



General Certificate of Education  
January 2010  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination

## History

## HIS2A

Unit 2A Conqueror and Conquest, c1060–1087

Wednesday 20 January 2010 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 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.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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.

HIS2A

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

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

**Source A** Adapted from *The Ecclesiastical History* by Orderic Vitalis

In 1075, Roger of Hereford and Ralph of Norwich plotted rebellion, saying ‘the man who now calls himself king of England invaded and unjustly slew its true lords, or drove them into exile. The English want to see the ruin of their kinsmen avenged. William also showed a lack of gratitude to his true supporters and did not reward them as he should have done. All men hate him and his death would cause great rejoicing.’ With these and similar arguments, they approached Earl Waltheof to join them in this treachery, but he replied, ‘King William has given me his niece in marriage, a rich earldom and has counted me among his closest friends. How could I break my oath to him?’.

**Source B** Adapted from *The Anglo Saxon Chronicle*, 1075

Earls Roger and Ralph were leaders of the rebellion and they won over the Bretons to their side and sent to Denmark for a pirate fleet. Roger went west to his earldom to gather his forces together but events did not turn out as he had planned. Ralph tried to take the field with men from his earldom, but the garrisons of the castles and the people of the country fought for their king against them so that nothing was accomplished and he escaped to his ships. Waltheof went to Normandy to confess his treachery to the king. He was arrested, as was Earl Roger. 200 ships came from Denmark but they did not dare to go into battle against the king.

**Source C** In 1068, trouble began in the west when the men of Exeter revolted. Also, a rebellion led by Edwin and Morcar and the threat of a Danish invasion of Yorkshire brought the king and his army to the north as soon as he had dealt with the west country. His campaign was swift and effective. The Danish invasion never happened. Edwin and Morcar were received back into allegiance but a year later were active again in the most dangerous rebellion of the reign. There were risings in the north, the Welsh marches and the west country. Most serious of all, a Danish invasion was launched along the east coast.

Adapted from M CHIBNALL, *Anglo-Norman England, 1066–1166*, 1987

(a) 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 attitudes to William and his rule in England. (12 marks)

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

How far was the Revolt of the Earls in 1075 the most dangerous threat to William’s rule in the years 1067 to 1075? (24 marks)

**EITHER**

- 2 (a) Explain why William invaded England in 1066. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'The Norwegian invasion was the main reason for the English defeat at Hastings.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR**

- 3 (a) Explain why William did not appoint any Englishmen to high church office. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'The English Church gained little from the Norman Conquest.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source C: M CHIBNALL, *Anglo-Norman England, 1066–1166*, Wiley/Blackwell Publications, 1987

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