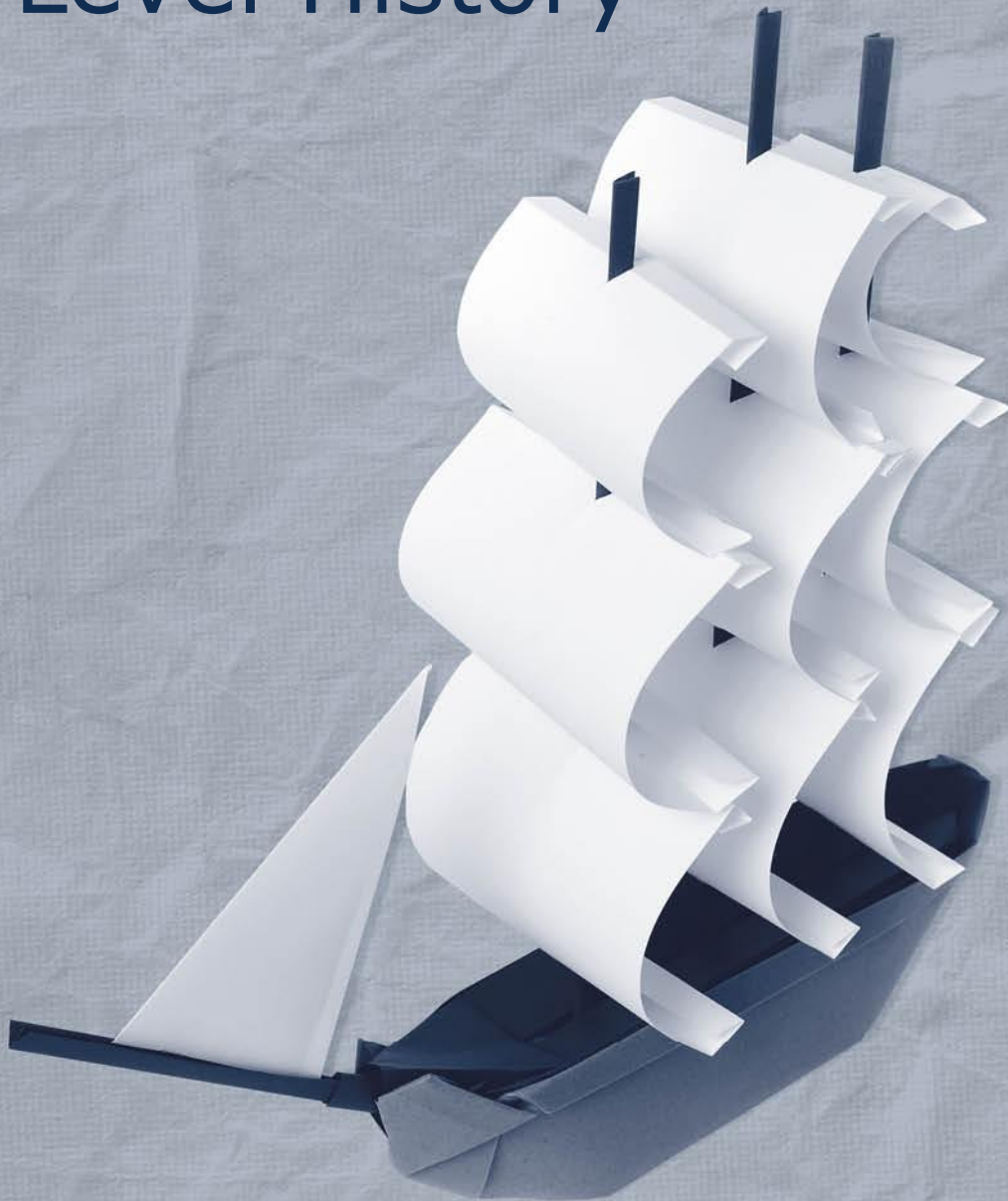


# **Pearson Edexcel**

## **A Level History**



**Summer 2017 examination series**  
**STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0\_01**

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Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 1C



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# GCE History 2015

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## About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 1:

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

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 3.

<b>Students must:</b>		<b>% in GCE</b>
<b>AO1</b>	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	<b>55</b>
<b>AO2</b>	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	<b>20</b>
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

## Paper 9HI0\_1C

### Section A

#### Question 1 and Question 2

##### EITHER

- 1 To what extent was republican rule (1649–60) different from the personal rule of Charles I (1629–40)?

##### OR

- 2 How accurate is it to say that religious nonconformity survived persecution during the Restoration (1660–88) mainly due to the actions and attitudes of Charles II and James II?

#### Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☐

Personal rule: 1629-40

Witchamper's Laud twelfth after imposing Parliament

- heavy or modest 1630, spending down
- 1636, Puritan dissent, John Wenden, Five Knives
- Ship Money

Republican rule

Barbary Parliament,

Cromwell's protectorate.

Salute or Rump

From a historical standpoint, in the republican rule that was in place from 1649-60 ~~has~~ ~~is~~ ~~has been~~ ~~a topic~~ is assimilated by various historians from a range of opposing ideological perspectives, ~~to demonstrate a contrast~~ that the events within that time period in regards to the organisation contrasted to the ~~as~~ the Government contrasted to that of Charles' I personal rule that was occurred from 1629-40. ~~The nature of~~ ~~to~~ However this view the view that the republican rule differed from Charles' I ~~has been~~ is limited to an extent due to an inevitable factor such as the civil war, that essentially

(Section A continued) Shaped ~~future~~ the Rule of Future Governments, due to its Consequences.

I agree to extent because.

Firstly, one key aspect that supports the View, that in ~~fact~~ the two styles of Government's differed, was the fact that during Charles I personal rule, the ~~back~~ backbone to ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> his Government were led by Laud and Wentworth, their significance during his Charles' personal rule ~~the~~ was that, they organised Charles' strategies and policies that were to be carried out. ~~this task~~ Notably an important bill that was signed was in fact the treaty of Madrid, an act that was passed in 1630. The key impact of the treaty of Madrid was that it had significantly reduced the Charles' spending, as a result, ~~as this~~ the spending cuts appeared to be a positive aspect of his personal rule due to the fact it reaffirmed his political dominance and divine right to ~~be~~ lead the Country.

However, it is notable that within Charles' I personal rule, his <sup>Government's</sup> downfall can be said to ~~be~~ have been inevitable due to religious instability and overseas conflict <sup>that occurred</sup> such as the failures ~~as~~ in the port of Cadiz in Spain that essentially was the main factor as to why ~~the~~ Charles' impeached parliament and began his personal rule. This contrasts to the republican rule as the protectorate Government led under by Cromwell had ~~opposed~~ an opposed religious ideology in comparison to Charles' I personal rule, this

(Section A continued) due to the fact that in 1636, Charles I, published the book of Canon and later in 1637, he introduced the English book of Common prayer. As a result of this, ~~it was~~ Charles I personal rule ~~came~~ under ~~under~~ suffered scrutiny from the Puritan ~~gentry~~ gentry and nobility. key figures such as Pym and John Hampden were included within this group, as a result of the scrutiny that was endured by ~~Charles I~~ during Charles I personal <sup>rule</sup>, a controversial topic later to be known as the 'Five <sup>SHIP money</sup> ~~Knights~~ <sup>case</sup>'. Was presented to parliament by Charles, who unsurprisingly voted in favour of the king. The result of ~~the~~ <sup>the policy of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>SHIP money</sup> ~~Five Knights~~ <sup>case</sup> led to the proposition of Habeas Corpus that ~~the~~ granted the p & d to ~~the~~ summoned by the court for questioning, moreover this grant was limited as Charles' used ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~various~~ such as the Star Chamber and prerogative courts to limit this policy. Furthermore the ~~the~~ main aspect as to why Charles' was interested in Hampden's case was due to essence of the Five Knights Case.

Furthermore another factor ~~that~~ <sup>as to</sup> why the republican rule ~~had~~ contrasted to Charles I personal rule is due to the failures of Rump but was a trigger in regards to the dissolution of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~prostrate~~ Cromwell's prostrate Government that transitioned into an 'barebones parliament' due to the consequences of War that had

(Section A continued) damaged the economy. In addition it is significant to point out that Charles I personal rule had deteriorated due to failures to deliver of Charles' Government to divert their attention to the war effort, as this had a heavy toll in regards to the support that Charles had from the people in Britain as it demonstrated that the opposition were dominant and that the change in government was inevitable. This lack of support that Charles had was representative in the outcome of the civil war as ~~that~~ it resulted in Charles I being defeated in Newcastle in which he had to pay the Scots £850 p per day in which they were in control.

This response received 3 marks.

1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic.</li> <li>• Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question.</li> <li>• The overall judgement is missing or asserted.</li> <li>• There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Throughout the Restoration & 1660-88 there was many non-conformist religious groups who were often radical. These groups flourished under persecution, as they have throughout history, ~~for~~ to a certain extent. They survived due to views of those in power and their more tolerant beliefs, also due to their influence on those around them. However, they were also suppressed and often controlled through acts of law set by parliament and some struggled as they couldn't spread their views very far.

In some ways it is very true to say that due to the actions of Charles II and James II, religious non-conformity was able to survive. Both Charles and James had a toleration and leaning towards Catholicism. Charles wife, Catherine of Braganza, and his cousin Louis XIV were strong influences on his beliefs; ~~rather~~

## (Section A continued)

particularly Louis XIV as he was the absolute French Catholic monarch, whom of which he had spent his time with during his exile. His brother, James II was also a large influence to his toleracy of Catholics as James himself announced his conversion to Catholicism in the early 1660s. There was a clear Catholic influence at court, with crypto-Catholics working in parliament ~~and~~ but also Charles' mother, Henrietta Maria, being a Catholic also.

Both Charles and James issued several acts and attempted to pass several law to also help reduce the persecution of religious non-conformity. ~~the 1672~~ Charles would issue two Declaration of Indulgences during his reign in an attempt to lessen the strict laws towards Catholics, and to help secure his brother's ~~right~~ hereditary right to the throne. James II also issue two declarations of Indulgences, the first of which being in 1672. ~~For~~ both Charles and James, these declarations

(Section A continued)

~~However~~ however was met with strong reactions in Parliament and they were forced to ~~back~~ withdraw the declarations. Charles was forced to accept the 1673 Test Act, after attempting his 1672 Declaration of Indulgence, which disallowed Catholics from holding public office or being in high up positions. It would be because of this act that James had to resign as admiral of the army.

Religious non-conformity was also ~~the~~ aided in its survival due to the reactions and actions of people such as JPs, magistrates, MPs and ~~also~~ local officials. Local officials and other powerful people found it hard to view their family and friends as evil plotters that propaganda made them out to be. They were not going to persecute people they were close to for quietly following their own group and beliefs. The Church also did not have the power to enforce strong, rigid conformity, and often groups would attend their own meetings, as well as the set meetings that made them seem to be conforming.

(Section A continued)

However, laws were put in place that attempted to enforce conformity and put an end to all non-conformity. The Clarendon Code was a series of acts/laws <sup>that</sup> set out to push out non-conformists. Five Acts were put together through the years 1661-65 to make ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Clarendon Code. For example, the Corporation Act of 1661 which aimed to stop non-conformists from holding public office. The 1663, Five-Mile Act ~~set out~~ forbade non-conformists bishops of living within 5 miles of their churches and also forbade them from being teachers. Other acts under the Clarendon Code such as the Quaker Act, Conventicle Act and the 1662 Act of Uniformity all in part attempted and in some way succeeded in pushing out non-conformists.

Anti-catholic sentiment was fuelled by the Great Plague in 1665 and the ~~g~~ Great Fire of 1666, but was also fuelled by the history of Catholicism in Britain, with Queen Mary burning protestants, Charles I high influence on Catholics at court and of Cromwell's toleration

(Section A continued)

during the interregnum. The fears of other non-conformist groups after events such as Venners rising, the fifth monarchist rising led by Thomas Vener, were still prominent despite these groups being largely, in part, small in numbers. The Quakers were the only group to really generate a decent size following. While the Levellers, Diggers, Fifth Monarchists and Baptists all were largely under wraps by the end of the restoration.

Whilst it is ~~true~~ to state that religious non-conformist groups survived the restoration, ~~largely in part~~ largely due to the actions of Charles II and James II, ~~they~~ I think it is more accurate to say that religious non-conformity ultimately was largely suppressed by ~~the year~~ 1688 due to acts of government and the ~~lack of~~ lack of groups gaining widespread support.

This response received 11 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Section B

### Question 3 and Question 4

EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the social structure of Britain was transformed in the years 1625–88?

OR

- 4 How significant was the role of the East India Company in the expansion of overseas trade in the years 1625–88?

### Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒

The British economy saw a large transformation throughout the years 1625–88. One of the largest reasons for this transformation was due to the growth and expansion of British overseas trade. Several factors contributed to this expansion, the East India Company, Navigation Acts and the Act, the British Merchant fleet, the acquisition of new places and our growing involvement in trading and the ~~Regatta Africa~~ Slave trade.

~~After~~ In 1660 the East India Company was founded, but in 1620 was when the company began to import goods. In 1620, the East India company brought in many different goods, such as, Saltpetre, Pepper, Sugar and others. Indian textiles was also in huge demand leading to a ~~signa~~ significant rise in textile importation which rose from under 10,000 to 1.25 million.

(Section B continued)

The East India company opened up trade across Europe and Asia in response to the growing demand for tea and coffee and sugar. By the end of the century, the importation of sugar had ~~also~~ doubled due to its popularity. Cloth exports now accounted for 50% less of exports than it had in the 1500s - an unthinkable number at the ~~same~~ time. The success and demand of the East India company shaped the development of British economy and the desire for foreign consumer goods, which due to this, led to increased expansion of trade to keep up with demand.

However, the creation and success of the East India company ~~cannot~~ is not the ~~only~~ only reason in which British overseas trade expanded and grew. Without the <sup>significant</sup> acts made <sup>throughout the</sup> in ~~these~~ years 1625-88, trade would have been limited or not as influential as it was.

In 1651 the Navigation Act was brought into effect. This act was ~~it~~ enacted ~~to~~ in an attempt to try and limit/control Dutch trade. Together with the 1660 Navigation Act,

(Section B continued)

they made trading with English colonies only possible for the Dutch if it was on English ships. The 1651 and 1660 Navigation Acts were followed by the 1663 Staple Act. These three acts together ultimately looked and succeeded in uniting and pushing Dutch traders out. The acts made it clear that goods could only be transported on British ships, unless the goods in which they are trading came from their own country. It also stated that all goods must be imported to England where it would later be re-exported at profit by England. ~~These acts ensured Britain's dominance over trade and created~~

These Acts & ensured Britain's dominance over trade and created entrepôts across Britain in which ships would arrive at from overseas. By dominating a large part of the trading in Europe, the growth and expansion of British trade was able to spread further as everything was done either through Britain or on British ships. By 1650,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of Tobacco and calicoes were re-exported through Britain, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  of sugar was

(Section B continued)

also re-exported. There was also an 110% merchant fleet increase as British ships were in high demand due to the Navigation and Staple Acts.

Overseas expansion was also aided by the British capture of Jamaica from the Spanish in 1655 and also the acquisition and colonisation of England's North Americas, such as New York and New Jersey. By ~~the end of the 17th century~~ 1688 there were over 250,000 colonists in the North Americas, and by the end of the century that number had raised to ~~450,000~~ 450,000. The acquisition of the Carolinas and New Jersey made it easier for Britain to spread its influence and establish more overseas trade. This would be ~~ex~~ evident with the creation of triangular trade. Triangular trade was the sending of cheap goods to Africa which would then lead to Africa sending slaves over to Jamaica and the USA, which would send sugar back to the UK, for the UK to re-export at a profit. The establishment of overseas colonies and triangular trade greatly aided the

(Section B continued)

British economy and growth of trade.

Whilst the East India company did play a significant role in the growth and expansion of British overseas trade as it helped create demand for foreign goods and aided that demand, it can't be credited as the biggest factor. Without the acts, 1651 and 1660 Navigation Acts and the 1663 Staple Act, British influence on trade would not have been as powerful as it was. It was because of these acts that the British were able to expand their influence and dominate and expand trade overseas.

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Section C

### Question 5

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Glorious Revolution 'did not have revolutionary effects' (Extract 1, line 2)?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

#### Exemplar response D

There are two main views of the Glorious Revolution and the two extracts each take on one of these views. Extract 1 takes on the view that the Glorious Revolution 'did not have revolutionary effects' while Extract 2 states it 'marks the shift' from traditional parliament to one that is 'separate' and 'permanent'.

Extract 1 believes the Glorious Revolution was not revolutionary at all. The extract states that even if changes were intended they were not likely as William would see them as a 'distraction from his major preoccupation with the European War'. William originally accepted the invite to invade England because he believed it would benefit him in his efforts to defeat Louis XIV in his campaign to destroy the Dutch Empire, therefore it is feasible to believe that this mission would have distracted him from making the events of 1688 revolutionary. Furthermore, the extract argues that 'major constitutional or ecclesiastical changes were swept aside', however this seems unlikely as the Act of Settlement was undoubtedly 'major' and yet it wasn't 'swept aside' instead it was planned and carried out efficiently by a self elected

parliament which also shows a way through which those events were revolutionary.

This response received 5 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate.</li> <li>• Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included.</li> <li>• A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response E

Extract 1 agrees that the Glorious Revolution did not have revolutionary effects. It states that 'it is extremely unlikely that Williams would have cooperated in bringing them about', referring to changes such as the Bill of Rights. The extract further states that Williams would viewed changes as 'unacceptable distractions' and goes on to state that this was due to the European War (Nine Years War). Further on the extract claims there were limited aims of politicians and these involve ~~the~~ restoring old liberties (<sup>Magna Carta</sup> ~~Anglo-Saxon~~) and preventing a recurrence of the violence and radicalism.

I know from my own knowledge that Williams has preoccupied. He was fighting in the Nine Years War against France, thus it is not surprising if he was occupied. Moreover, he probably wanted money

new parliament, not new legislations. The new legislations being the Bill of Rights, which limited the monarch's power. I also agree that the ~~Tories~~<sup>government</sup> did want to restore old liberties such as what was proposed in the Magna Carta, but the Tories especially wanted the Anglican Church to be reassembled with an iron fist. Therefore, acts such as the Toleration Act were quite conservative, whilst the Bill of Rights was essentially stating ~~old~~<sup>old forgotten</sup> laws. The Toleration Act especially prevented ~~radicals from turning~~ radicals from becoming violent by granting religious freedom.

In contrast extract 2 disagrees with the statement. Its first point is revealing 'ultimate sovereign power in England was vested in Parliament'. Thus, parliament gained more power and the monarch was ~~see~~ essentially a figurehead. The extract further points out that the Act of Settlement 1701 allowed parliament to ignore hereditary rights that had been common for generations. The monarch could no longer dissolve parliament like Charles I had done and it was required that parliament were regularly

called (Triennial Act). Lastly, extract 2 points out that there was a 'shift from a monarch's parliament to parliament as a... dominant institution'.

I know from my own knowledge that the monarch did lose power. Prerogative powers could no longer be used in the same way as James II had. This was due to the Bill of Rights which essentially set out a constitution for England. The Act of Settlement 1701 was significant both religiously and politically. It ensured that Catholics remained well away from England, but also allowed parliament to choose their leader after Queen Anne, this was very revolutionary. The Triennial Act of 1694 ensured parliament was called, at least every three years. However, this caused a disaster constant elections led to many members being ousted. Bribery was prominent amongst individuals who wanted a seat. Finally, William III only called parliament if necessary as he did not understand how parliament properly worked.

One contrasting view between the extracts is that extract 1 states that Williams was too pre occupied to ~~not~~ cooperate with parliament. Whilst, extract 2 claims that Williams had to regularly call parliament. Both are quite off. Firstly, Williams had to call parliament for money to fund the war, so he did co-operate. But, that's it! It was only for money, plus they fail to mention the Whig Junta that supported Williams.

A point both similarly agree on is that there was no longer inconvenient or abstract legislations all served a purpose. This is true. The Bill of Rights was a speedy legislation passed before Williams had taken the crown. It was settled with the common goal of restoring liberties. The Act of Settlement was a no brainer as nobody wanted a Catholic heir to the throne. The only legislation that posed a problem was the Toleration Act. The Tories wanted a Anglican Supremacy, whilst the Whigs wanted freedom of worship. Luckily, a middle ground was found between both.

To conclude, both extracts give two widely different views. Barry Conard, in Extract 1 claims it was not revolutionary. Instead he argues that liberties had simply been restored that were lost due to the Stuart Monarchs. Extract 2, by Robert Bucholz and Newton Key argues that it was revolutionary. As parliament now had as much power as the Monarch and a constitution was established through numerous acts.

Overall, the Glorious Revolution can be seen as revolutionary as it established laws and a constitution, which is still in place today.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences.</li> <li>• Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts.</li> <li>• A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response F

As Coward suggests in extract 1, the Glorious Revolution 'did not have revolutionary effects'. ~~The~~ The Declaration of Rights in 1689 was very vague, it highlighted the errors of James and his predecessors but did not question the royal prerogative itself. Their last hope after removing James from the throne was William and Mary, and as Coward suggests, William would have been 'extremely unlikely' to agree to any major 'sweeping changes' and so the first agreement was quite vague and William was not asked to sign anything.

In the Bill of Rights 1689, politicians were 'determined to restore old liberties' and kept much of the king's powers the same. ~~It~~ It was still a royal prerogative to agree on war, peace and treaties of alliance, as well as the appointment of judges <sup>and</sup> officers in ~~of~~ the army. As Coward rightly suggests, the politicians were also determined to prevent 'a recurrence of the violence and radicalism' and made hardly any changes in the religion settlement.

The king remained the head of the Anglican Church and could use that power to influence decisions, such as allowing a degree of toleration to non-conformists. However this created tension amongst the Convocation as they saw it as a ~~enck~~ encroachment on the Anglican monopoly of the Church. William then suspended the Convocation until 1701 to end religious wrangling, ~~showing~~ reflecting the amount of power he still had over the Church and religion.

William was still able to influence parliament as well, as his predecessor had done before him, as many MPs saw gaining the king's favour as a way to gain a higher position. This allowed the king to establish a 'court party' and influence parliament's decisions. He could still exercise his veto power, as he did when he vetoed a bill to restrict his power to dismiss judges in 1692, as well as vetoing Triennial Bills in 1693<sup>2</sup> and 1694. This shows that the king's powers were not limited.

However, ~~and~~ Bucholz and Key suggest in extract 2, the ~~Revolution~~ Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 provided a 'rational and forward-looking answer' to ~~the~~ the question of ~~the~~ the

monarchy and its power. Although the Bill of Rights was vague, it did restrict some of the king's powers. For example as extract 2 suggests 'the days when the monarch could dissolve parliament ... were over'. Under the Bill of Rights 1689, the king's suspending power was prohibited and the dispensing power was severely restricted. By the Triennial Act 1694, the parliament had to be called every 3 years, and could not last longer than 3 years. However it ~~might be the~~ ~~Mutiny~~ could be argued that the Mutiny Act 1689 and the Financial Revolution of the 1690s necessitated the need for parliament to be called regularly more than the Triennial Act.

The Mutiny Act 1689 ~~made the~~ saw a shift in power of the control of the army from the king to parliament. It meant that military courts could be used in peacetime to ensure a loyal army, but it was parliament who oversaw the amount of supply the army would get and thus determined how large the army could be. The act also had to be reenacted annually which ~~made~~ ~~sure~~ parliament was regularly in ~~the~~ session.

The Financial Revolution also ~~made~~ ~~sure~~ saw

a shift in power from the monarchy to the parliament as by the creation of National Debt after the Tonnage Act ~~1684~~ 1694, the need for taxation by parliament ~~now~~ brought all of finance under parliament's control. It also necessitated the need for regular parliamentary session.

The Civil List act in 1698 also brought ~~the~~ military expenditure under parliamentary control as it granted the king £700,000 per annum for civil expenditure like the royal household expenses, ~~and servants~~ and civil servants. In effect, parliament took control of military expenditure which meant that the control of the army had now shifted to parliamentary control.

In addition to this, as extract 2 suggests, ~~the~~ by the Act of Settlement 1701, parliament had 'redrawn the succession'. Under the act, the succession line was to be ~~the~~ Princess Sophia and the Protestant House of Hanover. This meant that the line of succession was now determined by parliament rather than hereditary succession. The Bill of Rights 1689 had also attempted to do this by laying down that succession would lie only with the Protestant

heirs of Mary or her sister Anne.  
Furthermore, the Act of Settlement 1701 was very revolutionary as there were many restrictions on future foreign monarchs such as no placement were eligible to sit on the Privy Council, no monarch was allowed to leave the British Isles without parliament's permission, and no foreign monarch could enter Britain into a war to defend their own country without parliament's permission. This saw the ~~British~~ British monarchy's power 'limited and constitutional' as Bucholz and Key suggest.

In addition to this, by although foreign policy had remained a royal prerogative under the Bill of Rights, by the end of the century William realised that he would still have to ask parliament's permission, ~~for example~~ after the partition Treaty. Parliament was not happy that a foreign king and a foreign advisor made foreign policy decisions for England and impeached Somers, the Lord Chancellor who had approved it. This made it clear to William that he would have to be more cautious when making foreign ~~foreign~~ policy decisions and did so when he agreed to the Grand Treaty of

Alliance in 1701.

Overall, the view that the ~~Great~~ Glorious Revolution was 'did not have revolutionary effects' is not convincing as although some of the King's powers by the end of the century ~~had been~~ were still intact, like his influence in religion and the appointment of officers and judges, most of his powers had been restricted. By 1701, the British monarchy had become very limited and the Glorious Revolution marked a shift from 'a monarch's parliament to a parliament as a separate... institution'. The Act of Settlement 1701 was determined to restrict any future monarchs, from laying down the line of succession to foreign policy decisions. The Financial Revolution and the Civil List Act meant that all financial decisions were now under parliamentary control, as was the ~~army~~ army, which the King had always been in control of. The ~~new~~ regular parliamentary sessions caused by the financial revolution restricted the monarchy the most, as it made sure that the King relied on parliament for everything. The Glorious Revolution ~~was~~ did ~~definitely~~ have revolutionary effects and limited the power of

The crown is much compared to old predecessor William predecessors.

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors.</li> <li>• Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments.</li> <li>• Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response G

Extract 1 strongly suggests that the Glorious Revolution 'did not have ~~a~~ revolutionary effects'. Coward argues that even if 'sweeping changes' were intended, William was not inclined to ~~the~~ cooperate in bringing them about. This implies that William's main focus was in regards to foreign policy and the army, as his concern was predominantly with pursuing a war with France. The Glorious Revolution can be seen as to having a limited ~~off~~ impact, as ~~that is~~ the ability to declare war, peace, and treaties & alliances ~~were~~ all remained royal prerogatives. Additionally, William retained the right to appoint ~~new~~ officers to the army and remained commander-in-chief. As a result, those who hoped to make constitutional changes were 'swept aside'.

Additionally, Extract 1 supports the belief that the Glorious Revolution had little revolutionary effects because prominent politicians were only 'determined to restore old liberties, not enact new ones'. This therefore suggests that Parliament was ~~a~~ conservative in nature, and were more concerned with maintaining stability in the nation.

rather than seek radical political and religious reform, as it may have led to chaos as occurred under James' rule. As a result, the ~~very~~ majority of William's powers in regards to Parliament and appointing ministers remained. For instance, bills still required royal assent to become law, and William exercised his veto (in regards to the Triennial Act in 1694) which implied that he exercised a large amount of political power. Additionally, he was able to appoint temporal peers and bishops to the House of Lords, as well as all ~~members~~ members of the government and the Privy Council, allowing William to ~~exercise a large amount of political power.~~ dominate both Parliament and the Government.

In contrast to Extract 1, Extract 2 ~~emphasises the~~ ~~import~~ argues strongly suggests that the Glorious Revolution did have a revolutionary impact. Bucholz argues that power was 'vested in Parliament', and emphasises the importance of Parliamentary 'sovereign power'. For instance, Bucholz states the importance that the Act of Settlement<sup>1701</sup> had in regards to the succession of the monarchy. This is because ~~the~~ Parliament laid down the line of succession (the Protestant House of Hanover), rather than allowing hereditary divine succession to continue, which was traditionally a key element of the monarchy. The Act of Settlement had a number of clauses ~~which~~ which weakened ~~the~~ William's power, for example,

he was no longer ~~was~~ able to dismiss judges without parliament's consent. The Act of Settlement also had a major impact in regards to foreign policy, as no future monarch was able to leave the British Isles without parliamentary consent, and a future monarch could no longer enter Britain in a war to defend the monarch's home ~~country~~ country without parliamentary consent. Consequently, the Act of Settlement <sup>highlights</sup> ~~reflects~~ the revolutionary effects of the Glorious Revolution.

Furthermore, Extract 2 states that the monarch could no longer 'dissolve Parliament to avoid confrontation' or 'inconvenient legislation', and could no longer rule without it. This implies that the Parliament had placed a great number of constraints on the monarch's ability to dictate parliament. For instance, the Triennial Act was introduced in 1693-94, and ensured that parliament had to be called at least once every three years and no parliament could last longer than ~~for~~ three years (something not included in the ~~1694~~ 1664 Triennial Act). The resulting period of political instability - the 'Reign of Party' meant that William could not lay down a 'Court party' of strong support in the House of Commons.

Overall, ~~the~~ Bucholz assertion that the Glorious Revolution provided an 'answer to the question of sovereignty' is ~~answers~~ more convincing and justifiable. The emphasis that Extract 2 places on the powers that became vested in parliament, and the clear limitations placed on the royal prerogative during the Glorious Revolution is what ultimately led to the modern British monarchy, limited and constitutional.

This response received 16 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them.</li> <li>• Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth.</li> <li>• Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.</li> </ul>
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