Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/2A**

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.
- 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 laws developed during the reigns of the Norman kings?

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 of Normandy's military skills?

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 significance of the coronation of Young Henry in the quarrel between Thomas Becket and 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 relationship between Henry II and King Louis VII of France?

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

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

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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 To what extent did the Godwin family challenge the authority of the king in the years c1053–66?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How significant was the rising of Eadric the Wild in challenging Norman authority on the Welsh border in the years 1067–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 How accurate is it to say that the main reason for Henry I's victory at Tinchebrai in 1106 was the superior numbers of his military force?

(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 Henry II succeeded in achieving complete control over Ireland in the years 1154–72?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 To what extent were financial reforms responsible for the growing power of the king in the years 1154–89?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 How accurate is it to say that the main reason for the defeat of the Great Rebellion of 1173–74 was the weakness of those rebelling against the king?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. 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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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.

Turn over ▶

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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 a law applied during the reign of Henry I concerning the crime of murdrum. Murdrum was the crime of killing an unknown man. It was an English law that had first been introduced by the Danes.

If any Frenchman, or any Norman or lastly any man from beyond the sea, is killed and it is considered that the dead man has been murdered, the killer must be handed over to the king's justice within seven days of the crime. If it is murder by an unknown killer, a fine of 46 marks of silver shall be paid by the hundred. The king shall be paid 40 marks and 6 marks paid to the relatives of the slain man.

The death of an Englishman is not regarded or paid for as murder, but only the death of a Frenchman. If no one can prove that the slain man is English, he is considered to be French. If the hundred wishes to prove that he is not a Frenchman and that therefore there is no murder, twelve good men from the same hundred must swear an oath to that effect.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From William of Poitiers, *The Deeds of William, Duke of the Normans and King of the English*, published c1073. William of Poitiers was a soldier and chaplain to Duke William. He was not present at the Battle of Hastings but was well-placed to receive details of the battle from those who fought in it. Here he is commenting on events in the Battle of Hastings.

William was a noble general, inspiring courage, sharing danger, more often commanding men from the front than urging them from the rear. He led them by his valour and gave them courage. The enemy lost heart at the mere sight of this marvellous and terrifying knight. Even after the loss of his horse, one could see his skill and be impressed by the strength of his arm and the greatness of his spirit. Shields and helmets were cut by his furious and flashing blade, while yet other assailants were struck by his own shield. His knights were astonished to see him fighting on foot, and many of the wounded were given new heart.

The English saw that they could not hold out much longer against the Normans. They knew they had lost a great part of their army, and that many of their greatest men had fallen. Dismayed at the merciless behaviour of the Duke, who spared none who came against him and whose skill could not rest until victory was won, they began to flee as swiftly as they could.

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 William Fitzstephen, *The Life of St Thomas*, written in the 1170s. Fitzstephen was Becket's household clerk. Here Fitzstephen is quoting Becket's words to Henry II when Becket met with Henry in July 1170.

> I am indebted and accountable to you as my king and worldly lord, especially now when you have just recalled and admitted me to your peace and favour. But among all the individual evils which in your anger and resentment I have endured – exclusion, plunder, my banishment and that of my people and whatever oppressions of the church of Canterbury – there is one that disturbs me most. I cannot leave this evil untouched or uncorrected. You had your son crowned by the Archbishop of York in the province of Canterbury. You have taken from the church of Canterbury, the church which anointed you as king with holy oils, its privilege of consecrating kings. This, among all its privileges, Canterbury has regarded as its own and special privilege ever since the See of Canterbury was established.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From *The Annals of Roger of Howden*. Roger of Howden was an English clergyman who served Henry II after 1174 as a negotiator in France and Ireland. Here he is writing about negotiations between Henry II and Louis VII of France in 1161.

> In the year of 1161, King Henry and King Louis of France disagreed over the divisions of their territories, and the castles of Gisors and Neafle in Normandy, which at that time were in the hands of King Louis. King Henry claimed them as rightfully belonging to his dukedom of Normandy. The kings came to these terms:
>
> The king of France should give his two daughters, Margaret and Alice, in marriage to the two sons of King Henry, namely, Henry and Richard, who were then little children.
>
> King Louis should place the castles into the care of the Templars for safe custody, until his daughters were married to the sons of King Henry.
>
> After the marriage of Margaret and Young Henry, both castles should be handed over to King Henry.
>
> After these terms were agreed and confirmed by oaths, King Louis handed over both of his daughters to King Henry, and the castles into the custody of the Templars. Then King Henry married his son to Margaret. The Templars immediately handed over the castles to King Henry. In consequence, King Louis was extremely angry, and banished these Templars from his kingdom. King Henry welcomed these Templars and rewarded them with many honours.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/Halsall/source/12Chenry1-murderfine.asp

Source 2 from: 'English Historical Documents 1042-1189', David C. Douglas (ed) and G. W. Greenaway (ed), Eyre & Spottiswoode 1953

Source 3 from: 'Henry the Young King, 1155-1183', Matthew Strickland, Yale University Press 2016

Source 4 from: https://archive.org/stream/annalsofrogerdeh01hoveuoft/annalsofrogerdeh01hoveuoft_djvu.txt