Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Thursday 23 May 2024

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 Stuarts*, published 2006.

The bishops and Tory politicians agreed to toleration in order to prevent the weakening, or destruction, of the pure spirit of Anglicanism, or, even worse, a split within the Church. The Toleration Act of 1689 was the product of a cynical political deal. It was introduced reluctantly. It did not repeal any of the laws against Dissent, but laid down that laws against dissenting meetings should not be enforced against mainstream Protestant dissenters. There was to be no freedom of worship for Catholics, Unitarians* or Jews. Meeting-houses had to be registered with local Justices of the Peace and had to keep their doors open during meetings, as there was still the clear suspicion that dissenters were plotting treason. The laws against dissenters holding office (including the Test and Corporation Acts) were to remain in force, as was the ban on dissenters attending England's two universities. Public office and higher education were to remain under Anglican control.

*Unitarians – a form of Christian religion that believes in the unity of God and rejects the doctrine of the Trinity – that God has three forms, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit

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

In 1689, the Convention Parliament passed the Toleration Act. From then on, virtually all Protestant Churches were to be tolerated. Most of the penalties passed by the Cavalier Parliament were removed. The chief remaining obstacle faced by Dissenters was the Test Act. This was very important psychologically, but it could be overcome by the practice of occasional conformity. Occasional conformity meant that, on appointment and twice a year thereafter, all a Dissenting officeholder had to do was set aside his religious convictions and participate in an Anglican service. Catholics, of course, could do no such thing; they remained subject to extensive legal restrictions.

The Toleration Act freed not only Dissenters from having to go to church, but also the sceptical, the lazy or the plain sleepy. Church courts, which had traditionally regulated personal behaviour (for example to discourage swearing, adultery, drunkenness and falling into debt) were in decline in most parts of the country. In short, the Church's ability to demand obedience and good behaviour from its followers was weakening.

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Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Stuarts*, By John Miller, © Hambledon Continuum, June 2006

Extract 2 from: *Early Modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History*, By Robert Bucholz & Newton Key, © Wiley–Blackwell, July 2003