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Surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1B

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 ►

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1 Were economic factors the main cause of popular risings in the years 1536–69?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell were Henry VIII's chief ministers.

Was the influence of Henry VIII's ministers the main reason the English Church was reformed in the years 1529–40?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A

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



(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.****EITHER**

- 3** To what extent did the role of parliament change in the years 1558–88, during the reign of Elizabeth I?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 4** The Marcher Council was reconstituted in 1534 and the Council of the North was restored in 1537.

How significant were the Marcher Council and the Council of the North in maintaining regional control in the years 1534–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

SECTION B

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 3



Question 4



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(Section B continued)



(Section B continued)

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(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** Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1589–1603, war undermined the stability of England?

(20)

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(Section C continued)



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(Section C continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Anne Somerset, *Elizabeth I*, published 1997.

The struggle against Spain was not only costly in financial terms, but men were also killed at an alarming rate. By 1592 Burghley was anxiously noting, 'The realm here is weary to see the expense of their people for foreign services'. Military service overseas was unpopular with the soldiers themselves, and many absconded from their regiments at the first opportunity. By 1592, there was a serious influx of deserters from France, some of whom returned 'using most slanderous speeches of those in her Highness's service and entertainment'. Even those who were officially discharged found it hard to find employment on coming home, and frequently ended up as vagabonds. Discontent and war-weariness at home were exacerbated by a sequence of poor harvests in the mid-1590s, and by 1596 there was a serious shortage of corn. The Queen maintained that hoarding was partly responsible for this.

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Extract 2: From John McGurk, *The Tudor Monarchies 1485-1603*, published 1999.

Many parts of the community prospered in wartime. This was especially true of those with influential posts in the expeditionary forces in the army and navy, and in all the areas to do with supplying the forces: food, clothing, munitions and, above all, shipping. The economic historians of the period show how the gentry and wealthier yeomanry continued to become wealthier and point to the rebuilding of the great manors and houses throughout many shires. There can be little doubt of the significant growth in domestic luxuries among the new rich. Privateering and long-distance trade also flourished. While the lower orders suffered economic hardships, the rich were growing richer and not only on the profits of land as before. Many grew wealthy from mining and metallurgy and the opening up of new industries, so much so that a few economic historians would put the origins of the industrial revolution in the latter years of Elizabeth.

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