Please check the examination details below	w before entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	cre Number Candidate Number
<b>Tuesday 21 May</b>	2019
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)	Paper Reference <b>9HIO/1B</b>
History	
Advanced Paper 1: Breadth study with inter Option 1B: England, 1509-1603: a	•
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.

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### **SECTION A**

### **Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

### **EITHER**

1 To what extent was religion in England significantly changed during the reign of Henry VIII?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

### OR

2 How accurate is to say that, in the years 1547-88, the personal and political qualities of the monarch were the most significant factor in determining the success of their reigns?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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osen question number:	Question 1	X	Question 2	$\boxtimes$	



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(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 far do you agree that the increase in poverty in the Tudor period was largely a result of changes in the use of land?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

### OR

**4** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509-88, a cultural transformation took place?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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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 Question 4 Question 4



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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)	
	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 the last years of Elizabeth's reign were 'years of decline and decay' [Extract 1, line 12] that her government struggled to deal with?

vn knowledge of the issues.	(20)



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## **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# **Tuesday 21 May 2019**

Afternoon

Paper Reference 9HIO/1B

# **History**

**Advanced** 

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

### **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 Cannon and Ralph Griffiths, *The Oxford Illustrated History of the British Monarchy*, published 1988.

The most menacing aspect of the continued warfare was the increasing success that the Spaniards achieved in stirring up revolt in Ireland. Tyrone's rising of 1595 was on a totally different scale from previous risings. The Spaniards supplied him with arms and money, and he inflicted a major defeat on the English forces, killing their commander. Elizabeth was determined that the 5 defeat be avenged and the command, in 1599, was given to Essex. Essex's conduct defied belief. The one quality of fighting courage he did possess deserted him and most of his effort was devoted to the wholesale creation of knights. Essex's revolt, in February 1601, was a feeble display of faction. It was as badly-organised and indecisive as his Irish campaign had been. Yet, it cast 10 shadows over the last years of Elizabeth's reign, and has contributed to the view of them as years of decline and decay. Certainly the 1590s were difficult, with poor harvests, financial strain, troublesome Parliaments, and the war against Spain dragged on, with no conclusion in sight.

**Extract 2:** From John Guy, *Elizabeth: The Forgotten Years*, published 2016.

By the 1590s, certainty about her biological inability to bear children liberated Elizabeth. No one could any longer dispute that she had an unchallenged right to exercise alone both the masculine and feminine responsibilities of the monarchy. There was no point in marrying her off if she was barren. Although for her it was an uncomfortable reminder of the passage of time, it was also empowering. Confronted by a period of national emergency, she determined that she must rule as well as reign. In such perilous times, she must assert her authority more firmly and more consistently than before. This was her calling, her solemn duty, and she believed that God expected no less of her.

Clashes arose between her, her privy councillors and her military and naval commanders over long-term strategy, short-term tactics and the ever-escalating costs of such a long war. But Elizabeth was far more interventionist and much harder to handle than before. Her relationships with her last two favourites the Earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh can be properly understood only within the wider frame of the arguments between them over military and naval strategy.

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