Write your name here Surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number		andidate Number
History			
Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study v Option 1C: Britain, 1625–	-		and settlement
Wednesday 17 May 2017 - Time: 2 hours 15 minute			BHIO/1C
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.

P 4 9 9 6 9 A 0 1 2 8

Turn over ▶



#### **SECTION A**

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

# **EITHER**

1 Were the actions of Charles I from 1629 the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

## OR

**2** Were the actions of Oliver Cromwell the main reason for the instability of republican government in the years 1649–60?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

# **SECTION A**

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: Que	estion 1	Question 2		
		•••••		



(Section A continued)	 	 



(Section A continued)	





(Section A continued)	



ection A continued)	



## **SECTION B**

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

## **EITHER**

3 To what extent did the status of women change in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

# OR

**4** How significant was the growth of London in the development of the British economy in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



# **SECTION B**

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	





(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	

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



# **SECTION C**

Study Extracts 1	1 and 2 in the Extract	s Booklet hefore you	answer this question.
Stuav Extracts i	i and 2 in the Extract	s Bookiet before vou	answer this duestion.

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 knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.		
	How far do you agree with the view that William III's wars brought about a financial revolution in Britain?		
	revolution in Britain.	(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 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement

Wednesday 17 May 2017 - Afternoon

Paper Reference

8HI0/1C

**Extracts Booklet** 

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





#### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Angela Anderson, *An Introduction to Stuart Britain 1603–1714*, published 1999.

The events of 1688–89 paved the way for huge administrative and financial changes, which have been labelled a financial revolution. The key factor involved was England's entry into a major European war, and her sustained intervention on a hitherto unknown scale. Not surprisingly, the costs were enormous by English standards. It is estimated that the war cost around 5 £5.5 million a year between 1689 and 1697. After a series of money-raising schemes were tried out between 1689 and 1693, it became clear that a thorough restructuring of government finances was essential. In addition to revolutionising the income from taxation, the 1690s also saw a new approach to government borrowing. By 1693 the King and Parliament had common 10 aims and, despite occasional friction, a new level of trust. The financial reforms introduced a new era in which the Parliament was a regular and necessary part of the administration, rather than an occasional law-making or fund-raising body.

**Extract 2:** From Barry Williams, *Elusive Settlement*, published 1984.

Most Englishmen never expected nor wanted the full military commitment and prolonged war which William's plans in the end involved. Reality was abrupt and harsh. William as King, and therefore Commander-in-Chief of England's armed forces, pointed out that if Englishmen wished to preserve the Protestant succession, then they would have to fight for it and pay for it. Reluctantly, over a period of several years, a significant portion of the tax-paying nation came to recognise that war was imperative to preserve their country from a French invasion and the restoration of James II as a French puppet. William's task remained very difficult though since there existed a tiresome remnant of independent country gentlemen whose county horizons and uninformed prejudices on national issues, and particularly on foreign policy, were severely limited.

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