Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 23 May 2025

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 Edward Vallance, *The Glorious Revolution: 1688 – Britain's Fight for Liberty*, published 2007.

If the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did not represent the beginnings of a parliamentary 'democracy', it certainly introduced a system of parliamentary government. Parliament's position was strengthened by increasing its control over raising taxation. Parliament's standing was also enhanced by the power to scrutinise public accounts and the impact of the 1694 Triennial Act. Consequently, Parliament became an essential and enduring institution at the centre of the system of government.

This revolution in Parliament was accompanied by a financial revolution with the creation of new institutions such as the Bank of England. Furthermore, although limited in scope, the Toleration Act represented a significant retreat by the church and state. Now a variety of religious beliefs was accepted. Increasingly, religious differences were eased by the view that sincerely-held beliefs were more important than 'correct' beliefs. Finally, the revolution placed constraints on the monarch's powers. By restricting royal powers of appointment and royal power to wage war independently, the 1701 Act of Settlement effectively ended the threat of oppressive royal rule.

Extract 2: From Barry Coward, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, published 1997.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did not end Whig-Tory divisions. William III, by appointing both Whigs and Tories to key offices in England, demonstrated that he aimed to act as a fair-minded monarch standing above faction. However, the rapid reappearance of political quarrels between Whigs and Tories over office holding and issues of principle, mainly their attitudes to dissenters, indicated William III's failure.

Furthermore, the Glorious Revolution did not bring about the end of religious intolerance. The Toleration Act of 1689 was limited in scope, largely explained by the fact that what many in England wanted in 1688–89 was not religious toleration but the creation of a more comprehensive Church of England.

Finally, the Glorious Revolution did not bring about the end of personal monarchy. One reason for this was William's resistance to constitutional limitations being imposed on him. Another reason was the fear of disorder if monarchical authority was not rapidly re-established.

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Glorious Revolution: 1688 – Britain's Fight for Liberty*, by Edward Vallance, © Abacus, 1st Edition 2007

Extract 2 from: *Stuart England 1603–1714*, by Barry Coward, © Longman, Harlow, 1997