Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P69325A

©2022 Pearson Education Ltd.

Q:1/1/1/

P 6 9 3 2 5 A

Pearson

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Richard Rex, *The Tudors*, published 2005.

The disasters of the 1590s hit hard. Elizabeth's councillors resisted the temptation to debase the currency, and so did avoid making the economic situation worse. However, the financial position of the Crown also suffered from reduced yields on customs duties and direct taxation. Monopolies were used as a fresh attempt to raise finance. However, these contributed to further economic problems, whilst also temporarily damaging Elizabeth's relations with Parliament. The domestic strains of foreign war and economic crisis in turn undermined law and order; the Privy Council took to meeting on a daily basis to manage the problems faced.

All this, when added to the uncertainty over the succession, might have amounted to a crisis every bit as bad as any Elizabeth faced. Yet these problems serve chiefly to highlight the extraordinary success of Elizabeth and her government in defending and governing her country through these difficult years. There was neither a baronial nor a popular revolt. Essex's attempted coup in 1601 made him look ridiculous. What held the country together was a combination of nationalism, Protestantism and loyalism, focused on the person, or perhaps the image, of Elizabeth herself.

Extract 2: From Jeremy Black, *A History of the British Isles* (2nd edition), published 2003.

The expense of the long war with Spain created difficulties. The sale of monopolies to manufacture or sell certain goods, and also additional taxes, led to bitter criticism in the parliaments of 1597 and 1601. Monopolies also failed to provide sufficient resources to bring success in war. Elizabeth found it difficult to create a stable government after the ministers who had served for so long – William Cecil, Leicester and Walsingham – died. The struggle with Philip II escalated, with Elizabeth sending troops to support the anti-Spanish side of the French wars of religion. Expeditions to Brittany and Normandy were poorly executed and costly. Philip, in turn, conspired with Catholic aristocrats in England, and also in Scotland and Ireland.

Irish resistance culminated in 1594 in a major rising, ably led by Hugh O'Neill, which extended across Ireland during the late 1590s. In 1599, Elizabeth's arrogant favourite, Robert, Earl of Essex, failed to defeat O'Neill. This led to his disgrace and a loss of royal favour. Essex tried to stage a coup in January 1601, in order to seize Elizabeth and destroy his rival, the chief minister, Sir Robert Cecil. Not for the last time, Irish developments had a crucial impact on mainland politics.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: The Tudors, Richard Rex, Tempus Reprint, 2005

Extract 2 from: A History of the British Isles , Jeremy Black, Palgrave Macmillan, (2nd edition), 2003