

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1C: Britain, 1625–1702: conflict, revolution and settlement

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2015

Extracts Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/1C

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

S47476A

©2014 Pearson Education Ltd.



PEARSON

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Edward Vallance, *The Glorious Revolution: 1688*, published 2006.

At the time, 1688–89 was called a revolution and there remains significant evidence to support this view. If the Revolution did not represent the advent of parliamentary 'democracy', it certainly established parliamentary government. Through its increasing control over government expenditure, and later through the Triennial Act, Parliament became a permanent institution at the heart of government. Equally important, the Revolution imposed real limitations on the power of the monarch. Restrictions were placed on the crown as a defence against the likely succession to the throne of more foreign princes. The Act of Settlement, with its limitations upon royal powers of appointment and royal power to wage war independently, effectively ended the threat of royal tyranny.

Extract 2: From Angela Anderson, *An Introduction to Stuart Britain, 1603–1714*, published 1999.

The so-called Revolution of 1688 did not introduce government by Parliament. Many of the monarch's powers remained intact, although they were more clearly subject to the rule of law. King William proved an independent and determined ruler. He was inclined to govern through his chosen advisers and reluctant to consult Parliament on many issues.

In fact, these years [1688–1701] saw significant developments in the power of government and its control of resources which, although conditional upon the monarch's cooperation with Parliament, made the monarchy more powerful than ever before. Parliamentary monarchy unlocked [financial] resources that divine right monarchs could only dream of.

In 1690, William had agreed to the Public Accounts Act, which established a Public Accounts Commission to examine government income and expenditure. Such public accountability opened up the way for a new approach to royal expenses and much greater access to national resources in the form of taxation. By the early eighteenth century, the Crown was in receipt of over £5 million a year from taxation, of which roughly a quarter came from customs and excise, and over 30 per cent from the land tax.

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 is from Edward Vallance, *The Glorious Revolution: 1688*, Abacus 2008 © Little, Brown Book Group; Extract 2 is from Angela Anderson, *An Introduction to Stuart Britain 1603-1714*, Hodder Education 1999. By permission of the author

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.