

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 24 May 2023

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/1B**

History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion

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** How significant in shaping religious change, in the years 1529–63, were the beliefs of individual monarchs?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** How accurate is it to say that the decline in resistance to Tudor rule, in the years 1570–88, was largely due to religious factors?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)

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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, in the years 1509–47, there was a revolution in the way England was governed?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1509–88, there were major changes in the Tudor economy?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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(Section B continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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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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reference**

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History

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Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Helen Castor, *Elizabeth I: A Study in Insecurity*, published 2019.

With every year that passed for Elizabeth, the question of the succession became more urgent, but Elizabeth refused either to speak about the issue herself, or allow any of her subjects to discuss it publicly. When the MP, Peter Wentworth, raised the question of the succession for the second time in 1593, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained imprisoned for the last four years of his life. Wentworth was only saying what many were thinking, including the man he believed should be named Elizabeth's heir: James VI of Scotland. By the 1590s, James was in secret correspondence with those at Elizabeth's Court he believed could help his cause, first among them the queen's hot-headed favourite, Essex. 5 10

Succession was not the only matter of state in which Essex believed he had a right to involve himself. He thought that he should naturally become simultaneously the queen's principal military commander and her foremost minister of state. Tensions already existed within government over fears that the kingdom might be attacked from without or subverted from within by factional division around the increasingly infirm queen. These tensions burst into the open after the death, in August 1598, of William Cecil. 15

Extract 2: From Penry Williams, *The Later Tudors: England 1547–1603*, published 1995.

There were many influential men at court, who helped provide the stability of the political world. Men such as Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir Francis Knollys and Thomas Sackville, and others who rose to power during Elizabeth's latter years, balanced the forces set up by Essex, Raleigh and the Cecils. Above all, there was Elizabeth, dominating the political scene. Men and women were made and unmade by her will; no decision could be taken without her consent. 20

The problem of Elizabeth's successor was perhaps the most long-running issue of the reign. In retrospect, the succession of James seems a foregone conclusion. Yet no one could feel certain about this at the time. On Christmas Day 1600, Essex wrote James a long, unbalanced letter attacking Robert Cecil and his 'reigning faction', accusing them of favouring the Infanta Isabella. James was cautious in his response, and Essex was soon dead. 25

The Essex rising should be simply seen as the desperate attempt of an unbalanced and disappointed royal favourite. His followers might just, but only just, have succeeded in gaining access to Elizabeth. They could hardly have achieved more than that; and once they hesitated, they were doomed. 30

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *Elizabeth I: A study in Insecurity* By Helen Castor © Penguin, 2019

Source 2 from: *The Later Tudors: England 1547–1603* By Penry Williams © Oxford University Press, 1998

