

# AS HISTORY

## Royal Authority and the Angevin Kings, 1154–1189

Paper 2A

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Specimen 2014

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is **2A**.
- Answer **two** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01  
In **Section B** answer **either** 02 **or** 03

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
    - 50 minutes on Section A
    - 40 minutes on Section B.
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## Section A

### Answer Question 01

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#### Source A

Adapted from William of Newburgh's 'The History of England' written in 1190. William was an Augustinian canon who spent his whole life in the north of England.

Rape, theft and murder were often committed by clerks, who could not be prosecuted by secular courts. The King was deeply distressed that the bishops paid more attention to defending the privileges of the clergy than to correcting their vices and was concerned for public justice. He enacted new laws for criminal clerks that he wanted the bishops to confirm. He persuaded them into obeying the royal will and affixing their seals to the new Constitutions. But the Archbishop of Canterbury refused. The King was very angry because he had raised the Archbishop to his position through his personal patronage and friendship.

#### Source B

Adapted from Herbert of Bosham's eyewitness account of the Council of Westminster, October 1160. Herbert was a clerk in Becket's household and a companion in exile.

The King uncompromisingly demanded of the bishops that clerks convicted of crimes should not receive the protection of the Church but be handed over to his officers. He insisted that those found guilty should be deprived of their orders as, since their holy vows were obviously no deterrent, then they would not be concerned if they lost them. Then they were to stand trial in the civil courts. The Archbishop pleaded for the rights of the clergy under canon law but the angry King demanded that the bishops obey his royal customs. They replied that they would not swear to obey them in this new form.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining why Henry II quarrelled with Thomas Becket?

[25 marks]

**Section B**

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03

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**EITHER**

0	2
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‘It was the desire to restore law and order that brought changes to the judicial system in the reign of Henry II.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**OR**

0	3
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‘It was Henry II’s treatment of his sons that led to the Great Rebellion of 1173–1174.’

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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

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