Write your name here Surname	Other na	ames
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
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History Advanced Paper 1: Breadth stud Option 1C: Britain, 16 and settle	25-1701: conflict,	tions , revolution
Advanced Paper 1: Breadth stud Option 1C: Britain,16	25–1701: conflict, ment	Paper Reference
Advanced Paper 1: Breadth stud Option 1C: Britain,16 and settle	25–1701: conflict, ment - Afternoon	, revolution

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 ▶



SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 How accurate is it to say that Charles I's Personal Rule (1629–40) was a financial success?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 How accurate is it to say that relations between Crown and Parliament improved in the years 1660–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box \boxtimes . If you change your mind, put a line through the box \boxtimes and then indicate your new question with a cross \boxtimes .
Chosen question number: Question 1 Question 2 Question 2



(Section A continued)	

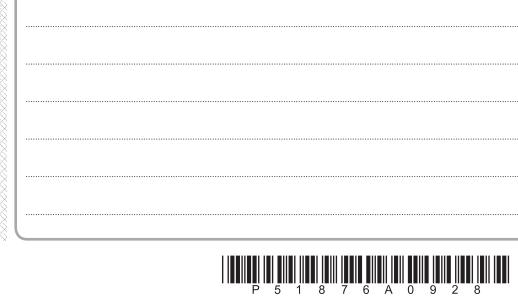


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(Section A continued)





(Section A continued)
TOTAL FOR SECTION A - 20 MARKS

SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How significant was the role of migration in the population growth experienced by Stuart Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

To what extent was the growth of banking and insurance responsible for the expansion of the Stuart economy in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box 🗵. If you change your

mind, put a line throug	gh the box $rac{igotimes}{2}$:	and then	indicate you	r new question with a cross ⊠.
Chosen question number:	Question 3	X	Question 4	
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(Section B continued)



(Section B continued)	



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(Section B continued)	

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 the Glorious Revolution 'transformed the relationship between King and Parliament'? (Extract 1, line 5)
	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 PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced
Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations
Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution

and settlement

Wednesday 6 June 2018 - Afternoon

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

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Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





Extracts for use with Section C.

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

The refusal to grant William sufficient revenue for life was the key decision of the Revolution. Although William was voted the civil list for life in 1698, he still had to come to Parliament each year for money for the army and navy. His financial dependence on Parliament was much greater than that of Charles II. It transformed the relationship between King and Parliament. Parliament now 5 met every year for several months. But 1689 also marked the start of a slow and subtle process whereby monarchs found it harder and harder to use their traditional powers. Those powers were to some extent reduced by legislation. The Triennial Act of 1694 forced the king to call a general election at least once every three years. The Act of Settlement of 1701, besides excluding Catholics 10 from the throne and settling the succession, imposed restrictions on a future foreign king that showed the resentment of many MPs against their current Dutch king. He was not to appoint any foreigner to office, or engage England in a war involving any continental territory, or even leave the country, without Parliament's consent. But most constraints under which monarchs laboured 15 owed less to legislation than to the practical difficulties of working with Parliament.

Extract 2: From Steven C A Pincus and James A Robinson, What really happened during the Glorious Revolution?, published 2011.

Contemporaries and subsequent commentators have all noted that from 1689 parliament met every year. The post-Revolution parliaments also had a much larger set of legislative achievements. The average parliamentary session in the years after 1689 passed over twice the number of statutes than had sessions before the accession of William and Mary. Nevertheless, it is difficult to argue that the changes contained within the 1688 Revolution constrained the Crown to call parliament more regularly, let alone annually. The Declaration of Rights, that document so central to the Revolution Settlement, merely stated that 25 'Parliaments ought to be held frequently and permitted to sit.' Even this was no new development, as many contemporary commentators were well aware.

The Revolution Settlement was no more innovative with respect to financial accountability since financial oversight measures had been introduced previously in 1624, 1644 and 1667. After 1688 the government chose, but was not required, to provide the House of Commons with an annual estimate of its expenditure, though the Commons did create a statutory commission of accounts in 1691.

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