

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Subsidiary Examination



HISTORY
Unit 2

HS2M

Alternative M: The Norman Conquest: Britain, 1060–1087

Monday 2 June 2008 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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 HS2M.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- 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.
- There are 25 marks for each question.
- 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 about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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

Source A Adapted from *The Deeds of William Duke of the Normans & King of the English* by William of Poitiers, c1071, describing what happened after the battle of Hastings

The English nobility came in to submit to him. They asked his pardon for anything done against him and the king graciously accepted the oaths which they offered him. He restored all their possessions to them and held them in great honour. Wherever he went, they all surrendered. There was no resistance. Many
5 English received more generosity from William than they had ever had from their fathers or their former lords. He placed capable castellans with forces of cavalry and infantry in his castles, men brought over from France in whose loyalty and competence he could trust. He gave them rich fiefs in return. But to no Frenchman was anything given that had been taken unjustly from an Englishman.

Source B Adapted from a writ of William the Conqueror in 1067 concerning the City of London

King William sends friendly greeting to the bishop of London, the mayor and all the burgesses both French and English. I declare to you that it is my will that the ecclesiastical and secular authority in the city shall be entitled to all the rights that it was entitled to in King Edward's day. And it is my will that every child shall be
5 his father's heir after his father's death. And I will not allow any man to do you any wrong. God keep you.

Source C Adapted from *The Ecclesiastical History* by Orderic Vitalis, c1109–1141, describing what happened after the Battle of Ely in 1071

After William had defeated the Mercian earls, he divided up the chief provinces of England among his followers and made the humblest of the Normans men of wealth and power. He granted many great honours to adventurers who had supported him and favoured them so highly that they had many vassals in England
5 and were more powerful than their fathers had been in Normandy. So foreigners grew wealthy with the plunder of England while her own sons were shamefully slain or driven as exiles to wander hopelessly through foreign kingdoms.

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

Explain briefly the meaning of ‘vassals’ (line 4) in the context of the situation after the battle of Hastings. *(3 marks)*

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

Explain how useful **Source A** is as evidence of the attitude of the English earls to William. *(7 marks)*

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

‘William’s policy towards the English earls was one of co-operation in the years 1066 to 1075.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(15 marks)*

Turn over for the next question

EITHER

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

The remaining lords of Anglo-Saxon England, Edgar Atheling, the earls Edwin and Morcar along with the Witan and the leading men, submitted to William and offered him the crown.

Adapted from B GOLDING, *Conquest and Colonisation*, 1994

- (a) Comment on ‘the Witan’ (line 2) in the context of the situation immediately following the battle of Hastings. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why Edgar Atheling failed to gain the English throne in 1066. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of allies, in relation to other factors, in explaining the outcome of the battle of Hastings. (15 marks)

OR

- 3 Read the following source and then answer the questions which follow.

A brief text extract adapted from C DANIEL, *From Norman Conquest to Magna Carta*, 2003, stating the deposition of several members of the English Church, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, after the Norman conquest. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (a) Comment on ‘deposed’ (line 2) in the context of the Church in England in 1070. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain why William undertook to reform the English Church. (7 marks)
- (c) Explain the importance of the archbishops and bishops brought from the continent, in relation to other factors, in explaining the changes to the English Church in the years 1070 to 1087. (15 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS**

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Question 2: B GOLDING, *Conquest and Colonisation*, St. Martin’s Press/Macmillan, 1994. Reproduced by permission of Palgrave Macmillan.

Question 3: C DANIELL, *From Norman Conquest to Magna Carta*, Routledge, 2003.

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