Write your name here	Other na	ames
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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced Paper 1: Breadth study v Option 1B: England, 150	-	nation and religion
Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Time: 2 hours 15 minute		Paper Reference 9HI0/1B
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 ▶



SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 How far did the role played by Cardinal Wolsey as Henry's principal servant remain the same when Thomas Cromwell served the king?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 How significant an impact did the closure of the monasteries have on Tudor society in the years to 1547?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A					
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .					
Chosen question number: Question	1 🗵	Question 2	\boxtimes		



(Section A continued)	
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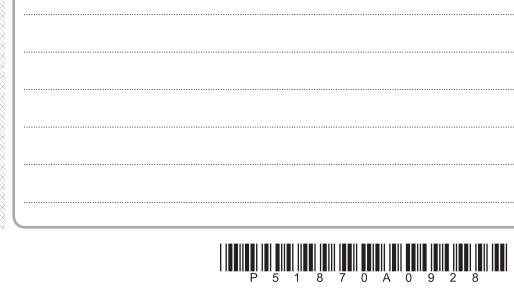


(Section A continued)





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Section A continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How accurate is it to say that Catholicism survived in the reigns of Edward and Elizabeth because of the tolerance shown by government?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509–88, Justices of the Peace came to be the most effective means by which Tudor monarchs controlled their kingdom?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .				
Chosen question number:	Question 3	\boxtimes	Question 4	





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(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	 	



(Section B continued)	





TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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 last years of Elizabeth's reign (1589–1603), war with Spain was not a real threat to England?		
	To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using you own knowledge of the issues.		
		(20)	
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TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion

Wednesday 6 June 2018 - Afternoon

Paper Reference

Extracts Booklet

9HI0/1B

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Roger Lockyer, *Tudor and Stuart Britain, 1471–1714*, 2nd edition, published 1985.

The defeat of the Armada of 1588 did not mean the end of the war. The problem for the English was how to make the most of their victory. In April 1589 a fleet carrying 20,000 men set sail for Portugal. The port of Vigo was captured, but apart from that nothing was accomplished. In 1595 another expedition was sent out, but the Spaniards had by now built up their defences in the New World. English privateering continued, of course, but was now left largely to individuals and small groups. The only other major expedition, that to Cadiz in 1596, was at first brilliantly successful. However, the English did not have the will or the resources to hold Cadiz indefinitely. Soon after Philip despatched a second Armada towards England. Fortunately it was turned back by strong winds and high seas, and the same fate befell another attempt in the following year.

When, in July 1589, the protestant Henry of Navarre claimed the throne of France, Elizabeth responded by sending money and 4,000 men, but this merely provoked the Catholic League to appeal to Philip II. Elizabeth therefore sent over more troops in 1594, and she kept up her assistance until the conclusion of peace between France and Spain in 1598.

Extract 2: From Conrad Russell, *The Crisis of Parliaments: English History, 1509–1660*, published 1971.

1588 was not the end of the struggle: it was the beginning. Spanish silver imports were still at a peak, and Spain was not willing to accept defeat. The cost of the war was soon increased, when it merged into the war for the 20 French succession. Subsidies and troops to help Henry of Navarre were added to the English budget, and the risk of invasion was greatly increased in 1590, when the Spaniards occupied Brittany. Large sums of money were used up on overseas voyages, which, except for one raid on Cadiz by the Earl of Essex, were usually unsuccessful. Invasion scares continued, and many gentry moved out 25 of coastal areas. In 1597 and 1599, the Spaniards sent Armadas, as large as the one of 1588, and both times they came much nearer to success. In 1597 there was no English fleet ready, and in 1599 the land defences had broken down. Fortunately, the effectiveness of the English militia was never put to the test except in small skirmishes. The cost continued at the same exorbitant level, and Parliamentary subsidies were inadequate to meet it.

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