Write your name here Surname	Other n	names
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE	Centre Number	Candidate Number
History Advanced Paper 1: Breadth study v Option 1B: England, 150	•	
Friday 9 June 2017 – Morn Time: 2 hours 15 minute	•	Paper Reference 9HI0/1B
You must have: Extracts Booklet (enclosed)		Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 there may be more space than you need.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

P 5 0 4 9 7 A 0 1 2 8

Turn over ▶



SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

1 To what extent did popular risings present a significant problem for Tudor governments in the 1530s and 1540s?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

2 How far do you agree that the influx of foreign workers was the main factor in bringing change to patterns of trade in the years c1560–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

SECTION A					
Indicate which question mind, put a line thro	you are answugh the box $rac{1}{2}$	ering by → and the	marking a cr en indicate yo	oss in the box \boxtimes . If you change your our new question with a cross \boxtimes .	
Chosen question number:	Question 1	X	Question 2	\boxtimes	



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	



(Section A continued)	
,	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

3 How accurate is it to say that the changes that took place in the role of parliament were very limited in the years 1509–58?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that the main turning point in the fortunes of Protestantism in England in the years 1529–88 was the Elizabethan compromise?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B

				r new question with a cross ⊠.
Chosen question number:	Question 3	\times	Question 4	\boxtimes





(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	



(Section B continued)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

5	In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that in the last years of Elizabeth's reign, factional struggle did not pose a serious problem for Elizabeth?					
	To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.					
		(20)				











	(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)	
	TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS	
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS		



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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1B: England, 1509-1603: authority, nation and religion

Friday 9 June 2017 - Morning

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

9HI0/1B

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶







Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Ronald G Asch, 'A Difficult Legacy: Elizabeth's Bequest to the Early Stuarts', in Christa Jansohn, *Queen Elizabeth I: Past and Present*, published 2004.

Ambitious courtiers recognised that access to grants such as customs and licenses were essential to achieve the wealth and the status they needed to exert influence at court. This led to the struggle for the control of the crown's patronage becoming fiercer and deadlier than in the past. The court factions which confronted each other in the 1590s were the Cecilians and the Earl of Essex's followers. However, Elizabeth was, with the exception of the Essex revolt in 1601, still largely able to contain such faction fights; the circle of those who had access to her may have become more exclusive and less representative during her last years but nevertheless political stability was not seriously undermined. Those who rejected this narrow-based regime were by and large content to hope for the new reign and to voice their discontent in secret. Even during her last years Elizabeth was able to appeal to parliamentary and popular support for her policies. However, she could also harshly punish those who tried to offer her advice which she had not asked for.

Extract 2: From Robert Ashton, *Reformation and Revolution 1558–1660*, published 1985.

Elizabeth in fact found it more and more difficult to maintain a balance between the leaders of court factional groups. The ageing Burghley, in the last years of his life, had concentrated a great deal of power in his own hands. He was desperately anxious that he would be succeeded as leading minister and advisor by his meticulously trained and supremely able younger son Robert. Essex's demands and his alarming popularity both inside and outside the court certainly made Elizabeth feel it necessary to put more real power into Cecilian hands than she might have judged desirable in more normal circumstances. Equally certainly, to Essex the Cecils appeared to have their hands on all the crucial levers controlling the distribution of office, power and perks, and it became increasingly clear to him that their grip could be loosened only by force.

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