Write your name here Surname	Other	r names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study with Option 1B: England, 1509	<del>-</del>	
Wednesday 17 May 2017 – Time: 2 hours 15 minutes	Afternoon	Paper Reference 8HIO/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 ▶



#### **SECTION A**

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

#### **EITHER**

1 Was overseas exploration the main reason for developments in trade from the 1550s to 1588?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

#### OR

**2** Was the survival of Catholicism in the 1560s and 1570s the main consequence of the implementation of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement of 1559?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

# **SECTION A**

Indicate which question y mind, put a line through		
Chosen question number:		



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	
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(Costion A soution of)	
(Section A continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



#### **SECTION B**

# **Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

#### **EITHER**

3 To what extent did the structure of government change in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

# OR

4 To what extent did the provision of poor relief change in the years 1509–88?

(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 $oxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $oxtimes$ .			
Chosen question number:	Question 3	Question 4 🗵	
•			



(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	





(Section B continued)	 	

(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 knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.
	How far do you agree with the view that, in the last years of her reign, conflict with

parliament caused real problems for Elizabeth?	(20)



(Section C continued)	





(Section C continued)	



(Section C continued)	



(Section C continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS** 



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# **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# History

**Advanced Subsidiary** 

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Wednesday 17 May 2017 - Afternoon

Paper Reference

**Extracts Booklet** 

8HI0/1B

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From William Simpson, *The Reign of Elizabeth*, published 2001.

Essex's Rebellion had delayed Parliament's summons until October. On 7 November, Cecil called for £300,000 to be raised by Easter. With the Spaniards entrenched in Ireland, Cecil argued 'it is time to open our coffers\*'. The House agreed in principle, but there was considerable argument and delay over monopolies. Monopolies had been a long-standing grievance, and had been raised in the 1597–8 Parliament. When the Commons met in 1601 it was not long before the grievance was raised again. A bill to examine the legality of monopolies was introduced by a private member, and gained growing support. The Queen had made it plain in 1597 that she regarded such action as intruding on her prerogative. Cecil attempted to persuade the House to drop the bill and to refer the matter to a special committee. But, when the Clerk called the Commons to give the subsidy bill its first reading, the House cried it away and raised the issue of monopolies. They had openly adopted the principle that redress of grievances should precede the granting of taxes.

**Extract 2:** From Neville Williams, *Elizabeth I*, published 1975.

The Commons was summoned in 1601 to vote heavy taxes for the vigorous 15 conduct of the continuing war against Spain, and the campaign against the Irish rebels. At once discussion turned to the grievance of monopolies, for the Queen had not kept her promise made in the last Parliament to reform the system, and soon government business was at a standstill. With her touch sure as ever, the Queen intervened, promising widespread reforms 20 and even undertook to cancel various patents. The House was so delighted that members asked to send a deputation to thank her, and when she agreed to receive a hundred members in the Council room in Whitehall, they said they all wanted to come. Outwardly at least she had achieved a harmonious relationship with her faithful Commons. The long battles about the succession 25 and marriage, and the campaigns of the Puritans for a root and branch reform of the Church, which had persisted to 1593, had been fought and won, and she had never given an inch.

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<sup>\*</sup> coffers = strong boxes for storing money