Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 21 May 2019

Afternoon | Paper Reference **9HI0/1B**

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P56740A

©2019 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/1/1

P 5 6 7 4 0 A

Pearson

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From John Cannon and Ralph Griffiths, *The Oxford Illustrated History of the British Monarchy*, published 1988.

The most menacing aspect of the continued warfare was the increasing success that the Spaniards achieved in stirring up revolt in Ireland. Tyrone's rising of 1595 was on a totally different scale from previous risings. The Spaniards supplied him with arms and money, and he inflicted a major defeat on the English forces, killing their commander. Elizabeth was determined that the defeat be avenged and the command, in 1599, was given to Essex. Essex's conduct defied belief. The one quality of fighting courage he did possess deserted him and most of his effort was devoted to the wholesale creation of knights. Essex's revolt, in February 1601, was a feeble display of faction. It was as badly-organised and indecisive as his Irish campaign had been. Yet, it cast shadows over the last years of Elizabeth's reign, and has contributed to the view of them as years of decline and decay. Certainly the 1590s were difficult, with poor harvests, financial strain, troublesome Parliaments, and the war against Spain dragged on, with no conclusion in sight.

Extract 2: From John Guy, *Elizabeth: The Forgotten Years*, published 2016.

By the 1590s, certainty about her biological inability to bear children liberated Elizabeth. No one could any longer dispute that she had an unchallenged right to exercise alone both the masculine and feminine responsibilities of the monarchy. There was no point in marrying her off if she was barren. Although for her it was an uncomfortable reminder of the passage of time, it was also empowering. Confronted by a period of national emergency, she determined that she must rule as well as reign. In such perilous times, she must assert her authority more firmly and more consistently than before. This was her calling, her solemn duty, and she believed that God expected no less of her.

Clashes arose between her, her privy councillors and her military and naval commanders over long-term strategy, short-term tactics and the ever-escalating costs of such a long war. But Elizabeth was far more interventionist and much harder to handle than before. Her relationships with her last two favourites the Earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh can be properly understood only within the wider frame of the arguments between them over military and naval strategy.

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.