



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2009

History

HIS2A

Unit 2A Conqueror and Conquest, c1060–1087

Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards

This question paper uses the new numbering system and new AQA answer book

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 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 HIS2A.
- 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 marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - 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.

Question 1

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

Source A Adapted from *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, a contemporary account

1067: Eadric the Wild and the Welsh attacked Hereford, so the king taxed these rebels heavily and ravaged their land. Then William besieged Exeter, which he treated leniently after its surrender. Harold's sons went to Somerset and Ednoth the Staller, an Englishman, fought against them on behalf of the king and was killed.

5 1070: King Sweyn came from Denmark into the Humber and the local people made a truce with him. The Danes plundered and burned down the monastery at Peterborough, but William and Sweyn came to an agreement and the Danes left with all their treasure.

10 1071: Earl Edwin and Earl Morcar fled away. Morcar went to Ely and Edwin was killed by his own men. Bishop Athelwine and Siward came to Ely and William besieged them. They surrendered to the king, except Hereward, who had led them bravely. He was later to be given back his lands.

Source B Adapted from *The Ecclesiastical History* by Orderic Vitalis, written between 1114 and 1141

In 1069, Edgar, Waltheof and Siward joined the Danes and the people swelled their ranks. The king's garrison in York coming out to attack them were all killed or taken prisoner. The royal forces approached to find that the Danes had fled, but the king continued to hunt for the enemy. He cut down many in revenge, destroyed the land

5 and burned homes to ashes, making no effort to restrain his fury and punishing the innocent along with the guilty. The whole region was stripped of all means of sustaining life.

Source C In 1068, Edwin and Morcar rebelled with Bleddyn of Gwynedd and trouble flared in the north. William built castles at Warwick and Nottingham and the Mercians surrendered. The king of Scots, who had helped the northerners, negotiated peace and William returned south. Early in 1069, rebellion broke out again. Sweyn's sons were joined

5 by the northern rebels and mounted an attack on York, which was devastated. At this point the rebels dispersed and the Danes retreated, to be flushed out by the king, who then had to cross to Staffordshire to put down another rising. Soon afterwards he re-crossed the Pennines, occupied York and then proceeded to search out and destroy the rebels. The 'harrying' had begun.

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

0 1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to William's treatment of those who opposed him. *(12 marks)*

0 2 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was the failure of rebellions in England, in the years 1068 to 1072, due to lack of unity? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

Question 2

0 3 Explain why William introduced castles into England. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'William's reign was a period of major change in the government and administration of England.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(24 marks)*

OR

Question 3

0 5 Explain why William received the support of the pope for his invasion of England in 1066. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'William's policy towards the Church in England was mainly one of reform.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source C: B GOLDING, *Conquest and Consolidation*, Macmillan, 1994, reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan

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