Please check the examination details below	w before entering your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	re Number Candidate Number
Wednesday 15 M	May 2019
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)	Paper Reference 8HIO/1B
History	
Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study with int Option 1B: England, 1509–1603	terpretations 3: authority, nation and religion
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 Was population growth the main reason for the increase in poverty in the years 1509-88?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Was an increase in the authority of the Tudor monarchy the main consequence of Henry's break with Rome?

(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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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 To what extent did domestic trade change in the years 1509-88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 Henry's principal ministers were Wolsey and Cromwell. Elizabeth's principal minister was Burghley.

How similar were the powers and influence exercised by Henry's principal ministers to those exercised by Elizabeth's principal minister?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .
Chosen question number: Question 3 Question 4 🖂



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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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'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, during the last years of Elizabeth's reign, her government deserves significant credit for its positive approach in dealing with growing social distress?

(20)



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 15 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference 8HIO/1B

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶







Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Paul Johnson, Elizabeth I, published 1974.

Whilst the previous success of the Elizabethan government in avoiding rural disorder depended to a great extent on luck, both she and her Council kept a close watch on food prices and supplies. When, in the period 1594-7, there were no less than four disastrously wet harvests, the government and local authorities took vigorous action. Grain was bought from abroad and sold 5 at a below the market-price, and Elizabeth allowed grain to be imported free of duty. Elizabeth took a direct hand in urging the Council to impose heavy fines and imprisonment on profiteers. The 1601 parliament enacted the social legislation which had been one of her long-lasting interests. This legislation used the experiences of local communities, like London and 10 Norwich, in tackling the problems of economic disorder, homelessness and population growth, and turned them into a country-wide scheme. Such action demonstrated the political resources and strength of Elizabethan government, and of the Queen herself, in facing the challenge of fundamental social issues.

Extract 2: From John Warren, *Elizabeth I: Meeting the challenge, England 1541-1603*, published 2008.

The Privy Council's main concern in the 1590s was a breakdown of local 15 authority in the face of distress. This was shown by their overreaction to the London food riots and the almost obsessive pursuit of those involved in the so-called Oxfordshire Rising of 1596. The Privy Council had adopted measures because of fear of public disorder, and the Poor Laws provided Justices of the Peace and others in authority with a social control mechanism. That rebellions 20 did not take place does not mean that the Privy Council's measures explain the lack of disorder. We might conclude that real distress was limited in place and time and that the Privy Council fell victim to paranoia. One can also conclude that the overall effect of the Elizabethan measures was very limited. There is certainly evidence to support the case that the Elizabethan Poor Law 25 was exposed as utterly inadequate. The deliberate redistribution of wealth from rich to poor by 1603 was minimal. It was certainly significantly less than private charitable giving for poor relief.

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