

8HI0 2A

Section B

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 harsh response of the Normans to the rebellions in England in the years 1067–75 be explained by the involvement of the Vikings?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that William I's problems in controlling his French territories in the years 1067–87 can be explained by the actions of hostile neighbours?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How far was the Anglo-Norman kingdom in 1106 different from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom before the Conquest?

(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 extension of Angevin territories in France in the years 1154–72 was achieved mainly by Henry II's skill in diplomacy?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 To what extent did the nature of kingship change during the reign of Henry II?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that the greatest threat to Henry II's control of the Angevin lands in the years 1180–89 was the ambition of Philip Augustus to extend his territories?

(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 ☒

The Anglo-Norman kingdom in pre-1066 England was one in which the king ruled all land and in the demonstration of the feudal and legal meant that all power ran through the king, meaning that King Edward, up until his death in 1053, had all control and was the only one able to call upon armies and rally troops for battle.

The stability developed from this control of the king showed the dedication to his divine authority as the christian-religious ties of the people were very prominent and through the appointment of a king 'By god', the people felt secure. However, forest taxes had been introduced



pre-1066 and land that had once belonged to farmers and the people, now was the king's own hunting grounds - for example Nottinghamshire forests, this increase sparked many revolts in the north due to loss of land and more taxes introduced by the king.

Another factor that was more prominent pre-1066 was the higher number of earls. Edgar the Aetheling is a prime example of the effects caused when the royals removed many earls from power in fear of similar circumstances created when Earl Godwin seized many earldoms and gained too much power. Edgar, revolted in the north taking large amounts of land from the king, in response to his loss of land.



However, without the reduction of earls, William may have faced the problems of his pre-decessor and be in threat to his power, as a result of this large amount of earls, the king had less power and relied upon earls and knights to do recruiting and taxing on his behalf.

Effects prior to 1066 up until 1106, were that the country was heavily divided and the courts of King William were now English based under a Frankish king, to combat this, William removed many courtiers and introduced Normans to the country, causing many revolts where William imprisoned many in the 'scot of the earls' resulting in the death of Waltheof showing William's strength and reserve against his own knights - demonstrating power.



The introduction of castles in response to the king of Wales revolt against power was a very public and psychological representation of Conquering England from William, as were the parades in Kent as William demonstrated the extent of his invasion. The lives of people in post-1066 Norman Conquest was filled with armies ransacking towns and villages often, and so causing unrest as no one knew which power to follow, reinforced in the death of King William the conqueror and the division between his sons. Robert Curthose and William II were held at divisions for much of their lives, and the change in power after the death of his brother, Henry I decided to invade England.



Whilst Robert Curthose was off at war. The effects of this was a very poor English crown as Curthose spent the treasury on crusading and upon his return the country was in turmoil, destroying the stability of England that their father had introduced with his public image in castles and on the royal mint.

In conclusion, the changes in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom include the church reforms of Lanfranc, the building of castles for psychological representations and the placement of King William's face on the royal mint, which solidified the control of King William prior to 1066 however after his death the unrest of his sons meant that the people were in fear of displeasing either son for repercussions of land. Showing the change in the power of the king.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA





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

