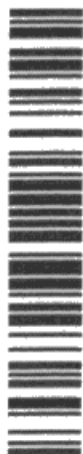


ND047537175



History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1C

You must have:

Extract 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 in Section B and the question from 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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PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1 Were financial problems the main reason for the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629-40? - unpopular tax, parliament wouldn't provide
- Laud and Buckingham tennage and
- ~~Anglican~~ Bishop wars, needed finance
(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 Were the difficulties faced by the restored monarchy, in the years 1660-88, mainly due to the strength of anti-Catholic sentiment?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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 ☒

Charles's personal rule was known by some as the 'eleven year tyranny' because of the taxes imposed. I think the Bishops war ^{in Scotland} was a mere ~~of~~ a main reason why Charles's personal rule ended, although it was a financial problem, without them I think he would ~~of~~ continued in personal rule.

One way I agree that financial problems were the main reason for the failure of Charles's personal rule is that the taxes such as the forced loan, and ship money were very unpopular with the majority of the population. The five knights case is an example of how unpopular they were. Five knights refused to pay ship money because it was usually only paid during wars but Charles turned it into an annual tax. These knights were imprisoned without trial. This then triggered Parliament to draw up the petition of rights. This #



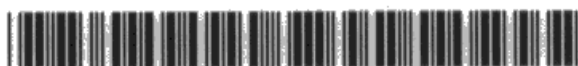
P 4 9 9 5 7 A 0 3 2 8

(Section A continued) demanded that the Five knights case be reversed among other things.

Although Charles stated it was an emergency arrest the Five knights case showed how unpopular the taxes were and indicates how these taxes were increasing Charles's unpopularity, this led to the failure of his personal rule.

Another reason why I agree that the main reason for Charles's personal rule was that Charles only recalled parliament because he needed financial help fighting the Bishop's wars with Scotland. If Charles had the money to fight these wars he wouldn't have needed to call parliament, so therefore this led to the failure of his personal rule.

But on the other hand without the wars occurring Charles could have continued collecting money through the forced loan, ship money, his monopoly over soap, and distraint of knighthood without any financial help as he did that successfully for 11 years before



(Section A continued) the Bishops wars. So therefore this show that the Bishops war was the main reason for Charles I failure of personal rule.

Charles I's unwillingness to compromise was also a reason why his personal rule failed this is because the Bishops wars were fuelled by Charles asserting the English protestant prayer book in Scottish Calvinist churches. This initially started the war. If Charles compromised and let the Scots pray in the way they wanted too then again Charles wouldn't have had to recalled ^{the short} parliament in order for them to fund the Bishops wars. So therefore this again shows that the Bishops wars were the main reason for Charles I failure of personal rule.

Another factor of the failure of Charles I's personal rule is Charles choice of advisers. Buckingham and ~~both were both very unpopular~~

Strafford was the one who told Charles to recall parliament. Without Strafford's influence Charles may not



(Section A continued) have recalled parliament and thereafter personal rule would never have failed. So therefore this shows how ~~to~~ Charles's advisor encouraged him to recall parliament and therefore this was the failure of of personal rule.

Overall I think that the Bishops wars were the main reason for the failure of Charles's failure of personal rule because during ^{the 11 years of} personal rule Charles managed to financially support himself the whole time with no need to recall parliament for assistance. But as soon as the Bishops wars started Charles had to recall parliament so that England didn't lose and look unvictorious. Although parliament were called for financial assistance during the wars I believe without the wars he would have still continued to financially support himself ~~the~~ though taxes and fines so therefore I wouldn't class the Bishops wars as a financial problem because he did manage through the first Bishop war with no assistance.



(Section A continued)

If Cromwell had been because
as Charles struggled to compromise
parliament might have forced him to do
so, instead of ending the war, without
Charles getting the blame for
losing.



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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)



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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

- 3 How far did poverty increase in Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How significant was imperial expansion in the development of the British economy in the years 1625–88?

- cloth trade
- agricultural change, wouldn't have new
- cash crop so efficient.

- cash crops ✓
- triangular trade - slave trade ✓
- insurance and banks

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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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 ☒

Imperial expansion ~~and~~ encourage trade of cash-crops, the triangular trade, and also an expansion of economic development. This is why I think imperial expansion was very significant in developing the British economy between 1625-88.

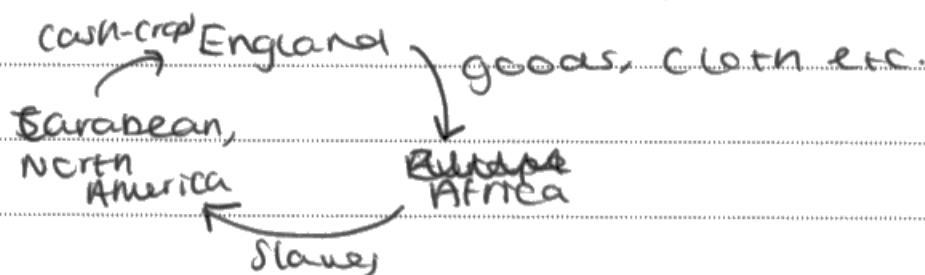
~~Another reason~~

Imperial expansion was very significant to the British economy because the expansion of empire to the Caribbean and North America allowed the trade of cash-crops such as tobacco, sugar, cotton and cocoa. These crops were highly profitable and brought in around £700,000 in revenue to the British economy a year. This significantly developed the British economy because of the Navigation Act. Trade of these goods could only go through the UK, this increased exports, ~~and~~ encouraging economic growth especially in trading ports such as London, Liverpool and Bristol. This is very significant because



(Section B continued) without that money wouldn't have developed as such a rapid rate without the money from the export of cash-crops.

Another reason why imperial expansion was very significant is because Imperial expansion also developed triangular trade.



The triangular trade developed the British economy because it involved sending goods to Africa, Africa would then send slaves to the Caribbean and North America to work on the cash-crop plantations. The Caribbean and North America would then send cash-crops and other goods back to the UK to be sold globally. Imperial expansion in creating the triangular trade was very significant to developing the British economy because ~~the~~ firstly by sending goods to be sent to Africa, other types of the cloth trade had to be developed which also helped increase



(Section B continued) British economy secondary by getting slaves ^{from} Africa to Caribbean and North America there and more cash-crops grown, therefore more revenue to the UK therefore ~~the~~ ^{expanded} develops and ~~grows~~ the British economy.

Imperial expansion is also very significant as it encouraged other developments in the British economy, such as insurance. Because there were more voyages being done there was more accidents. This encouraged development in marine insurance. Marine insurance covered the voyage and the cargo so if anything went wrong they would get the money back so they wouldn't lose out. Without imperial expansion marine insurance wouldn't be needed so therefore this shows how ^{significant} ~~important~~ imperial expansion was in developing the British economy.

On the other hand imperial expansion was as significant as other developments in the British economy such as growth of London, the Cloth Trade and the improvement in agricultural techniques.



(Section B continued) The growth of London was significant to an ~~great~~ extent because it encouraged the development of banking and also new higher paid jobs such as lawyers. The increase in wealth due to these developments would have caused the British economy to grow because of increased spending and therefore improvements would have been made to transport etc. So therefore imperial trade wasn't as significant in this aspect of development of the British economy.

The Cloth trade was also significant to an extent in the development of the British economy. This is because when the Dutch immigrated into the UK they brought new techniques in making cloth. The putting out system became very efficient in creating cloth. The Cloth trade allowed economic development in areas like Lichester. This makes the Cloth trade significant to an extent because without the Cloth trade Lichester wouldn't have economically developed the way it did. Imperialism & Expansion was not significant in this aspect because the issues



(Section B continued) from the triangular trade wouldn't have been efficient.

Overall imperial expansion was a very significant and I'd say most important development in the British economy. This is because without the cash-crops the British economy wouldn't have had the £700,000 in revenue brought in from it so therefore wouldn't have the finance in order to develop the British economy in different ways. Also without the triangular trade the cloth trade wouldn't have been as significant because there wouldn't be the demand from Africa and therefore the cloth trade wouldn't have developed in the British economy as much. Therefore imperial trade was extremely significant in the development of the British economy between 1625-85.



(Section B continued)



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(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 how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. 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 the Glorious Revolution established a parliamentary monarchy in Britain?

(20)

~~Answer~~ To some extent I think that the Glorious revolution did establish a parliamentary monarchy due to the Bill of Rights ~~and~~ ^{and} the Triennial Act and also the Triennial Act. Paul Langford implies that the Bill of Rights ensured there was a parliamentary monarchy whereas Coward implies that the William ~~and~~ the king was in control and that without the Bill of Rights he could have asserted ~~the~~ total control back.

I agree that the Glorious revolution did establish a parliamentary monarchy. This is because as Langford ^{says} ~~implies~~ the Bill of Rights overrode hereditary rights. This shows that a parliamentary monarchy was established because William had no right to assert power through divine right or because Mary was the succession. This meant parliament had equal stance in terms of running the country because ~~the~~ king



(Section C continued) had no special consideration.

Another reason I agree that the Glorious Revolution established a parliamentary monarchy is because of the Triennial Act of 1694. This act meant parliament had to be called by William once every 3 years, ~~the~~ and regular ^{the Act of Settlement 1701 explained what regular was.} elections had to be called. This made Britain a parliamentary monarchy because with more elections it gave each new government a say in affairs which further asserts their dominance.

The ~~Act of Settlement~~ ^{Bill of Rights} also increased the parliamentary monarchy because it restricted the power of the king in multiple ways. It meant that he couldn't remove judges from the court, he couldn't marry a catholic, he couldn't start wars or protect his home country and he also couldn't be a catholic. This act from the Glorious Revolution helped establish a parliamentary monarchy because as Langford said there was a genuine shift in social and political power. * Langford also stated that William and Mary owed their title to the



(Section C continued) propertied classes, this implies that without them they would not have been in power at all. This itself is a main reason why the Bill of Rights established a parliamentary monarch.

On the other hand I don't think the Glorious revolution established a parliamentary monarchy because Cowards point that the Bill of Rights only put limitations on new monarchs and there were only small changes. Most of the changes in the Bill of Rights were related and restricted new monarchs and not William. The Bill of Rights was also criticised as it ~~shows that the glorious revolution~~ had no means of changing the king.

This shows that the Glorious revolution didn't establish a parliamentary monarch because parliament acts were too long-term and short term and still left the current royal monarch in charge of things like foreign affairs and war.

I also disagree ^{to some extent} with the view that the Glorious revolution established a parliamentary government because parliament granted William with the £700,000 a year for



(Section C continued) life. This shows the royal monarch still in control because parliament are still giving the king what he needs to run the country. This means the glorious revolution didn't establish a parliamentary monarch as William still got the money to run the country which therefore prevented parliament from taking run control.

*2

Overall I agree to a reasonable extent that the Glorious Revolution did establish a parliamentary monarchy firstly because Langford's interpretation does seem more plausible because a lot of his argument is backed up, for example that the hereditary right was overruled by the Bill of Rights and replaced with the will of nations.

This clearly shows that there was a parliamentary monarch because the king wasn't ^{in charge of} ~~making~~ any of the decisions and that parliament was, by the people's view.

Although Edwards ~~also~~ interpretation does have an extent of credibility I think he underplays the importance of



~~the~~ the coronation oath and the Declaration and Bill of Rights in securing a more assertive and important parliament. In which a parliamentary monarchy was secured, mainly through ^{acts} ~~the~~ ^{against the} ~~the~~ ^{being} ~~the~~ parliamentary control of the army.

#² Another reason I don't think the Glorious revolution established a parliamentary monarchy is because another historian Howitz, says that people didn't really want a seat in parliament but used it as a stepping stone to the royal court. This shows that ~~with~~ people were still loyal and respected William and that it was more desirable to be associated with the king than parliament which does go against Langford's view that there was a shift in social ~~power~~ and political power because people still would rather be part of the royal court. This shows ~~that~~ the glorious revolution didn't really establish a parliamentary monarchy, but parliament thought it did.





(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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