

8HI0 /2A

Section A

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 reasons for Harold Godwinson's succession to the earldom of Wessex in 1053?

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 basis of Duke William's claim to the throne 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)



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 reaction to Becket's decision to go into exile in 1164?

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 Ireland in 1172?

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)

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 ☒

(This is for part (a)) Source 3 is valuable as it shows Henry II's immediate reaction to Becket's decision to go into exile. Becket fled to France where Louis VII granted him safe accomodation following the Assize of Northampton in 1164. This source was written by Henry II as a command to his sheriffs and therefore we must recognize that this is only one viewpoint of the situation.

The source makes it clear that Henry II hated Becket and was furious with his actions. Serious consequences waited for any person who 'appealed to the court of Rome' including being 'arrested and put under guard'. This shows that Henry was very serious about the clash between crown and church that his relationship with Becket depended upon. Henry II seized all of Becket's lands and instructed his sheriffs to seize 'all the revenues and possessions of the archbishop of Canterbury'. This would extremely limit Becket's power should he return to England. Another drastic measure taken by Henry II was to exile or arrest anyone who had relations with Becket including 'fathers and mother, brothers and sister, nephew and nieces of all the



(This is for part (a)) clerics who are with the archbishop'. In total Henry II exiled around 400 people for being supportive or in close relation with Becket.

Becket spent six years outside of England attempting to cause trouble for Henry however the lack of his physical presence in England limited his influence. Henry had maintained a stable relationship with Alexander III, Pope, as Alexander III needed his support in the papal schism against Victor IV (the antipope). It was not until Becket's return to England did the relationship between Henry and Alexander deteriorate.

Source 3 was written by Henry II in a command to his Sheriffs and therefore shows very clearly his personal reaction to Becket's exile. He clearly used Becket's absence to his advantage and succeeded in seizing all of his lands. The source is reliable as it is a public command to his Sheriffs and he would have expected them to follow his command to the letter. However, it is limited to some extent as it only shows his military reaction to Becket's exile.



(This is for part (a))

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(This is for part (b)) Source 4 gives evidence supporting the idea that Henry II had some control in Ireland by 1172. Source 4 can be given a considerable amount of weight when looking at the ~~extent~~ extension of Henry's control however, there are opposing factors not mentioned in the source. The reliability of the source must also be questioned as it was written by Gerald of Wales who was a royal clerk in Henry II's court and would therefore be supporting him.

Undoubtedly Henry II had an aspect of control over Ireland as he had control of Wexford, Waterford and the Garrison at Dublin however this can be described as only a foothold in certain areas. Source 4 describes 'valiant King Henry' making a statement of authority and control in the matter of the prisoner Fitz-Stephen. He had invaded Ireland 'without the royal licence' and Henry therefore had to punish him to show an example of what happens to people who don't get his authority. Following this event Dermotus, King of Cork, 'came of his own free will' to submit to Henry II 'doing homage and swearing fealty'. He also gave hostages for the regular payment of a yearly



(This is for part (b)) homage'. This exemplifies the fact that Henry's military strength and control over areas in Ireland lead to further control with the submission of several of the Irish kings. Similarly, the King of Limerick who had asked for peace 'also became a subject of the king and did him fealty'. Henry II's presence in Ireland at this time ~~was~~ was the catalyst to the submission of the Irish kings however Henry didn't really have ~~a~~ great control over them. The source states that ^{there was} 'scarcely anyone of name ~~or~~ or rank who did not pay to the king the homage due from a liegeman to his lord'. From my historical knowledge this statement is true however, Rory O'Connor was among the few who did not submit to Henry's overlordship demonstrating that Henry's authority and therefore control was not as strong in Ireland as it was in England.

Moreover, Henry's control in Ireland was limited due to resistance from Rory O'Connor but also the death of his representative 'Strongbow'. This meant that Henry's influence was decreased and in reality he ~~was~~ only had control over certain areas. Arguably the kings simply



(This is for part (b)) Submitted in order to obtain peace and to ultimately limit Henry's presence in Ireland. Henry II had other threats from Scotland and France during this period which explain why he never conquered Ireland. Threats from William I and Louis VII were more of an immediate issue including their alliance in 1172 which is further shown in the events of the Great Rebellion of 1173/4.

The source was written by Gerald of Wales. The archdeacon of Brecon. He was extremely close to Henry II as he became a royal clerk in Henry's court in 1184. The reliability of the source can therefore be questioned as he would undoubtedly want to show Henry II in a good light. The word 'valiant' used to describe Henry, supports this. The source is valid as it shows that some of the Irish kings did submit to Henry's overlordship demonstrating a certain level of control however it does not mention the kings that didn't submit. Henry II only really had control over certain areas such as Wexford, Waterford and the garrison at Dublin.



(This is for part (b)) The source can be given a considerable amount of weight as it shows that by 1172 Henry II had control in Ireland as highlighted by the submission of numerous Irish kings. However, it must be recognized that some kings such as Rory O'Connor did not submit to his overlordship and that his control didn't go further than his fiefhold in Wexford, Waterford and the garrison at Dublin.



(This is for part (b))

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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