

**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Wednesday 13 May 2020**

Afternoon

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.**

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### Extracts for use with Section C.

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

In political terms, the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did bring about substantial change. The combined effects of James II having been forced to 'abdicate' by the threat of armed rebellion, the significant new limits placed on royal power, and the resulting dominance of the Whig Party, were to tip the balance in favour of parliamentary government decisively. The parliament of 1688–89 removed the powers that Charles II and James II had used in 1681–88. However, the 'revolutionaries' of 1688–89 were prepared to limit the revolutionary elements of the settlement in order to avoid upheaval and prevent the possibility of another civil war. 5

The revolution of 1688–89 arose from conflicts between the needs of government and the rule of law, between royal prerogative and parliamentary privilege, and the fear of Catholic absolutism that shaped the thinking of most seventeenth century Englishmen. It laid the foundations for constitutional monarchy in Britain. 10

**Extract 2:** From John Morrill, *The Nature of the English Revolution*, published 1993.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 was a moderate, conservative revolution. It did not create damaging new rifts in the English nation. The constitutional settlement and the religious settlements were both compromises. It was possible in 1689 for all kinds of people to continue to believe all sorts of contradictory things: for example that James had been lawfully resisted by his subjects because he had violated their civil rights and threatened the true religion, or that there had been no resistance in 1688, only passive resistance. This lack of clarity kept the peace in 1688. The participants in 1689 were confused, largely unprincipled, living from day to day and scrambling for solutions. Therefore there was no turning point, no great divide. 15 20

Yet, in establishing a new pattern of constitutional relationships and forming the two great political parties, the events of 1688–89 accelerated and encouraged a distinctive phase in British historical development. 25

### Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Angela Anderson, 'An Introduction to Stuart Britain 1603–1714', Hodder Education, London 1999

Extract 2 from: John Morrill, 'The Nature of the English Revolution', Longman, London, 1993

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