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**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

**Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Depth study**

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/2A

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2A.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2A.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for Harold Godwinson's succession to the earldom of Wessex in 1053?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the basis of Duke William's claim to the throne of England in 1066?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2A.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2A.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Henry II's reaction to Becket's decision to go into exile in 1164?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into Henry II's extension of control in Ireland in 1172?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

EITHER

- 3 To what extent can the harsh response of the Normans to the rebellions in England in the years 1067–75 be explained by the involvement of the Vikings?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that William I's problems in controlling his French territories in the years 1067–87 can be explained by the actions of hostile neighbours?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How far was the Anglo-Norman kingdom in 1106 different from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom before the Conquest?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the extension of Angevin territories in France in the years 1154–72 was achieved mainly by Henry II's skill in diplomacy?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 To what extent did the nature of kingship change during the reign of Henry II?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that the greatest threat to Henry II's control of the Angevin lands in the years 1180–89 was the ambition of Philip Augustus to extend his territories?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 3** **Question 4** **Question 5**
Question 6 **Question 7** **Question 8**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

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Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Source for use with Question 1a.

Source 1: From *The Life of King Edward who rests at Westminster*. This account of the reign of Edward the Confessor was written in 1065–67 by a monk from Flanders who had access to information from the royal court. The book was dedicated to Queen Edith, the widow of Edward the Confessor and sister of Harold Godwinson. Here the author describes Harold Godwinson's accession to the earldom of Wessex in 1053.

Earl Godwin died in April 1053. His son Harold, eldest in birth as in wisdom, was appointed by the king's favour to the earldom in his place. At this, the whole of the English people breathed again and they were consoled for their loss of Godwin. In the strength of his body and mind, Harold stood forth among the people, a true friend of his race and country. He wielded his father's powers even more actively, and walked in his ways, that is, in patience and mercy, and with kindness to men of good will. But this champion of the law threatened disturbers of the peace, thieves and robbers with the terrible face of a lion. Harold was tall, well-practised in endless marches and doing without sleep and food, and he had a mildness of temper and a good understanding. Indeed, the fault of rashness is not one that anybody could charge against him, or any son born of Godwin.

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Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From William of Jumièges, *The Deeds of the Dukes of Normandy*. This account was written in the years 1070–1. William of Jumièges was a monk from the abbey of Jumièges that was founded by Duke William. His book was dedicated to William the Conqueror and was written to legitimise the duke's succession to the English throne.

Edward, king of the English, by Divine disposition lacking an heir, had formerly sent Robert [of Jumièges] archbishop of Canterbury to Duke William to nominate him as the heir to the kingdom which God had given him. Furthermore Edward afterward sent Harold to Duke William in order that Harold should swear fealty to him concerning Edward's crown and confirm it with Christian oaths. Harold was the greatest of all the earls of Edward's dominions in riches, honour and power. Harold, hastening to fulfil this mission to William, crossed the narrow seas and landed in Ponthieu. Here he fell into the hands of Guy, count of Abbeville, who at once took him and his companions prisoner. When Duke William heard of this he angrily caused them to be released. Harold remained with the Duke for some time, and swore fealty concerning the kingdom with many oaths, before being sent back to King Edward laden with gifts.

At length King Edward departed this world. Whereupon Harold immediately seized his kingdom, breaking the oath of fealty which he had sworn to the Duke.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Source for use with Question 2a.

Source 3: From a command issued by Henry II to his sheriffs on 24 December 1164 after Thomas Becket had fled into exile.

I hereby command you that, if any one, either clerk or lay person, in your bailiwick* appeals to the court of Rome, then you are to have him arrested and put under guard until my pleasure shall be known. Also that you seize into your own hands all the revenues and possessions of the archbishop of Canterbury, as Ranulf de Broc** and my other officers shall instruct you. 5
Also I command you to arrest the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, nephew and nieces of all the clerks who are with the archbishop, and put them and their chattels into my keeping, until my pleasure shall be known, and that you bring this document with you when you are summoned.

* bailiwick – the area under the authority of a bailiff

** Ranulf de Broc was one of Henry II's supporters. He was granted some of the lands of Canterbury during Becket's exile

Source for use with Question 2b.

Source 4: From Gerald of Wales, *The Conquest of Ireland*, written in 1189. Gerald was archdeacon of Brecon and a chronicler. In 1184 he became a chaplain and royal clerk in Henry II's court. He travelled extensively in Wales and Ireland and accompanied Henry II on an expedition to Ireland in 1185.

The valiant King Henry landed in Ireland in the seventeenth year of his reign, being the year of our Lord 1172. While Henry was resting a few days at Wexford, the men of Wexford, to court his favour, brought to him their prisoner Fitz-Stephen*, who was bound in chains. These men tried excusing themselves because it was Fitz-Stephen who had been the first to invade Ireland without the royal licence, and he had set the others a bad example. 15
The King, having loudly rebuked Fitz-Stephen, and threatened him with his anger for his foolish enterprise, at last sent him back, bound and chained, to be kept in safe custody in Reginald's Tower**.

Soon afterwards, Dermitius, king of Cork, came of his own free will and made his submission to the King of England, doing homage and swearing fealty to the English king as his lord, and giving hostages for the regular payment of a yearly homage. The King of England thence marched to Cashel. There Duvenald, king of Limerick, came to meet him and having asked for peace, which was granted, became also a subject of the King and did him fealty which he promised faithfully to observe. Indeed there was scarcely anyone of name or rank who did not pay to the King the homage due from a liegeman to his lord. 20
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* Fitz-Stephen was Gerald of Wales' uncle

** Reginald's Tower – a defensive tower which was used as a prison

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