Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 17 May 2023

Afternoon (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.

Turn over ▶

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SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 Were financial issues the main reason for the problems faced by the monarchy in the years 1625–40?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 Was fear of royal absolutism the main reason for the monarchy's difficulties with parliament in the years 1665–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 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 structure of British society in 1688 was different from the structure of British society in 1625?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How significant was the role of the East India Company in the expansion of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS

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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, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution 'did not establish a limited monarchy' [Extract 1, lines 2–3] ?

(20)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS

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History

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Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Frank O'Gorman, *The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688–1832*, published 2016.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 removed a Catholic monarch and eliminated any realistic prospect of a Catholic succession. However, it did not establish a limited monarchy. The political power of the monarchy survived the revolution. After all, William III was able to summon and dissolve Parliament, choose his own ministers (in the church as well as the state), decide foreign policy, declare war and negotiate peace.

At the same time, the growing demands of war created a large system of patronage. Much of this patronage could be used by the crown to reward the loyalty of the monarch's friends in both Houses of Parliament. Furthermore, the monarch retained the power to create peers and so exert influence over the House of Lords. Consequently, well over one half of the House of Lords could be described as loyal to the king. The Glorious Revolution made possible a potentially stronger monarchy. Indeed, the royal court remained the real centre of government, with Parliament playing a secondary role in political affairs.

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

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 provided an answer to the question of sovereignty. From then on, the ultimate sovereign power in England belonged to parliament. After all, the 1689 Convention Parliament had called itself into existence, taken the Crown from James II and offered it to William and Mary. By the Act of Settlement of 1701, parliament ignored the laws of hereditary succession and the idea of divine right. This changed the rules of succession according to parliament's own wishes.

The monarch could no longer dissolve parliament to avoid confrontation or inconvenient legislation. Furthermore, the monarch could no longer rule entirely without parliament. Now, parliament had to be called every year and allowed to sit. The monarch also had to choose ministers capable of working with parliament. Thus, 1688–89 marks the shift from a monarch's parliament to parliament as a separate, permanent and increasingly dominant institution. The Glorious Revolution marks an important stage in the creation of a limited British monarchy.

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688-1832, Frank O'Gorman, Bloomsbury Publishing 2016

Extract 2 from: Early Modern England 1485-1714, Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, Wiley-Blackwell 2009

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