Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1C: Britain,1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement

Friday 9 June 2017 – Morning

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

9HI0/1C

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age: England, 1603–1714*, 4th edition, published 2012.

There was a great deal of popular political activity and violence in 1688–89, but this and the events of 1688–89 did not have revolutionary effects. Even if sweeping changes had been intended in 1689, it is extremely unlikely that William would have cooperated in bringing them about. He would have seen them as an unacceptable distraction from his major preoccupation with the European war and with his task of bringing Britain into it. It is clear that those people who in 1689 hoped to make major constitutional or ecclesiastical changes were swept aside.

Most, but not all, prominent politicians had only limited aims; they were determined to restore old liberties, not enact new ones. The political nation in 1688 had united to resist what it considered to be the revolutionary innovations of James II. But conservative propertied Englishmen were united in their aim of preventing a recurrence of the violence and radicalism of the English Revolution. The prime instinct of most politicians and political groups in 1688–89 was to work for a restoration of political order as soon as possible, and not to waste time tackling theoretical, abstract questions.

Extract 2: From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, published 2009.

The Revolution of 1688–89 provided a rational and forward-looking answer to the question of sovereignty. From then on the ultimate sovereign power in England was vested in Parliament. After all, the 1689 Convention had called itself into existence, debated the succession, taken the Crown from James II, ignored his son Prince James, and offered it to William and Mary. By the Act of Settlement of 1701, Parliament ignored the laws of hereditary succession, and what had been thought of as the will of God, to redraw the succession according to its own liking. The days when the monarch could dissolve Parliament to avoid confrontation or inconvenient legislation, let alone rule entirely without it, were over. Rather, Parliament had to be called every year and allowed to sit, and ministers had to be chosen with whom it could work. Thus, 1688–89 marks the shift from a monarch's parliament to parliament as a separate, permanent and ultimately dominant institution. The end result would be the modern British monarchy, limited and constitutional.

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