate information
Candidate surname		Other names
Centre Number Candidate N	umber	
Pearson Edexcel Level	3 GCE	
Time 2 hours 15 minutes	Paper reference	9HI0/1C
History		•
Advanced		
PAPER 1: Breadth study with in	tornrotati	ions
•	-	I
Option 1C: Britain, 1625 – 1701: c	ominct, rev	volution and settlement
You must have:	·	Total Marks
Extracts Booklet (enclosed)		

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 How accurate is it to say that the failure of Charles I's personal rule (1629–40) was mainly due to the religious policies of William Laud?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 How accurate is it to say that the instability of republican government, in the years 1649–60, was primarily due to the attitudes and actions of Oliver Cromwell?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)





(Section A continued)	





(Section A continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How significant was the role played by the Royal Society in promoting a 'scientific revolution' in Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that British agriculture was transformed in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

SECTION C

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

In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, after the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89, the monarch 'still ruled as well as reigned' [Extract 1, line 1]?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.					
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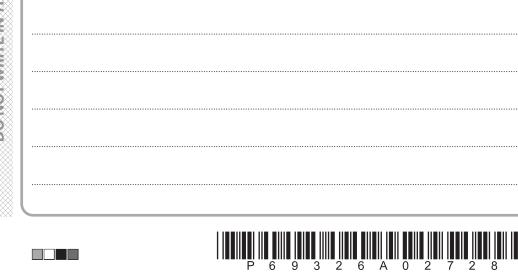
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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
(Iotal for Question 5 = 20 Marks)
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

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

William III still ruled as well as reigned. Government was still largely personal government by the monarch. William III retained a firm grasp on the process by which government decisions were made. The royal court remained the centre of politics. Ministers might have to secure support in parliament for their measures, but their main concern was to retain royal favour. When they lost that, their political fortunes inevitably collapsed. The personal wishes and friendships of the monarch were still of major political importance.

The immense personal power of the monarch was maintained despite the developing role of the cabinet. The cabinet first appeared in the early 1690s to provide continuous day-to-day control of wartime administration during William III's frequent absences on the continent. All this though did not necessarily mean a reduction of royal power and influence. William III controlled the day-to-day business of government and all decisions of the cabinet had to be approved by him. Nor were all the important decisions of government made in cabinet; they continued to be made either in smaller committees or through informal meetings between the monarch and his ministers.

Extract 2: From John Miller, *Early Modern Britain 1450–1750*, published 2017.

The change of ruler in 1689 and the Bill of Rights would not seem to merit the title of a 'revolution' and yet the nature of monarchy was to change dramatically. William was able to insist on being made king in his own right and to keep the Crown's prerogatives intact, but he could not make the Commons grant his ordinary revenue for life. Moreover, his accession resulted in England's involvement in a very expensive war against France. The Commons used the King's need for money, and occasionally legislation, to make regular annual parliaments indispensable and to strengthen their bargaining position.

During the 1690s the Commons appointed committees of accounts which scrutinised public expenditure, looking for signs of waste, mismanagement and corruption. Government could no longer be seen as the private preserve of the king and his ministers. William also learned the hard way that, although in theory he was free to choose his ministers, in practice he needed to appoint men who could push his measures, especially money bills, through Parliament.

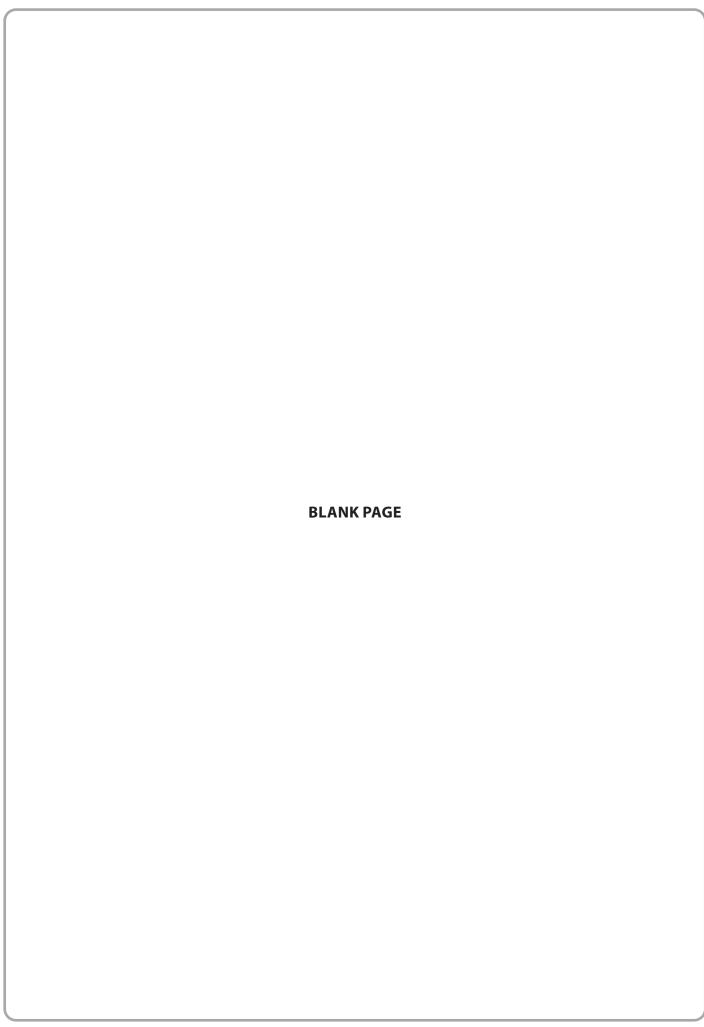
By demanding the right to scrutinise Royal government, the Commons under William reflected increasing public concern about the role and scale of government and taxation.

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