

General Certificate of Education
June 2007
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 4

HS4A

Alternative A: Medieval Europe, 1046–1223

Monday 18 June 2007 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The *Examining Body* for this paper is AQA. The *Paper Reference* is HS4A.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and coherently, and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend 45 minutes on each question.
- In answering both Question 1(b) in Section A and your choice of question from Section B, you are advised to draw upon an appropriate range of historical knowledge and skills, to demonstrate overall historical understanding for the synoptic assessment requirements for this question paper.

Answer Question 1 and **one** other question.

**SECTION A: THE RISE OF MONARCHICAL POWER:
FRANCE AND THE CAPETIAN KINGS, 1108–1223**

You must answer this question.

You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on this question.

- 1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Though Louis's work was not completed in 1137, it made the Capetian principality safer. Furthermore, by summoning vassals to his court and then, if they did not appear, mounting campaigns against them, and often confiscating their lands, Louis emphasised his power as overlord and tightened the ties of vassalage. This was the first step in the formation of a feudal pyramid. Louis VI's office of king was also given a stronger emphasis, both in Suger's writings, which improved the royal image, and in the king's widening intervention inside other principalities. His often aggressive expeditions to regions previously outside the royal influence are clear signs of a widening royal power in the kingdom.

Adapted from E HALLAM, *Capetian France*, 1980

Source B

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- Source C** Militarily, the key to the loss of the Angevin Empire was Philip's invasion of Normandy in 1203, and particularly the siege of Chateau-Gaillard, the castle which guarded the Seine. John's problems and his personal inadequacies offered an opportunity better than any other in the past.
- 5 Philip had long sought to diminish the power of the Plantagenets. His ambitions against them had for some time focused on Normandy and the Loire. The attempts during Richard's captivity, in 1192–1194, show that this was no new ambition. But Philip, by the early thirteenth century, was a more powerful and confident monarch than in the days of Henry II and
- 10 the Lionheart; Philip now had the experience of tough wars against Henry II and Richard; he had been on crusade and taken part in the siege and capture of Acre. There had also been sufficient time to assess John's abilities, and Philip knew him as an unreliable ally and a poor leader of men.

Adapted from J BRADBURY, *Philip Augustus*, 1998

- (a) Use **Sources B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How fully does **Source C** support the view put forward in **Source B** on the reasons for Philip's defeat of King John? (10 marks)

- (b) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

'The development of suzerainty rather than military skill was the key to the growth of Capetian power in the years 1108 to 1223.'
Assess the validity of this view. (20 marks)

Turn over for the next question

SECTION B: CHURCH, FAITH AND PEOPLE

Answer **one** question from this section, taken from **either** Option A **or** Option B.

OPTION A: The Reform Papacy, 1046–1085

- 2 How significant was the impact of the Synod of Sutri on the ecclesiastical and political authority of the papacy in the years 1046 to 1054? (20 marks)
- 3 ‘The pontificate of Nicholas II, 1059–1061, was a political success but a religious failure.’
How far would you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 4 ‘The reform papacy achieved spiritual success but political failure.’
How far would you agree with this view of the pontificate of Gregory VII? (20 marks)

OPTION B: The Pontificate of Innocent III, 1198–1216

- 5 ‘Pope Innocent III failed to achieve spiritual and political authority over the Western Empire.’
How far would you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 6 ‘Pope Innocent’s crusades did little to extend his spiritual and political authority.’
How far would you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 7 ‘The Fourth Lateran Council dealt successfully with two of Pope Innocent III’s key challenges: lay spirituality and clerical reform.’
How far would you agree with this view? (20 marks)

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