Please check the examination details belo	w hefore ente	oring your candidate information		
Candidate surname	w before ente	Other names		
Centre Number Candidate Number Pearson Edexcel Level				
Wednesday 15 May	2024			
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 ▶





### **SECTION A**

## **Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.**

### **EITHER**

Were economic factors the main cause of resistance to Tudor rule in the years 1509–69?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

### OR

2 Were the personal religious beliefs of the Tudor monarchs the main reason for religious change in the years 1529-63?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A					
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box $\boxtimes$ . If you change your mind, put a line through the box $\boxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $\boxtimes$ .					
Chosen quest	ion number:	Question 1	×	Question 2	



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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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### **SECTION B**

### **Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

### **EITHER**

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

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

### OR

4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1509–88, the most significant development in the domestic economy was the migration of foreign workers?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B					
Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box $\boxtimes$ . If you change your mind, put a line through the box $\boxtimes$ and then indicate your new question with a cross $\boxtimes$ .					
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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS	

### **SECTION C**

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

5 Historians have different views about whether there was a general crisis of government in the last years of Elizabeth I's reign. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that Elizabeth I's governmedealing with the problems that it faced?	ent was successful in
acaming man processing and management	(20)





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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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# **Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

# Wednesday 15 May 2024

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

### **Extracts Booklet**

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶





### **Extracts for use with Section C.**

### **Extract 1:** From T. A. Morris, *Tudor Government*, published 1999.

The government used a range of methods to deal with socio-economic problems in the localities. The Council circulated Books of Orders to JPs, with instructions relating to plague conditions and to harvest failure and grain shortages, which were widely obeyed. Tudor social legislation could not possibly have solved the problems that English society experienced in the 1590s, but it may have helped to maintain stability; in many cases matters would have been worse without the legislation. It also helped to convince the 'victims' of economic depression that the government was on their side. Such legislation was a joint effort. It is increasingly accepted that the effort was an impressive one.

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Thus there was a broad community of interest. There were genuine instances of tension between the Queen and her Parliaments. However, the major confrontation over monopolies, which is now primarily interpreted as an expression of concern at damage done to the financial interests of many MPs, was successfully dealt with.

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### **Extract 2:** From John Guy, *The Tudor Age*, published 1992.

The strain of a war economy was cumulative: 105,800 men were conscripted during the last eighteen years of the reign. Pressure on the counties led to administrative breakdowns and opposition to central government's demands. In addition, disruption of trade, outbreaks of plague, ruined harvests in 1596 and 1597, and acute economic depression caused widespread resentment.

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Where late Elizabethan government aroused more vocal dissent was in the matters of licences and monopolies. Clashes in 1597 and 1601 were the ugliest in Parliament during the Tudor period. They signalled unmistakable resentment of abuses from which courtiers and government officials gained. Elizabeth had personally to intervene to neutralise the attack, and in 1601 she averted the crisis only at the expense of the monopoly holders.

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The final criticism levelled against late Elizabethan government is that the benefits of the Poor Laws were overwhelmed by the economic distress of the 1590s. Perhaps two-fifths of the population fell below the level of subsistence, with starvation in the uplands of Cumbria. Disease spread unchecked; reported crimes against property increased; and thousands of families were thrown on to parish relief.

30

### **Acknowledgements**

Extract 1: Tudor Government by T. A. Morris © Routledge 1999

Extract 2: The Tudors and Stuarts By John Guy & John Morrill © Oxford University Press 1992

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