# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

# History

**Advanced**
**Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations**
**Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion**

Wednesday 6 June 2018 – Afternoon
**Extracts Booklet**

Paper Reference
**9HI0/1B**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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**Extracts for use with Section C.**

**Extract 1:** From Roger Lockyer, *Tudor and Stuart Britain, 1471–1714*, 2nd edition, published 1985.

The defeat of the Armada of 1588 did not mean the end of the war. The problem for the English was how to make the most of their victory. In April 1589 a fleet carrying 20,000 men set sail for Portugal. The port of Vigo was captured, but apart from that nothing was accomplished. In 1595 another expedition was sent out, but the Spaniards had by now built up their defences in the New World. English privateering continued, of course, but was now left largely to individuals and small groups. The only other major expedition, that to Cadiz in 1596, was at first brilliantly successful. However, the English did not have the will or the resources to hold Cadiz indefinitely. Soon after Philip despatched a second Armada towards England. Fortunately it was turned back by strong winds and high seas, and the same fate befell another attempt in the following year.

When, in July 1589, the protestant Henry of Navarre claimed the throne of France, Elizabeth responded by sending money and 4,000 men, but this merely provoked the Catholic League to appeal to Philip II. Elizabeth therefore sent over more troops in 1594, and she kept up her assistance until the conclusion of peace between France and Spain in 1598.

**Extract 2:** From Conrad Russell, *The Crisis of Parliaments: English History, 1509–1660*, published 1971.

1588 was not the end of the struggle: it was the beginning. Spanish silver imports were still at a peak, and Spain was not willing to accept defeat. The cost of the war was soon increased, when it merged into the war for the French succession. Subsidies and troops to help Henry of Navarre were added to the English budget, and the risk of invasion was greatly increased in 1590, when the Spaniards occupied Brittany. Large sums of money were used up on overseas voyages, which, except for one raid on Cadiz by the Earl of Essex, were usually unsuccessful. Invasion scares continued, and many gentry moved out of coastal areas. In 1597 and 1599, the Spaniards sent Armadas, as large as the one of 1588, and both times they came much nearer to success. In 1597 there was no English fleet ready, and in 1599 the land defences had broken down. Fortunately, the effectiveness of the English militia was never put to the test except in small skirmishes. The cost continued at the same exorbitant level, and Parliamentary subsidies were inadequate to meet it.

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