

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

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## 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**

**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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Q:1/1/



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**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)**

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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**

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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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(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 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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(Section B continued)

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS**





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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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## History

Advanced

**PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution  
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**Extracts Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

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### 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. 5

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. 10 15

**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. 20

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. 25 30

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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**Acknowledgements**

Extract 1 from: *The Stuart Age: England 1603-1714*, Barry Coward, Routledge, 2012

Extract 2 from: *Early Modern Britain 1450-1750*, John Miller, Cambridge University Press, 2017

