

General Certificate of Education
June 2008
Advanced Level Examination



HISTORY
Unit 4

HS4A

Alternative A: Medieval Europe, 1046–1223

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 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 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 Adapted from Abbot Suger's 'The Deeds of Louis the Fat', c1140

One wicked man was Thomas of Marle. He ravaged the regions around Laon, Reims, and Amiens. He snatched two estates from the nuns of Saint-John of Laon. The churchmen of France met together at a great council at Beauvais and condemned this enemy of Christ. Heeding the council, King Louis VI moved
5 quickly and turned against Thomas and attacked the castle of Crécy. There, thanks to Divine Aid, he piously slaughtered the impious.

Source B King Louis VII continued to promote the cause of feudal monarchy. The French magnates were weary of their mutual quarrels and lawsuits, and discovered that the surest way of bringing them to an end would be to submit them, as did the Duke of Burgundy and the Bishop of Langres in 1153, to the judgment of the
5 King's court. This court was a feudal court, and submission to its judgment necessitated the recognition of the king as one's feudal lord. But the price was worth paying, for a judgment given by the king was enforced by his authority. If either party in the dispute failed to obey it, the king would send an army against him and overpower him. Feudal monarchy, therefore, was not unpopular. If the
10 king could show, by the way in which he kept his own demesne in order, that he was worthy of his position, there would be many nobles, even in the remoter parts of his kingdom, who would be willing, and even anxious, to become his men.

Adapted from RHC DAVIS, *A History of Medieval Europe*, 1989

Source C

A brief extract adapted from R FAWTER, *The Capetian Kings of France*, 1970, discussing the rise of the Capetian monarchy in the early thirteenth century brought about by the exertions and good fortunes of Philip II of France. Not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

- (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 Capetian success? *(10 marks)*

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

‘The skills of three successive monarchs were 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 ‘The pontificate of Leo IX, 1049–1054, was a religious success but a political failure.’
How far do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 3 ‘The death of Henry III was more significant than the Treaty of Melfi in the rise of the reform papacy between 1046 and 1061.’
How far do you agree with this view? (20 marks)
- 4 Was the *Dictatus Papae* more significant than Canossa in the dispute between Pope Gregory VII and Henry IV? (20 marks)

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

- 5 How successfully did Pope Innocent III, through launching the Albigensian Crusade, meet the spiritual and political challenges posed by popular heresy? (20 marks)
- 6 How far do you agree that Pope Innocent III failed to assert spiritual and political authority over the secular rulers of Europe? (20 marks)
- 7 How successfully did Pope Innocent III establish the ecclesiastical and political authority of the papacy over the western Church? (20 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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Source B: RHC DAVIS, *A History of Medieval Europe*, Longman, 1989

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