Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 24 May 2023

Morning (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.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From John Miller, *The Glorious Revolution*, published 1997.

Looking back at the Glorious Revolution, with its change of ruler, Bill of Rights, financial settlement and Toleration Act, there seems little that was so dramatically new as to constitute a turning point in English history. Indeed, there was little that would merit the description 'Glorious' or 'Revolution'.

The significance of the change of ruler was limited and the Bill of Rights contained little that was new. Only the Toleration Act marked a clear break with what had gone before. The Declaration of Rights was in many ways a limited and conservative document. Its main concern was to prevent a recurrence of the misgovernment of Charles II and James II. The restrictions imposed by statute on the royal prerogative were limited. Although the king was subject to the Triennial Act, he still had the power to call and dismiss parliament at will. The king was also able to choose his ministers, direct the administration and formulate policy.

Extract 2: From Jonathan Scott, *England's Troubles: Seventeenth-Century English Political Instability in European Context*, published 2000.

The constitutional changes of 1689–1701 strengthened parliament and the military capability of the English monarchy. These constitutional changes created a strong parliamentary monarchy, which became the centrepiece of the newly constructed English state. In addition to the new financial settlement, these changes included the Declaration of Rights, the regulation by statute of the succession and the surrender of monarchical power over parliament.

These constitutional changes also included the new coronation oath. By this oath, the monarch agreed to govern not only 'to maintain the Protestant religion and the laws and liberties of this nation', but also 'according to the laws agreed on in parliament'. These constitutional changes included parliamentary control of the army, as demonstrated in 1698, much to William's disgust. Finally, they included the Act of Succession of 1701, which removed the power of royal pardon regarding parliamentary impeachments. The 1701 Act also subjected the King to parliamentary oversight. This oversight included aspects of foreign policy, the King's dispensation of patronage, his relationship with his Privy Council and his right to travel abroad.

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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: John Miller, *The Glorious Revolution*, Routledge, 1997.

Extract 2 from: Jonathan Scott, *England's Troubles: Seventeenth-Century English Political Instability in European Context*, Cambridge University Press, 2000.