Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 23 May 2023

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.
- 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 impact of the Normans on Anglo-Saxon life after the Conquest?

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 seriousness of challenges to William I's authority in the years 1067–68?

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 treatment of his son Henry, the Young King?

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 significance of the death of Thomas Becket in December 1170?

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 How accurate is it to say that the oath made during Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy was the main reason why Duke William invaded England in 1066?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that the actions of Archbishop Anselm were the main cause of the conflict between church and state during the reign of William II?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 To what extent did the authority of William Rufus in the Anglo-Norman territories change in the years 1087–1100?

(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 *Cartae Baronum* survey was the most significant factor in extending royal authority over the nobility in England in the years 1154–72?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 How accurate is it to say that Henry II achieved complete control over Brittany in the years 1154–72?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 Henry II's heir, Henry the Young King, died in June 1183.

To what extent did Henry II's power in the Angevin Empire change from June 1183 until his death in 1189?

(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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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 Orderic Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, written 1110–42. Vitalis was an Anglo-Norman monk, born in England in 1075. He was sent to a Norman monastery when he was 11 years old. Here he is commenting on everyday life in England under the Normans.

In the years after 1070, peace reigned over England, and some security returned to its inhabitants. English and Normans were living peacefully together in boroughs, towns and cities, and were intermarrying with each other. You could see many villages or town markets filled with displays of French merchandise. The English no longer wore the Anglo-Saxon clothes that the Normans had regarded with contempt. The English were completely transformed by foreign fashions. No one dared to pillage, and everyone cultivated his own fields in safety and lived contentedly with his neighbour.

The King's passion for justice dominated the kingdom, encouraging others to follow his example. He attempted to learn some of the English language, so that he could understand the pleas of the conquered people without an interpreter. He generously gave fair judgements to each claimant as justice required.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,* Version D. This version of the Chronicle was written by Anglo-Saxon monks in Worcester, in the West Midlands. It was based upon news that was brought to the monastery in letters and by visitors. This is the entry for 1067–68.

Eadric the Wild and the Welsh became hostile and fought against the garrison of the castle at Hereford and inflicted many injuries. King William imposed a heavy tax on the wretched people there and ravaged all the land that he overran.

Then King William went to Devonshire and besieged the city of Exeter for eighteen days. A large part of the King's army perished there. King William made fair promises to the inhabitants of Exeter, although he did not keep them. The inhabitants surrendered Exeter to the King because their Wessex thegns had not come to support them.

Mathilda came to this country and was crowned as queen at Westminster. Then the King was informed that the people in the north meant to rebel against him. He then went to Nottingham and built a castle there. He then built two castles in York and another in Lincoln and castles everywhere in that region.

Meanwhile, one of Harold Godwinson's sons came unexpectedly from Ireland and sailed a naval force into the River Avon. His army ravaged all over that district. Then his army went to Bristol and meant to take the city by force, but the citizens fought against them fiercely.

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 *Chronicle of the Princes*. The chronicle was compiled in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries in a Welsh monastery founded by Robert FitzStephen, one of Henry II's most important vassals in Wales. Here the chronicle comments on a discussion between Henry II and the Young King in 1173.

> Whilst the King of England, Henry II, was staying in his lands beyond the sea, Henry the Younger, his son, came to him. Young Henry asked his father what he was able to do, or what he should do, now that he had been crowned king. For although Young Henry was now a king with many knights under him, he still had no means by which he could reward these knights, unless he obtained funds from his father, King Henry II.
>
> Young Henry's father replied that he would give the Young King twenty pounds daily from the money of the Young King's land for Young Henry's expenses. And Young King Henry, when he heard that, said that he had never heard of a king being a paid servant, and that he would not be such a servant.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a history written by Gerald of Wales in the years 1184–88. Gerald of Wales was a clergyman. Henry II had refused him a bishopric in Wales in 1176 but, from 1184, he had employed Gerald of Wales in his court as a clerk and chaplain.

> To the dismay of the great men of the realm, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, died at the hands of unholy men. This was after the Archbishop had suffered banishment for nearly seven years, worn sackcloth on every part of his body, and devoted himself to reading and prayer. Now his martyrdom finally demonstrated the extent of his sufferings and the glory he deserved.
>
> Thomas himself had willingly opened the doors of the sanctuary to his furious enemies. Thomas met their drawn swords boldly and bowed his consecrated head to their violence. This took place in the Cathedral of Canterbury in front of the altar. There, Thomas received four wounds on the crown of his head – the shaven crown, which used to be regarded as a token of the protection due to the clergy. These wounds were inflicted with great violence by four brutal retainers from the court.
>
> Thomas, this famous soldier and martyr of Christ, was renowned for suffering, just as Christ had suffered. The Archbishop exchanged a corruptible crown on earth for an incorruptible crown in Heaven. Numerous miracles were performed in his name, including the marvellous restoration of sight to the blind. It plainly appeared that he was a new martyr.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: The Norman Conquest of England: Sources and Documents By R. Allen Brown © Boydell Press, 1984

Source 2 from: English historical documents. Volume 2, 1042-1189 By David C Douglas; George William Greenaway © Routledge, 1981

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

Source 4 from: The History and Topography of Ireland By Gerald of Wales Giraldus Cambrensis & Thomas Forester © Digireads.com, 2013