

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 23 May 2025

Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/1B**

History
Advanced
PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations
Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion

You must have:
 Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A**Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.****EITHER**

- 1** How far do you agree that, in the years 1509–47, the religion of England was transformed?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 2** To what extent did the structure of society change in the years 1536–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☐

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(Section A continued)



(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.****EITHER**

- 3** How far do you agree that, in the years 1529–88, the most significant developments in the government of Tudor England were those during the reign of Elizabeth?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)**OR**

- 4** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1509–88, the main reason why the Tudors were able to maintain control of the country was the role played by Justices of the Peace?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☐

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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Morning (Time: 2 hours 15 minutes)

**Paper
reference****9HI0/1B****History****Advanced****PAPER 1: Breadth study with interpretations****Option 1B: England, 1509–1603: authority, nation and religion****Extracts Booklet****Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.***Turn over* ►**P76429A**©2025 Pearson Education Ltd.
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Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Penry Williams, *The Crown and the Counties*, published 1984.

War with Spain and rebellion in Ireland imposed heavy burdens upon a state that was ill-equipped to fight campaigns on land. From the 1580s, war, hunger and inflation compelled the state to impose even heavier burdens upon the localities.

However, Elizabeth's government demonstrated that limited war could be successfully conducted, as was shown for the eighteen years it was at war with Spain. Obviously, the government did not obtain as much money or levy as many men as it demanded; but, by and large, it secured enough revenue and as many troops as were required to achieve its military aims. 5

In Elizabeth's later years, her government worked effectively to secure compliance. It was firm in handling resistance to its demands for men and money when compared to that under other monarchs. Subjects reported as 'backward' in their response were ordered to appear before the government, but councillors did not rely entirely upon coercion. The result was that Elizabeth was able to give aid to the Dutch and French; the country was defended against invasion; the Irish revolt was extinguished; and the cost to the English economy was much less damaging than were Philip's campaigns to the Spanish. 10 15

Extract 2: From Steven G Ellis and Christopher Maginn, *The Making of the British Isles: The State of Britain and Ireland, 1450–1660*, published 2014.

After the victory at Kinsale, the Spaniards surrendered and were permitted to return to Spain. However, the failure to capture or kill O'Neill meant that English military expenditure in Ireland could not be substantially reduced until 1603, when an exhausted Elizabeth offered O'Neill a pardon, with certain conditions. 20

Military victory had come at a cost. Since 1596, the war in Ireland had been the greatest expense in the wider conflict with Spain, costing the crown £2 million by 1603. Elizabeth had been brought to the brink of bankruptcy, and the Commons grumbled as a result of years of high national taxation. In human terms, approximately 19 per cent of the available manpower in England and Wales were sent to Ireland. Whereas conflict in the Netherlands saw many Englishmen volunteer, many sought to avoid being sent to fight in Ireland. By the late 1590s, some local authorities were sending vagabonds and the physically-disabled poor. 25 30

Additionally, the wars forced the government to act in increasingly innovative ways to maintain law and order. The office of provost-marshal was established to control returned soldiers, and statutes were required in 1593, 1597 and 1601 to establish a system of compulsory relief for disabled soldiers. 35

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Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Crown and the Counties*, in, *The reign of Elizabeth I*, Penry Williams & Christopher Haigh, © Macmillan Publishing, 1984

Extract 2 from: *The Making of the British Isles: The State of Britain and Ireland, 1450-1660*, Steven G. Ellis & Christopher Maginn, © Routledge, 2014

