

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

**Extracts Booklet**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/1B**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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### Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Anne Somerset, *Elizabeth I*, published 1997.

The struggle against Spain was not only costly in financial terms, but men were also killed at an alarming rate. By 1592 Burghley was anxiously noting, 'The realm here is weary to see the expense of their people for foreign services'. Military service overseas was unpopular with the soldiers themselves, and many absconded from their regiments at the first opportunity. By 1592, there was a serious influx of deserters from France, some of whom returned 'using most slanderous speeches of those in her Highness's service and entertainment'. Even those who were officially discharged found it hard to find employment on coming home, and frequently ended up as vagabonds. Discontent and war-weariness at home were exacerbated by a sequence of poor harvests in the mid-1590s, and by 1596 there was a serious shortage of corn. The Queen maintained that hoarding was partly responsible for this.

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**Extract 2:** From John McGurk, *The Tudor Monarchies 1485-1603*, published 1999.

Many parts of the community prospered in wartime. This was especially true of those with influential posts in the expeditionary forces in the army and navy, and in all the areas to do with supplying the forces: food, clothing, munitions and, above all, shipping. The economic historians of the period show how the gentry and wealthier yeomanry continued to become wealthier and point to the rebuilding of the great manors and houses throughout many shires. There can be little doubt of the significant growth in domestic luxuries among the new rich. Privateering and long-distance trade also flourished. While the lower orders suffered economic hardships, the rich were growing richer and not only on the profits of land as before. Many grew wealthy from mining and metallurgy and the opening up of new industries, so much so that a few economic historians would put the origins of the industrial revolution in the latter years of Elizabeth.

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