



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

History

HIS2A

Unit 2A Conqueror and Conquest, c1060–1087

Thursday 19 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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 Deeds of William Duke of the Normans and King of the English* by William of Poitiers, c1071, writing about the years 1066–1067

King William graciously accepted the oaths that the English nobility offered him, generously granted his favour to them, restored them to all their possessions and held them in great honour. Many English received from him more than they had received from their fathers or their former lords. William also placed castellans with
5 large forces of infantry and cavalry in his castles, men brought over from France in whose loyalty and competence he could trust. He gave them rich lands, in return for which they willingly endured hardship and danger. But no Frenchman was given anything that had been taken unjustly from an Englishman.

Source B

Source B, a passage by D Douglas on the position of the English nobility after the Norman Conquest, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.

Source C

In the early years of his reign, William envisaged a society in which Englishmen of wealth and power would acknowledge him and work with him. It was not an impossible ambition. When the Conqueror marched against Exeter in 1067, he had English soldiers in his army. English bishops appeared at the royal court. English
5 earls swore to uphold William's charters. In the early years of his reign he was able to rely on English administrators; writs were addressed to the Stallers, Eadnoth and Bundi, and to English sheriffs, but a striking feature about these men of high profile was that their powers were not passed to a new generation.

Adapted from D WALKER, *The Normans in Britain*, 1995

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 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 the position of the English nobility after the Norman Conquest. (12 marks)

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

How far was William's policy towards the English ruling class one of co-operation in the years 1066 to 1087? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

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 Explain why Harold Godwinson became king in January 1066. *(12 marks)*

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 'It was William's superior leadership which brought him victory in 1066.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

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 Explain why the papacy was willing to support William in 1066. *(12 marks)*

0	6
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 'Lanfranc was only concerned with extending his own authority over the English Church.'
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 B: D DOUGLAS, *William the Conqueror*, Yale University Press, 1969.

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