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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

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

AS and A Level History · Paper 1 · Option 1C

85 questions · 1700 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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QUESTIONS

85 questions · 1700 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



THEME 1

CROWN, PARLIAMENT AND POLITICAL CONFLICT, 1625–88

28 questions in this sub-topic · 560 marks · lowest tariff first



- 1 Were financial problems the main reason for the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629–40?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 1 Were the actions of Charles I from 1629 the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were the actions of Oliver Cromwell the main reason for the instability of republican government in the years 1649–60?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** To what extent was republican rule (1649–60) different from the personal rule of Charles I (1629–40)?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Were religious issues the main reason for the problems faced by the monarchy in the years 1625–40?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was fear of royal absolutism the main reason for Charles II's difficult relations with his parliaments in the years 1665–81?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that Charles I's Personal Rule (1629–40) was a financial success?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that relations between Crown and Parliament improved in the years 1660–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Were Laud's policies the main reason for the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629-40?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the army's involvement in politics the main reason for the instability of Republican government in the years 1649–60?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that Charles I's actions and attitudes were primarily responsible for the problems that faced the monarchy in the years 1625–40?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that the failure of republican government, in the years 1649–60, was primarily due to divisions over religious issues?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Were Charles I's actions the main reason for the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640–49?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How accurate is it to say that the actions of parliament were the main reason for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640–49?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was parliament the main reason for the instability of republican government in the years 1649–60?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that the failure of Charles I's personal rule (1629–40) was mainly due to the religious policies of William Laud?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that the instability of republican government, in the years 1649–60, was primarily due to the attitudes and actions of Oliver Cromwell?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Were financial issues the main reason for the problems faced by the monarchy in the years 1625–40?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was fear of royal absolutism the main reason for the monarchy's difficulties with parliament in the years 1665–88?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 1 How accurate is it to say that Charles I's actions and attitudes were the main reason for the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640–49?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that relations between Crown and Parliament did not improve during the years 1660–85?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Were religious issues the main reason for the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629–40?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were radical ideas the main reason for the failure to provide stable republican government in the years 1649–60?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1625–40, the problems faced by the monarchy were primarily due to religious issues?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that fear of royal absolutism was the main reason for Charles II's difficult relations with his parliaments in the years 1660–81?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 1 Were the actions of parliament the main reason for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640–49?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that the actions of Charles I from 1629 were the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that the army's involvement in politics was mainly responsible for the instability of Republican government in the years 1649–60?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



THEME 2

RELIGION, NONCONFORMITY AND ANTI-CATHOLICISM, 1625–88

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 marks · lowest tariff first



Q2

- 2 Were the difficulties faced by the restored monarchy, in the years 1660–88, mainly due to the strength of anti-Catholic sentiment?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that religious nonconformity survived persecution during the Restoration (1660–88) mainly due to the actions and attitudes of Charles II and James II?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were anti-Catholic attitudes the main reason for discontent during the reign of Charles II (1660–85)?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that the survival of religious nonconformity, in the years 1660–85, owed little to the influence of Charles II?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were Charles II's actions the main reason why religious nonconformity was able to survive persecution in the years 1660–85?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Were anti-Catholic attitudes the main reason for instability during the reigns of Charles II and James II?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



THEME 3

SOCIETY: STRUCTURE, POVERTY, WOMEN AND SCIENCE, 1625–88

18 questions in this sub-topic · 360 marks · lowest tariff first



3 How far did poverty increase in Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did the status of women change in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the social structure of Britain was transformed in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** To what extent did the power of the nobility decline in Stuart Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the Royal Society in promoting a 'scientific revolution' in Stuart Britain in the years 1660–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant was the role of migration in the population growth experienced by Stuart Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



4 How significant was population growth in British society in the years 1625-88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that religious and legal changes, in the years 1625-88, did little to alter the status of women?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did the structure of British society change in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the growth of the professional and merchant classes transformed British society in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the status of women remained unchanged in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant was the role played by the Royal Society in promoting a 'scientific revolution' in Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the structure of British society in 1688 was different from the structure of British society in 1625?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



3 How successful were the Poor Laws in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



3 How significant was the growth of poverty in Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did the power of the nobility decline in Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant were the ideas of Francis Bacon in promoting a scientific revolution in Britain in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1625–88, the social structure of Britain remained essentially unchanged?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



THEME 4

ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE AND OVERSEAS TRADE, 1625–88

16 questions in this sub-topic · 320 marks · lowest tariff first



Q4

- 4 How significant was imperial expansion in the development of the British economy in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the growth of London in the development of the British economy in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the role of the East India Company in the expansion of overseas trade in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent was the growth of banking and insurance responsible for the expansion of the Stuart economy in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



3 To what extent did agriculture in Britain change in the years 1625-88?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant were developments in agriculture for the growth of the Stuart economy in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant were North America and Jamaica for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was British control of the triangular trade for the development of Britain's overseas trade in the years c1650–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the cloth trade for the development of the British economy in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



4 How far do you agree that British agriculture was transformed in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the role of the East India Company in the expansion of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant were North America and Jamaica for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



4 How far did the British economy change in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the growth of London in the development of the British economy in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the cloth trade in Britain remained unchanged in the years 1625–88?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1625–88, the East India Company played the most significant role in the development of British overseas trade?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS

HOW REVOLUTIONARY WAS THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION? TO 1701

17 questions in this sub-topic · 340 marks · lowest tariff first



SECTION 1

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Glorious Revolution established a parliamentary monarchy in Britain?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Paul Langford, 'The Eighteenth Century 1688–1789' in Kenneth O. Morgan (ed.), *The Oxford History of Britain*, revised edition published 2001.

When compared with modern revolutions, the 'Glorious Revolution' seems to represent a change of monarch rather than a genuine shift of social and political power. This impression is reinforced by the relative absence of physical violence. Yet the acceptance of parliamentary monarchy was achieved and the major change of course carried out in 1688 can be seen to have been truly revolutionary. The Bill of Rights clearly overrode the hereditary right which formed the basis of the restored constitution of 1660. The Bill of Rights replaced hereditary right with the will of the nation expressed through Parliament. William and Mary owed their title to the determination of the propertied classes. At a time when absolutism seemed to be dominant in the Western world, the importance of this change should not be underestimated. Fundamentally, it can be seen as a historic turning point involving the decisive rejection of an entire form of government.

Extract 2: From Barry Coward, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, published 1997.

The limitations put on the powers of the new monarchs (by the coronation oath, the Declaration and Bill of Rights and the financial settlement of 1690) were much smaller than had been intended by some in the Convention Parliament in 1690. William's hostility to constitutional limitations was well known, and ambitious politicians at the start of the new reign took the hint. Most MPs were driven to a speedy settlement by the thought of what might happen if the lack of a settled government were prolonged. The men of 1689 were fearful of a collapse of order. In this climate, the demands of those, like radical Whigs, for major constitutional and ecclesiastical changes were swept aside. The pressing need for the re-establishment of monarchical authority took precedence over the luxury of lengthy debates that a programme of major constitutional changes would require. The Bill of Rights was the outcome of pressing needs and not careful planning. It was, as a result, a limited document.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that William III's wars brought about a financial revolution in Britain?

(20)



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.

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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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Glorious Revolution 'did not have revolutionary effects' (Extract 1, line 2)?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age: England, 1603–1714*, 4th edition, published 2012.

There was a great deal of popular political activity and violence in 1688–89, but this and the events of 1688–89 did not have revolutionary effects. Even if sweeping changes had been intended in 1689, it is extremely unlikely that William would have cooperated in bringing them about. He would have seen them as an unacceptable distraction from his major preoccupation with the European war and with his task of bringing Britain into it. It is clear that those people who in 1689 hoped to make major constitutional or ecclesiastical changes were swept aside.

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Most, but not all, prominent politicians had only limited aims; they were determined to restore old liberties, not enact new ones. The political nation in 1688 had united to resist what it considered to be the revolutionary innovations of James II. But conservative propertied Englishmen were united in their aim of preventing a recurrence of the violence and radicalism of the English Revolution. The prime instinct of most politicians and political groups in 1688–89 was to work for a restoration of political order as soon as possible, and not to waste time tackling theoretical, abstract questions.

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Extract 2: From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, published 2009.

The Revolution of 1688–89 provided a rational and forward-looking answer to the question of sovereignty. From then on the ultimate sovereign power in England was vested in Parliament. After all, the 1689 Convention had called itself into existence, debated the succession, taken the Crown from James II, ignored his son Prince James, and offered it to William and Mary. By the Act of Settlement of 1701, Parliament ignored the laws of hereditary succession, and what had been thought of as the will of God, to redraw the succession according to its own liking. The days when the monarch could dissolve Parliament to avoid confrontation or inconvenient legislation, let alone rule entirely without it, were over. Rather, Parliament had to be called every year and allowed to sit, and ministers had to be chosen with whom it could work. Thus, 1688–89 marks the shift from a monarch's parliament to parliament as a separate, permanent and ultimately dominant institution. The end result would be the modern British monarchy, limited and constitutional.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Toleration Act of 1689 did little to undermine the Anglican Supremacy?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From John Miller, *The Stuarts*, published 2006.

The bishops and Tory politicians agreed to toleration in order to prevent the weakening, or destruction, of the pure spirit of Anglicanism, or, even worse, a split within the church. The Toleration Act of 1689 was the product of a cynical political deal. It was a grudging measure. It did not repeal any of the laws against Dissent, but laid down that laws against dissenting meetings should not be enforced against mainstream Protestant dissenters. There was to be no freedom of worship for Catholics, Unitarians* or Jews. Meeting-houses had to be registered with local Justices of the Peace and had to keep their doors open during meetings, as there was still the clear suspicion that dissenters were plotting treason. The laws against dissenters holding office (including the Test and Corporation Acts) were to remain in force, as was the ban on dissenters attending England's two universities. Public office and higher education were to remain under Anglican control.

*Unitarians = a Christian form of religion that believes in the unity of God and rejects the doctrine of the Trinity - that God has three forms, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Extract 2: From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, 2nd edition, published 2009.

In 1689, the Convention Parliament passed the Toleration Act. From then on, virtually all Protestant Churches were to be tolerated. Most of the penalties passed by the Cavalier Parliament were removed. The chief remaining obstacle faced by Dissenters was the Test Act. This was very important psychologically but it could be got round by the practice of occasional conformity. Occasional conformity meant that, on appointment and twice a year thereafter, all a Dissenting officeholder had to do was set aside his religious convictions and participate in an Anglican service. Catholics, of course, could do no such thing; they remained subject to extensive legal restrictions. The Toleration Act freed not only Dissenters from having to go to church, but also the sceptical, the lazy or the plain sleepy. Church courts, which had traditionally regulated personal behaviour, were in decline in most parts of the country by the early 18th century. In short, the Church's ability to demand obedience and good behaviour from its followers was weakening.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Glorious Revolution 'transformed the relationship between King and Parliament'?
(Extract 1, line 5)

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From John Miller, *The Stuarts*, published 2006.

The refusal to grant William sufficient revenue for life was the key decision of the Revolution. Although William was voted the civil list for life in 1698, he still had to come to Parliament each year for money for the army and navy. His financial dependence on Parliament was much greater than that of Charles II. It transformed the relationship between King and Parliament. Parliament now met every year for several months. But 1689 also marked the start of a slow and subtle process whereby monarchs found it harder and harder to use their traditional powers. Those powers were to some extent reduced by legislation. The Triennial Act of 1694 forced the king to call a general election at least once every three years. The Act of Settlement of 1701, besides excluding Catholics from the throne and settling the succession, imposed restrictions on a future foreign king that showed the resentment of many MPs against their current Dutch king. He was not to appoint any foreigner to office, or engage England in a war involving any continental territory, or even leave the country, without Parliament's consent. But most constraints under which monarchs laboured owed less to legislation than to the practical difficulties of working with Parliament.

Extract 2: From Steven C A Pincus and James A Robinson, *What really happened during the Glorious Revolution?*, published 2011.

Contemporaries and subsequent commentators have all noted that from 1689 parliament met every year. The post-Revolution parliaments also had a much larger set of legislative achievements. The average parliamentary session in the years after 1689 passed over twice the number of statutes than had sessions before the accession of William and Mary. Nevertheless, it is difficult to argue that the changes contained within the 1688 Revolution constrained the Crown to call parliament more regularly, let alone annually. The Declaration of Rights, that document so central to the Revolution Settlement, merely stated that 'Parliaments ought to be held frequently and permitted to sit.' Even this was no new development, as many contemporary commentators were well aware.

The Revolution Settlement was no more innovative with respect to financial accountability since financial oversight measures had been introduced previously in 1624, 1644 and 1667. After 1688 the government chose, but was not required, to provide the House of Commons with an annual estimate of its expenditure, though the Commons did create a statutory commission of accounts in 1691.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688 restricted the monarch's authority?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Richard Wilkinson, *Years of Turmoil: Britain 1603-1714*, published 1999.

The settlement of 1688 marked an important political advance as it made resistance to royal tyranny acceptable. The rule of law was established, as parliament emerged as the authority to settle politically controversial issues. At the same time the King stopped using the law courts for political purposes, and the 1701 Act of Settlement stated that the King could not dismiss judges at will. Indeed, although authoritarian by instinct, William, as monarch, did away with traditional kingship rituals and presided over a developing party system in parliament. 5

In England, the settlement of 1688 remains William III's enduring achievement because it introduced important changes in government and politics. Against the wider European environment of royal absolutism, William's accession to the throne changed the monarchy by creating a relatively liberal political system within a comparatively free society. 10

Extract 2: From Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age: England 1603-1714*, published 2012.

William III still ruled as well as reigned. Government was still largely personal government by the monarch. William III retained a firm grasp on the process by which government decisions were made. The royal court remained the centre of politics. Ministers might have to secure support in parliament for their measures, but their main concern was to retain royal favour. When they lost that, their political fortunes inevitably collapsed. The personal wishes and friendships of the monarch were still of major political importance. 15 20

Nor was the immense personal power of the monarch eroded by the appearance of the cabinet which was set up in the early 1690s to provide administration during William III's frequent absences on the continent. William III controlled the day-to-day business of government and all decisions of the cabinet had to be approved by him. Some important decisions continued to be made through informal meetings between monarch and minister. 25

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Toleration Act of 1689 failed to promote religious tolerance?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** From Barry Coward, *Stuart England 1603-1714*, published 1997.

The Toleration Act gave most Protestants legal freedom to worship but it did not end religious intolerance. This is largely explained by the fact that what many in England wanted in 1688-89 was not religious toleration but the creation of a more comprehensive Church of England than had been established in the 1660s. Immediately after William's accession, the main efforts of some churchmen and politicians was to try to provide means by which most Protestants, previously excluded from the Church of England, would feel able to become members of it. However, not all Anglicans were willing to co-operate with Protestant Dissenters, fearing that any concessions would mean the end of the Anglican monopoly in Church and State.

In these circumstances, the limited scope of the Toleration Act is unsurprising. Many Dissenters could now legally worship in freedom, but only at the expense of humiliating conditions – the doors of their meeting houses had to remain open during their religious services, for example. More seriously, the Test Acts remained unrepealed. These restricted all public offices to those who had a certificate of attendance at services held in parish churches of the Church of England. Protestant Dissenters were still second-class citizens despite the Glorious Revolution.

Extract 2: From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England 1485-1714*, published 2009.

Through the Toleration Act of 1689, the Glorious Revolution solved a longstanding problem in an enlightened way by introducing partial religious toleration. For the first time since the Civil War, and now permanently, Parliament abandoned the idea of a coercive national Church. This was done by enshrining in law the notion that Protestants of different persuasions could worship in their differing ways and still be good subjects, living together in peace. Admittedly, this was a very limited toleration. Catholics were still excluded from it entirely. Nor were Dissenters fully tolerated, since they were still required to register their meeting houses with the government and keep the doors open during services.

Nevertheless, there was something revolutionary and modern in the rejection of the notion that all had to be of one faith to be good English men and women. It would take time but religious tensions would gradually ease and thereafter all these groups would be brought fully into English public life. In this sense, the Glorious Revolution was a step toward a modern society – tolerant, diverse and accepting of different personal beliefs.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688 brought about substantial change?

(20)



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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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 'did not establish a limited monarchy' [Extract 1, lines 2 and 3]?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Frank O’Gorman, *The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688–1832*, published 2016.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did overthrow a Catholic monarch and eliminate any realistic prospect of a Catholic succession, but it did not establish a limited monarchy. The political and the social power of the monarchy and much of its ideological influence, too, survived the revolution. After all, William III was able to summon and dissolve Parliament, choose his own ministers (in church as well as state), conduct foreign policy (details of which he sometimes concealed from his ministers), declare war and negotiate peace. 5

At the same time, the growing demands of war created a large system of patronage. Much of this was in the gift of the crown and could be used to reward the loyalty of the royal court’s friends in both Houses of Parliament. Further, the monarch retained the power to create peers and thus to exert influence over the House of Lords. Consequently, well over one half of the upper chamber could be described as reliably loyal to the king. The Glorious Revolution actually paved the way for a potentially re-strengthened monarchy. Indeed the royal court remained the engine of executive government, with Parliament playing a subsidiary role on the political stage. 10 15

Extract 2: From Stephanie Barczewski et al, *Britain since 1688: A Nation in the World*, published 2014.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 has been seen as a major step in the process of a shift away from a powerful monarchy and towards a more democratic system in which Parliament was the dominant institution. Certainly, the years after 1688 witnessed a steady erosion in the power of the monarchy. ‘Men write and speak of the King with little respect or ceremony’, wrote the monarchist Robert Filmer in 1689. Although no conditions had been imposed on William and Mary’s accession to the throne, a series of measures that constrained their power was imposed in the decade after 1688. 20

In 1694 a renewed Triennial Act required Parliament to meet every three years, while the emergence of a fiscal-military state* made a sitting Parliament a permanent feature of the political landscape. The monarchy had effectively lost one of its main prerogatives: the ability to call, or not call, Parliament into session. Parliament also gained additional powers over taxation and political appointments. Much of the bargaining power that Parliament used to extract concessions, however, did not derive from the Glorious Revolution itself. Rather this bargaining power came from William III’s desire to wage war with France, which required him to negotiate with Parliament for the necessary resources. 25 30

* fiscal-military state – a state capable of sustaining large-scale warfare through taxation and other financial measures

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Extract 1 from: Frank O’Gorman, ‘The Long Eighteenth Century, British Political and Social History 1688–1832’ Bloomsbury Academic, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc

Extract 2 from: Britain since 1688: A Nation in the World

By Stephanie Barczewski, John Eglin, Stephen Heathorn, Michael Silvestri, Michelle Tusan, Routledge

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 encouraged the growth of parliamentary power?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Mark Kishlansky, *A Monarchy Transformed: Britain 1630–1714*, published 1996.

William's reign was notable for the development of a parliamentary monarchy, though this was not deliberately pursued by the King. There were radical Whigs who wished to restrict royal prerogatives in the Declaration of Rights and then the Bill of Rights, but the growth of parliamentary power occurred in quite a different way.

5

Yearly sessions of parliament were needed because of near-constant warfare and the fact that parliament would only vote the military budget annually. Parliament took responsibility for income through creation of the civil list, which made the king dependent on parliament. Ultimately, parliament controlled the king by controlling the royal finances. Finally, parliament established the legal basis of royal government in the Act of Succession. This Act not only specified the line of descent but also attempted to restrict the prerogatives of William's heirs.

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Extract 2: From Derrick Murphy et al., *Britain 1558–1689*, published 2002.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 seems quite radical. It has been seen as a struggle for political power between the crown and parliament, which created a constitutional monarchy. In many ways, however, the political changes brought about by 1688–89 were not particularly great. The Glorious Revolution did not establish parliamentary government. The king was still free to choose and dismiss ministers as well as his judges. He could summon, dissolve, prorogue and adjourn parliament (as long as it conformed to the Triennial Act). The 'glory' of the Revolution lay in its conservative nature – it retained the traditional constitution with only minor adjustments to bring the relationship between crown and parliament back into balance. It is therefore true that many of the features of government seemed to remain unchanged: monarch, privy council and parliament.

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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *A Monarchy Transformed: Britain 1630–1714* By Mark Kishlansky © Penguin, 1996

Extract 2 from: *Britain 1558–1689* By Derrick Murphy, Elizabeth Sparey & Irene Carrier © Harper Collins, 2002



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, after the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89, the monarch ‘still ruled as well as reigned’ [Extract 1, line 1]?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Barry Coward, *The Stuart Age: England 1603–1714*, published 2012.

William III still ruled as well as reigned. Government was still largely personal government by the monarch. William III retained a firm grasp on the process by which government decisions were made. The royal court remained the centre of politics. Ministers might have to secure support in parliament for their measures, but their main concern was to retain royal favour. When they lost that, their political fortunes inevitably collapsed. The personal wishes and friendships of the monarch were still of major political importance.

5

The immense personal power of the monarch was maintained despite the developing role of the cabinet. The cabinet first appeared in the early 1690s to provide continuous day-to-day control of wartime administration during William III's frequent absences on the continent. All this though did not necessarily mean a reduction of royal power and influence. William III controlled the day-to-day business of government and all decisions of the cabinet had to be approved by him. Nor were all the important decisions of government made in cabinet; they continued to be made either in smaller committees or through informal meetings between the monarch and his ministers.

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Extract 2: From John Miller, *Early Modern Britain 1450–1750*, published 2017.

The change of ruler in 1689 and the Bill of Rights would not seem to merit the title of a ‘revolution’ and yet the nature of monarchy was to change dramatically. William was able to insist on being made king in his own right and to keep the Crown's prerogatives intact, but he could not make the Commons grant his ordinary revenue for life. Moreover, his accession resulted in England's involvement in a very expensive war against France. The Commons used the King's need for money, and occasionally legislation, to make regular annual parliaments indispensable and to strengthen their bargaining position.

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During the 1690s the Commons appointed committees of accounts which scrutinised public expenditure, looking for signs of waste, mismanagement and corruption. Government could no longer be seen as the private preserve of the king and his ministers. William also learned the hard way that, although in theory he was free to choose his ministers, in practice he needed to appoint men who could push his measures, especially money bills, through Parliament. By demanding the right to scrutinise Royal government, the Commons under William reflected increasing public concern about the role and scale of government and taxation.

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Extract 1 from: The Stuart Age: England 1603-1714, Barry Coward, Routledge, 2012

Extract 2 from: Early Modern Britain 1450-1750, John Miller, Cambridge University Press, 2017



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution 'did not establish a limited monarchy' [Extract 1, lines 2–3] ?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Frank O’Gorman, *The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688–1832*, published 2016.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 removed a Catholic monarch and eliminated any realistic prospect of a Catholic succession. However, it did not establish a limited monarchy. The political power of the monarchy survived the revolution. After all, William III was able to summon and dissolve Parliament, choose his own ministers (in the church as well as the state), decide foreign policy, declare war and negotiate peace. 5

At the same time, the growing demands of war created a large system of patronage. Much of this patronage could be used by the crown to reward the loyalty of the monarch’s friends in both Houses of Parliament. Furthermore, the monarch retained the power to create peers and so exert influence over the House of Lords. Consequently, well over one half of the House of Lords could be described as loyal to the king. The Glorious Revolution made possible a potentially stronger monarchy. Indeed, the royal court remained the real centre of government, with Parliament playing a secondary role in political affairs. 10

Extract 2: From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, published 2009.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 provided an answer to the question of sovereignty. From then on, the ultimate sovereign power in England belonged to parliament. After all, the 1689 Convention Parliament had called itself into existence, taken the Crown from James II and offered it to William and Mary. By the Act of Settlement of 1701, parliament ignored the laws of hereditary succession and the idea of divine right. This changed the rules of succession according to parliament’s own wishes. 15 20

The monarch could no longer dissolve parliament to avoid confrontation or inconvenient legislation. Furthermore, the monarch could no longer rule entirely without parliament. Now, parliament had to be called every year and allowed to sit. The monarch also had to choose ministers capable of working with parliament. Thus, 1688–89 marks the shift from a monarch’s parliament to parliament as a separate, permanent and increasingly dominant institution. The Glorious Revolution marks an important stage in the creation of a limited British monarchy. 25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688–1832*, Frank O’Gorman, Bloomsbury Publishing 2016

Extract 2 from: *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, Wiley-Blackwell 2009

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution introduced little that was 'dramatically new' [Extract 1, line 3]?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From John Miller, *The Glorious Revolution*, published 1997.

Looking back at the Glorious Revolution, with its change of ruler, Bill of Rights, financial settlement and Toleration Act, there seems little that was so dramatically new as to constitute a turning point in English history. Indeed, there was little that would merit the description 'Glorious' or 'Revolution'.

The significance of the change of ruler was limited and the Bill of Rights contained little that was new. Only the Toleration Act marked a clear break with what had gone before. The Declaration of Rights was in many ways a limited and conservative document. Its main concern was to prevent a recurrence of the misgovernment of Charles II and James II. The restrictions imposed by statute on the royal prerogative were limited. Although the king was subject to the Triennial Act, he still had the power to call and dismiss parliament at will. The king was also able to choose his ministers, direct the administration and formulate policy.

Extract 2: From Jonathan Scott, *England's Troubles: Seventeenth-Century English Political Instability in European Context*, published 2000.

The constitutional changes of 1689–1701 strengthened parliament and the military capability of the English monarchy. These constitutional changes created a strong parliamentary monarchy, which became the centrepiece of the newly constructed English state. In addition to the new financial settlement, these changes included the Declaration of Rights, the regulation by statute of the succession and the surrender of monarchical power over parliament.

These constitutional changes also included the new coronation oath. By this oath, the monarch agreed to govern not only 'to maintain the Protestant religion and the laws and liberties of this nation', but also 'according to the laws agreed on in parliament'. These constitutional changes included parliamentary control of the army, as demonstrated in 1698, much to William's disgust. Finally, they included the Act of Succession of 1701, which removed the power of royal pardon regarding parliamentary impeachments. The 1701 Act also subjected the King to parliamentary oversight. This oversight included aspects of foreign policy, the King's dispensation of patronage, his relationship with his Privy Council and his right to travel abroad.



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Extract 1 from: John Miller, *The Glorious Revolution*, Routledge, 1997.

Extract 2 from: Jonathan Scott, *England's Troubles: Seventeenth-Century English Political Instability in European Context*, Cambridge University Press, 2000.



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution brought about little change?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Barry Coward, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, published 1997.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did not end Whig-Tory divisions. William III, by appointing both Whigs and Tories to key offices in England, demonstrated that he aimed to act as a fair-minded monarch who did not support any particular faction. However, William III's failure was indicated by the rapid reappearance of political quarrels between Whigs and Tories over issues of principle (mainly their attitudes to dissenters) and quarrels over office holding. 5

Furthermore, the Glorious Revolution did not bring about the end of religious intolerance. The Toleration Act of 1689 was limited in scope, largely explained by the fact that what many in England wanted in 1688–89 was not religious toleration but the creation of a more comprehensive Church of England. Finally, 10 the Glorious Revolution did not bring about the end of personal monarchy. One reason for this was William's resistance to constitutional limitations being imposed on him. Another reason was the fear of disorder if monarchical authority was not rapidly re-established.

Extract 2: From Edward Vallance, *The Glorious Revolution: 1688 – Britain's Fight for Liberty*, published 2006.

The Glorious Revolution certainly introduced a system of parliamentary government. Parliament's position was strengthened by the increasing control it exerted over government expenditure. Parliament's status was also enhanced by the impact of the 1694 Triennial Act and by the power to scrutinise public accounts. Consequently, parliament became an essential and well-established institution at the centre of the system of government. 15 20

This revolution in parliament was accompanied by a financial revolution with the creation of new institutions such as the Bank of England. Furthermore, although limited in scope, the Toleration Act represented a significant retreat by the church and state. Now, a variety of religious beliefs was accepted. Increasingly, religious differences were softened by the view that sincerely-held 25 beliefs were more important than 'correct' beliefs.

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *Stuart England 1603–1714*, By Barry Coward, Longman, 1997

Extract 2 from: *The Glorious Revolution: 1688 – Britain's Fight for Liberty*, By Edward Vallance, Abacus, 2006



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the years to 1701, the Toleration Act of 1689 did little to weaken the Anglican supremacy?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From John Miller, *The Stuarts*, published 2006.

The bishops and Tory politicians agreed to toleration in order to prevent the weakening, or destruction, of the pure spirit of Anglicanism, or, even worse, a split within the Church. The Toleration Act of 1689 was the product of a cynical political deal. It was introduced reluctantly. It did not repeal any of the laws against Dissent, but laid down that laws against dissenting meetings should not be enforced against mainstream Protestant dissenters. There was to be no freedom of worship for Catholics, Unitarians* or Jews. Meeting-houses had to be registered with local Justices of the Peace and had to keep their doors open during meetings, as there was still the clear suspicion that dissenters were plotting treason. The laws against dissenters holding office (including the Test and Corporation Acts) were to remain in force, as was the ban on dissenters attending England's two universities. Public office and higher education were to remain under Anglican control.

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*Unitarians – a form of Christian religion that believes in the unity of God and rejects the doctrine of the Trinity – that God has three forms, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit

Extract 2: From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, published 2009.

In 1689, the Convention Parliament passed the Toleration Act. From then on, virtually all Protestant Churches were to be tolerated. Most of the penalties passed by the Cavalier Parliament were removed. The chief remaining obstacle faced by Dissenters was the Test Act. This was very important psychologically, but it could be overcome by the practice of occasional conformity. Occasional conformity meant that, on appointment and twice a year thereafter, all a Dissenting officeholder had to do was set aside his religious convictions and participate in an Anglican service. Catholics, of course, could do no such thing; they remained subject to extensive legal restrictions.

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The Toleration Act freed not only Dissenters from having to go to church, but also the sceptical, the lazy or the plain sleepy. Church courts, which had traditionally regulated personal behaviour (for example to discourage swearing, adultery, drunkenness and falling into debt) were in decline in most parts of the country. In short, the Church's ability to demand obedience and good behaviour from its followers was weakening.

25



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Extract 1 from: *The Stuarts*, By John Miller, © Hambledon Continuum, June 2006

Extract 2 from: *Early Modern England 1485-1714: A Narrative History*, By Robert Bucholz & Newton Key,
© Wiley-Blackwell, July 2003



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about how revolutionary, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution was. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years to 1701, the Toleration Act of 1689 did not promote religious tolerance?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Barry Coward, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, published 1997.

The Toleration Act gave most Protestants legal freedom to worship but did not end religious intolerance. This is mainly because what many in England wanted in 1688–89 was not religious toleration but a broader Church of England than had been established in the 1660s. Some churchmen and politicians, therefore, attempted to provide means by which Protestant Dissenters, then excluded from the Church of England, would feel able to become members of it. However, some Anglicans were unwilling to cooperate with Protestant Dissenters, fearing concessions would end the Anglican supremacy in Church and State.

5

Consequently, the limited scope of the Toleration Act is unsurprising. Many Dissenters could now legally worship in freedom, but only under humiliating conditions – for example, their meeting house doors had to remain open during their religious services. More seriously, the Test Acts, restricting all public offices to those who had a certificate of attendance at services held in parish churches of the Church of England, remained in force. Protestant Dissenters were still second-class citizens despite the Glorious Revolution.

10

15

Extract 2: From Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, published 2009.

The Toleration Act of 1689 solved a longstanding problem in an enlightened way by introducing partial religious toleration. Parliament set in law the idea that Protestants could worship in their differing ways and still be good subjects, living together in peace. Admittedly, this was a very limited toleration. Catholics were still excluded from it entirely. Nor were Dissenters fully tolerated, since they were still required to register their meeting houses with the government and keep the doors open during services.

20

Nevertheless, there was something revolutionary and modern in the rejection of the notion that all had to be of one faith to be good English men and women. It took time but religious tensions gradually eased and thereafter all these groups were brought fully into English public life. In this sense, the Glorious Revolution was a step toward a modern society – tolerant and more religiously diverse.

25

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *Stuart England 1603–1714*, Barry Coward, Longman 1997

Extract 2 from: *Early Modern England 1485–1714*, Robert Bucholz and Newton Key, Wiley-Blackwell 2009



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution brought about significant change?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Edward Vallance, *The Glorious Revolution: 1688 – Britain's Fight for Liberty*, published 2007.

If the Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did not represent the beginnings of a parliamentary 'democracy', it certainly introduced a system of parliamentary government. Parliament's position was strengthened by increasing its control over raising taxation. Parliament's standing was also enhanced by the power to scrutinise public accounts and the impact of the 1694 Triennial Act. 5
Consequently, Parliament became an essential and enduring institution at the centre of the system of government.

This revolution in Parliament was accompanied by a financial revolution with the creation of new institutions such as the Bank of England. Furthermore, although limited in scope, the Toleration Act represented a significant retreat 10
by the church and state. Now a variety of religious beliefs was accepted. Increasingly, religious differences were eased by the view that sincerely-held beliefs were more important than 'correct' beliefs. Finally, the revolution placed constraints on the monarch's powers. By restricting royal powers of appointment and royal power to wage war independently, the 1701 Act of Settlement effectively ended the threat of oppressive royal rule. 15

Extract 2: From Barry Coward, *Stuart England 1603–1714*, published 1997.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688–89 did not end Whig-Tory divisions. William III, by appointing both Whigs and Tories to key offices in England, demonstrated that he aimed to act as a fair-minded monarch standing above faction. 20
However, the rapid reappearance of political quarrels between Whigs and Tories over office holding and issues of principle, mainly their attitudes to dissenters, indicated William III's failure.

Furthermore, the Glorious Revolution did not bring about the end of religious intolerance. The Toleration Act of 1689 was limited in scope, largely explained by the fact that what many in England wanted in 1688–89 was not religious 25
toleration but the creation of a more comprehensive Church of England.

Finally, the Glorious Revolution did not bring about the end of personal monarchy. One reason for this was William's resistance to constitutional limitations being imposed on him. Another reason was the fear of disorder if 30
monarchical authority was not rapidly re-established.

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Glorious Revolution: 1688 – Britain's Fight for Liberty*, by Edward Vallance, © Abacus, 1st Edition 2007

Extract 2 from: *Stuart England 1603–1714*, by Barry Coward, © Longman, Harlow, 1997

MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether financial problems were the main reason for the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629-40. The importance of financial problems in the failure of Charles I's personal rule (1629-40) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The levying and extension of Ship Money as an annual tax led to a legal challenge by John Hampden, backed by a group of Puritan gentry and nobility • The revival of a number of feudal payments (e.g. fines for building, or encroaching, on royal forests) and the practice of selling monopoly licences generated considerable resentment • By 1637 many of the ruling elite concluded that Charles I was creating a tax-raising system without reference to parliament, which deprived them of the right to consent • Charles I's problems in funding the military campaign against the Scots in the late 1630s (which was undermined by a 'taxpayers' strike' in 1639-40 and his inability to borrow money) effectively ended personal rule. The importance of other factors in the failure of Charles I's personal rule (1629-40) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Laudian church reforms, Laud's religious and secular role, and Catholic influence at court raised widespread fears about the reintroduction of Catholicism and absolute monarchy • Charles I's attempt to impose religious changes in Scotland provoked a strong and organised opposition (spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility) that offered effective resistance • Taxes, including Ship Money, were generally paid and collected without difficulty until problems began in 1637 in Scotland. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Charles I's actions from 1629 was the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642. Arguments and evidence that Charles I's actions from 1629 was the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Laudian church reforms, Laud's religious and secular role, and Catholic influence at court raised widespread fears about the reintroduction of Catholicisms • During the 1630s many of the ruling elite concluded that Charles I was creating a tax-raising system without reference to Parliament which deprived them of the right to consent, e.g. the legal challenge by John Hampden, backed by a group of Puritan gentry and nobility • Charles I's attempt to impose religious changes in Scotland provoked a strong and organised opposition (spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility) and led to the Bishops' Wars • Charles I's attempt to arrest the five MPs in 1642, including Pym and Hampden, by arriving at the House of Commons with 300 armed guards was a clear threat and a gross breach of parliamentary rights. Arguments and evidence that other factors was the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Pym's increasingly radical agenda in the Long Parliament created divisions and alienated moderate MPs, e.g. over the Grand Remonstrance in 1641 • The Irish revolt of 1641 led Parliament to issue an Ordinance to raise forces under its control to suppress the rebellion, a parliamentary action that directly challenged the King's military authority • Scottish demands that the episcopacy should be abolished in England aroused resentment and polarised opinion since abolition of the bishops would undermine Charles I's authority • Charles I's behaviour in the years 1625-29 created a legacy of opposition to him. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Oliver Cromwell was mainly responsible for the instability of republican government in the years 1649-60. Arguments and evidence that Oliver Cromwell was mainly responsible for the instability of republican government in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By 1654 Cromwell's actions had alienated three groups (the Levellers, republicans and religious radicals) which contributed to ongoing instability during the interregnum • Cromwell's introduction of the rule of the Major-Generals (1655-56) was unpopular e.g. resentment of military interference in civilian administration and the imposition of the Decimation Tax (1655) • Cromwell's refusal to become king (1657) was a lost opportunity to stabilise the Protectorate since the offer of the crown came with a new constitution which would have established a limited monarchy • Cromwell's appointment of his son Richard as a successor was ill-advised and contributed to growing instability in the years 1658-60. Arguments and evidence that Cromwell was not/other factors were mainly responsible for the instability of republican government in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cromwell's actions helped to stabilise republican government during this period e.g. neutralising the military threat from Ireland and Scotland (1649-51) and dampening radical-conservative tensions which became more acute after his death in 1658 • The development of radical religious groups, including the Fifth Monarchists, Ranters and Seekers provoked a conservative reaction against republican government across the period • The various broader political tensions encouraged instability, e.g. divisions between Parliament and the army and between civilian and military Cromwellians, lack of acceptance of republican government by the gentry • The cost of wars in Ireland, Scotland and against the Dutch placed financial strains on the republican governments and further alienated the gentry; economic problems were compounded by harvest failures in the years 1658-60. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which republican rule (1649-60) was different from the personal rule of Charles I (1629-40). Arguments and evidence that republican rule (1649-60) was different from the personal rule of Charles I (1629-40) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Under the republic, the monarchy was overthrown, the House of Lords was abolished and a single-chamber parliament was established • Under the republic, the House of Commons existed in a series of limited forms e.g. the Rump, the Barebones and Protectorate Parliaments • Under the republic, a new church system replaced the traditional episcopal one e.g. the reversal of Laudianism • The prominent political role played by the army during the republican period e.g. the reliance of the Rump on the army and the rule of the major-generals in 1655-56. Arguments and evidence that republican rule (1649-60) was similar to the personal rule of Charles I (1629-40) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the Protectorate, Oliver Cromwell, as Lord Protector, more or less replaced the role of the king • In practice, religion remained much the same after Charles I since in the localities there was often little attempt made to enforce religious changes • The limitations placed on Parliament were not confined to republican rule since Charles I deliberately ruled without one in the years 1629-40 • There was no fundamental restructuring of society under the republic as, broadly speaking, the same elite groups retained power and influence. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether religious issues were the main reason for the problems faced by the monarchy in the years 1625–40. Arguments and evidence that religious issues were the main reason for the problems faced by the monarchy in the years 1625–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's continued promotion of Arminians in the Church led to mistrust of the monarch and raised fears of a Catholic, absolutist conspiracy • Catholic influence at the royal court also raised widespread fears about the reintroduction of Catholicism; these concerns were sharpened by religious conflict in Europe • The Laudian Church reforms and Laud's religious and secular role bred widespread resentment and reinforced concerns that Charles I aimed to create a Catholic-based absolute monarchy • Charles I's attempt to impose religious changes in Scotland provoked a strong and organised opposition (spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility) and led to the Bishops' Wars. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main reason for the problems faced by the monarchy in the years 1625–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's continued support for the Duke of Buckingham, who had pursued a disastrous foreign policy regarding Cadiz (1626) and La Rochelle (1627), sharpened parliamentary opposition to the King • Charles I's pursuit of a forced loan (1626–27) and the ensuing Five Knights' case raised fears of a royal tyranny • The failure to settle the constitutional crisis through the Petition of Right (1628) led to a further deterioration in relations between the King and Parliament • During the 1630s, many of the ruling elite resented that Charles I was creating a tax-raising system without reference to Parliament, which deprived them of the right to consent. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether fear of royal absolutism was the main reason for Charles II's difficult relations with his parliaments in the years 1665–81. Arguments and evidence that royal absolutism was the main reason for Charles II's difficult relations with his parliaments in the years 1665–81 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Restoration Settlement's lack of clarity left many areas for future debate and conflict (including the powers of the monarch and Parliament) so parliamentary concerns about royal absolutism were unlikely to subside • Charles II's Declaration of Indulgence (1672) led to conflict with Parliament partly because it claimed that the monarch had the prerogative powers to 'dispense with' (suspend) the operation of the law • Charles II's pro-French foreign policy in the 1660s and 1670s fuelled parliamentary fears that he was seeking to emulate Louis XIV by creating an absolute monarchy • During the Exclusion Crisis (1679–81), Parliament attempted to prevent the succession of Charles II's brother, the Duke of York, who believed firmly in the divine right of kings. Arguments and evidence that royal absolutism was not/other factors were mainly responsible for Charles II's difficult relations with his parliaments in the years 1665–81 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II over finance and taxation was partly designed to keep the King short of money in order to compel him to listen to Parliament, e.g. the recall of Parliament in 1673 • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II's attempts to pursue a pro-Catholic agenda, e.g. his attempt to suspend the Act of Uniformity (1662) and introduce the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) • Parliamentary discontent with the King was also generated due to the course and outcome of the Anglo-Dutch wars, e.g. the Dutch raid on the Medway (1667) • The Duke of York's conversion to Catholicism hardened the King's relations with Parliament; faced with the prospect of a Catholic succession, Parliament drew up a list of complaints and draft measures. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Charles I's Personal Rule (1629–40) was a financial success. Arguments and evidence that Charles I's Personal Rule (1629–40) was a financial success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Taxes, including an extended Ship Money from 1635, were generally paid and collected without difficulty until problems began in 1637 in Scotland • Under Personal Rule, the Crown's debt of £2 million (1629) was reduced to £18,000 by 1635 and a balanced budget by 1637; during this period too, Charles I's annual income rose from £600,000 to nearly £900,000 • As Lord Deputy of Ireland (1633–40), Thomas Wentworth (the Earl of Strafford from 1640) was able to fund a small army in Ireland and contribute to Charles I's coffers • Charles I was able to rule without recourse to parliamentary finance for 11 years. Arguments and evidence that Charles I's Personal Rule (1629–40) was not a financial success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The mobilisation of a 15,000-strong army in 1639 exposed the fragility of Charles I's financial position • Growing resistance to Ship Money meant that only 20 per cent of the expected amount was paid in 1639 • Appeals to the City to supply the monarch with much-needed funds in 1639–40 did not result in loans being offered • The projected cost of the war with Scotland (£300,000) compelled Charles I to abandon Personal Rule and recall Parliament in a bid to secure subsidies. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that relations between the Crown and Parliament improved in the years 1660–88. Arguments and evidence that relations between the Crown and Parliament improved in the years 1660–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the early 1660s, Parliaments were able to improve relations with the Crown to a certain extent by settling important issues such as control of the militia, indemnity, confiscated estates and finance • During the 1670s, the Earl of Danby built up some support for the Crown in Parliament by combining a pro-Dutch/Protestant foreign policy with defence of the Anglican Church at home • During the Exclusion Crisis (1679–81), Charles II was able to work effectively with Tory supporters in Parliament to defeat the Whigs • The 'landed Parliament', which met in 1685, made generous financial grants to James II. Arguments and evidence that relations between the Crown and Parliament did not improve in the years 1660–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Opposition within Parliament to Charles II's perceived attempts to pursue a pro-Catholic agenda, e.g. his attempt to suspend the Act of Uniformity (1662) and introduce the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II over finance and taxation in order to keep the King short of money to compel him to listen to Parliament, e.g. the recall of Parliament in 1673 • Parliamentary discontent with the monarch's handling of the Anglo-Dutch wars, e.g. the Dutch raid on the Medway (1667) • Prompted by the Exclusion Crisis, Charles II dispensed with Parliament for the rest of his reign (1681–85); when James II faced opposition to his pro-Catholic initiatives from MPs, he too suspended Parliament (1685). Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Laud's policies were the main reason for the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629-40. The importance of Laud's policies in the failure of Charles I's personal rule (1629-40) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Laud's religious reforms (e.g. greater emphasis on sacraments and ceremony, and repositioning altars) offended many English Protestants who feared a revival of Catholicism under Charles I • Laud's attempts to place his supporters in key positions (e.g. William Juxon) ensured that such clerical influence was deeply resented by the lay nobility • Laud gave church courts the power to interfere in secular affairs and this was also viewed by many as another attempt to reverse the Reformation and undermine the social and political power of the nobility and the gentry • Laud's policies also hardened opposition to Charles I's personal rule by reinforcing popular perceptions of growing Catholic influence at the royal court and the reintroduction of absolute monarchy. The importance of other factors in the failure of Charles I's personal rule (1629-40) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the 1630s many of the ruling elite resented that Charles I was creating a tax-raising system without reference to Parliament, which deprived them of the right to consent • Charles I's attempt to impose religious changes in Scotland, provoked a strong and organised opposition (spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility) that offered effective resistance • Charles I's problems in funding the military campaign against the Scots in the late 1630s (which was undermined by a 'taxpayers strike' in 1639-40 and his inability to borrow money) effectively ended personal rule. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the army's involvement in politics was the main reason for the instability of Republican government in the years 1649-60. The importance of the army's involvement in politics for Republican government instability in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Rump failed to achieve stability because, in the absence of reliable support, it relied on a standing army that was costly and alienated the political nation; army pay arrears led in part to the 1653 dissolution • The unpopular rule of the Major-Generals (1655-56) failed to stabilise Republican government, e.g. resentment of military interference in civilian administration and the imposition of the Decimation Tax (1655) • Broader military-political tensions, such as divisions between Parliament and the army and between civilian and military Cromwellians, encouraged instability • The role of General George Monck in ending the Protectorate and paving the way for a restoration of the Stuart monarchy in 1659–60. The importance of other factors in accounting for Republican government instability in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of radical religious groups, including the Fifth Monarchists, Ranters and Seekers, provoked a conservative reaction against Republican government across the period • The development of Quaker radicalism in the 1650s also sparked a conservative reaction that was willing to countenance a return of the monarchy following the death of Cromwell • Oliver Cromwell's refusal to become king (1657) was a lost opportunity to stabilise the Protectorate since the offer of the crown came with a new constitution that would have established a limited monarchy • Richard Cromwell lacked the political experience and leadership skills to stabilise Republican government after his father's death. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Charles I's actions and attitudes were primarily responsible for the problems that faced the monarchy in the years 1625–40. Arguments and evidence that Charles I's actions and attitudes were primarily responsible for the problems that faced the monarchy in the years 1625–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's continued promotion of Arminians in the Church and Catholic influence at the royal court led to mistrust of the monarch and raised fears of a Catholic, absolutist conspiracy • Charles I's continued support for the Duke of Buckingham, who had pursued a disastrous foreign policy regarding Cadiz (1626) and La Rochelle (1627), sharpened parliamentary opposition to the King • During the 1630s many of the ruling elite resented that Charles I was creating a tax-raising system without reference to Parliament, which deprived them of the right to consent • Charles I's determination to impose religious changes in Scotland provoked a strong and organised opposition, spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility, and led to the Bishops' Wars. Arguments and evidence that Charles I's actions and attitudes were not primarily responsible and/or other factors were primarily responsible for the problems that faced the monarchy in the years 1625–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Laud's irascible and insensitive nature, personal unpopularity and bureaucratic efficiency led to him being viewed by many as the enemy of parliament with ambitions to be the power behind the throne • Many nobles and members of the gentry resented Laud's attempts to place his supporters in key positions and extend the power of church courts in secular affairs • The unpopularity of Wentworth's harsh rule in Ireland and his mistaken advice to Charles I in 1639 to reconvene parliament, believing it could be managed by appealing to anti-Scottish sentiment • Charles I's actions and attitudes did not create significant problems for much of this period, e.g. he was able to rule without parliament for 11 years and taxes were paid and collected without difficulty until 1637. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the failure of republican government, in the years 1649-60, was primarily due to divisions over religious issues. Arguments and evidence that the failure of republican government, in the years 1649-60, was primarily due to divisions over religious issues should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the Fifth Monarchists, Ranters and Seekers provoked a conservative reaction against republican government across the period • Cromwell's pursuit of religious toleration was at odds with the prevailing views of the propertied classes who put order before freedom or conscience, e.g. the Nayler Case of 1656 • The development of Quaker radicalism in the 1650s sparked a conservative reaction that was willing to countenance a return of the monarchy following the death of Cromwell • The Baptists and Congregationalists threatened the religious and political settlement with their decision to worship outside the church, e.g. separate regional and national associations and statements of doctrine. Arguments and evidence that the failure of republican government, in the years 1649-60, was primarily due to other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Commonwealth, including the Rump and the Nominated Assembly, failed to establish a stable political order because it represented small minorities and was challenged by groups across the political spectrum • Cromwell's rule as Lord Protector led to widespread opposition to innovations such as the Instrument of Government and the rule of the Major Generals, because of resentment of military rule • Charles Stuart provided a strong focus for opposition to the Republic, especially in the years 1649-52 and 1658-60 • The cost of wars in Ireland, Scotland and against the Dutch imposed serious financial strains and further alienated the gentry; economic problems were compounded by harvest failures in the years 1658-60 • Richard Cromwell lacked the political experience and leadership skills to preserve republican government after his father's death. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether Charles I's actions were the main reason for the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640-49. The importance of Charles I's actions in the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640-49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's unsuccessful attempt to arrest five key opponents in parliament in January 1642 led the parliamentary opposition to conclude that the King could not be trusted and was determined to restore his authority by force • After the First Civil War (1642-46) Charles I attempted to drag out negotiations in the hope that the divisions between his opponents would deepen and put him in a stronger bargaining position • Charles I's Engagement with the Scots (1647) led to the Scottish invasion of England and the Second Civil War of 1648, which hardened opposition to the King within parliament and the wider political nation • Charles I's determination to retain/reclaim his royal prerogatives throughout this period provided a major stumbling block to a settlement, e.g. he had no intention of accepting parliament's proposals sent to him in late 1648. The importance of other factors in the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640-49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliamentary attacks on the King's 'evil counsellors' and the royal prerogative in 1640-41 narrowed the scope for compromise, e.g. the Act of Attainder, the Militia Bill and the Grand Remonstrance • The severity of the Nineteen Propositions presented by the Commons in 1642 suggested that parliament was not seriously intending to negotiate with the King • The army removed any possibility of a settlement between Charles I and parliament by publishing the Remonstrance and carrying out Pride's Purge (December 1648), which facilitated the trial and execution of the King • Divisions within parliament between the Political Presbyterians and Political Independents and disagreements between parliament's military forces, the Scots and the New Model Army, made settlement difficult. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the actions of parliament were the main reason for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640-49. Arguments and evidence that the actions of parliament were the main reason for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640-49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliamentary attacks on the king's 'evil counsellors' and the royal prerogative in 1640-41 narrowed the scope for compromise, e.g. the Act of Attainder, the Militia Bill and the Grand Remonstrance • The severity of the Nineteen Propositions presented by the Commons in 1642 suggested that parliament was not seriously intending to negotiate with the king • Divisions within parliament between Political Presbyterians and Political Independents after the First Civil War worked against commonly agreed settlement proposals • Parliament's handling of the New Model Army over the issues of arrears and indemnities in 1647 militated against a common approach for a settlement with Charles I. Arguments and evidence that other factors were primarily responsible for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640-49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's unsuccessful attempt to arrest five opponents in parliament in 1642 led the parliamentary opposition to conclude that the king could not be trusted and that he was determined to restore his authority by force • After the First Civil War (1642-46) Charles I attempted to drag out negotiations in the hope that the divisions between his opponents would deepen and put him in a stronger bargaining position • Charles I's Engagement with the Scots (1647) led to the Scottish invasion of England and the Second Civil War of 1648, which hardened opposition to the king within parliament and the wider political nation • Charles I's determination to retain/reclaim his royal prerogatives throughout this period proved a major stumbling block to a settlement, e.g. he had no intention of accepting parliament's proposals in late 1648

- The army removed any possibility of a settlement between Charles I and parliament by publishing the Remonstrance and carrying out Pride's Purge (December 1648), which facilitated the trial and execution of the king.

Other relevant material must be credited.



1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: sections A and B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.



1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: Sections A and B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the actions of Parliament were the main reason for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640-49. Arguments and evidence that the actions of Parliament were the main reason for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640-49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliamentary attacks on the king's 'evil counsellors' and the royal prerogative in 1640-41 narrowed the scope for compromise, e.g. the Act of Attainder, the Militia Bill and the Grand Remonstrance • The severity of the Nineteen Propositions presented by the Commons in 1642 suggested that parliament was not seriously intending to negotiate with the king • Divisions within Parliament between Political Presbyterians and Political Independents, after the First Civil War, worked against commonly agreed settlement proposals • Parliament's handling of the New Model Army over the issues of arrears and indemnities in 1647 militated against a common approach for a settlement with Charles I. Arguments and evidence that other factors were primarily responsible for the failure of Charles I and his opponents to reach a negotiated settlement in the years 1640-49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's unsuccessful attempt to arrest five opponents in parliament in 1642 led the parliamentary opposition to conclude that the king could not be trusted and he was determined to restore his authority by force • After the First Civil War (1642-46) Charles I attempted to drag out negotiations in the hope that the divisions between his opponents would deepen and put him in a stronger bargaining position • Charles I's Engagement with the Scots (1647) led to the Scottish invasion of England and the Second Civil War of 1648, which hardened opposition to the king within parliament and the wider political nation • The army removed any possibility of a settlement between Charles I and parliament by publishing the Remonstrance and carrying out Pride's Purge (December 1648), which facilitated the trial and execution of the king. Other relevant material must be credited.

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: Sections A and B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the difficulties faced by the restored monarchy, in the years 1660-88, were mainly due to the strength of anti-Catholic sentiment. The extent to which the difficulties faced by the restored monarchy (1660-88) were mainly due to anti-Catholic sentiment should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Opposition within the political nation to Charles II's perceived attempts to pursue a pro-Catholic agenda, e.g. his attempt to suspend the Act of Uniformity (1662) and introduce the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) • The inflaming impact on public opinion of the Popish Plot, which helped to create the Exclusion Crisis (1679-81) • Growing resistance to James II's promotion of Catholic interests from 1685, e.g. Catholics to become army officers and the Declaration of Indulgence (1687) • The birth of a son to James II, which opened up the prospect of a Catholic succession, prompted members of the political elite to request William of Orange's intervention. The importance of other factors in accounting for the difficulties faced by the restored monarchy (1660-88) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II over finance and taxation in order to keep the King short of money to compel him to listen to parliament, e.g. Stop of the Exchequer (1672) • Parliamentary and popular discontent over the course and outcome of the Anglo-Dutch wars, e.g. Dutch raid on the Medway (1667) • James II's refusal to stand down the army after the defeat of Monmouth (1685) led to political opposition because of fears of arbitrary or absolute rule • Opposition to James II's steadfast adherence to the principle of the divine right of kings. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate is it to say that religious nonconformity survived persecution during the Restoration (1660-88) mainly due to the actions and attitudes of Charles II and James II. Arguments and evidence that religious nonconformity survived persecution during the Restoration (1660-88) mainly due to the actions and attitudes of Charles II and James II. Relevant points may include: • Charles II demonstrated some sympathy for non-conformists by attempting to suspend the Act of Uniformity in 1662 • In 1672 Charles II suspended the Conventicle Act and other persecuting laws by means of a Declaration of Indulgence which permitted dissenters the freedom not to attend church and to hold their own licensed gatherings • In 1667 Charles II appointed a group of advisers, including two closely associated with moderate Puritanism, in order to challenge the High Church Anglicans and their parliamentary allies, for control of religious policy • James II issued a Declaration of Indulgence in 1687 allowing dissenters to worship freely and a further Declaration in 1688 allowed them to meet without a specific licence. Arguments and evidence that religious nonconformity survived persecution during the Restoration (1660-88) mainly due to other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1682-83, the failure of Exclusion, the Rye House Plot and the collapse of Whig support led Charles II to allow a renewed attack on dissent in a campaign of persecution which lasted from 1683-86 • Non-conformity survived due to the commitment of dissenters to their beliefs and their need to hold on to them e.g. George Fox • Various non-conformist sects were well established by 1660 which made them more difficult to uproot during the Restoration • The level of support given by sympathisers who were opposed to measures designed to remove the dissenters e.g. the Whigs and influential families such as Hewleys and the Stricklands • The opponents of religious non-conformity made a number of mistakes e.g. by defining uniformity on a narrow basis, the number and range of dissenters was increased and therefore more difficult to combat. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether anti-Catholic attitudes were the main reason for discontent during the reign of Charles II (1660-85). The importance of anti-Catholic attitudes for discontent during the reign of Charles II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Reaction within the political nation to Charles II's perceived attempts to pursue a pro-Catholic agenda, e.g. his attempt to suspend the Act of Uniformity (1662) and introduce the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) • The inflaming impact on public opinion of the Popish Plot, which helped to create the Exclusion Crisis (1679-81) • Charles II's pro-French foreign policy in the 1660s and 1670s fuelled parliamentary fears that he was seeking to emulate Louis XIV by creating a Catholic absolute monarchy • Negative public attitudes regarding the role at court of Catherine of Braganza and her Catholic supporters • The Duke of York's conversion to Catholicism hardened the King's relations with parliament; faced with the prospect of a Catholic succession, parliament drew up a list of complaints and draft measures. The importance of other factors in accounting for discontent during the reign of Charles II (1660-85) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Restoration Settlement's lack of clarity left many areas for future debate and conflict (including the powers of the monarch and parliament), so parliamentary concerns about royal absolutism were unlikely to subside • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II over finance and taxation was designed to keep the King short of money in order to compel him to listen to parliament, e.g. the recall of parliament in 1673 • Parliamentary and popular discontent over the course and outcome of the Anglo-Dutch wars, e.g. the Dutch raids on the Medway and Felixstowe (1667). Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the survival of religious nonconformity, in the years 1660-85, owed little to the influence of Charles II. Arguments and evidence that the survival of religious nonconformity, in the years 1660-85, owed little to the influence of Charles II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the 1670s Charles II accepted Danby's policy of defence of the Anglican Church through renewed persecution of dissenters and Catholics • In 1682-83 the failure of Exclusion, the Rye House Plot and the collapse of Whig support led Charles II to allow a renewed attack on religious dissent in a campaign of persecution that lasted for the rest of his reign • The Clarendon Code, imposed by the Cavalier Parliament, defined uniformity on a narrow basis, so the number and range of dissenters was increased and therefore they were more difficult to combat • Non-conformity survived due to the commitment of dissenters to their beliefs and determination to resist persecution, e.g. publication of Bunyan's <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i> and the growth of Quaker missionary work • A shortage of Anglican churches and vicars in certain areas such as Halifax enabled dissenting groups to develop and expand; many local magistrates failed to execute the penal laws against dissenters fully • Various dissenting sects were well established by 1660, making them more difficult to uproot during the Restoration; support was provided by the Whigs and influential families who opposed persecution. Arguments and evidence that the survival of religious nonconformity, in the years 1660-85, owed much to the influence of Charles II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles II demonstrated sympathy for non-conformists by attempting to suspend the Act of Uniformity in 1662 • In 1667 Charles II appointed a group of advisers, including two associated with moderate Puritanism, in order to challenge the High Church Anglicans and their parliamentary allies for control of religious policy • In 1672 Charles II suspended the Conventicle Act and other persecuting laws via a Declaration of Indulgence, which permitted dissenters the freedom not to attend church and to hold their own licensed gatherings • In 1676 Charles II argued that both dissenters and Catholics were too

	numerous to be suppressed; this undermined Danby's census of dissenting groups, which was designed to facilitate renewed persecution. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section B: indicative content



2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether anti-Catholic attitudes were the main reason for instability during the reigns of Charles II and James II. Arguments and evidence that anti-Catholic attitudes were the main reason for instability during the reigns of Charles II and James II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Opposition within the political nation to Charles II's perceived attempts to pursue a pro-Catholic agenda e.g. his attempt to suspend the Act of Uniformity (1662) and introduce the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) • Charles II's pro-French foreign policy in the 1660s and 1670s fuelled parliamentary fears that he was seeking to emulate Louis XIV by creating a Catholic absolute monarchy • The destabilising impact of James's conversion to Catholicism (1668) and the Popish Plot (1678-79); James II's promotion of Catholic interests from 1685, e.g. the Declaration of Indulgence (1687) • The birth of a son to James II, which opened up the prospect of a Catholic succession, prompted members of the political elite to request William of Orange's intervention. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main reason for instability during the reigns of Charles II and James II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles II's Declaration of Indulgence (1672) led to conflict with parliament partly because it claimed that the monarch had the prerogative powers to 'dispense with' (suspend) the operation of the law • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II over finance and taxation was designed to keep the King short of money in order to compel him to listen to Parliament, e.g. the recall of Parliament in 1673 • Parliamentary and popular discontent over the course and outcome of the Anglo-Dutch wars, e.g. the Dutch raids on the Medway and Felixstowe (1667) • James II's refusal to stand down the army after the defeat of Monmouth (1685) led to political opposition because of fears of arbitrary or absolute rule and James II's steadfast belief in the divine right of kings. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which poverty increased in Britain in the years 1625-88. The extent to which poverty increased in Britain in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the seventeenth century population growth led to a shortage of rural and urban work, which caused increasing poverty and vagrancy (e.g. in the 1670s approximately one third of the population was poor) • Price inflation in the first half of the seventeenth century outstripped wage rises which worsened conditions for the poor • The Settlement Act (1662) reduced the economic and personal freedom of the poor (e.g. by limiting migration and authorising the arrest of vagrants) • The cost of livestock and grain increased due to the impact of Civil War and climate change resulted in harvest failures throughout the seventeenth century. The extent to which poverty did not increase in Britain in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Around 40 per cent of villagers became 'live-in' servants in better-off households, receiving free accommodation, clothing and food from their masters which protected them from rising prices • Before the Restoration gifts and endowments for the poor were quite common since many members of the gentry regarded it as their duty to assist the poor • It is generally agreed that, before the Restoration, the poor relief system based on the Act of 1601 was relatively well run and provided a measure of much-needed support • The Settlement Act (1662) introduced 'settlement certificates' which could be used as proof that a person lived in a parish and was therefore entitled to poor relief in their original parish. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the status of women changed in Britain in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the status of women changed in Britain in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the Civil War some women took on the roles of men who were pre-occupied with the conflict e.g. Brilliana Harley directed forces to defend the family estate in Herefordshire and Mary Banks commanded troops to protect Corfe Castle • The spread of Puritanism led to some limited improvements for women e.g. the Quakers called for women's education and founded four schools willing to teach girls and some radical Puritan groups, such as the Diggers, advocated male and female suffrage • Puritan women participated in social and political campaigns during the Civil War era, e.g. some 10,000 women signed a 1649 petition calling for the release of John Lilburne and greater freedom for women • The Toleration Act of 1650 and the Marriage Act of 1653 also provided some benefits by enabling Quaker women to hold separate meetings and speak at mixed gatherings, and by permitting civil marriage. Arguments and evidence that the status of women in Britain did not change in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the 17th century women had very few rights and were legally under the control of their husbands or fathers; women were expected to run the home and raise children • Women continued to be seen as irrational or scheming, with some ministers questioning if females had souls; well-established punishments, such as the brank, were used throughout this period to curb 'gossiping' or 'interfering' women • Even in Puritan circles, the promotion of education for women was limited and there was a widespread belief within Stuart society that highly educated women were dangerous • The Marriage Act (1653) was frequently ignored and circumvented mainly because it did not give men as many rights over their wives as Church marriages. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the social structure of Britain was transformed in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the social structure of Britain was transformed in the years 1625-88 was transformed should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of ports and shipping promoted social change by providing new employment opportunities for 10-20 per cent of the non-agricultural working population • London, and other major towns saw the rise of a small but very wealthy class of merchants e.g. the number of merchants trading increased from 34,000 in 1580 to 64,000 in 1688 • The development of a consumer society in London and other large towns led to the development of a new class of small shopkeepers and traders • Religious and legal changes led to some changes in the status of women e.g. 1653 Marriages Act and greater freedom for Quaker women after 1650 • The rising living standards experienced by the gentry and merchants, and the expansion of government, stimulated the growth of the professional classes. Arguments and evidence that the social structure of Britain was not transformed in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The traditional aristocracy and its influence in society remained largely unchanged during the years of Stuart and republican rule in the years 1625-88 e.g. the nobles continued to possess considerable power and wealth during this period • Although there was widespread change in agriculture, existing social structures in England remained largely intact in rural areas • Foreign migration to the cloth towns of East Anglia (e.g. textile workers from the Low Countries settled in Norwich) did not affect local social structures • Limited industrial and trading developments in Ireland and Scotland left their predominantly rural social structures largely intact. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the power of the nobility declined in Stuart Britain in the years 1625–88. Arguments and evidence that the power of the nobility declined in Stuart Britain in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The economic power of the nobility declined during this period due to the impact of inflation on the profits and rents derived from their landed estates • Many nobles who supported the Royalist cause during the English Civil War were regarded as 'malignants' and had their estates confiscated and sold on the open market • The economic power of some nobles declined due to overspending in an attempt to preserve an 'aristocratic' lifestyle, e.g. the high cost of retainers, servants, hospitality, and expected visits to the royal court. Arguments and evidence that the power of the nobility did not decline in Stuart Britain in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the 17th century the nobility remained the ruling class running Stuart society in partnership with the monarchy and the Church • The great landowning families conserved their landed estates (the source of their power) via strict settlement or entail to prevent their holdings being broken up by their successors • Most noble families used diversification, strict settlement, advantageous marriage or other methods to preserve their power and compensate for the disappointing economic performance of their agricultural holdings • The political power, and size, of the nobility was enhanced under the later Stuarts who used aristocratic titles to reward supporters and ensure Lords' majorities, e.g. there were 104 noble families in 1625 but 157 by 1688 • The nobility retained their economic power by owning (together with the gentry) a fifth of the land in England, which generated average annual incomes of £5,000–£30,000. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the Royal Society in promoting a 'scientific revolution' in Stuart Britain in the years 1660–88. The significance of the Royal Society in promoting a 'scientific revolution' in Stuart Britain in the years 1660–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Royal Society (proposed in 1660 and established in 1662) was boosted by a royal charter and Charles II's interest in science, which attracted a wide range of scientists from a variety of fields • The Royal Society attracted ground-breaking scientists such as Isaac Newton, and the institution's reputation ensured that many of the best scientific scholars preferred it to the universities of Oxford or Cambridge • The Royal Society produced the first scientific journal, <i>Philosophical Transactions</i> (1665), which performed the important function of sharing scientific discoveries and information • The Royal Society attracted a wide membership drawn from the landed and professional classes, which helped to popularise scientific knowledge in fashionable society in Restoration England. The limitations to the Royal Society's significance/significance of other factors in promoting a 'scientific revolution' in Stuart Britain in the years 1660–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Royal Society only dedicated itself exclusively to scientific research after 1684; before then it focused on all areas of intellectual study • Although the Royal Society provided a forum for scientists to demonstrate their discoveries, it did not always give them assistance to develop their work • The Royal Society spent much time on pointless 'scientific' pursuits, e.g. trying to turn lead into gold and using mathematical theories to calculate when God would return to earth in human form • Other scientific groups based at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge also played a significant role in promoting a 'scientific revolution' • The impetus for the 'scientific revolution' also came from less scholarly quarters, e.g. the Royal Observatory received military funding in an attempt to pull ahead of the French in charting longitude at sea. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the role of migration in the population growth experienced by Stuart Britain in the years 1625–88. Arguments and evidence that migration played a significant role in the population growth experienced by Stuart Britain in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Population growth was affected by an influx of foreign migrants in 1651, notably Sephardic Jews, when religious toleration appeared to be an established policy • Economic migration also had an impact on population size in particular areas, e.g. skilled weavers from the Low Countries settled in Norwich • Internal migration to the towns during the 17th century often resulted in greater job security, which often led to more children being born • The influx of French Huguenots following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) contributed to population growth, as did slaves who were brought back from imperial possessions to work in England. Arguments and evidence that migration did not play a significant role/other developments played a significant role in the population growth experienced by Stuart Britain in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the 17th century it is likely that more people emigrated from, than came to, Britain, e.g. some 330,000 left for the West Indies, Virginia, Maryland and New England • Outbreaks of plague and other epidemic diseases occurred less frequently during the 17th century than in the late Middle Ages, partly due to better isolation and containment methods, and this lowered mortality rates • When afflicted by disease, the population was often able to recover rapidly, e.g. some areas such as Eyam in Derbyshire had replaced their losses due to the 1665 plague within a decade • Before 1650 and after 1680 fertility rates were relatively high, driven by the early average age of men and women at marriage, which tended to produce more children. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of population growth in British society in the years 1625-88. The significance of population growth in British society in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Population growth contributed to the expansion of urban society, e.g. London had become the largest city in Western Europe by 1650 (400,000 people) and by 1700 over 30 towns had a population over 5,000 • Growth resulting from economic migration had a social impact in some areas, e.g. by the early seventeenth century skilled weavers from the Low Countries accounted for about one-third of the population of Norwich • Urban population growth led to rising poverty and an increase in the number of people officially classified as vagrants, e.g. about two-thirds of urban dwellers lived near the poverty line. The significance of other issues/lack of significance of population growth in British society in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Economic expansion and growing trade promoted the growth of the professional and merchant classes as living standards for the better off improved • Religious and legal changes had some impact on the social status of women, e.g. the influence of Puritanism and the Marriage Act of 1653 • Population growth did not fundamentally alter the social structure of Stuart Britain or encourage significant social mobility • From the 1650s the population of England and Wales contracted until the end of the century, falling from 5.3 to 5.06 million. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that religious and legal changes, in the years 1625-88, did little to alter the status of women. Arguments and evidence that religious and legal changes, in the years 1625-88, did little to alter the status of women should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Although the spread of Puritanism encouraged women to read for the purposes of religious instruction, education for women was still limited and highly-educated women were viewed as dangerous • The Marriage Act (1653) was frequently ignored and circumvented mainly because it did not give men as many rights over their wives as Church marriages. • Although an Adultery Act was introduced in 1650, male sexual infidelity was generally regarded as a less serious matter and the law was most often used against women • Throughout the 17th century women had very few rights and were legally under the control of their husbands or fathers • There was no change in the law on witchcraft, which mostly affected females. Arguments and evidence that religious and legal changes, in the years 1625-88, did alter the status of women should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The spread of Puritanism led to some limited improvements for women, e.g. the Quakers called for women's education and founded four schools willing to teach girls • Puritan women participated in social and political campaigns during the Civil War era, e.g. 10,000 women signed a 1649 petition calling for the release of John Lilburne and greater freedom for women • The Toleration Act of 1650 introduced some change by enabling Quaker women to hold separate meetings and speak at mixed gatherings • Charles II removed the legal restrictions on women performing in stage plays; the law on witchcraft now rarely applied with only one female victim in the years 1629-40 and no executions after 1685 • The Marriage Act of 1653 permitted civil marriage under the supervision of a JP; this form of marriage reduced a husband's rights over his wife. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the structure of British society changed in the years 1625-88. Evidence and arguments that the structure of British society changed in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of ports and shipping promoted social change by providing new employment opportunities for 10-20 per cent of the non-agricultural working population • London and other major towns saw the rise of a small but very wealthy class of merchants, e.g. the number of merchants trading increased from 34,000 in 1580 to 64,000 in 1688 • The development of a consumer society in London and other large towns led to the development of a new class of small shopkeepers and traders • Religious and legal changes led to some changes in the status of women, e.g. 1653 Marriages Act and greater freedom for Quaker women after 1650. Evidence and arguments that the structure of British society did not change in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The traditional aristocracy and its influence in society remained largely unchanged during the years of Stuart and republican rule in the years 1625-88, e.g. the nobles retained considerable power and landed wealth • Existing social structures in England remained largely intact in rural areas in spite of some change in agriculture • Foreign migration to the cloth towns of East Anglia (e.g. textile workers from the Low Countries settled in Norwich) did not affect local social structures • Limited industrial and trading developments in Ireland, Scotland and Wales left their predominantly rural social structures largely intact. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the growth of the professional and merchant classes transformed British society in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the growth of the professional and merchant classes transformed British society in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The number and importance of professionals, such as financiers and doctors, increased significantly, stimulated by expanding trade, foreign wars and improving living standards • The growth of the legal profession, driven partly by the complexity of landowning law, made Stuart Britain a more litigious society • The merchant class expanded (from 34,000 in 1580 to 64,000 in 1688) and became more influential due to urbanisation, the post-1650 consumer boom and the development of overseas trade • The teaching profession expanded due to an increase in the number of schools and the foundation/extension of Oxbridge colleges; this contributed to the growth of the 'middling sort'. Arguments and evidence that other factors/developments transformed British society or the growth of the professional and merchant classes did not transform British society in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the years 1625-88, the gentry class expanded significantly and enhanced its social standing, personal wealth, educational attainment and political influence within Stuart Britain • The growth of ports and shipping promoted social change by providing new employment opportunities for 10-20 per cent of the non-agricultural working population • Religious and legal measures led to changes in the social status of women, e.g. 1653 Marriages Act and greater freedom for Quaker women after 1650 • The growth of the professional and merchant classes did little to challenge the social status and economic power of the nobility who (together with the gentry) owned a fifth of the land in England • Throughout the whole period, rural labourers constituted the majority

	of the working population and the church continued to be the traditional and largest form of occupation for professionals.
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	Other relevant material must be credited.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant the ideas of Francis Bacon were in promoting a scientific revolution in Britain in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the ideas of Francis Bacon were significant in promoting a scientific revolution in Britain in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bacon challenged traditional religiously-influenced approaches to science by championing a new experimental method, based on data accumulation and meticulous observation (empiricism) • Bacon was a prolific writer and publicised his ideas about scientific methods in works such as <i>Novum Organum</i> and <i>The Advancement of Learning</i> • Bacon's contribution to the development of the scientific method influenced leading scientists of the 1650s such as Thomas Browne • Bacon's insistence on collaborative scientific research was instrumental in the establishment of the Royal Society in 1662 and the founders of the institution acknowledged his guiding influence in their early meetings. Arguments and evidence that the ideas of Francis Bacon were not significant/other factors or developments were significant in promoting a scientific revolution in Britain in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Bacon died in 1626 and his ideas about the pursuit of scientific knowledge gained little immediate support and were not widely taken up by others until the 1640s; thus his significance was limited for part of this period • The Royal Society played a significant role, attracting ground-breaking scientists (e.g. Hooke and Newton), producing the first scientific journal (1665) and recruiting a broad landed and professional membership • Notable individuals played a significant role in promoting a scientific revolution, e.g. Newton (gravity and motion), Harvey (blood circulation) and Boyle (gas and pressure) • Forums such as the Gresham College Group, and scientific groups based at Oxford and Cambridge played a significant role in promoting a scientific revolution, notably in the biological and physical sciences. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of imperial expansion in the development of the British economy in the years 1625–88. The significance of imperial expansion in the development of the British economy (1625–88) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the lucrative tobacco trade between England and North America in the early seventeenth century • The Navigation Acts of 1651 and 1660 regulated colonial trade and encouraged mercantilism in ways which benefited English traders and commercial interests • The growing role of the East India Company in opening up trade with India, which generated profits equalling or exceeding those of the North American tobacco trade • The economic importance of British control of the triangular trade (from the mid-seventeenth century) between North America, the Caribbean and Europe based on the profitable slave trade. The significance of other factors in the development of the British economy (1625–88) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of agricultural developments, e.g. improved farming techniques, more specialised farming, and greater capital investment • Changes in the cloth trade, e.g. the growth of the 'putting-out' system and the establishment of the 'new draperies' fuelled by Protestant immigration • The development of London as the centre of British trade and the hub of a European market, e.g. the growth of investment banking, money-scrivening and insurance • The impact of the coastal coal trade, which expanded from 400 small to 1400 larger ships across the 17th century. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the growth of London in the development of the British economy in the years 1625-88. The significance of the growth of London in the development of the British economy (1625-88) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By the mid-17th century, London (population 400,000) had become the largest city in western Europe, creating a market economy in the home counties and stimulating agricultural specialisation and the establishment of new rural industries. • London's economic growth and influence ensured that, by 1650, standard national prices were created for livestock, grain and cloth which marked a staging post in the development of a 'national' market • By 1688 London was also the main centre for overseas trade (chiefly due to its port) which stimulated the growth of important associated industries in the capital such as banking and insurance • London's growth encouraged improvements in transport and communications (e.g. making rivers more navigable and creating turnpike trusts) which further expanded the 'national' market The significance of other factors and/or the limitations to London's significance in the development of the British economy (1625-88) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of agricultural developments e.g. improved farming techniques, more specialised farming, and greater capital investment. • The impact of imperial expansion e.g. the beneficial effects of the Navigation Acts (1651 and 1660), the growing role of the East India Company in opening up trade with India, and British control of the slave-based 'triangular trade' from the mid-17th century. • Changes in the cloth trade e.g. the growth of the 'putting-out' system and the establishment of the 'new draperies' fuelled by Protestant immigration • London's economic impact was limited to the south and east by poor internal communications. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the role of the East India Company in the expansion of overseas trade in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the East India Company played a significant role in the expansion of overseas trade in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From the 1620s the East India Company focused on India, trading successfully in saltpetre, pepper and calico textiles, and opening up trading opportunities on the Indian west coast • By the 1640s the East India Company had expanded its successful activities to Basra to develop Persian trade interests • The importance of the East India Company was demonstrated in 1672 when it was given the right to mint coins in India. The company also exerted authority over, and protected, English citizens and trading interests in India • By the 1680s the company was a popular choice for investors and generated profits equalling or exceeding those of the North American tobacco and sugar trades • The significance of the East India Company can be gauged from the fact that it was Britain's largest joint stock company with three times the capital of the next biggest. Arguments and evidence that other developments played a significant role in the expansion of overseas trade in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the lucrative tobacco trade between England and North America in the early seventeenth century • The Navigation Acts of 1651 and 1660 regulated colonial trade and encouraged mercantilism in ways which benefited English traders and commercial interests • The importance of British control of the triangular trade (from the mid-17th century) between North America, the Caribbean and Europe based on the profitable slave trade • The growing economic importance of the Caribbean between 1655 and 1688 based on the development of the sugar trade. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the growth of banking and insurance was responsible for the expansion of the Stuart economy in the years 1625–88. Arguments and evidence that the growth of banking and insurance was responsible for the expansion of the Stuart economy in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Banks played an important role in the expansion of lending as interest rates fell from 10 per cent (1624–51) to 8 per cent (after 1651), making commercial borrowing more attractive • Money scriveners such as Robert Abbott and Robert Clayton also offered or brokered loans to facilitate economic expansion; between 1652 and 1655 approximately £1.13 million went through Abbott's accounts • Goldsmith bankers based in London were able to use their reputation for integrity to offer competitive short-term loans at 6 per cent and encourage more businesses and individuals to obtain finance through banks • The availability of cheaper marine insurance (insurance costs fell by 75 per cent over this period) also promoted economic growth by encouraging overseas trade and imperial expansion • The development of housing/fire insurance stimulated economic growth, e.g. Dr Nicholas Barbon's Insurance Office for Houses (1680) had insured over 4,000 London houses by 1683. Arguments and evidence that the growth of banking and insurance was not responsible/other factors were responsible for the expansion of the Stuart economy in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The commercial influence of banking during the 17th century was restricted, partly because most businesses were small and did not require sophisticated banking facilities • The part played by imperial expansion, e.g. the beneficial economic effects of the Navigation Acts (1651 and 1660), the growing role of the East India Company and British control of the slave-based 'triangular trade' • Changes in the cloth trade, e.g. the growth of the 'putting-out' system and the establishment of the 'new draperies' fuelled by Protestant immigration • The impact of the coastal coal trade (which expanded from 400 small to 1400 larger ships across the 17th century) and of agricultural developments, e.g. improved farming techniques and more specialised farming • London's population and economic growth during this period stimulated the growth of a market economy in the home counties, the beginnings of a national market, greater agricultural specialisation and better transport links. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which agriculture in Britain changed in the years 1625-88. The extent to which agriculture in Britain changed in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Enclosure intensified in the seventeenth century, permitting greater productivity and crop specialisation as demand increased from urban food markets such as London • The use of new agricultural techniques and crops increased (e.g. improved crop rotation, floating water meadows, selective breeding of livestock), partly stimulated by greater literacy and enclosure • Better understanding of climate and soil conditions led to the development of specialist regions, e.g. dairy production in Wiltshire and hop growing in Kent • Large commercial farms emerged after the 1650s as large landowners undertook extensive improvements to their estates in order to raise production and maximise profits. The extent to which agriculture in Britain did not change in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Enclosure was not new as many areas in England, such as the West Country and parts of the north, were already enclosed by 1625 • Agriculture could still be adversely affected by harvest failures, particularly when this happened in successive years, e.g. 1657-61; negative impact of the seventeenth century 'little ice age' from the 1630s to the 1690s • Agriculture continued to dominate the economy since the vast majority of Britons derived their living directly or indirectly from the land throughout this period • Large commercial farms were still not that common by the late seventeenth century and were usually restricted to areas close to large markets. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of developments in agriculture for the growth of the Stuart economy in the years 1625–88. Arguments and evidence that developments in agriculture were significant for the growth of the Stuart economy in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Enclosure and developments in farming techniques (e.g. crop rotation, water meadows and land reclamation) boosted agricultural productivity and efficiency, thereby feeding a growing population and boosting the economy • The growth of regionally-based, specialised arable and pastoral farming helped to improve economic conditions and larger farms provided growing stable employment for over one million agricultural labourers by 1688 • Capital investment in commercial farms by large landowners after 1650 also benefited the economy by improving production, expanding the tenant farmer class, and improving local road and water distribution networks • Increased agricultural production helped to develop national markets by the late 17th century, e.g. facilitating the expansion of London and other urban centres and encouraging transport infrastructure improvements. Arguments and evidence that developments in agriculture were not significant/ other developments were more significant for the growth of the Stuart economy in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include • Large commercial farms were still not that common by the late 17th century and agriculture was frequently adversely affected by harvest failures (e.g. 1657–61) during this 'little ice age' period • The importance of imperial expansion, e.g. the beneficial economic effects of the Navigation Acts (1651 and 1660), the growing role of the East India Company and British control of the slave-based 'triangular trade' • Changes in the cloth trade provided an economic boost, e.g. the growth of the 'putting-out' system and the establishment of the 'new draperies' fuelled by Protestant immigration • The growth of banking played an important role in the expansion of lending as interest rates fell from ten per cent (1624–51) to eight per cent (after 1651), making commercial borrowing more attractive. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

	Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of North America and Jamaica for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625-88. The significance of North America and Jamaica for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Colonies in Virginia, Maryland and North and South Carolina established a lucrative tobacco trade that helped Britain compete with European rivals in North America and generated customs duties for the Stuart economy • The Puritan New England colonies strengthened the British economy by creating markets for the fur trade and Newfoundland provided England with fish and other resources to be traded in Europe • Once Jamaica became an English possession (1655), English ships could sail freely between the Caribbean islands and engage in trading activity (e.g. coffee and cocoa), thereby fuelling domestic demand in Britain • The Jamaican-based sugar trade became more important, especially after slaves began to replace indentured British servants as the workforce and British and European demand for sugar increased • The importance of British control of the triangular trade (from the mid-17th century) between North America, the Caribbean and Europe based on the profitable slave trade. The significance of other factors/lack of significance of North America and Jamaica for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Navigation Acts of 1651 and 1660 regulated colonial trade and encouraged mercantilism in ways that benefited English traders and commercial interests • The growing role of the East India Company in opening up trade with India, which generated profits equalling or exceeding those of the North American tobacco trade • The success of the Jamaican sugar trade was not particularly dramatic before 1688, e.g. in 1670 the island had a slave population of just 7,000. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of British control of the triangular trade for the development of Britain's overseas trade in the years c1650-88. Arguments and evidence that British control of the triangular trade was significant for the development of Britain's overseas trade in the years c1650-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The triangular trade was mutually beneficial for English slave traders, who made large profits, and plantation owners in colonies such as Montserrat and Antigua where the supply of indentured servants after 1660 was inadequate • The establishment of the Royal African Company in 1672 enabled the British to control the lucrative slave trade along the West African coast by deploying armed forces and establishing military bases and trading posts • Profits from the triangular trade after 1660 made a huge contribution to the wealth of the City of London, thereby strengthening the economy and encouraging further investment in overseas trade • After 1650 the triangular trade stimulated the development of provincial ports on the west coast of Britain as the key centres of the slave trade, e.g. Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow. Arguments and evidence that British control of the triangular trade was not significant/other factors were significant for the development of Britain's overseas trade in the years c1650-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The British triangular trade did not 'take off' until the 1660s, e.g. slavery was not written into law in most American colonies until that point • The Navigation Acts of 1651 and 1660 regulated colonial trade and encouraged mercantilism in ways that benefited English traders and commercial interests • The growing role of the East India Company in opening up trade with India, which generated profits equalling or exceeding those of the North American tobacco trade • Colonies in Virginia, Maryland and North and South Carolina established a lucrative tobacco trade that helped Britain compete with European rivals in North America and generated customs duties for the Stuart economy • The Levant Company, boosted by a royal charter in 1661, played an important role in the development of overseas trade by strengthening

	economic links in the Mediterranean region and with the Ottoman Empire. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section C: indicative content



4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	- Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. - Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. - Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	- Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. - Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. - A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences - Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. - A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. - Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. - Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether parliament was the main reason for the instability of republican government in the years 1649-60. Arguments and evidence that parliament was the main reason for the instability of republican government in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The outlook of the Rump Parliament (1649-53), with its antipathy towards radical religious groups and some significant reforms, failed to command widespread support • The Rump Parliament, beset by financial problems, was slow to pay the army, resulting in growing tension with the military • The majority of members of the Nominated Assembly (1653) were conservatively-inclined gentry who had little interest in godly reform and who were opposed by the radical minority in parliament • Frustrated by parliamentary attacks on the army and the principle of religious liberty, Cromwell dissolved the First and Second Protectorate Parliaments in 1655 and 1658 respectively. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main reason for the instability of republican government in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The beliefs and activities of the Fifth Monarchists, Ranters, Seekers, Quakers, Baptists and Congregationalists provoked a conservative reaction against republican government across the period • Cromwell's rule as Lord Protector led to widespread opposition to innovations such as the Instrument of Government and the rule of the Major Generals, because of resentment of military rule • The cost of wars in Ireland, Scotland and against the Dutch imposed serious financial strains and alienated the gentry; economic problems were compounded by harvest failures in the years 1658-60 • Cromwell's refusal to become king (1657) was a lost opportunity to stabilise the Protectorate, since the offer of the crown came with a new constitution that would have established a limited monarchy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Charles II's actions were the main reason why religious nonconformity was able to survive persecution in the years 1660-85. Arguments and evidence that Charles II's actions were the main reason why religious nonconformity was able to survive persecution in the years 1660-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles II demonstrated sympathy for non-conformists by attempting to suspend the Act of Uniformity in 1662 • In 1667 Charles II appointed a group of advisers, including two associated with moderate Puritanism, in order to challenge the High Church Anglicans and their parliamentary allies for control of religious policy • In 1672 Charles II suspended the Conventicle Act and other persecuting laws via a Declaration of Indulgence which permitted dissenters the freedom not to attend church and to hold their own licensed gatherings • In 1676 Charles II undermined Danby's Compton Census of dissenting groups, which was designed to facilitate renewed persecution, because both dissenters and Catholics were too numerous to be suppressed. Arguments and evidence that Charles II's actions were not the main reason/other factors were the main reason why religious nonconformity was able to survive persecution in the years 1660-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the 1670s, and following the failure of Exclusion, the Rye House Plot and the collapse of Whig support in 1682-83, Charles II permitted the persecution of religious dissent • The Clarendon Code, imposed by the Cavalier Parliament, defined uniformity on a narrow basis, so the number and range of dissenters was increased and therefore they were more difficult to combat • The government lacked effective instruments of persecution, e.g. the High Commission was abolished in 1641; many local magistrates failed to execute the penal laws against dissenters fully • Various dissenting sects were well established by 1660, making them more difficult to uproot during the Restoration; support was provided by the Whigs and influential families who opposed persecution. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the status of women remained unchanged in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the status of women remained unchanged in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During this period women had very few rights and were legally under the control of their husbands or fathers; women lacked economic opportunities and were expected to run the home and raise children • Women continued to be seen as irrational or scheming, with some ministers questioning if females had souls; well-established punishments were used throughout this period to curb 'gossiping' or 'interfering' women • Even in Puritan circles, the promotion of education for women was limited and there was a widespread belief within Stuart society that highly educated women were dangerous • The Marriage Act (1653) was frequently ignored and circumvented, mainly because it did not give men as many rights over their wives as Church marriages. Arguments and evidence that the status of women changed in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the Civil War some women took on the roles of men who were pre-occupied with the conflict, e.g. Brilliana Harley defended the family estate in Herefordshire and Mary Banks protected Corfe Castle • The spread of Puritanism led to some limited improvements for women, e.g. the Quakers called for women's education and founded four schools willing to teach girls • The Toleration Act of 1650 and the Marriage Act of 1653 also provided some benefits by enabling Quaker women to hold separate meetings and speak at mixed gatherings, and by permitting civil marriage • Following the Restoration in 1660, Charles II enhanced the status of women by lifting the legal ban on females performing in stage plays. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the cloth trade for the development of the British economy in the years 1625-88. The significance of the cloth trade for the development of the British economy in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Fuelled by the boom in international markets, British cloth production accounted for 92 per cent of exports out of London in 1640, 74 per cent of exports in 1660 and 72 per cent of exports by the end of the century • The increased population and the putting-out system led to greater division of labour within the cloth trade which lowered costs, raised productivity and encouraged the spread of the textile industry to northern Britain • Driven by Dutch immigration, the introduction of the 'new draperies' in East Anglia led to the production of high-quality lighter fabrics that appealed to a wider market than traditional English textiles • The influx of skilled textile workers from abroad stimulated expansion of the industry, e.g. in Colchester those employed in textile production increased from 26 per cent to 40 per cent during this period. The significance of other factors/lack of significance of the cloth trade for the development of the British economy in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Over the period, the British cloth trade accounted for a declining percentage of the exports out of London, suggesting that textiles were less significant for economic development after c.1650 • The impact of agricultural developments, e.g. improved farming techniques, more specialised farming, and greater capital investment. • The impact of imperial expansion, e.g. the beneficial effects of the Navigation Acts, the growing role of the East India Company, and British control of the slave-based 'triangular trade' from the mid-17th century • The development of London as the centre of British trade and the hub of a European market, e.g. the growth of investment banking, money-scrivening and insurance; the impact of the coastal coal trade. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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4	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether financial issues were the main reason for the problems faced by the monarchy in the years 1625-40. Arguments and evidence that financial issues were the main reason for the problems faced by the monarchy in the years 1625-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's pursuit of a forced loan (1626-27) and the ensuing Five Knights' case raised fears of a royal tyranny; for many, the monarch was taxing without consent and imprisoning arbitrarily • The failure to settle financial issues in the late 1620s sharpened tensions between Charles I and Parliament, e.g. the Petition of Right (1628) and the Three Resolutions (1629) • Charles I's methods of raising finance during Personal Rule and the unpopularity of Lord Treasurer Richard Weston (1628-35) generated considerable opposition and resentment, e.g. the 1637 Hampden case • Charles I's difficulties in funding the military campaign against the Scots in the late 1630s (which was undermined by a 'taxpayers' strike' in 1639-40 and his inability to borrow money) effectively ended Personal Rule. Arguments and evidence that other factors/developments were the main reason and/or financial issues were not the main reason for the problems faced by the monarchy in the years 1625-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I was generally able to collect taxes, including Ship Money, without difficulty until problems began in 1637 in Scotland; as Lord Treasurer until 1635, Richard Weston halved the royal debt • Charles I's continued support for the Duke of Buckingham, who had pursued a disastrous foreign policy regarding Cadiz (1626) and La Rochelle (1627), hardened parliamentary opposition to the King • The Laudian church reforms, Laud's religious and secular role, Catholic influence at court and the promotion of Arminians led to mistrust of the monarch and raised fears of a Catholic absolutist conspiracy • Charles I's attempt to impose religious changes in Scotland provoked a strong and organised opposition (spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility) that offered effective resistance. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether fear of royal absolutism was the main reason for the monarchy's difficulties with parliament in the years 1665-88. The importance of the fear of royal absolutism in the monarchy's difficulties with parliament in the years 1665-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Restoration Settlement's lack of clarity left many areas for future debate and conflict (including the powers of the monarch and parliament) so parliamentary concerns about royal absolutism remained • Some of Charles II's actions fuelled parliamentary fears that he was seeking to create an absolute monarchy, e.g. the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) and the pro-French foreign policy (1660s and 1670s) • During the Exclusion Crisis (1679-81), parliament attempted to prevent the succession of Charles II's brother, the Duke of York, who believed firmly in the divine right of kings • James II's arbitrary actions in the years 1685-88 appeared to threaten both the power of parliament and the rule of law, e.g. the Declaration of Indulgence (1687) and the campaign to pack parliament (1686-88). The importance of other factors/developments in the monarchy's difficulties with parliament in the years 1665-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II over finance and taxation was designed to keep the King short of money in order to compel him to listen to Parliament, e.g. the recall of Parliament in 1673 • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II's attempts to pursue a pro-Catholic agenda, e.g. his attempt to suspend the Act of Uniformity (1662) and introduce the Declaration of Indulgence (1672). • Parliamentary discontent with the King was also generated due to the course and outcome of the Anglo-Dutch wars, e.g. the successful Dutch raid on the Medway (1667) • James II's promotion of Catholicism hardened parliamentary opposition, e.g. suspension of the Test and Corporations Act (1687), the Declaration of Indulgence (1688) and the trial of the seven bishops (1688). Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the structure of British society in 1688 was different from the structure of British society in 1625. Arguments and evidence that the structure of British society in 1688 was different from the structure of British society in 1625 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1625 there were about 30,000 merchants trading in British society; in 1688 merchants were more numerous (c.64,000) and important due to due to urbanisation, the post-1650 consumer boom and the development of overseas trade • In the early 1600s, eight towns in Britain had a population of over 5,000; in 1688 some 30 towns had a population of over 5,000 due to ongoing urbanisation and industrial development; in 1625, 5.8 per cent of the population lived in towns but in 1688 the figure stood at 13.3 per cent • In 1625 there were about 15,000 members of the gentry; in 1688 the gentry were more numerous (c.25,000) and influential due to their growing political and economic importance, e.g. by the late 1680s the gentry owned almost 50 per cent of England's cultivated land • In 1625 women lacked economic opportunities, were legally under the control of their husbands or fathers and expected to run the home and raise children; in 1688 the status of women had improved due to the spread of Puritanism, the Toleration Act (1650) and Marriage Act (1653). Arguments and evidence that the structure of British society in 1688 was similar to the structure of British society in 1625 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The traditional aristocracy exerted similar influence in society in 1625 and 1688, e.g. they possessed considerable power, wealth and land during this period and remained the ruling class running Stuart society in partnership with the monarchy and the church • In 1625 and 1688, rural labourers constituted the majority of the working population in England and the church provided the traditional and largest form of occupation for professionals • Foreign migration to the cloth towns of East Anglia (e.g. textile workers from the Low Countries settled in Norwich) in the seventeenth century did not lead to markedly different local social structures in 1625 and 1688 • In 1625 and 1688 the predominantly rural social structure in Ireland and Scotland was largely the same due to the limited impact of industrial and trading developments.
	Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the role of the East India Company in the expansion of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88. Arguments and evidence that the East India Company played a significant role in the expansion of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From the 1620s the East India Company (E.I.C.) was trading successfully in India, opening up opportunities on the west coast; by the 1640s the E.I.C. had also developed Persian trade interests • By the 1680s the E.I.C.'s key role in expanding British overseas trade was generating profits equalling or exceeding those of the North American tobacco and sugar trades • As Britain's largest joint stock company, the E.I.C. was able to finance long-distance trading voyages and establish secure overseas trading stations, thereby expanding overseas trade. Arguments and evidence that the East India Company did not play a significant role /other developments played a significant role in the expansion of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The limited significance of the E.I.C.'s role can be gauged from the fact that only 5 per cent of English merchant shipping tonnage was engaged in trade with the east by 1688 • The development of the lucrative colonial tobacco trade helped Britain compete with European rivals in North America and generated customs duties for the Stuart economy • The Navigation Acts (1651 and 1660), together with laws passed in 1663 and 1673, expanded British colonial trade and promoted mercantilism, benefiting English traders and commercial interests • From the mid-17th century, the expansion of the triangular trade (under British control) between North America, the Caribbean and Europe based on slavery • The growing economic importance of the Caribbean between 1655 and 1688 based on the development of the sugar trade, fuelled by increasing British and European demand. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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4	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether religious issues were the main reason for the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629-40. The importance of religious issues for the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's continued promotion of Arminians in the Church, and growing Catholic influence at the royal court, led to mistrust of the monarch and raised fears of a Catholic, absolutist conspiracy • The Laudian religious reforms (e.g. greater emphasis on the sacraments) offended many English Protestants and reinforced concerns that Charles I aimed to create a Catholic-based absolute monarchy • Laud gave church courts the power to interfere in secular affairs and attempted to place his supporters in key positions (e.g. William Juxon); these actions were deeply resented by the lay nobility • Charles I's attempt to impose religious changes in Scotland provoked a strong and organised opposition (spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility) and led to the Bishops' Wars. The importance of other factors in the failure of Charles I's personal rule in the years 1629-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the 1630s many of the ruling elite resented that Charles I was creating a tax-raising system without reference to Parliament, which deprived them of the right to consent • The levying and extension of Ship Money as an annual tax led to a legal challenge by John Hampden, backed by a group of Puritan gentry and nobility • The revival of a number of feudal payments (e.g. fines for building, or encroaching, on royal forests) and the practice of selling monopoly licenses generated considerable resentment • Charles I's problems in funding the military campaign against the Scots in the late 1630s (which was undermined by a 'taxpayers strike' in 1639-40 and his inability to borrow money) effectively ended personal rule. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether radical ideas were the main reason for the failure to provide stable republican government in the years 1649-60. Arguments and evidence that radical ideas were the main reason for the failure to provide stable republican government in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Levellers were perceived as a destabilising threat by the army grandees and the Rump due to their radical political agenda and the mutinies they provoked in 1649 • The radical ideas of the Diggers and Ranters (e.g. challenging land ownership and conventional morality) posed a threat to the political and social order, and frightened the propertied classes • Radical religious ideas promoted by groups such as the Fifth Monarchists and Seekers provoked a conservative reaction against republican government across the period • The development of Quaker radicalism in the 1650s (e.g. worshipping outside the church) sparked a conservative reaction that was willing to countenance a return of the monarchy following the death of Cromwell. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main reason for the failure to provide stable republican government in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Commonwealth, including the Rump and the Nominated Assembly, failed to establish a stable political order because they represented small minorities and were challenged by groups across the political spectrum • Cromwell's rule as Lord Protector led to widespread opposition to innovations such as the Instrument of Government and the rule of the Major Generals, because of resentment of military rule • Charles Stuart provided a focus for anti-Republic opposition in the years 1649-52 and 1658-60; Richard Cromwell lacked the political leadership and authority to preserve republican government after his father's death • The cost of wars in Ireland, Scotland and against the Dutch imposed serious financial strains and further alienated the gentry; resentment of the tax burden was compounded by harvest failures in 1658-60. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the significance of the growth of poverty in Britain in the years 1625–88. Arguments and evidence that the growth of poverty in Britain in the years 1625–88 was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of poverty in Britain made the need to address the problem and its potential consequences more acute, e.g. the Book of Orders (1631) and the imposition of local authority moral codes on the poor • The financial implications of the growth in poverty were significant as the amount spent on poor relief annually increased from about £100,000 in the 1650s to between £400,000–£600,000 in the 1680s • The growth of poverty had a significant impact on migration since in each decade between the 1620s and the 1680s about one-third of each village left to find work elsewhere • The growth of poverty led to significant constraints on the economic and personal freedom of the poor, e.g. the Settlement Act (1662) limited migration and authorised the arrest of vagrants. Arguments and evidence that the growth of poverty in Britain in the years 1625–88 was not significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • To some extent, the impact of growth of poverty was offset by the 40 per cent of villagers who became 'live-in' servants in better-off households, which protected them from rising prices • Prior to the 1660s, gifts and endowments given to the poor by members of the gentry (who regarded it as their duty to assist the least fortunate) lessened the impact of the growth of poverty • Before the Restoration, the poor relief system (based on the Act of 1601) was relatively well run and provided a measure of much-needed support, thus reducing the impact of the growth of poverty. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the British economy changed in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the British economy changed in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Agricultural productivity and efficiency increased due to enclosure, capital investment, more specialised farming and developments in farming techniques, e.g. crop rotation, water meadows and land reclamation • The development of 'new draperies' in East Anglia, driven by skilled Dutch immigrants, led to the production of high-quality lighter fabrics that appealed to a wider market than traditional English textiles • The growth of banking and insurance fuelled economic change by making commercial borrowing more attractive and offering cheaper marine insurance to encourage overseas trade and imperial expansion • The economic importance of overseas trade increased due to measures/developments such as the Navigation Acts, the growing role of the East India Company and British control of the 'triangular trade'. Arguments and evidence that the British economy did not change in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Agriculture continued to dominate the economy since the vast majority of Britons derived their living directly or indirectly from the land throughout this period • Inconsistent population trends and the growth of poverty during this period acted as a drag on the economy; industrial processes (e.g. coal and tin) remained slow and inefficient • The 'putting out' or domestic system, based on the subcontracting of labour to work from home, continued throughout the 17th century as the primary form of cloth production • For much of this period, transport networks did not improve, e.g. water transport remained unreliable and subject to weather/seasonal conditions, and turnpikes were only introduced in the late 1600s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that the cloth trade in Britain remained unchanged in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the cloth trade in Britain remained unchanged in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The domestic system, based on the subcontracting of small-scale mainly home-based labour, remained the dominant mode of cloth/textile production throughout the 17th century • During this period, domestic cloth and textile production was constrained to a certain extent by the rising imports of Indian cotton and calico textiles, e.g. in 1684 some 1.74 million pieces were imported • In the second half of the 17th century, the British cloth trade stagnated in terms of the proportion of exports sent from London, e.g. 74 per cent of exports in 1660 and 72 per cent of exports by the late 1680s • During these years, the British cloth/textile industry suffered a cycle of economic crises (e.g. 1640-42) and periods where there was little technological innovation in the industry. Arguments and evidence that the cloth trade in Britain did change in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The increased population and the putting-out system led to greater division of labour within the cloth trade which lowered costs, raised productivity and established the textile industry in northern Britain • Driven by Dutch immigration, the introduction of the 'new draperies' in East Anglia led to the production of high-quality, lighter fabrics that appealed to a wider market than traditional English textiles • The influx of skilled textile workers from abroad stimulated expansion of the industry, e.g. in Colchester the proportion of the workforce employed in textile production increased from 26 to 40 per cent during this period • Fuelled by the boom in international markets, the value of British cloth/textile exports out of London increased significantly up to the 1660s when £1.5 million of textiles were exported. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Glorious Revolution established a parliamentary monarchy in Britain. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Glorious Revolution of 1688 signalled the broad acceptance of parliamentary monarchy • The Bill of Rights undermined the hereditary principle restated in 1660 and asserted the rights of Parliament • The accession of William and Mary marked a historical turning point since it represented the end of any possibility of absolute monarchy. Extract 2 • The constraints placed on the monarch by the Glorious Revolution were more limited than some in the Convention Parliament wanted • William's well-known dislike of constitutional constraints and the perceived need to re-establish orderly government quickly meant most politicians rejected the idea of extensive reform • Consequently the Bill of Rights was a limited document representing a response to the immediate situation, with its potential for disorder, rather than a considered plan of constitutional and ecclesiastical reform. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that the Glorious Revolution established a parliamentary monarchy in Britain. Relevant points may include: • Under the Bill of Rights 1689 the king's power was limited in various ways, e.g. he could no longer suspend the law or release individuals from its effects • The Act of Settlement 1701 provided for the Hanoverian succession to the throne thereby weakening the concept of hereditary monarchy and asserting Parliament's right to decide this issue • From 1689 financial reforms provided parliamentary scrutiny of government income and expenditure • Regular parliamentary elections and annual parliamentary sessions were ensured by the Mutiny Act (1689) and the Triennial Act (1694). Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address the view that the Glorious Revolution did not establish a parliamentary monarchy. Relevant points may include:

	• William III was still able to choose his own ministers and advisers • Many of the demands limiting royal power made in the Declaration of Rights of 1689 were not implemented • The monarch could still decide on issues of war, peace and foreign policy • William III remained head of the Church of England and so was free to shape the religious settlement in line with his own ideas. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that William III's wars brought about a financial revolution in Britain. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • England's involvement in a major European war under William III was extremely costly and this led to a financial revolution • Government finances were restructured by overhauling the taxation system and adopting a new approach to borrowing • This financial revolution improved relations between monarch and Parliament, and gave the latter a greater role. Extract 2 • William III's foreign policy plans compelled the English to confront the financial and military implications of preserving the Protestant succession • It took several years before a sizeable body of taxpayers reluctantly accepted William's view that preservation of the Protestant succession (against French and Stuart threats) would have to be fought and paid for • A section of the gentry continued to resist this argument due to their parochial outlook and lack of knowledge regarding national and foreign policy issues. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that William III's wars brought about a financial revolution in Britain. Relevant points may include: • The scale of the war (involving some 76,000 troops and 40,000 sailors by 1697 and costing around £5.5 million per annum in the years 1689-97) paved the way for huge financial and administrative changes • One approach was to gain greater access to national resources to cover war costs by extending the taxation system, e.g. the Excise Tax was extended, customs duties were increased and a Land Tax was introduced • Government borrowing was placed on a more secure footing by the Million Loan Act (1693) which guaranteed repayments out of parliamentary taxation, the establishment of the Bank of England, and turning royal debt into the National Debt, underwritten by Parliament.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address the view that other factors brought about a financial revolution in Britain. Relevant points may include:

- Other projects, such as the Million Lottery of 1694, were tried but failed which indicated there were limits to the population's willingness to fund the national war effort
- The growing power of Parliament also influenced the development of the financial revolution. To ensure its continued existence and role in government, Parliament wanted to control finance as much as possible, e.g. the Commission of Public Accounts set up in 1690
- The growth of trade in the previous decades had boosted the wealth of the merchants which allowed an enterprise such as the Bank of England to be successful in the first place
- The changing nature of banking and lending was not something new, as it had been developing over the past decades. Borrowing, lending and systems of credit were becoming more widespread outside of government.

Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Glorious Revolution 'did not have revolutionary effects'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • If revolutionary changes had been proposed in 1689, William III would almost inevitably have opposed them • Those who wanted radical constitutional or ecclesiastical changes at this point had been marginalised • Most politicians and political groups had only limited aims – the restoration of order and old liberties – and were not interested in addressing theoretical or abstract issues. Extract 2 • The revolution of 1688-89 ensured that sovereign power now rested with parliament • By the 1701 Act of Succession, parliament rejected the traditional form of hereditary succession in favour of a new succession it could accept • The events of 1688-89 enhanced the status of parliament relative to the king and began the transition to a constitutional monarchy. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Glorious Revolution 'did not have revolutionary effects'. Relevant points may include: • William's well-known dislike of constitutional constraints and the perceived need to re-establish orderly government quickly meant most politicians rejected the idea of extensive reform • William was still able to choose his own ministers and advisers • The Bill of Rights was a limited document representing a response to the immediate situation with its potential for disorder rather than a considered plan of constitutional and ecclesiastical reform • Many of the demands limiting royal power made in the Declaration of Rights of 1689 were not implemented and the monarch could still decide on issues of war, peace and foreign policy • William III remained head of the Church of England and so was able to influence the religious settlement. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Glorious Revolution 'did not have revolutionary effects'. Relevant points may include: • Under the Bill of Rights 1689 the king's power was limited in various ways e.g. he could no longer suspend the law or release individuals from its effects

Question	Indicative content
	• The Bill of Rights weakened the hereditary principle re-stated in 1660 and asserted the rights of Parliament • The Act of Settlement 1701 provided for the Hanoverian succession to the throne thereby weakening the concept of hereditary monarchy and asserting Parliament's right to decide this issue • From 1689 financial reforms provided parliamentary scrutiny of government income and expenditure. • Regular parliamentary elections and annual parliamentary sessions were ensured by the Mutiny Act (1689) and the Triennial Act (1694).

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Toleration Act of 1689 did little to undermine the Anglican Supremacy. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Toleration Act (1689) had been conceded reluctantly and was designed to preserve the privileged position of Anglicanism • Although the Act relaxed the laws against dissenting meetings for mainstream Protestant dissenters, it still completely excluded Catholics, Unitarians and Jews • After the Act was passed, it was still the case that only Anglicans could hold public office and attend the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Extract 2 • Once the Act was passed, almost all Protestant churches were to be tolerated • Dissenting officeholders could circumvent legal restrictions via the practice of occasional conformity • The Toleration Act released dissenters and others from the obligation to attend Church, which weakened Anglican influence. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that the Toleration Act of 1689 did little to undermine the Anglican Supremacy. Relevant points may include: • The laws enforcing uniformity (Test Act and Act of Uniformity) were not repealed, which meant that public officials were compelled to swear allegiance to the Anglican Church • Anyone gaining public employment or entering Parliament had to swear allegiance to the Crown and take Anglican Communion • Parliament did not hold a theological debate before the Toleration Act was passed – it was a reactionary attempt to maintain order and preserve the Anglican Church • Additional Toleration Acts were passed in Scotland and Ireland and these excluded dissenters from local and national government.

	Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address the view that the Toleration Act of 1689 did undermine the Anglican Supremacy. Relevant points may include: • The Toleration Act was effectively an admission that the Church of England could not enforce complete uniformity, e.g. almost eight per cent of the population were dissenters by the early 1700s • Although excluded from the provisions of the Toleration Act, many Catholics enjoyed a degree of freedom and were able to participate in mass without harassment • The power of the Church courts, which had played a vital role in upholding the confessional state earlier in the 17th century, was severely weakened by the Toleration Act • In practice, William III used his royal authority to influence judges and restrict Church interference in the lives of Catholics and dissenters not covered by the Act. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Glorious Revolution 'transformed the relationship between King and Parliament'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • A key consequence of the Glorious Revolution was that the monarchy was now more financially dependent on Parliament than it had been under the Restoration settlement • The monarch's prerogatives were reduced by parliamentary legislation, e.g. the Triennial Act (1694) and the Act of Settlement (1701) • The monarch was also limited by the practical problems involved in dealing with Parliament. Extract 2 • The Declaration of Rights did not compel the monarch to call Parliament more regularly • Financial oversight by Parliament was not new since similar measures had been passed earlier in the 17th century • After the Glorious Revolution, the monarch chose (but was not forced) to provide the Commons with an annual expenditure estimate. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Glorious Revolution 'transformed the relationship between King and Parliament'. Relevant points may include: • To ensure its continued existence and role in government, Parliament controlled finance as much as possible, e.g. the Commission of Public Accounts set up in 1691 • The Act of Settlement 1701 provided for the Hanoverian succession to the throne, weakening the concept of hereditary monarchy and asserting Parliament's right to decide this issue • The Mutiny Act (1689) and the Triennial Act (1694) ensured regular parliamentary elections and annual parliamentary sessions • The need to cooperate with Parliament meant William III was restricted in his choice of advisers and policies; in practice William III needed advisers who could manage Parliament and ensure support in the Commons. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Glorious Revolution 'transformed the relationship between King and Parliament'. Relevant points may include: • The Bill of Rights was a limited document representing a response to the immediate situation with its potential for disorder rather than a considered

Question	Indicative content
	plan of constitutional and ecclesiastical reform • During the second half of the 1690s, the Commission of Public Accounts was increasingly used to attack particular ministers rather than to act as a check on finances • Committees of Accounts had previously been established in 1644 and 1667 and William III was actually the first to suggest that the royal accounts should be opened up for inspection • William III could still decide on issues of war, peace and foreign policy, and was still able to choose his own ministers and advisers.

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5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Glorious Revolution restricted the monarch's authority. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • William's accession to the throne helped to establish a comparatively liberal political system in England in contrast to the absolutism of other European monarchies • The 1688 settlement represented an important political milestone since it endorsed opposition to a tyrannical monarch, established the rule of law and strengthened Parliament's authority • The king's influence over the law courts and judges was restricted and a parliamentary party system developed during William III's reign. Extract 2 • After 1688, personal government by the monarch continued largely intact with William III retaining a firm grasp on government decision-making • The royal court remained central to political influence and ministers needed to retain the monarch's support in order to sustain their political careers • The introduction of the cabinet in the early 1690s did not reduce the monarch's personal power regarding day-to-day government business and decision making. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that the Glorious Revolution restricted the monarch's authority. Relevant points may include: • The Glorious Revolution weakened the monarch's authority in various ways, e.g. the coronation oath, the Bill and Declaration of Rights, and the financial settlement • The Act of Settlement 1701 guaranteed the independence of the judiciary by giving judges permanent tenure of office • Regular parliamentary elections and annual parliamentary sessions were ensured by the Mutiny Act (1689) and the Triennial Act (1694) • The need to co-operate with Parliament meant William III was restricted in his choice of advisers and policies; in practice William III needed advisers who could manage Parliament and ensure support in the Commons.

	Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address the view that the Glorious Revolution did not restrict the monarch's authority. Relevant points may include: • In 1689 the king still retained most of the executive powers restored in 1660 including the right to choose ministers and advisers, set policy and make war • The limitations put on the monarch's powers by the coronation oath, the Declaration and Bill of Rights, and the financial settlement were much smaller than those intended by some in the Convention Parliament • William III ensured that the cabinet was rigorously segregated in its functions to preserve monarchical power, e.g. Danby was excluded from Treasury business • William III remained head of the Church of England. Other relevant material must be credited.
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5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Toleration Act of 1689 failed to promote religious tolerance. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Toleration Act did not promote religious tolerance because some Anglican churchmen and politicians were mainly concerned with bringing excluded Protestants into the Church of England • Some Anglicans did not want to cooperate with Protestant Dissenters as they felt this would undermine the Anglican monopoly in Church and State • The Toleration Act had a limited impact because, although most Protestants now had legal freedom to worship, demeaning conditions applied and the Test Acts remained in force. Extract 2 • The Toleration Act introduced partial religious toleration by enabling different Protestants to worship in their preferred ways • This toleration was limited since Catholics were excluded completely and Dissenters faced restrictions • However, the Toleration Act marked an important step in the transition to a tolerant and multi-confessional modern society. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Toleration Act of 1689 failed to promote religious tolerance. Relevant points may include: • Parliament did not hold a theological debate before the Toleration Act was passed – it was a reactionary attempt to maintain order and preserve the Anglican Church rather than extend religious toleration • The laws enforcing uniformity (Test Act and Act of Uniformity) were not repealed, which meant that public officials were compelled to swear allegiance to the Anglican Church • Anyone gaining public employment or entering parliament had to swear allegiance to the Crown and take Anglican Communion • Additional Toleration Acts were passed in Scotland and Ireland and these excluded Dissenters from local and national government. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Toleration Act of 1689 failed to promote religious tolerance. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• The Toleration Act was effectively an admission that the Church of England had to accept a degree of religious toleration, e.g. almost eight per cent of the population were Dissenters by the early 1700s • Although excluded from the provisions of the Toleration Act, many Catholics enjoyed a degree of <i>de facto</i> religious toleration and were able to participate in mass without harassment • The power of the Church courts, which had played a vital role in upholding the confessional state earlier in the 17th century, was severely weakened by the Toleration Act • In practice, William III used his royal authority to influence judges and restrict Church action against Catholics and Dissenters not covered by the Act.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Glorious Revolution brought about substantial change. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • By removing James II, limiting royal power and facilitating Whig Party dominance, the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 took an important step towards parliamentary government • The parliament of 1688-89 had removed the powers used by Charles II and James II in the years 1681-88 but the new settlement was constrained by the need to avoid social upheaval and civil war • The Glorious Revolution was driven by fundamental conflicts and differences such as the fear of Catholic absolutism and the tension between royal prerogative and parliamentary privilege. Extract 2 • The Glorious Revolution produced conservative results with compromises made regarding constitutional and religious arrangements • The decision-makers in 1688-89 were driven by pragmatism and practical politics and this ensured that the Glorious Revolution did not initiate fundamental change • However by altering the constitution and establishing major parties, the Glorious Revolution encouraged a new phase of development in Britain. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that the Glorious Revolution brought about substantial change. Relevant points may include: • Parliament now became a permanent and regularly-elected political institution as a result of the Mutiny Act 1689 and the Triennial Act 1694 • The events of 1688-89 enhanced the status of parliament relative to the King, promoted the development of the Whig-Tory party

	system, and began the transition to a constitutional monarchy • The monarch's authority was weakened in various ways, e.g. the coronation oath, the Bill and Declaration of Rights, and the financial settlement. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address the view that the Glorious Revolution did not bring about substantial change. Relevant points may include: • The 1688-89 constitutional settlement produced a mixed and balanced government by the King, Lords and Commons with no one party being pre-eminent • The Toleration Act of 1689 was designed to preserve the privileged position of Anglicanism, restrict Dissenters and exclude Catholics; it granted only partial religious toleration for different Protestants • Most politicians and political groups in 1688-89 had limited pragmatic aims – the restoration of order and old liberties – and were not interested in addressing theoretical or abstract issues. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 'did not establish a limited monarchy'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Glorious Revolution 'did not establish a limited monarchy' because the political, social and much of the ideological power of the monarchy remained • The monarch could still appoint his own ministers, conduct foreign policy, and retain support within parliament through an extensive system of patronage • The Glorious Revolution had the potential to strengthen the monarchy with the royal court providing executive government and parliament playing a secondary role. Extract 2 • The Glorious Revolution marked an important stage in the transition from a monarchical to a parliamentary system with measures imposed in the decade after 1688 to restrict the monarch's power • The Triennial Act of 1694 removed the monarch's prerogative power to convene or not to convene parliament and fiscal and military issues turned it effectively into a permanently sitting institution • Parliament gained greater influence over taxation and political appointments; it was also able to extract concessions because William's war policy required parliamentary consent for resources. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 'did not establish a limited monarchy'. Relevant points may include: • Government remained largely personal government by the monarch, e.g. William III controlled the day-to-day business of government and cabinet decisions had to be approved by him • The royal court remained the focal point of politics and ministers were

Question	Indicative content
	primarily concerned with retaining royal support since they knew that without the monarch's favour their political careers were under threat • The monarch's power of patronage preserved royal influence, e.g. 18 out of 26 incumbent bishops and 36 out of 112 lay peers owed their positions directly to William III • Many of the constraints on royal power in the Declaration of Rights were not implemented and the monarch could still decide on issues of war, peace and foreign policy and remained head of the Church of England. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 'did not establish a limited monarchy'. Relevant points may include: • Parliament became a permanent institution (e.g. Mutiny Act 1689 and Triennial Act of 1694) and government authority was now based on laws agreed by the monarch, Lords and Commons • The monarch's authority was weakened in various ways, e.g. the Bill and Declaration of Rights and the Act of Settlement • From 1689 financial reforms provided parliamentary scrutiny of government income and expenditure • The need to cooperate with Parliament meant William III was restricted in his choice of advisers and policies; in practice he needed advisers who could manage parliament and ensure support in the Commons.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 encouraged the growth of parliamentary power. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • William III presided over the development of a parliamentary monarchy but this did not come about through the Declaration of Rights or the Bill of Rights • Annual parliamentary sessions were required due to the demands of war and because parliament would only vote military supply annually; parliament's financial control was increased by the civil list • Through the Act of Succession, parliament specified the line of royal descent and placed restrictions on William III's heirs. Extract 2 • Contrary to appearances, the Glorious Revolution did not produce parliamentary government • The monarch could still 'hire and fire' ministers and judges; within the framework of the Triennial Act (1694), the monarch could still summon, dissolve, prorogue and adjourn parliament • Many of the features of government, including the monarch and parliament, appeared to remain the same. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 encouraged the growth of parliamentary power. Relevant points may include: • From 1689 financial reforms provided greater parliamentary scrutiny of, and control over, government income and expenditure, e.g. the 1690 Public Accounts Act and the 1698 Civil List Act • Regular parliamentary elections and annual parliamentary sessions were ensured by the Mutiny Act (1689) and the Triennial Act (1694) • The Act of Settlement (1701) provided for the Hanoverian succession to the throne, thereby weakening the concept of hereditary monarchy and asserting Parliament's right to decide this issue.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address the view that the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 did not encourage the growth of parliamentary power. Relevant points may include:

- In 1689 the king still retained most of the monarch's executive powers, including the right to choose ministers and advisers, set policy and make war
- The limitations put on the monarch's powers by the coronation oath, the Declaration and Bill of Rights, and the financial settlement were much smaller than those intended by some in the Convention Parliament
- The constitutional settlement, which had emerged by 1701, provided for a mixed and balanced government by king, Lords and Commons, with no one party being pre-eminent.

Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the failure of Charles I's personal rule (1629-40) was mainly due to the religious policies of William Laud. Arguments and evidence that the failure of Charles I's personal rule (1629-40) was mainly due to the religious policies of William Laud should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Laud's religious reforms and his concept of the 'beauty of holiness' weakened personal rule by offending English Puritans who feared a revival of Catholicism under Charles I • Laud's attempts to place his supporters in key positions (e.g. William Juxon) helped to undermine personal rule since such clerical influence was deeply resented by the lay nobility • Laud weakened personal rule by giving church courts the power to interfere in secular affairs; many saw this as an attempt to reverse the Reformation and undermine the power of the nobility and the gentry • Laud's policies hardened opposition to Charles I's personal rule by reinforcing popular perceptions of growing Catholic influence at the royal court. Arguments and evidence that the failure of Charles I's personal rule (1629-40) was mainly due to other factors/developments should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The levying and extension of Ship Money as an annual tax led to a legal challenge by John Hampden, backed by a group of Puritan gentry and nobility • The revival of a number of feudal payments (e.g. fines for building, or encroaching, on royal forests) and the practice of selling monopoly licenses generated considerable resentment • During the 1630s many of the ruling elite resented that Charles I was creating a tax-raising system without reference to Parliament which deprived them of the right to consent • Charles I's attempt to impose religious changes in Scotland, against Laud's advice, provoked a strong and organised opposition (spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility) that offered effective resistance • Charles I's problems in funding the military campaign against the Scots in the late 1630s, which was undermined by a 'taxpayers' strike' in 1639-40 and his inability to borrow money, effectively ended personal rule. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the instability of republican government in the years 1649-60 was primarily due to the attitudes and actions of Oliver Cromwell. Arguments and evidence that the instability of republican government in the years 1649-60 was primarily due to the attitudes and actions of Oliver Cromwell should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cromwell's role generally served as a source of tension since, ideologically, he was torn between religious radicalism and political conservatism • By 1654 Cromwell's actions had alienated three groups (the Levellers, die-hard republicans and religious radicals) which contributed to ongoing instability during the interregnum • Cromwell's pursuit of religious toleration was at odds with the prevailing views of the propertied classes who put conformity and order before freedom of conscience, e.g. the Nayler Case of 1656 • Cromwell's introduction of the rule of the Major-Generals (1655-56) was unpopular, e.g. resentment of military interference in civilian administration and the imposition of the Decimation Tax (1655) • Cromwell's refusal to become king (1657) was a lost opportunity to stabilise the Protectorate since the offer of the crown came with a new constitution, which would have established a limited monarchy. Arguments and evidence that the instability of republican government in the years 1649-60 was not primarily due to the attitudes and actions of Oliver Cromwell/was primarily due to other factors or developments should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cromwell's actions helped to stabilise republican government during this period e.g. neutralising the military threat from Ireland and Scotland (1649-51) and dampening radical-conservative tensions • The development of radical religious groups, including the Fifth Monarchists, Ranters and Seekers provoked a conservative reaction against republican government across the period • Various broader political tensions encouraged instability, e.g. Parliament-army and civilian-military Cromwellian divisions and lack of acceptance of republican government by many gentry and most nobles • The development of Quaker radicalism in the 1650s sparked a conservative reaction that was willing to countenance a return of the monarchy following the death of Cromwell • The cost of wars in Ireland and Scotland and against the Dutch and Spain placed financial strains on the republican governments and further alienated the gentry; the economic impact of harvest failures in 1658-60.

	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of the role played by the Royal Society in promoting a 'scientific revolution' in Britain in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the Royal Society played a significant role in promoting a 'scientific revolution' in Britain in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Royal Society (proposed in 1660 and established in 1662) was boosted by a royal charter and Charles II's interest in science, which made it a high-profile forum for scientific investigation • The Royal Society attracted ground-breaking scientists such as Robert Hooke and Isaac Newton; the institution's reputation ensured that many of the best scientific scholars preferred it to Oxford or Cambridge • The Royal Society produced the first scientific journal, <i>Philosophical Transactions</i> (1665) which performed the important function of disseminating scientific discoveries and information • The Royal Society attracted a wide membership drawn from the landed and professional classes which helped to popularise scientific knowledge in fashionable society in Restoration England. Arguments and evidence that the Royal Society's role was of limited significance and/or other factors/developments played a significant role in promoting a 'scientific revolution' in Britain in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Royal Society only dedicated itself exclusively to scientific research after 1684, did not always assist scientists to develop their work, and spent much time on pointless 'science', e.g. trying to turn lead into gold • Notable individuals played a significant role in promoting a 'scientific revolution', e.g. Bacon (experimental method), Newton (gravity and motion), Harvey (blood circulation) and Boyle (gas and pressure) • Earlier forums, such as the Gresham College Group, and scientific groups based at Oxford and Cambridge played a significant role in promoting a 'scientific revolution', notably in the biological and physical sciences • The impetus for the 'scientific revolution' also came from less scholarly quarters, e.g. the Royal Observatory received military funding in an attempt to pull ahead of the French in charting longitude at sea.

	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which British agriculture was transformed in the years 1625-88. The extent to which British agriculture was transformed in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Enclosure intensified in the seventeenth century, which permitted greater productivity and crop specialisation in response to increased demand from urban food markets such as London • New agricultural techniques/crops were introduced (e.g. improved crop rotation, floating water meadows, drainage of the Fens, selective breeding of livestock), partly stimulated by Dutch innovations and greater literacy • Better understanding of climate and soil conditions led to the development of specialist regions, e.g. dairy production in Wiltshire and hop growing in Kent • Large commercial farms emerged after the 1650s as large landowners undertook extensive improvements to their estates in order to raise production and maximise profits. The extent to which British agriculture was not transformed in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Enclosure was not new as many areas in England, such as the West Country and parts of the north, were already enclosed by 1625 • Agriculture could still be adversely affected by harvest failures, particularly when this happened in successive years (e.g. 1657-61) during this 'little ice age' period • Agriculture continued to dominate the economy since the vast majority of Britons derived their living directly or indirectly from the land throughout this period • Large commercial farms were still not that common by the late seventeenth century and were usually restricted to areas close to large markets. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that, after the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89, the monarch 'still ruled as well as reigned'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • After 1688, personal government by the monarch continued largely intact, with William III retaining a firm grasp on government decision-making • The royal court remained central to political influence and ministers needed to retain the monarch's support in order to sustain their political careers • The introduction of the cabinet in the early 1690s did not reduce the monarch's personal power regarding day-to-day government business and decision making. Extract 2 • Parliament exploited the King's need to finance his war against France in order to strengthen its position relative to the monarch • In the 1690s, parliamentary scrutiny of public expenditure constrained the King's authority and weakened the concept of personal rule • In practice, William was restricted in his choice of ministers because he had to appoint individuals who could work with parliament. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that, after the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89, the monarch 'still ruled as well as reigned'. Relevant points may include: • In 1689 the King still retained most of the executive powers restored in 1660, including the right to choose ministers and advisers, set policy and make war • The limitations put on the monarch's powers by the coronation oath, the Declaration and Bill of Rights, and the financial settlement were much smaller than those intended by some in the Convention Parliament • William III ensured that the cabinet was rigorously segregated in its functions to preserve monarchical power, e.g. Danby was excluded from Treasury business • William III remained head of the Church of England.

Question	Indicative content
	Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that, after the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89, the monarch 'still ruled as well as reigned'. Relevant points may include: • The Glorious Revolution weakened the monarch's authority in various ways, e.g. the coronation oath and the Declaration and Bill of Rights • Parliamentary control of finance (e.g. 'insufficient' annual settlements) meant that the king had no choice but to meet with parliament regularly, thus enhancing its influence and authority • The introduction of a Public Accounts Commission (1691) strengthened parliament vis-a-vis the monarch; the renewable civil list (1698) meant that the monarch's prerogative powers could not circumvent parliament • Through the 1689 Mutiny Act and the 1694 Triennial Act, the monarch had to accept parliament as a permanent institution.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution did not establish a limited monarchy. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Glorious Revolution did not establish a limited monarchy because the political power of the monarchy remained intact • The monarch could still appoint his own ministers, conduct foreign policy, and retain support within parliament through an extensive system of patronage • The Glorious Revolution had the potential to strengthen the monarchy's power, with the royal court providing central government and parliament playing a secondary role. Extract 2 • The revolution of 1688-89, by removing James II and offering the throne to William and Mary, ensured that sovereign power now rested with parliament • By the 1701 Act of Succession, parliament rejected the traditional form of hereditary succession in favour of a new succession it could accept • The events of 1688-89 enhanced the power and status of parliament relative to the king and began the transition to a limited monarchy. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution did not establish a limited monarchy. Relevant points may include: • Government remained largely personal government by the monarch, e.g. William III controlled the day-to-day business of government and cabinet decisions had to be approved by him • The royal court remained the focal point of politics and ministers were primarily concerned with retaining royal support, since they knew that without the monarch's favour their political careers were under threat • The monarch's power of patronage preserved royal influence e.g. 18 out of 26 incumbent bishops and 36 out of 112 lay peers owed their positions directly to William III • Many of the constraints on royal power in the Declaration of Rights (1689) were not implemented and the monarch could still decide on issues of war,

peace and foreign policy and remained head of the Church of England.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to counter or modify the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution did not establish a limited monarchy. Relevant points may include:

- The Bill of Rights (1689) limited the king's power, e.g. he could no longer suspend the law or release individuals from its effects, the hereditary principle was undermined and the rights of Parliament were asserted
- The Act of Settlement 1701 provided for the Hanoverian succession to the throne, thereby weakening the concept of hereditary monarchy and asserting Parliament's right to decide this issue
- From 1689, financial reforms provided parliamentary scrutiny of government income and expenditure
- The monarch's power was limited by the Mutiny Act (1689) and the Triennial Act (1694); these laws ensured regular parliamentary elections and annual parliamentary sessions.

Other relevant material must be credited.



5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Charles I's actions and attitudes were the main reason for the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640-49. The importance of Charles I's actions and attitudes in the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640-49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By 1640, Charles I's period of Personal Rule had made meaningful compromise more difficult because the King's arbitrary actions and attitudes had led to widespread opposition among the political nation • Charles I's attempt to arrest five opponents in parliament in January 1642 led the parliamentary opposition to conclude that the King could not be trusted and he was determined to restore his authority by force • After the First Civil War (1642-46), Charles I attempted to drag out negotiations in the hope that the divisions between his opponents would deepen and put him in a stronger bargaining position • Charles I's Engagement with the Scots (1647) led to the Scottish invasion of England and the Second Civil War of 1648, which hardened opposition to the King within parliament and the wider political nation • Charles I's determination to retain/reclaim his royal prerogatives throughout this period provided a major stumbling block to a settlement, e.g. he had no intention of accepting parliament's proposals in late 1648. The importance of other factors in the failure of the King and his opponents to reach a compromise in the years 1640-49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Parliamentary attacks on the king's 'evil counsellors' and the royal prerogative in 1640-41 narrowed the scope for compromise, e.g. the Act of Attainder, the Militia Bill and the Grand Remonstrance • The severity of the Nineteen Propositions presented by the Commons in 1642 suggested that parliament was not seriously intending to negotiate with the king • Divisions within Parliament between Political Presbyterians and Political Independents after the first civil war worked against commonly agreed settlement proposals • Parliament's handling of the New Model Army over the issues of arrears and indemnities in 1647 militated against a common approach for a settlement with Charles I • The army removed any possibility of a settlement between Charles I and Parliament by publishing the Remonstrance and carrying out Pride's Purge (December 1648), which facilitated the trial and execution of the King • The Irish rebellion, beginning in October 1641, exacerbated religious and political divisions, which made compromise between the King and his opponents more difficult to achieve. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that relations between Crown and Parliament did not improve during the years 1660 – 85. Arguments and evidence that relations between Crown and Parliament did not improve during the years 1660-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Opposition within Parliament to Charles II's perceived attempts to pursue a pro-Catholic agenda, e.g. his attempt to suspend the Act of Uniformity (1662) and introduce the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II over finance and taxation in order to keep the King short of money to compel him to listen to Parliament e.g. the recall of Parliament in 1673 • Charles II's pro-French foreign policy in the 1660s and 1670s fuelled parliamentary fears that he was seeking to emulate Louis XIV by creating an absolute monarchy • Parliamentary discontent with the King was also generated due to the course and outcome of the Anglo-Dutch wars, e.g. the Dutch raid on the Medway (1667) • The Duke of York's conversion to Catholicism hardened the King's relations with Parliament; faced with the prospect of a Catholic succession, Parliament drew up a list of complaints and draft measures • Following the Exclusion Crisis (1679-81), Charles II dissolved parliament for the rest of his reign and adopted a more authoritarian style of government. Arguments and evidence that relations between Crown and Parliament did improve during the years 1660-85 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the early 1660s, Parliaments were able to improve relations with the Crown to a certain extent by settling important issues such as control of the militia, indemnity, confiscated estates and finance • The Cavalier Parliament strengthened Charles II's position by imposing press censorship, banning mass petitions and ensuring parliament could not legislate without the monarch • During the 1670s, the Earl of Danby built up some support for the Crown in Parliament by combining a pro-Dutch/Protestant foreign policy with defence of the Anglican Church at home • During the Exclusion Crisis (1679-81), Charles II was able to work effectively with Tory supporters in Parliament to defeat the Whigs. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how successful the Poor Laws were in the years 1625 – 88. Arguments and evidence that the Poor Laws were successful in the years 1625– 88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Poor Law system (based on the Acts of 1601 and 1662) successfully established the remarkably advanced principle that parish taxes should be collected from the better off to help the poorest • Before the Restoration, the poor relief system (based on the Act of 1601) was relatively well run and provided a measure of much-needed support, thus reducing the impact of the growth of poverty • The Settlement Act (1662), designed to restrict the movement of people claiming relief, succeeded in placing constraints on the poor by limiting migration and authorising the arrest of vagrants • The poor relief system helped to ensure that England did not suffer famine during these years of climate crisis; Scotland, which lacked a poor relief system, experienced periods of famine • After 1660, the authorities in larger towns such as Norwich generally administered the poor law impartially in accordance with the rules and encouraged the poor to adopt 'better habits'. Arguments and evidence that the Poor Laws were not successful in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The poor relief system failed in its fundamental objective to reduce the overall level of expenditure on the poor, e.g. the annual amount spent on poor relief increased from £100,000 (1650s) to £400,000 (1680s) • The Poor Laws failed to stem the growth of poverty (e.g. in the 1670s approximately one-third of the population were poor) as population growth led to a shortage of rural and urban work • The provisions of the Settlement Act (1662) were not applied consistently, e.g. in rural areas less attention was paid to the rules and personal factors often determined who was given or denied relief • The poor law system was inefficiently run, e.g. from the 1650s conflicts developed between magistrates and parish officers over the level of relief and who deserved to receive assistance. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of North America and Jamaica for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88. Arguments and evidence that North America and Jamaica were significant for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Colonies in Virginia, Maryland and North and South Carolina established a lucrative tobacco trade that helped Britain compete with European rivals and generated customs duties for the Stuart economy - The Puritan New England colonies strengthened the British economy by creating markets for the fur trade and Newfoundland provided England with fish and other resources to be traded in Europe - Once Jamaica became an English possession (1655), English ships could sail freely between the Caribbean islands and engage in trading activity (e.g. coffee and cocoa), thereby fuelling domestic demand in Britain - The Jamaican-based sugar trade became more important, especially after slaves began to replace indentured British servants as the workforce and British and European demand for sugar increased - The importance of British control of the triangular trade (from the mid-17th century) between North America, the Caribbean and Europe, based on the profitable slave trade. Arguments and evidence that North America and Jamaica were not significant/other factors were significant for the development of British overseas trade in the years 1625–88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - The success of the Jamaican sugar trade was not particularly dramatic in this period, e.g. before 1688 the island had a relatively small slave labour force and was not part of established transatlantic trade routes - The Navigation Acts of 1651 and 1660 regulated colonial trade and encouraged mercantilism in ways that benefited English traders and commercial interests - The growing role of the East India Company in opening up trade with India, which generated profits equalling or exceeding those of the North American tobacco trade - The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1654 opened up the Portuguese Empire to English merchants; by 1660 trade with Portugal was estimated to be worth about £200,000 per year. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution introduced little that was 'dramatically new'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • There was little in the Glorious Revolution that could be viewed as a historical turning point • The change of ruler, Bill of Rights and Declaration of Rights were all limited; only the Toleration Act could be viewed as ground-breaking • The legal constraints placed on the royal prerogative were limited and the monarch retained key powers, e.g. selection of ministers and policy making. Extract 2 • The constitutional changes of 1689-1701 established a strong parliamentary monarchy at the heart of the state • The new financial settlement and the constitutional alterations weakened the monarch's powers with respect to parliament • The Act of Succession removed some royal powers (e.g. the pardon for parliamentary impeachments) and subjected others (e.g. patronage) to parliamentary approval. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution introduced little that was 'dramatically new'. Relevant points may include: • The limits imposed by the Bill/Declaration of Rights were much smaller than those intended by some in the Convention Parliament; many of the Declaration's constraints on royal power were not implemented • Under the Toleration Act, almost all Protestant churches were to be tolerated and Dissenters were released from obligatory church attendance • Largely personal monarchical government survived, e.g. William III controlled government business and approved cabinet decisions; the monarch could still decide on issues of war, peace and foreign policy • The monarch's power of patronage preserved royal influence, e.g. 18 out of 26 incumbent bishops and 36 out of 112 lay peers owed their positions directly to William III. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution introduced little that was 'dramatically new'. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• The Bill of Rights limited the king's power (e.g. he could no longer suspend the law) and asserted parliament's rights; the 1689 Mutiny Act and 1694 Triennial Act made parliament a permanent institution • Parliamentary control of finance (e.g. 'insufficient' annual settlements) meant that the king had no choice but to meet with parliament regularly, thus enhancing its influence and authority • The introduction of a Public Accounts Commission (1691) strengthened parliament vis-à-vis the monarch; the renewable civil list (1698) meant that the monarch's prerogative powers could not circumvent parliament • The Act of Settlement of 1701 built upon the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 by consolidating Parliament's right to decide the succession and weakening the concept of hereditary monarchy.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution brought about little change. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Glorious Revolution did not end political differences between the Whigs and Tories • The Glorious Revolution did not end religious intolerance, given the limited nature of the 1689 Toleration Act • The Glorious Revolution did not end personal monarchy due to fear of disorder and William III's resistance to constitutional constraints. Extract 2 • The Glorious Revolution introduced parliamentary government by strengthening parliament's position within the political system relative to the government • The Glorious Revolution introduced a financial revolution through innovations such as the Bank of England • The Toleration Act introduced a measure of religious toleration by permitting a range of religious beliefs. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution brought about little change. Relevant points may include: • After the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89, Tory-Whig political rivalry continued, fuelled by key issues such as the European war, the significance of the Glorious Revolution and religious dissent • The Toleration Act (1689) was designed to preserve the privileged position of Anglicanism and still completely excluded Catholics, Unitarians and Jews • Government remained largely personal government by the monarch, e.g. William III controlled the day-to-day business of government and cabinet decisions had to be approved by him • The royal court remained the focal point of politics and ministers were primarily concerned with retaining royal support since they knew that, without the monarch's favour, their political careers were under threat.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution did bring about change. Relevant points may include:

- Parliament was strengthened by regular elections/annual sessions, e.g. the Mutiny Act (1689) and Triennial Act (1694); monarchical authority was limited by the Declaration of Rights (1689) and Act of Settlement (1701)
- From 1689 financial reforms provided greater parliamentary scrutiny of, and control over, government income and expenditure, e.g. the 1690 Public Accounts Act and the 1698 Civil List Act
- Government finance was placed on a more secure footing by the Million Loan Act (1693), the establishment of the Bank of England, and turning royal debt into the National Debt, underwritten by parliament
- Under the Toleration Act (1689), almost all Protestant churches were to be tolerated and Dissenters were released from obligatory church attendance.

Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.



Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that, in the years 1625-40, the problems faced by the monarchy were primarily due to religious issues. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1625-40, the problems faced by the monarchy were primarily due to religious issues should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's continued promotion of Arminians in the Church led to mistrust of the monarch and raised fears of a Catholic, absolutist conspiracy • Catholic influence at the royal court also raised widespread fears about the reintroduction of Catholicism; these concerns were sharpened by religious conflict in Europe • The Laudian Church reforms and Laud's religious and secular role bred widespread resentment and reinforced concerns that Charles I aimed to create a Catholic-based absolute monarchy • Charles I's attempt to impose religious changes in Scotland provoked a strong and organised opposition (spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility) and led to the Bishops' Wars. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1625-40, the problems faced by the monarchy were primarily due to other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's continued support for the Duke of Buckingham, who had pursued a disastrous foreign policy regarding Cadiz (1625) and La Rochelle (1627), sharpened parliamentary opposition to the King • Charles I's pursuit of a forced loan (1626-27) and the ensuing Five Knights' case raised fears of a royal tyranny • The failure to settle the constitutional crisis through the Petition of Right (1628) led to a further deterioration in relations between the King and Parliament • During the 1630s, many of the ruling elite resented that Charles I was creating a tax-raising system without reference to Parliament, which deprived them of the right to consent • Financial problems in the late 1630s, such as declining Ship Money and the projected cost of the war with Scotland, forced Charles I to abandon personal rule and recall parliament in a bid to secure subsidies. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that fear of royal absolutism was the main reason for Charles II's difficult relations with his parliaments in the years 1660-81. Arguments and evidence that fear of royal absolutism was the main reason for Charles II's difficult relations with his parliaments in the years 1660-81 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Restoration Settlement's (1660-64) lack of clarity left many areas for future conflict (including the powers of the monarch and parliament) so parliamentary concerns about royal absolutism were unlikely to subside • Charles II's Declaration of Indulgence (1672) led to conflict with parliament partly because it claimed that the monarch had the prerogative powers to 'dispense with' (suspend) the operation of the law • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II over finance and taxation was designed to keep the King short of money in order to compel him to listen to Parliament, e.g. the recall of Parliament in 1673 • Charles II's pro-French foreign policy in the 1660s and 1670s fuelled parliamentary fears that he was seeking to emulate Louis XIV by creating an absolute monarchy in line with the French model • During the Exclusion Crisis (1679-81), parliament attempted to prevent the succession of Charles II's brother, the Duke of York, who believed firmly in the divine right of kings and exhibited absolutist tendencies. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main reason for Charles II's difficult relations with his parliaments in the years 1660-81 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tensions with Charles II were due to parliament mistakenly underestimating the level of royal expenditure in the Restoration Settlement, e.g. inadequate naval funding in the second Anglo-Dutch war • Parliamentary opposition to Charles II's attempts to pursue a pro-Catholic agenda, e.g. his attempt to suspend the Act of Uniformity (1662) and introduce the Declaration of Indulgence (1672) • Parliamentary discontent with the King was generated due to the course and outcome of the Anglo-Dutch wars, in particular the Dutch raid on the Medway (1667) • The Duke of York's conversion to Catholicism hardened the King's relations with Parliament; faced with the prospect of a Catholic succession, Parliament drew up a list of complaints and draft measures. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the power of the nobility declined in Britain in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the power of the nobility declined in Britain in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The economic power of the nobility declined during this period due to the impact of inflation on the profits and rents derived from their landed estates • Noble economic power was challenged during this period by the rising commercial and merchant class in London and the provincial towns • Many nobles who supported the royalist cause during the English Civil War were regarded as 'malignants' and had their estates confiscated and sold on the open market • The economic power of some nobles declined due to overspending in an attempt to preserve an 'aristocratic' lifestyle, e.g. the high cost of retainers, servants, hospitality, and expected visits to the royal court • Noble political power was weakened by the abolition of the House of Lords and the monarchy under republican rule (1649-60). Arguments and evidence that the power of the nobility did not decline in Britain in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the 17th century, the nobility remained an essential part of the ruling class, running Stuart society in partnership with the monarchy and the church • The great landowning families conserved their landed estates (the source of their power) via strict settlement or entail to prevent their holdings being broken up by their successors • Most noble families used diversification, strict settlement, advantageous marriage or other methods to preserve their power and compensate for the disappointing economic performance of their agricultural holdings • The political power, and size, of the nobility was enhanced under the later Stuarts who used aristocratic titles to reward supporters and ensure Lords' majorities, e.g. there were 104 noble families in 1625 but 157 by 1688 • The nobility retained their economic power by owning land in England that generated average annual incomes of £5,000-£30,000. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant the growth of London was in the development of the British economy in the years 1625-88. Arguments and evidence that the growth of London was significant in the development of the British economy in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By c.1650, London (population 400,000) had become the largest city in western Europe, creating a market economy in the home counties and stimulating agricultural specialisation and new rural industries • London's economic growth and influence ensured that, by 1650, standard national prices were created for livestock, grain and cloth, which marked a staging post in the development of a 'national' market • By 1688 London was also the main centre for overseas trade (chiefly due to its port), which stimulated the growth of important associated industries in the capital such as banking and insurance • London's growth encouraged improvements in transport and communications (e.g. making rivers more navigable and creating turnpike trusts), which further expanded the 'national' market. Arguments and evidence that other factors were significant in the development of the British economy in the years 1625-88 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of agricultural developments, e.g. improved farming techniques, more specialised farming, and greater capital investment • The impact of commercial expansion into new economic regions, e.g. the role of the East India Company in opening up trade with India, and British control of the slave-based 'triangular trade' from the mid-17th century • The beneficial effects of mercantilist economic thinking promoted by the state through, e.g. the Navigation Acts of 1651 and 1660, the Staple Act of 1663 and the Plantation Duty Act of 1673 • Changes in the cloth trade, e.g. the growth of the 'putting-out' system and the establishment of the 'new draperies' fuelled by Protestant immigration. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that, in the years to 1701, the Toleration Act of 1689 did little to weaken the Anglican supremacy. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Toleration Act (1689) had been conceded reluctantly and was designed to preserve the privileged position of Anglicanism • Although the Act relaxed the laws against dissenting meetings for mainstream Protestant dissenters, it still completely excluded Catholics, Unitarians and Jews • After the Act was passed, it was still the case that only Anglicans could hold public office and attend the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Extract 2 • Once the Act was passed, almost all Protestant churches were to be tolerated • Dissenting officeholders could circumvent legal restrictions via the practice of occasional conformity • The Toleration Act released dissenters and others from the obligation to attend Church, which weakened Anglican influence. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that, in the years to 1701, the Toleration Act of 1689 did little to weaken the Anglican supremacy. Relevant points may include: • The laws enforcing uniformity (Test Act and Act of Uniformity) were not repealed, which meant that public officials were compelled to swear allegiance to the Anglican Church • Anyone gaining public employment or entering Parliament had to swear allegiance to the Crown and take Anglican Communion • Parliament did not hold a theological debate before the Toleration Act was passed – it was a reactionary attempt to maintain order and preserve the Anglican Church • Additional Toleration Acts were passed in Scotland and Ireland and these excluded dissenters from local and national government.

Question	Indicative content
	Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that, in the years to 1701, the Toleration Act of 1689 did little to weaken the Anglican supremacy. Relevant points may include: • The Toleration Act was effectively an admission that the Church of England could not enforce complete uniformity, e.g. almost eight per cent of the population were dissenters by 1701 • Although excluded from the provisions of the Toleration Act, many Catholics enjoyed a degree of freedom and were able to participate in mass without harassment • The power of the Church courts, which had played a vital role in upholding the confessional state earlier in the 17th century, was severely weakened by the Toleration Act • In practice, William III used his royal authority to influence judges and restrict Church interference in the lives of Catholics and dissenters not covered by the Act. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that, in the years to 1701, the Toleration Act of 1689 did not promote religious tolerance. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Toleration Act did not end religious intolerance because some Anglican churchmen and politicians were mainly concerned with bringing Protestants outside into the Church of England • Some Anglicans did not want to cooperate with Protestant Dissenters as they felt this would undermine the Anglican supremacy in Church and State • The Toleration Act had a limited impact because, although most Protestants now had legal freedom to worship, demeaning conditions applied and the Test Acts remained in force. Extract 2 • The Toleration Act introduced partial religious toleration by enabling different Protestants to worship in their preferred ways • This toleration was limited since Catholics were excluded completely and Dissenters faced restrictions • However, the Toleration Act marked an important step in the transition to a tolerant and multi-confessional modern society. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that, in the years to 1701, the Toleration Act of 1689 did not promote religious tolerance. Relevant points may include: • Parliament did not hold a theological debate before the Toleration Act was passed – it was a reactionary attempt to preserve the power and authority of the Anglican Church rather than extend religious toleration • The laws enforcing uniformity (Test Act and Act of Uniformity) were not repealed, which meant that public officials were compelled to swear allegiance to the Anglican Church • Anyone gaining public employment or entering parliament had to swear allegiance to the Crown and take Anglican Communion • Additional Toleration Acts were passed in Scotland and Ireland and these excluded Dissenters from local and national government. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address the view that, in the years to 1701, the Toleration Act of 1689 did

	promote religious tolerance. Relevant points may include: • The Toleration Act was effectively an admission that the Church of England had to accept a degree of religious toleration, e.g. almost eight per cent of the population were Dissenters by the early 1700s • Although excluded from the provisions of the Toleration Act, many Catholics enjoyed a degree of de facto religious toleration and were able to participate in mass without harassment • The power of the Church courts, which had played a vital role in upholding the confessional state earlier in the 17th century, was severely weakened by the Toleration Act. Other relevant material must be credited.
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5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the actions of Charles I from 1629 were the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642. Arguments and evidence that the actions of Charles I from 1629 were the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Charles I's promotion of the Laudian church reforms, Laud's religious and secular role, and Catholic influence at court contributed to the divisions which led to the outbreak of the civil war in 1642 • Charles I's revenue-raising actions during the 1630s, without reference to Parliament, contributed to the outbreak of civil war since many of the ruling elite concluded the King was depriving them of the right to consent • Charles I's attempt to impose religious changes in Scotland provoked a strong and organised opposition (spearheaded by the Scottish clergy and nobility) and led to the Bishops' Wars • Charles I's unsuccessful attempt to arrest five opponents in parliament in January 1642 led the parliamentary opposition to conclude the King could not be trusted and was determined to restore his authority by force. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main reason for the outbreak of civil war in 1642 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Irish revolt of 1641 led Parliament to issue an Ordinance to raise forces under its control to suppress the rebellion, a parliamentary action that directly challenged the King's military authority • Scottish demands that the episcopacy should be abolished in England aroused resentment and polarised opinion since abolition of the bishops would undermine Charles I's authority • Parliamentary attacks on the king's 'evil counsellors' and the royal prerogative in 1640-41 narrowed the scope for compromise, e.g. the Act of Attainder, the Militia Bill and the Grand Remonstrance • The severity of the Nineteen Propositions presented by the Commons in 1642 suggested that parliament was not seriously intending to negotiate with the king • Charles I's behaviour in the years 1625-29 created a legacy of opposition to him among older parliamentarians, e.g. his continued support for the Duke of Buckingham and his reaction to the Petition of Right (1628). Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the army's involvement in politics was the main reason for the instability of Republican government in the years 1649-60. Arguments and evidence that the army's involvement in politics was the main reason for the instability of Republican government in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Rump failed to achieve stability because, in the absence of reliable support, it relied on a standing army that was costly and alienated the political nation; army pay arrears led in part to the 1653 dissolution • The unpopular rule of the Major-Generals (1655-56) failed to stabilise Republican government, e.g. resentment of military interference in civilian administration and the imposition of the Decimation Tax (1655) • Broader military-political tensions, such as divisions between Parliament and the army and between civilian and military Cromwellians, encouraged instability, e.g. army opposition to the Humble Petition and Advice (1657) • The role of General George Monck, commander of the army in Scotland, in ending the Protectorate and paving the way for a restoration of the Stuart monarchy in 1659-60. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main reason for the instability of Republican government in the years 1649-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of radical religious groups, including the Quakers, Fifth Monarchists, Ranters and Seekers, provoked a conservative reaction against Republican government across the period • Oliver Cromwell's refusal to become king (1657) was a lost opportunity to stabilise the Protectorate since the offer of the crown came with a new constitution that would have established a limited monarchy • The cost of wars in Ireland, Scotland and against the Dutch and Spanish imposed financial strains and further alienated the gentry; economic problems were compounded by harvest failures in the years 1658-60 • Richard Cromwell lacked the political experience and leadership skills to stabilise Republican government after his father's death. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that, in the years 1625-88, the social structure of Britain remained essentially unchanged. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1625-88, the social structure of Britain remained essentially unchanged should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The traditional aristocracy and its influence in society remained largely unchanged in the years 1625-88, e.g. the nobles continued to possess considerable power and wealth during this period • Throughout the whole period, rural labourers constituted the majority of the working population in England and the church continued to be the traditional and largest form of occupation for professionals • Foreign migration to the cloth towns of East Anglia (e.g. textile workers from the Low Countries settled in Norwich) did not markedly change local social structures • In Ireland, Scotland and Wales limited industrial and trading developments did little to change the predominantly rural social structure, which remained largely intact • Existing social structures in rural areas in England remained largely unchanged in spite of some important developments in agriculture. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1625-88, the social structure of Britain did change should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The number and importance of professionals (such as financiers, and doctors) and the merchant class increased significantly, stimulated by expanding trade, foreign wars and improving living standards • Urbanisation during this period led to the growth of towns such as Norwich, Sheffield and Derby; London tripled in size, becoming the western world's largest city with some 575,000 inhabitants by 1688 • Between 1625 and 1688, the gentry class expanded significantly and enhanced their social standing, personal wealth, educational attainment and political influence within Stuart Britain • Religious and legal changes had led to some changes in the status of women, e.g. 1653 Marriages Act, greater freedom for Quaker women after 1650, and women appearing on the stage, after the Restoration • The growth of ports and shipping promoted social change by providing new employment opportunities for 10-20 per cent of the non-agricultural working population • The growth of consumerism in London and other major towns saw the rise of a small but very wealthy class of merchants, e.g. the number of merchants trading increased from 34,000 in 1580 to 64,000 in 1688. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that, in the years 1625-88, the East India Company played the most significant role in the development of British overseas trade. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1625-88, the East India Company played the most significant role in the development of British overseas trade should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From the 1620s, the East India Company (E.I.C.) was trading successfully in India, opening up opportunities on the west coast; by the 1640s, the E.I.C. had also developed Persian trade interests • By the 1680s, the E.I.C.'s key role in expanding British overseas trade was generating profits equalling or exceeding those of the North American tobacco and sugar trades • As Britain's largest joint stock company, the E.I.C. was able to finance long-distance trading voyages and establish secure overseas trading stations, thereby expanding overseas trade • The E.I.C.'s significant role was demonstrated in 1672 when it was given the right to mint coins in India; the company also exerted authority over, and protected, English citizens and trading interests in India. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1625-88, other factors played a more significant role and/or the East India Company played a less significant role in the development of British overseas trade should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the lucrative colonial tobacco trade helped Britain compete with European rivals in North America and generated customs duties for the Stuart economy • The Navigation Acts (1651 and 1660), together with laws passed in 1663 and 1673, expanded British colonial trade and promoted mercantilism, benefiting English traders and commercial interests • From the mid-17th century, the triangular trade (under British control) between North America, the Caribbean and Europe expanded, based on the profitable trade in enslaved people • The growing economic importance of the Caribbean between 1655 and 1688 based on the development of the sugar trade, fuelled by increasing British and European demand • The limited significance of the E.I.C.'s role can be gauged from the fact that only 5 per cent of English merchant shipping tonnage was engaged in trade with the east by 1688. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution brought about significant change. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Glorious Revolution introduced parliamentary government by strengthening parliament's position within the political system relative to the government • The Glorious Revolution introduced a financial revolution through innovations such as the Bank of England and, through the Toleration Act, a measure of religious toleration • The 1701 Act of Settlement limited royal authority by constraining the monarch's appointment and war-waging powers. Extract 2 • The Glorious Revolution did not end political differences between the Whigs and Tories • The Glorious Revolution did not end religious intolerance, given the limited nature of the 1689 Toleration Act • The Glorious Revolution did not end personal monarchy due to fear of disorder and William III's resistance to constitutional constraints. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution brought about significant change. Relevant points may include: • Parliament was strengthened by regular elections and annual sessions, e.g. the Mutiny Act (1689) and Triennial Act (1694); the monarch's authority was limited by the Declaration of Rights and Act of Settlement • From 1689 financial reforms provided greater parliamentary scrutiny of, and control over, government income and expenditure, e.g. the 1690 Public Accounts Act and the 1698 Civil List Act • Government finance was placed on a more secure footing by the Million Loan Act (1693), the establishment of the Bank of England, and turning royal debt into the National Debt, underwritten by parliament • The Act of Settlement (1701) provided for the Hanoverian succession to the throne, thereby weakening the concept of hereditary monarchy and asserting Parliament's right to decide this issue • Under the Toleration Act, almost all Protestant churches were to be tolerated and Dissenters were released from obligatory church attendance, unless they wished to hold a public office.



Question	Indicative content
	Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that, in the years to 1701, the Glorious Revolution brought about significant change. Relevant points may include: • After the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89, Tory-Whig political rivalry continued, fuelled by key issues such as the European war, the significance of the Glorious Revolution and religious dissent • The Toleration Act (1689) was designed to preserve the privileged position of Anglicanism and still completely excluded Catholics, Unitarians and Jews • Government remained largely personal government by the monarch, e.g. William III controlled the day-to-day business of government and cabinet decisions had to be approved by him • The royal court remained the focal point of politics and ministers were primarily concerned with retaining royal support since they knew that without the monarch's favour their political careers were under threat.