

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 23 May 2025

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/1C**

History

Advanced

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 How accurate is it to say that the actions of Charles I from 1629 were the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2 How accurate is it to say that the army's involvement in politics was mainly responsible for the instability of Republican government in the years 1649–60?

(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)

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(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 1625–88, the social structure of Britain remained essentially unchanged?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1625–88, the East India Company played the most significant role in the development of British overseas trade?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution brought about significant change?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(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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reference**

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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 Edward Vallance, *The Glorious Revolution: 1688 – Britain's Fight for Liberty*, published 2007.

If the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did not represent the beginnings of a parliamentary 'democracy', it certainly introduced a system of parliamentary government. Parliament's position was strengthened by increasing its control over raising taxation. Parliament's standing was also enhanced by the power to scrutinise public accounts and the impact of the 1694 Triennial Act. 5
Consequently, Parliament became an essential and enduring institution at the centre of the system of government.

This revolution in Parliament was accompanied by a financial revolution with the creation of new institutions such as the Bank of England. Furthermore, although limited in scope, the Toleration Act represented a significant retreat 10
by the church and state. Now a variety of religious beliefs was accepted. Increasingly, religious differences were eased by the view that sincerely-held beliefs were more important than 'correct' beliefs. Finally, the revolution placed constraints on the monarch's powers. By restricting royal powers of appointment and royal power to wage war independently, the 1701 Act of Settlement effectively ended the threat of oppressive royal rule. 15

Extract 2: From Barry Coward, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, published 1997.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did not end Whig-Tory divisions. William III, by appointing both Whigs and Tories to key offices in England, demonstrated that he aimed to act as a fair-minded monarch standing above faction. 20
However, the rapid reappearance of political quarrels between Whigs and Tories over office holding and issues of principle, mainly their attitudes to dissenters, indicated William III's failure.

Furthermore, the Glorious Revolution did not bring about the end of religious intolerance. The Toleration Act of 1689 was limited in scope, largely explained by the fact that what many in England wanted in 1688–89 was not religious 25
toleration but the creation of a more comprehensive Church of England.

Finally, the Glorious Revolution did not bring about the end of personal monarchy. One reason for this was William's resistance to constitutional limitations being imposed on him. Another reason was the fear of disorder if monarchical authority was not rapidly re-established. 30

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Glorious Revolution: 1688 – Britain's Fight for Liberty*, by Edward Vallance, © Abacus, 1st Edition 2007

Extract 2 from: *Stuart England 1603–1714*, by Barry Coward, © Longman, Harlow, 1997

