

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Wednesday 17 May 2017 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

8HI0/1C

Extracts Booklet

Do not return this Extracts Booklet with the question paper.

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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Angela Anderson, *An Introduction to Stuart Britain 1603–1714*, published 1999.

The events of 1688–89 paved the way for huge administrative and financial changes, which have been labelled a financial revolution. The key factor involved was England's entry into a major European war, and her sustained intervention on a hitherto unknown scale. Not surprisingly, the costs were enormous by English standards. It is estimated that the war cost around £5.5 million a year between 1689 and 1697. After a series of money-raising schemes were tried out between 1689 and 1693, it became clear that a thorough restructuring of government finances was essential. In addition to revolutionising the income from taxation, the 1690s also saw a new approach to government borrowing. By 1693 the King and Parliament had common aims and, despite occasional friction, a new level of trust. The financial reforms introduced a new era in which the Parliament was a regular and necessary part of the administration, rather than an occasional law-making or fund-raising body.

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Extract 2: From Barry Williams, *Elusive Settlement*, published 1984.

Most Englishmen never expected nor wanted the full military commitment and prolonged war which William's plans in the end involved. Reality was abrupt and harsh. William as King, and therefore Commander-in-Chief of England's armed forces, pointed out that if Englishmen wished to preserve the Protestant succession, then they would have to fight for it and pay for it. Reluctantly, over a period of several years, a significant portion of the tax-paying nation came to recognise that war was imperative to preserve their country from a French invasion and the restoration of James II as a French puppet. William's task remained very difficult though since there existed a tiresome remnant of independent country gentlemen whose county horizons and uninformed prejudices on national issues, and particularly on foreign policy, were severely limited.

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