

General Certificate of Education  
June 2008  
Advanced Level Examination



**HISTORY**  
**Unit 5**

**HS5M**

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

Wednesday 4 June 2008 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 black ink or black 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 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 William II and the Church**

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

**Source A**

A brief text extract adapted from G BARROW, *Feudal Britain*, 1956, describing William II's exploitative views and policies towards the Church including his many disputes with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Anselm. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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**Source B**

A brief text extract adapted from C HARPER BILL, *The Anglo-Norman Church*, 1992, discussing the disparity between the views of Anselm and the papal policy. It goes on to discuss the anti-church policies of William II which ultimately led Anselm into exile. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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

To what extent do these sources agree on the attitudes of Archbishops Lanfranc and Anselm regarding relations between Church and Crown in England in the years 1087 to 1100? *(10 marks)*

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

‘The papal reform movement was of key importance in the controversy between Rufus and Anselm in the years 1093 to 1100.’  
Assess the validity of this view. *(20 marks)*

**Turn over for the next question**

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**OR Henry II and Becket**

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

**Source A**

A brief text extract adapted from C DUGGAN, 'The Beckett Dispute and the Criminous Clerks', 1962, discussing the conflict between Henry II and Beckett over jurisdiction in relation to trial, sentence and punishment. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- Source B** Clause 3 of the Constitutions was at the heart of the quarrel in 1164. Henry enforced the clause by dispatching itinerant justices to sweep for criminals and demanded the degradation and return to the secular courts of all priests caught. Thomas did right to hesitate before accepting the procedure, for a custom was  
5 being turned into a rule. Henry's actions were provocative and rash. The Empress Matilda thought it an unwise innovation.

In summer 1170 King Henry II pushed through the coronation of his eldest son. He summoned a great council of the magnates to meet in London on 14 June and sent Richard of Ilchester to Caen to bring young Henry over. Hence on the 14<sup>th</sup>  
10 the prince was crowned in Westminster Abbey by Roger of York, assisted probably by the bishops of London, Salisbury, Chester, Rochester, St Asaph, Llandaff, Durham, Bayeux, Evreux and Sées. The coronation dealt Thomas a shattering blow. One of Canterbury's principal and most prized privileges had been violated and Henry had been supported by the English episcopate.

- 15 The estates of Canterbury were held in royal custody during Becket's exile, and in October 1170, Rannulf de Broc, the king's custodian, was using the delay in Thomas's return to strip the archepiscopal estates of stores, plundering its stock, woods and corn.

Adapted from F BARLOW, *Thomas Becket*, 1986

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

To what extent do these sources agree on the importance of criminous clerks in the dispute between Crown and Church? *(10 marks)*

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

‘In the controversy with King Henry II, Thomas Becket was more sinned against than sinner.’  
Assess the validity of this view. *(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 ‘The hostility of barons towards the king was caused by his financial demands and not by his personality.’  
To what extent is this a valid judgment on the reign of **either** King William II **or** King John?  
(20 marks)
- 4 ‘Royal absence rather than financial need was the key factor in promoting changes in government and administration.’  
To what extent is this a valid judgment on the reign of **either** King Henry I **or** King Richard I?  
(20 marks)
- 5 ‘Above all, the Norman Empire was gained and held by King Henry I’s military skill.’  
How valid is this view? (20 marks)
- 6 Assess the significance of developments in government and administration in the years 1154 to 1189. (20 marks)
- 7 ‘The English Crown rather than individual barons was the most significant factor in the growth of Anglo-Norman influence.’  
How far do you agree with this view as regards **either** Wales 1100–1154  
**or** Scotland 1100–1154  
**or** Wales 1154–1216  
**or** Scotland 1154–1216  
**or** Ireland 1154–1216? (20 marks)
- 8 ‘The Angevin Empire was lost, not because of King John’s financial weakness, but because Philip Augustus was his suzerain.’  
How far do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 9 ‘The rise in anti-semitism between 1087 and 1216 was the product of the Jews’ position in royal finance rather than of Christian bigotry.’  
How valid is this view? (20 marks)
- 10 ‘The Empress Matilda and Eleanor of Aquitaine demonstrate the limited role of women in twelfth-century England.’  
How valid is this view? (20 marks)

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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Question 2 Source A: First published in C DUGGAN, 'The Becket Dispute and the Criminous Clerks', *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XXXV (1962), 1–28

Source B: F BARLOW, *Thomas Becket*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, a division of the Orion Publishing Group, 1986

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