

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **8H10/2A**

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

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.

Turn over ►

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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 of the king in the Anglo-Saxon legal system?

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 Duke William's preparations for the invasion of England in 1066?

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 the development of royal justice under Henry II?

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 the defeat of Henry II by Philip Augustus in 1189?

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)



(This is for part (a))

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(This is for part (b))

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 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 How accurate is it to say that the Anglo-Saxon rebellions against Norman rule in the North (1069–70) and East Anglia (1070–71) were very similar?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 To what extent did Lanfranc succeed in reforming the English Church?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that Robert Curthose's decision to go on crusade was the main reason for the restoration of the Anglo-Norman kingdom in the years 1096–1106?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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 the Chancellor was the most significant official in Henry II's government in England in the years 1154–89?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How accurate is it to say that the power of Eleanor of Aquitaine declined in the years 1154–74?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that the main cause of Henry II's problems with the church was the clash of authority with the church courts?

(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



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8H10/2A**

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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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*, compiled on the instructions of William I and presented to him in 1087. The writers of the *Domesday Book* relied heavily on Anglo-Saxon records to compile the survey. The following entry is for the city of Chester during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

If the king's peace given by the king with his own hand, or by the king's writ, or by the king's messenger was broken by anyone, the king received a fine of 100 shillings. But if the king's peace given by the earl at the earl's command was broken, the earl received a third of the 100 shillings which were given in fine for this offence. If, however, the king's peace, given by the king's reeve*, or by the earl's servant, was broken, a fine of 40 shillings was paid, and the earl received a third of it. 5

If any freeman, breaking the king's peace, killed a man, all his land and possessions were forfeit to the king, and he became an outlaw. The earl received the same forfeit, but only when his own man was given this punishment. Nobody could give back freedom to any outlaw except by the will of the king. 10

*king's reeve – a local official appointed by the king

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From William of Poitiers, *The History of William, Duke of the Normans and King of the English*, written in the years 1073–74. William of Poitiers was chaplain to William I and in close contact with him and the members of his court. Here he is describing the events which took place in the early months of 1066.

News was received from England that King Edward had died and Harold had been crowned by Stigand. This ceremony was not acceptable to God, for the Archbishop had been deposed from his priestly ministry. Duke William decided to avenge this insult and lay claim to his inheritance by force of arms. 15

In his great wisdom, the Duke had ships constructed and he fitted them out with weapons, crews, supplies of food and all that is necessary for the conduct of war. With the same careful planning, William nominated those who were to rule over Normandy during his absence. A strong force of fighting-men came to join him from foreign parts, attracted no doubt by his well-known generosity. At his own expense he had fifty thousand troops to feed and this for a whole month while contrary winds held them back. 20

Duke William told the Pope what he was planning to do and asked for his support. As a symbol of his approval, and with the authority of Saint Peter, the Pope sent him a banner, behind which he could march in all confidence against the foe. 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 Glanvill, *Treatise concerning the Laws and Customs of the kingdom of England*. This was the first legal textbook. Ranulf de Glanvill was justiciar in England in the years 1180–89. Here he is writing about the use of the writ of *Mort d'Ancestor*.

When anyone dies possessed of a freehold of land, an heir may justly claim it as the possession of his ancestor, and if he is of full age, he shall have the following writ of *Mort d'Ancestor*.

The writ of *Mort d'Ancestor* is received by the sheriff, and a fee is given by the claimant in the shire court to pursue his claim. The case comes to an assize in this manner. First, twelve free and lawful men of the neighbourhood are to be elected. If these jurors should decide for the claimant, the sheriff shall be directed to put him into possession of the freehold by the following writ: 5

'The king to the sheriff greetings.

Know that N.* has in my court proved his claim to the possession of this land by recognition of *Mort d'Ancestor* against R.**, and therefore I command you to give him possession without delay'. 10

*N. – the name of the claimant would be inserted here

**R. – the name of the person currently holding the land would be inserted here

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: *The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II and Richard I, 1169–92*. This extract from the chronicle is believed to have been written by Roger of Howden who served as a royal clerk to Henry II in the years 1185–89. Here he is writing about the war between Henry II and Philip Augustus in 1189.

Coming to Le Mans, Philip positioned his army to make an assault on the city. A large struggle occurred and a great many men on each side were slain. Many others from the army of the king of England were captured, and others fled. And the French entered the city. The king of England, despairing, fled with seventy knights to Chinon*. 15

At once King Philip besieged Chinon until finally, it was captured. On the next Monday, the city of Tours was captured and in the assault eight knights and 100 foot-soldiers were captured. Oh misery! On the one hand the men of Poitou laid plots against their lord, King Henry; on the other hand the men of Brittany surrendered to the king of France. Truly King Henry, in terrible difficulties, made peace with King Philip in this way: 20

'Henry, king of England, has submitted himself in every way to Philip, king of France, so that whatever the king of France may provide and judge, the king of England will accomplish entirely and without contradiction'. Truly then the king of England again rendered homage to the king of France. 25

*Chinon – the castle held by Henry II as Count of Anjou



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