

**Paper Reference(s) 9HI0/1C**  
**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# **History**

**Advanced**

**PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations**

**Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict,  
revolution and settlement**

**Thursday 23 May 2024 – Morning**

**Time: 2 hours 15 minutes**

## **Extracts Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET  
WITH THE QUESTION PAPER.**

## Extracts for use with Section C.

**EXTRACT 1: From John Miller, *The Stuarts*, published 2006.**

**\*Unitarians – a form of Christian religion that believes in the unity of God and rejects the doctrine of the Trinity – that God has three forms, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit**

**The bishops and Tory politicians agreed to toleration in order to prevent the weakening, or destruction, of the pure spirit of Anglicanism, or, even worse, a split within the Church. The Toleration Act of 1689 was the product of a cynical political deal. It was introduced reluctantly. It did not repeal any of the laws against Dissent, but laid down that laws against dissenting meetings should not be enforced against mainstream Protestant dissenters. There was to be no freedom of worship for Catholics, Unitarians\* or Jews. Meeting-houses had to be registered with local Justices of**

**5**  
**10**  
**15**

**(continued on the next page)**

**Turn over**

**Extract 1 continued.**

the Peace and had to keep their doors open during meetings, as there was still the clear suspicion that dissenters were plotting treason. The laws against dissenters holding office (including the Test and Corporation Acts) were to remain in force, as was the ban on dissenters attending England's two universities. Public office and higher education were to remain under Anglican control.

20

25

**EXTRACT 2: From Robert Bucholz and  
Newton Key, Early Modern England  
1485–1714, published 2009.**

In 1689, the Convention Parliament  
passed the Toleration Act. From then on,  
virtually all Protestant Churches were  
to be tolerated. Most of the penalties  
passed by the Cavalier Parliament 5  
were removed. The chief remaining  
obstacle faced by Dissenters was  
the Test Act. This was very important  
psychologically, but it could be overcome  
by the practice of occasional conformity. 10  
Occasional conformity meant that, on  
appointment and twice a year thereafter,  
all a Dissenting officeholder had to do  
was set aside his religious convictions  
and participate in an Anglican service. 15  
Catholics, of course, could do no such  
thing; they remained subject to extensive  
legal restrictions.

The Toleration Act freed not only  
Dissenters from having to go to church, 20

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

**Extract 2 continued.**

but also the sceptical, the lazy or the plain sleepy. Church courts, which had traditionally regulated personal behaviour (for example to discourage swearing, adultery, drunkenness and falling into debt) were in decline in most parts of the country. In short, the Church's ability to demand obedience and good behaviour from its followers was weakening.

25

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**

**EXTRACT 1 FROM: The Stuarts,  
By John Miller, © Hambledon Continuum,  
June 2006**

**EXTRACT 2 FROM: Early Modern England  
1485-1714: A Narrative History,  
By Robert Bucholz & Newton Key,  
© Wiley Blackwell, July 2003**