

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 14 May 2025

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/1C**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1701: conflict, revolution and settlement

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 the actions of parliament the main reason for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640–49?

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

- 2** Were anti-Catholic attitudes the main reason for instability during the reigns of Charles II and James II?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question 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 significant were the ideas of Francis Bacon in promoting a scientific revolution in Britain in the years 1625–88?

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

- 4** How accurate is it to say that the cloth trade in Britain remained unchanged in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☐

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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****8HI0/1C****History****Advanced Subsidiary****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.***Turn over* ►**P76486A**©2025 Pearson Education Ltd.
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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Barry Coward, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, published 1997.

The Toleration Act gave most Protestants legal freedom to worship but did not end religious intolerance. This is mainly because what many in England wanted in 1688–89 was not religious toleration but a broader Church of England than had been established in the 1660s. Some churchmen and politicians, therefore, attempted to provide means by which Protestant Dissenters, then excluded from the Church of England, would feel able to become members of it. However, some Anglicans were unwilling to cooperate with Protestant Dissenters, fearing concessions would end the Anglican supremacy in Church and State. 5

Consequently, the limited scope of the Toleration Act is unsurprising. Many Dissenters could now legally worship in freedom, but only under humiliating conditions – for example, their meeting house doors had to remain open during their religious services. More seriously, the Test Acts, restricting all public offices to those who had a certificate of attendance at services held in parish churches of the Church of England, remained in force. Protestant Dissenters were still second-class citizens despite the Glorious Revolution. 10 15

Extract 2: From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, published 2009.

The Toleration Act of 1689 solved a longstanding problem in an enlightened way by introducing partial religious toleration. Parliament set in law the idea that Protestants could worship in their differing ways and still be good subjects, living together in peace. Admittedly, this was a very limited toleration. Catholics were still excluded from it entirely. Nor were Dissenters fully tolerated, since they were still required to register their meeting houses with the government and keep the doors open during services. 20

Nevertheless, there was something revolutionary and modern in the rejection of the notion that all had to be of one faith to be good English men and women. It took time but religious tensions gradually eased and thereafter all these groups were brought fully into English public life. In this sense, the Glorious Revolution was a step toward a modern society – tolerant and more religiously diverse. 25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *Stuart England 1603–1714*, Barry Coward, Longman 1997

Extract 2 from: *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, Wiley-Blackwell 2009