

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 17 May 2023

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/1B**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

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.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.****EITHER**

- 1** Were changes to the use of land the main reason for the growth of poverty in Tudor England in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 2** Was Henry VIII's need for a male heir the main reason for the growth of Protestantism in England in the years 1509–47?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.****EITHER**

- 3** How accurate is it to say that changes to the role of parliament were the most significant development in government in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 4** To what extent did Tudor England experience cultural change in the years 1509–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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**Paper
reference****8HI0/1B****History****Advanced Subsidiary****PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations****Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion****Extracts Booklet****Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.***Turn over* ►**P68767A**©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.
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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Geoff Woodward, *Rebellion and Disorder Under the Tudors 1485–1603*, published 2008.

The uprising in Ireland of the 1590s proved the biggest test Elizabeth had faced. England was at war with Spain, and there were serious domestic problems such as runaway inflation, food shortages, rising unemployment and recurrent plague. Elizabeth was aware of the strategic importance of Ireland, as Philip of Spain intended assisting Irish rebels again. However, suppressing rebellions was an expensive business, and in the 1590s both money and men were in short supply. As a result, the scale of Tyrone's rebellion was allowed to grow. Not until 1599 was a force of 17,000 sent under the command of Essex. Spain also recognised the strategic opportunities Ireland presented, and in 1601 sent money, troops and priests to assist Irish rebels against the English. 5 10

By 1603, when Tyrone finally surrendered to Lord Mountjoy, more than 30,000 English troops had been sent to Ireland. Moreover, even then, victory was only partial. Tyrone renounced his title and agreed to support English sheriffs in Ulster, but he was granted a pardon, and recovered all that he had held at the start of the rebellion. 15

Extract 2: From Alan G R Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State 1529–1660*, published 1984.

The Earl of Tyrone succeeded in creating a reasonably disciplined army out of the various Irish forces which he gathered together. The Earl of Essex arrived in 1599 as Lord Lieutenant and faced what amounted to a national revolt against English rule. His period in office was unsuccessful.

The new Lord Deputy, Lord Mountjoy, was a remarkable general whose outstanding energy during his deputyship included the waging of winter campaigns, virtually unknown at the time. In September 1601, when he had already made very considerable progress in subduing the revolt, Spanish aid for the rebels arrived in the form of a force of 4,000 experienced infantry. Mountjoy heavily defeated the forces which Tyrone had marched south to aid his Spanish allies, and the Spanish surrendered at the beginning of 1602. By 1603, England had imposed political and military authority throughout Ireland. It was a considerable achievement, at a time when Elizabeth was growing old and the issue of succession was increasingly dominating English politics. 20 25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *Rebellion and Disorder Under the Tudors 1485-1603*, Geoff Woodward, Hodder Education

Extract 2 from: *The Emergence of a Nation State 1529-1660*, Alan G R Smith, Longman Group UK Limited 1984



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