

General Certificate of Education  
June 2007  
Advanced Level Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 5**

**HS5M**

**Alternative M: Authority, Reform and Rebellion:  
Britain, 1087–1216**

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 HS5M.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 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) or Question 2(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.

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Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2 and **one** other question.

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**SECTION A**

Answer **either** Question 1 **or** Question 2.

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

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**EITHER 1      Henry I and the Church**

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

**Source A** Pope Paschal II, a zealous reformer, demanded an end, not only to lay investiture and the homage of prelates, but also to all lay intervention in elections. Henry I indignantly stood on all his traditional rights. Homage had become normal for almost all English bishops; no one had objected to the investiture of Norman abbots by his father. For elections, he expected to have a voice in all major church elections as his father had done. The compromise finally reached in 1107 was, according to Eadmer, an agreement that no king or other layman should invest a prelate with a bishopric or abbacy, and that the archbishop should not refuse investiture to any prelate on the grounds that he had previously done homage to the king. Nothing was said about elections. The king complained that his customary rights had been diminished; but he lost nothing of substance. Throughout his reign Henry exercised the regalian right of administering the estate of vacant abbeys and bishoprics, and appropriating the profits. He won the battle of elections; free election continued to involve obtaining the king's approval at some stage and, as often as not, electing his candidate. The number of royal clerks elected to bishoprics rose steadily until 1125.

Adapted from M CHIBNALL, *Anglo-Norman England, 1066–1166*, 1996

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**Source B** Traditional royal rights over the Church were threatened by the new ideas associated with the Gregorian reform movement. The most hated symbol of secular control was lay investiture, a ceremony in which a new abbot or bishop received the ring and staff of office from the hands of the secular prince who had appointed him. While in exile, Anselm had learned of the papal attitude to lay investiture. Not until 1107 was the matter settled. Henry renounced lay investiture, but prelates were to continue to do homage for their fiefs. In practice, the king's wishes continued to be the decisive factor. To some extent, it can be said that Henry gave up the form but preserved the reality of control. When Anselm died in 1109, he kept the see of Canterbury vacant for five years. Yet he had lost something and he knew it. In the fierce war of propaganda which accompanied the 'Investiture Contest', the Gregorians had insisted that the king was a layman and, as such, he was inferior to all priests, for priests were concerned with the soul and the king only with the body. The Church could no longer tolerate the old idea that anointed kings were sacred deputies of God. In giving up lay investiture Henry I was acknowledging the secular nature of his office. It was an important moment in the history of kingship.

Adapted from K MORGAN (ed.), *The History of Britain*, 1985

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

To what extent do these two sources agree on the outcome of the conflict between King Henry I and the Church? *(10 marks)*

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

'The conflict between King Henry I and the Church over lay investiture was caused more by Anselm's desire for reform than by Henry's political ambitions.'  
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*

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**OR Henry II and the Church**

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

**Source A** In what has been seen as one of the most remarkable changes in character in history, Becket changed from a loyal royal supporter into a determined advocate of the rights of the Church. Becket argued for the Church's immunity from all secular jurisdiction, for the clergy were 'set apart from the nations of men'. Henry's response was to produce a written document, the Constitutions of Clarendon, which set out the customs of the realm. The novelty of the customs is that they were written. Whilst verbally there is a chance of compromise and flexibility, with a written document there is little possibility of compromise. The king was attempting to fix the position permanently, but it also hardened the battle lines and made a solution much more difficult. The bishops refused to accept the Constitutions. It was at this point Becket changed his mind in dramatic fashion. After arguing fiercely against the Constitutions for three days, he suddenly and without consulting the other bishops accepted them. A few days later he changed his mind again and, once more, argued against the Constitutions. He then fled and during his six-year absence both sides attempted to win the backing of the Pope and gain adherents in England and Europe.

Adapted from C DANIELL, *From Norman Conquest to Magna Carta*, 2003

**Source B**

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

To what extent do these two sources agree on the causes of the conflict between King Henry II and Thomas Becket? *(10 marks)*

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

‘Henry lost more than he gained.’  
How valid is this view of the outcome of King Henry II’s dispute with Thomas Becket? *(20 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

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**SECTION B**

Answer **one** question from this Section.

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- 3 ‘William Rufus gained Normandy through luck, while King Henry I gained the province through military skill.’  
How far do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 4 How significant a role did Bishop Roger of Salisbury play in the governmental and administrative reforms of King Henry I? *(20 marks)*
- 5 ‘King Henry I reformed royal justice to restrict the power of sheriffs, not to restore royal finance.’  
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 6 ‘The key purpose of King Henry II’s legal reforms was not anti-baronial but the restoration of order.’  
How far do you agree with this view? *(20 marks)*
- 7 ‘Enthusiastic barons, and not the English monarchy, were the most significant factor in the spread of Anglo-Norman influence.’  
How far do you agree with this view with reference to **either** Wales 1100–1154  
**or** Scotland 1100–1154  
**or** Wales 1154–1216  
**or** Scotland 1154–1216  
**or** Ireland 1154–1216? *(20 marks)*
- 8 ‘Neither Angevin nor an Empire.’  
How far do you agree with this view of the lands of King Henry II? *(20 marks)*
- 9 ‘The rise in anti-Semitism between 1087 and 1216 owed more to English kings than to religious hostility.’  
How valid is this view? *(20 marks)*
- 10 ‘A political and economic disaster for England.’  
How far do you agree with this view of the reign of Richard the Lionheart? *(20 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 1 Source B: K MORGAN, *The History of Britain*, Sphere, 1985. Reproduced by permission of David Higham Associates.

Question 2 Source B: D CARPENTER, *The Struggle for Mastery, Britain 1066–1284*, Penguin, 2003. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.

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