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**Pearson Edexcel**  
**Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# History

**Advanced Subsidiary**  
**Paper 2: Depth study**

**Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**

**Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89**

Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

**Time: 1 hour 30 minutes**

Paper Reference

**8HI0/2A**

**You must have:**

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

## Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided  
– *there may be more space than you need.*

## Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets  
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

## Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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1/1/1



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## SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2A.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2A.2 (Question 2),  
for which you have been prepared.

**Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**

**Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).**

**You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.**

**You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.**

**1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the authority William I had over the Anglo-Saxon population after 1066?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

**AND**

**(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the extent to which William I's control in England was threatened by the revolt of the earls in 1075?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

**(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**

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Choose EITHER Option 2A.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2A.2 (Question 2),  
for which you have been prepared.

**Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89**

**Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).**

**You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.**

**You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.**

**2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Henry II's extension of control over his nobility in England by 1166?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

**AND**

**(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into Henry II's extension of control in Brittany in 1166?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

**(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)**





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## SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

### Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

EITHER

- 3 To what extent can the success of Duke William in the Battle of Hastings be explained by his superior military skills?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 To what extent did towns and trade in England change in the years 1066–1106?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that the division of the Anglo-Norman territories in 1087 was the main reason for the conflicts between William the Conqueror's sons in the years 1087–95?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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### Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that Henry II followed a similar policy towards Wales and Scotland in the years 1154–74?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How accurate is it to say that Henry II's policy towards the English Church was a complete failure in the years 1162–74?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that Henry II was personally responsible for the Great Rebellion of 1173–4?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box  and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number:    **Question 3**                       **Question 4**                       **Question 5**   
   **Question 6**                       **Question 7**                       **Question 8**

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**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS**



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## History

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Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

**Sources Booklet**

**8HI0/2A**

**Do not return this booklet with the question paper.**

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1/1



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## Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

### Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

#### Source for use with Question 1(a).

**Source 1:** From the *Domesday Book*, presented to William I in 1087. The *Domesday Book* was written up by a native Englishman. The following extract is taken from the survey of Kent.

The men of Kent agree to these laws of the king: If anyone makes a fence, or a ditch, by which the king's public way is narrowed, or fells, onto that public way, a tree standing alongside it, and takes from that tree a branch or foliage, he shall pay 100 shillings to the king for each offence. And if he leaves without paying, a king's servant shall pursue him, and he shall pay the fine of 100 shillings. If anyone commits a breach of the peace, he shall pay a fine of £8 to the king. 5

The king has the right to seize possessions for three offences: housebreaking, breach of the peace and highway robbery. In the case of adultery, the king receives the fine from the man and the archbishop receives the fine from the woman. The king has the right to half the possessions of the thief who has been condemned to death. 10

#### Source for use with Question 1(b).

**Source 2:** From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Version E. *The Anglo Saxon Chronicle* was recorded by scribes in English monasteries. Several versions exist. Version E was written in the monastery at Peterborough. Here the writer is describing events in the year 1075.

Earl Roger, Earl Ralph and Earl Waltheof, and bishops and abbots, decided that they would drive the king out of the realm. But this plot was soon revealed to the king who was in Normandy. Earls Roger and Ralph invited some men of Brittany to join them, and asked for a fleet of Vikings to assist them. Roger went to his earldom, and collected his people but he was prevented from rebelling. Ralph's castle men also turned against him, and prevented him from doing anything. He escaped however. 15

The king afterwards came to England, and seized Roger and put him in prison. The king had let Earl Waltheof off lightly, but when he returned to England he had Waltheof captured. Soon after that, two hundred ships came from Denmark, but they dared not fight with King William. They went instead to York, and broke into the Minster, and took much treasure from there, and then went away. And the king had all Bretons who had been part of the plot punished. Some were blinded and some were driven from the land. Thus the traitors to King William were subdued. 25

## Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

### Source for use with Question 2(a).

**Source 3:** From the *Cartae Baronum*, 1166. This extract comes from Archbishop Roger of York's reply to King Henry II.

Your most excellent lordship has ordered all your vassals to send to you answers to the following questions: how many knights does each possess from the time of your grandfather King Henry I, and how many knights has he now, and how many knights are there on the demesne of each? In this return, I am declaring all these things to you as my lord. Know therefore my lord, that there is no knight's fee on the demesne of the archbishopric of York. We have sufficient knights to perform all the service which we owe you, and which our predecessors have performed. We have indeed more knights than are necessary for that service, as you may learn from this return. For our predecessors held more knights than they owed to the king, and they did this, not to provide knights for the royal service, but because they wished to provide positions for their relatives and servants.

5

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### Source for use with Question 2(b).

**Source 4:** From William of Newburgh, *The History of English Affairs*. William of Newburgh was a monk who lived in England in the years 1136–98. He gained his information from travellers and neighbouring abbeys. Here he is describing Henry II's treatment of Brittany in 1166.

When King Henry considered making his son Geoffrey the sovereign of Brittany, he also began preparing the means to achieve it, as he had not yet subdued Brittany to him. It happened that Conan, who was the sovereign of the greater part of Brittany, died, leaving as his heir an only daughter. Having betrothed this girl to his young son Geoffrey, King Henry took all of her rights under his own control. But there were in Brittany certain noblemen, of such wealth and power, that they would never agree to submit to the authority of any person. For many years they had oppressed their weaker subjects. These weaker people called upon the king of England for help, and they voluntarily submitted to his control. By readily and generously granting aid to these weaker persons, King Henry was enabled to subdue the stronger men who had been deemed indestructible. Thus, in a short time King Henry succeeded in obtaining possession of the whole of Brittany. Having expelled or subdued Brittany's disturbers, he governed it and brought it peace throughout all its borders.

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