Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 23 May 2025

Morning (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.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Penry Williams, *The Crown and the Counties*, published 1984.

War with Spain and rebellion in Ireland imposed heavy burdens upon a state that was ill-equipped to fight campaigns on land. From the 1580s, war, hunger and inflation compelled the state to impose even heavier burdens upon the localities.

However, Elizabeth's government demonstrated that limited war could be successfully conducted, as was shown for the eighteen years it was at war with Spain. Obviously, the government did not obtain as much money or levy as many men as it demanded; but, by and large, it secured enough revenue and as many troops as were required to achieve its military aims.

In Elizabeth's later years, her government worked effectively to secure compliance. It was firm in handling resistance to its demands for men and money when compared to that under other monarchs. Subjects reported as 'backward' in their response were ordered to appear before the government, but councillors did not rely entirely upon coercion. The result was that Elizabeth was able to give aid to the Dutch and French; the country was defended against invasion; the Irish revolt was extinguished; and the cost to the English economy was much less damaging than were Philip's campaigns to the Spanish.

Extract 2: From Steven G Ellis and Christopher Maginn, *The Making of the British Isles: The State of Britain and Ireland, 1450–1660*, published 2014.

After the victory at Kinsale, the Spaniards surrendered and were permitted to return to Spain. However, the failure to capture or kill O'Neill meant that English military expenditure in Ireland could not be substantially reduced until 1603, when an exhausted Elizabeth offered O'Neill a pardon, with certain conditions.

Military victory had come at a cost. Since 1596, the war in Ireland had been the greatest expense in the wider conflict with Spain, costing the crown £2 million by 1603. Elizabeth had been brought to the brink of bankruptcy, and the Commons grumbled as a result of years of high national taxation. In human terms, approximately 19 per cent of the available manpower in England and Wales were sent to Ireland. Whereas conflict in the Netherlands saw many Englishmen volunteer, many sought to avoid being sent to fight in Ireland. By the late 1590s, some local authorities were sending vagabonds and the physically-disabled poor.

Additionally, the wars forced the government to act in increasingly innovative ways to maintain law and order. The office of provost-marshal was established to control returned soldiers, and statutes were required in 1593, 1597 and 1601 to establish a system of compulsory relief for disabled soldiers.

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Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Crown and the Counties*, in, *The reign of Elizabeth I*, Penry Williams & Christopher Haigh, © Macmillan Publishing, 1984

Extract 2 from: *The Making of the British Isles: The State of Britain and Ireland, 1450-1660*, Steven G. Ellis & Christopher Maginn, © Routledge, 2014