Please check the examination de	tails bel	ow before enteri	ing your candidate information
Candidate surname	Other names		
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Cen	atre Number	Candidate Number
Time 2 hours 15 minutes		Paper reference	8HI0/1C
History			
Advanced Subsidiary PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement			
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.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ▶







SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Was parliament the main reason for the instability of republican government in the years 1649–60?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Were Charles II's actions the main reason why religious nonconformity was able to survive persecution in the years 1660–85?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)







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SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How accurate is it to say that the status of women remained unchanged in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How significant was the cloth trade for the development of the British economy in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)





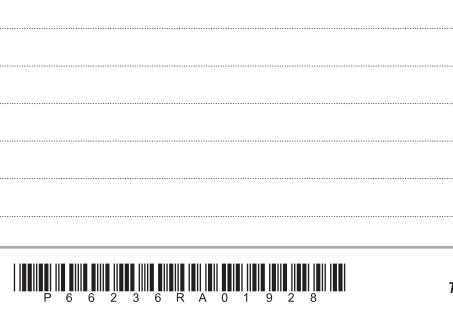












TOTAL FOR SECTION $B = 20$ MARKS

	SECTION C	
	Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this quest	ion.
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 1688–89	
	encouraged the growth of parliamentary power?	(20)
•••••		
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	(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)
•	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

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 Mark Kishlansky, *A Monarchy Transformed: Britain 1630–1714*, published 1996.

William's reign was notable for the development of a parliamentary monarchy, though this was not deliberately pursued by the King. There were radical Whigs who wished to restrict royal prerogatives in the Declaration of Rights and then the Bill of Rights, but the growth of parliamentary power occurred in quite a different way.

Yearly sessions of parliament were needed because of near-constant warfare and the fact that parliament would only vote the military budget annually. Parliament took responsibility for income through creation of the civil list, which made the king dependent on parliament. Ultimately, parliament controlled the king by controlling the royal finances. Finally, parliament established the legal basis of royal government in the Act of Succession. This Act not only specified the line of descent but also attempted to restrict the prerogatives of William's heirs.

Extract 2: From Derrick Murphy et al., Britain 1558–1689, published 2002.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 seems quite radical. It has been seen as a struggle for political power between the crown and parliament, which created a constitutional monarchy. In many ways, however, the political changes brought about by 1688–89 were not particularly great. The Glorious Revolution did not establish parliamentary government. The king was still free to choose and dismiss ministers as well as his judges. He could summon, dissolve, prorogue and adjourn parliament (as long as it conformed to the Triennial Act). The 'glory' of the Revolution lay in its conservative nature – it retained the traditional constitution with only minor adjustments to bring the relationship between crown and parliament back into balance. It is therefore true that many of the features of government seemed to remain unchanged: monarch, privy council and parliament.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: A Monarchy Transformed: Britain 1630-1714 By Mark Kishlansky © Penguin, 1996

Extract 2 from: Britain 1558-1689 By Derrick Murphy, Elizabeth Sparey & Irene Carrier © Harper Collins, 2002

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