Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information		
Candidate surname	Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	tre Number Candidate Number	
Wednesday 13 May 2020		
Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes) Paper Reference 8HIO/1C		
History Advanced Subsidiary Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement		
You must have:	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 Were Charles I's actions the main reason for the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640–49?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

Were anti-Catholic attitudes the main reason for discontent during the reign of Charles II (1660–85)?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)











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 the structure of British society change in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How significant were North America and Jamaica for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

















T	OTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

SECTION C

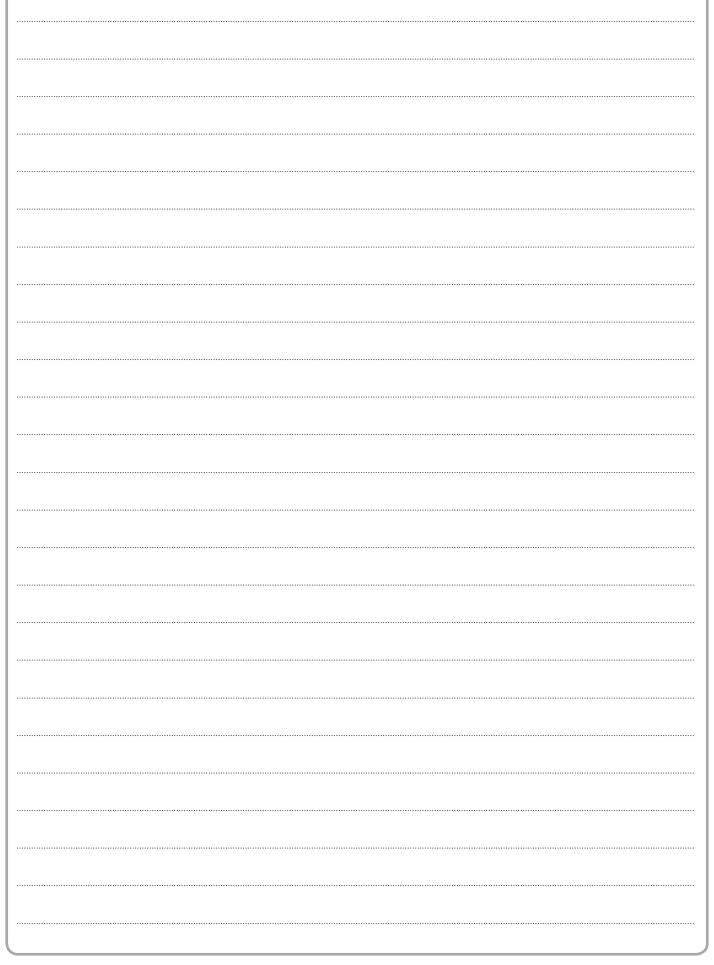
	Section	
Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.		
5	Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.	
	How far do you agree with the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688 brought about substantial change?	
		(20)















(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
TOTAL FOR CECTION C. 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 13 May 2020

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 Angela Anderson, *An Introduction to Stuart Britain 1603–1714*, published 1999.

In political terms, the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did bring about substantial change. The combined effects of James II having been forced to 'abdicate' by the threat of armed rebellion, the significant new limits placed on royal power, and the resulting dominance of the Whig Party, were to tip the balance in favour of parliamentary government decisively. The parliament of 1688–89 removed the powers that Charles II and James II had used in 1681–88. However, the 'revolutionaries' of 1688–89 were prepared to limit the revolutionary elements of the settlement in order to avoid upheaval and prevent the possibility of another civil war.

The revolution of 1688–89 arose from conflicts between the needs of government and the rule of law, between royal prerogative and parliamentary privilege, and the fear of Catholic absolutism that shaped the thinking of most seventeenth century Englishmen. It laid the foundations for constitutional monarchy in Britain.

Extract 2: From John Morrill, *The Nature of the English Revolution*, published 1993.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 was a moderate, conservative revolution.

It did not create damaging new rifts in the English nation. The constitutional settlement and the religious settlements were both compromises. It was possible in 1689 for all kinds of people to continue to believe all sorts of contradictory things: for example that James had been lawfully resisted by his subjects because he had violated their civil rights and threatened the true religion, or that there had been no resistance in 1688, only passive resistance. This lack of clarity kept the peace in 1688. The participants in 1689 were confused, largely unprincipled, living from day to day and scrambling for solutions. Therefore there was no turning point, no great divide.

Yet, in establishing a new pattern of constitutional relationships and forming the two great political parties, the events of 1688–89 accelerated and encouraged a distinctive phase in British historical development.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Angela Anderson, 'An Introduction to Stuart Britain 1603–1714', Hodder Education, London 1999

Extract 2 from: John Morrill, 'The Nature of the English Revolution', Longman, London, 1993

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