

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

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

Sample assessment materials for first teaching  
September 2015

**Extracts Booklet**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/1B**

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

Turn over ►

S47475A

©2014 Pearson Education Ltd.



**PEARSON**

## Extracts for use with Section C.

**Extract 1:** From Graham E Seal and David Smith, *Crown and Parliaments 1558–1689*, published 2001.

Years of sustained warfare imposed a severe burden. In all, by 1603 over 100,000 men were conscripted for military service overseas and the wars cost around £4,500,000 at a time when the ordinary revenues of the crown were no more than £300,000 a year. The result was a dramatic increase in the crown's requests for parliamentary grants of taxation. Whereas in all the previous years of Elizabeth's reign only nine subsidies were voted, no fewer than ten were voted between 1593 and 1601. The crown also collected benevolences from office-holders in 1594 and 1599, and also forced loans in 1590 and 1597.

5

Unfortunately, the country was ill-equipped to respond to such heavy financial demands. England's capacity to pay taxes was eroded by serious disruption of trade with the continent during wartime. This produced widespread hardship, especially among those who worked in the cloth industry. These problems were compounded by a series of bad harvests.

10

**Extract 2:** From Penry Williams, *The Later Tudors: England 1547–1603*, published 1995.

Philip II extracted perhaps 10 per cent of Spain's national income for war, while Elizabeth took only 3 per cent of England's. If the low level of taxation was one reason for English stability, it was not the only one. English society was comparatively unified: English nobles did not have the privileges, especially the exemption from taxation, enjoyed by their counterparts on the Continent; and as a result, the tax burden, while lighter, was more evenly spread. Nor did England suffer from the major famines that struck France in the 1590s which led to peasant risings. In England, the system of poor relief and the regulations for supplying food in times of shortage helped to prevent, or at least limit, destitution.

15

20

### Acknowledgements

Extract 1 is from Graham E Seal and David L Smith, *Crown and Parliaments 1588–1689*, 2001 © Cambridge University Press. Reproduced with permission; Extract 2 is from Penry Williams, *The Later Tudors: England 1547–1603*, Oxford University Press 1998. By permission of Oxford University Press

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.