Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 19 May 2020

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes) | Paper Reference **9HI0/1C**

History

Advanced
Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations
Option 1C: Britain,1625–1702: conflict, revolution and settlement

Extracts Booklet
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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Frank O'Gorman, *The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688–1832*, published 2016.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did overthrow a Catholic monarch and eliminate any realistic prospect of a Catholic succession, but it did not establish a limited monarchy. The political and the social power of the monarchy and much of its ideological influence, too, survived the revolution. After all, William III was able to summon and dissolve Parliament, choose his own ministers (in church as well as state), conduct foreign policy (details of which he sometimes concealed from his ministers), declare war and negotiate peace.

At the same time, the growing demands of war created a large system of patronage. Much of this was in the gift of the crown and could be used to reward the loyalty of the royal court's friends in both Houses of Parliament. Further, the monarch retained the power to create peers and thus to exert influence over the House of Lords. Consequently, well over one half of the upper chamber could be described as reliably loyal to the king. The Glorious Revolution actually paved the way for a potentially re-strengthened monarchy. Indeed the royal court remained the engine of executive government, with Parliament playing a subsidiary role on the political stage.

Extract 2: From Stephanie Barczewski et al, *Britain since 1688: A Nation in the World*, published 2014.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 has been seen as a major step in the process of a shift away from a powerful monarchy and towards a more democratic system in which Parliament was the dominant institution. Certainly, the years after 1688 witnessed a steady erosion in the power of the monarchy. 'Men write and speak of the King with little respect or ceremony', wrote the monarchist Robert Filmer in 1689. Although no conditions had been imposed on William and Mary's accession to the throne, a series of measures that constrained their power was imposed in the decade after 1688.

In 1694 a renewed Triennial Act required Parliament to meet every three years, while the emergence of a fiscal-military state* made a sitting Parliament a permanent feature of the political landscape. The monarchy had effectively lost one of its main prerogatives: the ability to call, or not call, Parliament into session. Parliament also gained additional powers over taxation and political appointments. Much of the bargaining power that Parliament used to extract concessions, however, did not derive from the Glorious Revolution itself. Rather this bargaining power came from William III's desire to wage war with France, which required him to negotiate with Parliament for the necessary resources.

* fiscal-military state – a state capable of sustaining large-scale warfare through taxation and other financial measures

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Acknowledgement
Extract 1 from: Frank O'Gorman, 'The Long Eighteenth Century, British Political and Social History 1688–1832' Bloomsbury Academic, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc

Extract 2 from: Britain since 1688: A Nation in the World
By Stephanie Barczewski, John Eglin, Stephen Heathorn, Michael Silvestri, Michelle Tusan, Routledge

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