Please check the examination de	etails below	before entering	your candidate information
Candidate surname		Oth	ner names
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Pearson Edexcel	Centre	Number	Candidate Number
Level 3 GCE			
Wednesday	15 N	/lay 20	019
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 mi	inutes)	Paper Refer	ence 8HIO/1C
History Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study w Option 1C: Britain, 1625 and settleme	-1701: d	•	
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** Were Laud's policies the main reason for the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629-40?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

### OR

**2** Was the army's involvement in politics the main reason for the instability of Republican government in the years 1649-60?

(Total for Question 2 = 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 1 Question 2



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### **SECTION B**

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

### **EITHER**

3 To what extent did agriculture in Britain change in the years 1625-88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

### OR

4 How significant was population growth in British society in the years 1625-88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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<b>TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS</b>

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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 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 the Glorious Revolution of 1688 restricted the monarch's authority?		
			(20)	



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# **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# Wednesday 15 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference 8HI0/1C

# **History**

**Advanced Subsidiary** 

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1C: Britain, 1625-1701: conflict, revolution

and settlement

### **Extracts Booklet**

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





### Extracts for use with Section C.

# **Extract 1:** From Richard Wilkinson, *Years of Turmoil: Britain 1603-1714*, published 1999.

The settlement of 1688 marked an important political advance as it made resistance to royal tyranny acceptable. The rule of law was established, as parliament emerged as the authority to settle politically controversial issues. At the same time the King stopped using the law courts for political purposes, and the 1701 Act of Settlement stated that the King could not dismiss judges at will. Indeed, although authoritarian by instinct, William, as monarch, did away with traditional kingship rituals and presided over a developing party system in parliament.

In England, the settlement of 1688 remains William III's enduring achievement because it introduced important changes in government and politics. Against the wider European environment of royal absolutism, William's accession to the throne changed the monarchy by creating a relatively liberal political system within a comparatively free society.

**Extract 2:** From Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age: England 1603-1714*, published 2012.

William III still ruled as well as reigned. Government was still largely personal government by the monarch. William III retained a firm grasp on the process by which government decisions were made. The royal court remained the centre of politics. Ministers might have to secure support in parliament for their measures, but their main concern was to retain royal favour. When they lost that, their political fortunes inevitably collapsed. The personal wishes and friendships of the monarch were still of major political importance.

Nor was the immense personal power of the monarch eroded by the appearance of the cabinet which was set up in the early 1690s to provide administration during William III's frequent absences on the continent. William III controlled the day-to-day business of government and all decisions of the cabinet had to be approved by him. Some important decisions continued to be made through informal meetings between monarch and minister.

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