Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper reference **9HI0/1C**

History

Advanced

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P69326A

©2022 Pearson Education Ltd.

Q:1/1/

P 6 9 3 2 6 A

Pearson

Extracts for use with Section C.

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

William III still ruled as well as reigned. Government was still largely personal government by the monarch. William III retained a firm grasp on the process by which government decisions were made. The royal court remained the centre of politics. Ministers might have to secure support in parliament for their measures, but their main concern was to retain royal favour. When they lost that, their political fortunes inevitably collapsed. The personal wishes and friendships of the monarch were still of major political importance.

The immense personal power of the monarch was maintained despite the developing role of the cabinet. The cabinet first appeared in the early 1690s to provide continuous day-to-day control of wartime administration during William III's frequent absences on the continent. All this though did not necessarily mean a reduction of royal power and influence. William III controlled the day-to-day business of government and all decisions of the cabinet had to be approved by him. Nor were all the important decisions of government made in cabinet; they continued to be made either in smaller committees or through informal meetings between the monarch and his ministers.

Extract 2: From John Miller, *Early Modern Britain 1450–1750*, published 2017.

The change of ruler in 1689 and the Bill of Rights would not seem to merit the title of a 'revolution' and yet the nature of monarchy was to change dramatically. William was able to insist on being made king in his own right and to keep the Crown's prerogatives intact, but he could not make the Commons grant his ordinary revenue for life. Moreover, his accession resulted in England's involvement in a very expensive war against France. The Commons used the King's need for money, and occasionally legislation, to make regular annual parliaments indispensable and to strengthen their bargaining position.

During the 1690s the Commons appointed committees of accounts which scrutinised public expenditure, looking for signs of waste, mismanagement and corruption. Government could no longer be seen as the private preserve of the king and his ministers. William also learned the hard way that, although in theory he was free to choose his ministers, in practice he needed to appoint men who could push his measures, especially money bills, through Parliament. By demanding the right to scrutinise Royal government, the Commons under William reflected increasing public concern about the role and scale of government and taxation.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: The Stuart Age: England 1603-1714, Barry Coward, Routledge, 2012

Extract 2 from: Early Modern Britain 1450-1750, John Miller, Cambridge University Press, 2017