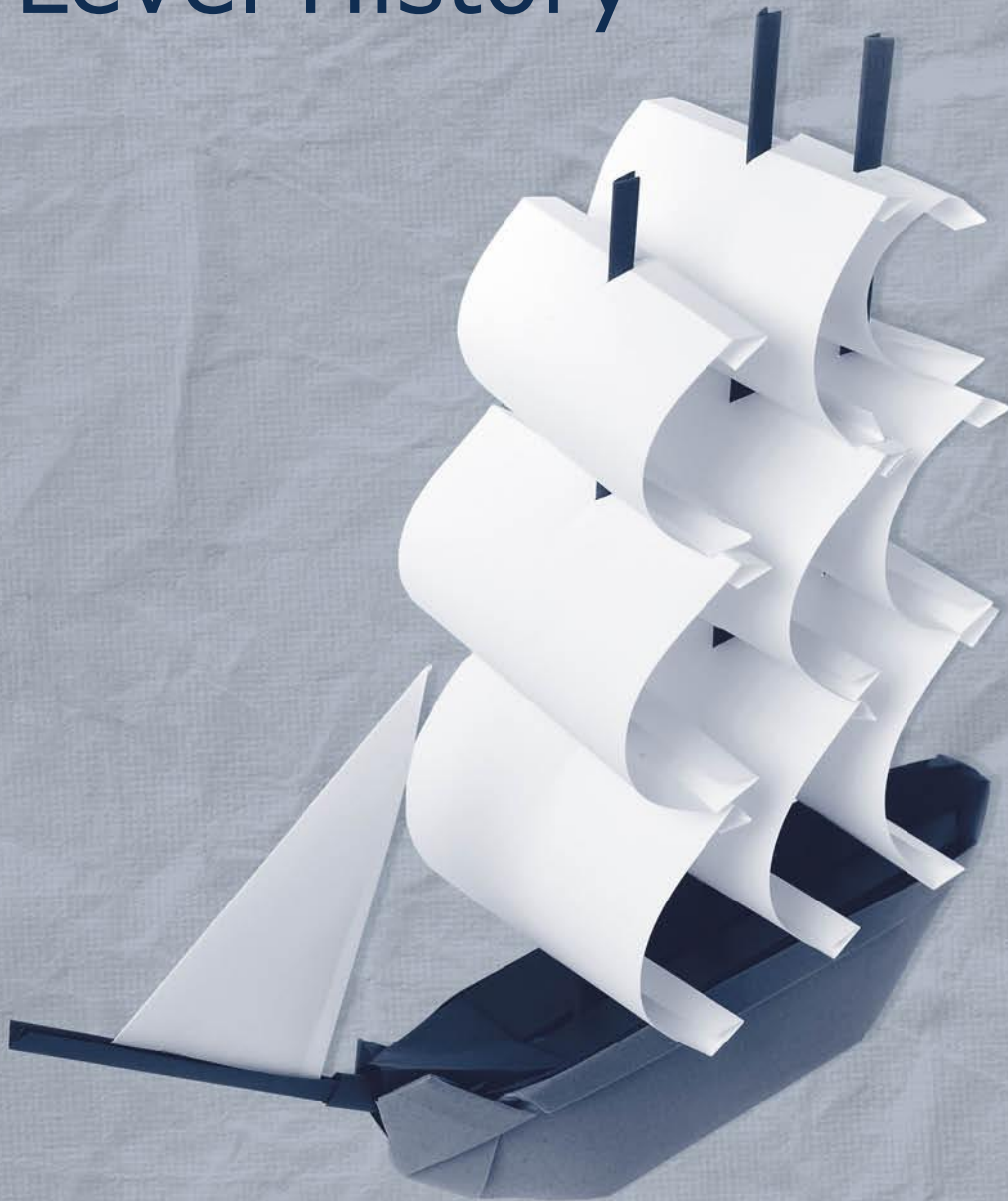


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_02

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 2A

GCE History 2015

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About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 2:

- 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.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
AO1	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 9HI0_2A

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for the success of Duke William of Normandy's campaign in 1066?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the role of Henry II's family in the Great Rebellion of 1173–74?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

Exemplar response A

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

The historian could make some use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for the success of Duke William of Normandy's campaign in 1066. Both of the sources are blatantly and unapologetically biased towards their respective sides. This obviously diminishes the reliability of each individual account, but by using the sources together and by considering both sides of the story we may be able to come somewhat closer to the truth.

Source 1 is the less useful of the two sources. The fact that it is 'Version D' of The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle implies that it has been copied from an earlier version and is, in actuality, being written some time after the Battle of Hastings. This could have a negative impact on the usefulness of the source in two ways: firstly, this account of the battle becomes far less reliable, as it is possible that it has been 'watered down' and become less accurate with each retelling. Secondly, the writer may have been influenced by the effects of Norman rule. It was likely clear to the English scribes at the time that Norman occupation was not a temporary digression from the Anglo-Saxon rule, but a new standard. This will have undoubtedly contributed to the Source 1's portrayal of King Harold as a tragic hero.

Similar to Source 1, Source 2 is biased towards the side that wrote it. The song was written by a member of William's court and ~~source~~ was written specifically to praise him. Source 2 has the advantage over source 1 due to its proximity to the Battle of Hastings (by far the largest and most important event of William's ~~Norman~~ 1066 campaign), it was written soon after the battle and so details of the conflict are likely to be much more accurate.

Source 1 claims that "William caught [King Harold] by surprise before [his] army was ready for battle". While it is true that Harold's army were, by no means, ready for battle (they had just marched 300km in 5 days, fought at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, and then marched that same 300km in 8 days) it is untrue that King Harold was caught by surprise; King Harold had marched south with the express intent of fighting Duke William, largely thanks to William's ravaging of Harold's Earldom of Wessex, but also because Harold felt he had a duty as King to defend his people and because he was unsure if William was receiving more reinforcements the longer he waited. The source's bias can be seen here, it attempts to excuse Harold's defeat by erroneously claiming that it was a surprise attack, and by emphasising the heroism of the "good men" that "nevertheless fought hard". Source 1 also excuses Harold and furthens its religious agenda by claiming that victory had been granted to

William by God "because of the sins of the people". This could be ~~because~~ simply he considered church propaganda since The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written by scribes in English monasteries and so they have a particular ~~also~~ desire to discourage people away from sins. However, this does have some basis in fact and would have been widely believed, especially by the Normans, at the time: Duke William's invasion of England was granted blessing by the Pope and William was granted his papal banner, this resulted in a wider array of troops ~~being~~ joining his contingent under the pretense of a holy war. William managed to secure this banner by stressing the corruption of the Anglo-Saxon church, which had been somewhat independent from Rome, and its frequent abuse of canon law including nepotism and clerical marriage.

Source 2 claims that ~~the~~ the Franks were "[experts] in war" and this was largely true, certainly. William had seen his fair share of warfare. William experienced his first battle ~~a~~ in 1047 at age 18 at Val-es-Dunes. Since then he had repelled two-proposed invasions from the Count of Anjou and the King of France working together in 1054 and 1057. Through his military ability Duke William ~~provided~~ ^{gained} stability in Normandy which provided the basis for his invasion of England. Source 2 gives a more detailed account of the

actual Battle of Hastings, stating the "dense English shield wall" to be an impenetrable defensive strategy, which it was. It also claims that the "strength" of the English gave way to the "cunning" of the Normans, which was also true. However, in spite of this detail it seems to inaccurately report some of the key events of the battle. The Source claims that the first Frankish retreat was intentional and the "falsely [acted] as if decisively defeated". However, it is more likely that this first retreat was genuine, and was inspired by false reports of William's death. When William "[boared] his head of its helmet" he was, in fact, proving to his army that he still lived. Furthermore, the Source incorrectly reports the Normans were forced to retreat, when in reality it was the Breton section of William's army who initially retreated in a panic.

Source 2 gives us some idea of King Harold's army's structure. It tells how the "English mob" charge down the hill, but those more experienced and "wiser in war" hold their position. This is referring to the Fyrd (who were less trained and disciplined) and the Housecarls (trained warriors who were fiercely loyal to the King, similar to Norman household/king landless knights).

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Source 1 is useful for a Historian investigating the reasons for the Success of Duke William's campaign in 1066, due to where it comes from. The source is found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle which adds to its usefulness as this document was an official document, began in Anglo-Saxon times which aimed to accurately and in detail record the events of the main events of the past year, for future reference. This, therefore adds to the usefulness of the source as its main aim is to correctly record history, therefore meaning the content of it is most likely true.

The content of the source is useful as it explains the events that occurred before, during and after the battle of Hastings and how all these contributed to William's Success. It talks of how Harold was mostly unprepared for the Battle due to how the English had 'fought two pitched Battles against the Norwegians in within five nights'. This quote adds to the usefulness of the source as it fits with my knowledge that the entire English army were forced to travel North in September 1066 after guarding the south coast

against William for 3 months prior, due to the Normans, under Harold Godwinson, invading England and defeating the Northern earls at Gate Fulford. The battle that commenced at Stamford Bridge between the English and Norman forces on 28 Sep did end in English victory but, as the source suggests, was a key reason as to why William's campaign was a success. This is because when William arrived on the South coast of England there was no opposition to face him as they were in the North, allowing the Duke to establish himself in the South (e.g. by building 'a castle at Hastings'), decreasing the home advantage Harold had when the two forces eventually met. The content of the source is also useful as it explains how William got the rest of the earls in England to submit after the Battle of Hastings was won. The source states that William 'ravaged the entire region that he overran' which caused 'Archbishop Ealdred, Edgar the Atheling, and the earls Edwin and Morcar' to submit to him. This ties in with my own knowledge that instead of directly attacking London, William instead cut it off from the rest of the country by devastating the land surrounding it, which caused the earls inside to surrender, which ultimately led to the success of his campaign.

as it allowed the Duke to be coronated with no opposition.

However, Source 1 may not be useful as the ~~problem~~ ~~as~~ it was written by Anglo-Saxons, for Anglo-Saxons straight after William's conquest, therefore meaning it is likely biased in favour of Harold and against William. Further evidence for this bias is found in the content, as the source fails to mention the key errors Harold made that led to William's success. This is shown by how the source mentions that Harold 'gathered a large army' to fight William, ~~how~~ and that 'William caught him by surprise before King Harold's army was ready to fight for battle'. This quote shows that the source may not be useful as it alludes to the point that Harold's force was undermanned due to William's actions, whereas the truth is closer to it being a result of Harold's mistakes. This is because, in a rush to reach the South coast after Stamford Bridge, Harold left almost all of his archers in the North, and when he stopped in London on the way down to Hastings, the king did not wait for all the reinforcements from the city before he set off to Hastings. This therefore shows that the source may not

be useful as it wrongly blames William for something that was Harold's fault (and said that Harold had less troops than William at Hastings), and something that was a key reason why William's campaign succeeded.

Source 2 is useful for a Historian as it was written shortly after the Battle by someone who was most likely at Hastings (Guy was a member of William's court). This therefore adds to the usefulness of the source as it is based on first hand knowledge, therefore meaning it is likely to accurately predict what happened during the Battle, and why this contributed to William's campaign succeeding.

The content of the source is useful as it describes how both armies set up and what their position on the battlefield was. It describes how the English locked 'shield to shield' and their position 'on the hill', which ties in with my own knowledge that the English fought on foot and on the higher ground, with the Normans on horseback. It also accurately describes a key reason why the Normans won the Battle of Hastings, due to how they 'falsely act as if decisively defeated and flee'. This idea of forced feigned

retreat agrees with my own knowledge and therefore adds to the usefulness of the source, as the Normans were able to kill a lot of the English Sycndmen by pretending to retreat, causing the 'English peasants to rejoice' and chase the Normans down the hill, which allowed the Normans to turn around and kill the now-unprotected peasants. This tactic contributed to William's Success as it allowed the Normans to kill many English, weakening the shield wall, ultimately allowing them to break through the English line and win the Battle.

However, the provenance of the source may mean it is actually not useful to a Historian as it was 'written to praise William', therefore meaning it is biased in favour of the Normans. This is shown by ~~the emphasis the source puts on William rallying his troops~~ how it overemphasised the effectiveness of William's feigned retreat tactic by stating it led to the slaughter of 'ten thousand' sycndmen, when in reality Harold's ~~whole~~ entire army was around that number. So there was no way the English would 'consider their losses to be nothing' if Guy's statement was true.

Source 1 and 2 would be useful for a Historian to investigate why Duke William's campaign in 1066 succeeded, as Source 1 mostly accurately describes the factory before and after the Battle of Hastings that led to William's success, whereas Source 2 provides a more in-depth look into how William won the Battle of Hastings, which therefore meant he was able to go on and officially control the whole of England.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☐Plan

Source 1 → Anglo Saxons, not continuous document, different versions, not particularly flattering to William → church
+ Useful as it gives Anglo Saxon viewpoint, one sided

Source 2 - Flattering about William as he is from his court → more exaggerated?

Both sources written shortly after → only short-term effects, can be used together to look @ Norman + Anglo viewpoints of the battle.

In 1066 William Duke of Normandy defeated Harold Godwinson in the Battle of ^{Hastings} and later that year was crowned King of England on 25th December 1066. Source 1 is from the Anglo Saxon Chronicle which was composed by Anglo-Saxon monks. The source highlights the course of the battle and William's strength compared to Harold. It also outlines how William established authority in London and Hastings by building castles. It also looks at some

of the threats William faced from earls such as Edwin and Morcar.

Source 2 was written by Bishop Guy of Amiens. The song was written shortly after battle and completed in 1068. The source looks at the general course of the Battle.

The sources can be used together to inform a historian of the campaign of 1066. Source 1 looks at more of what happens shortly after the Battle of Hastings " ... after the battle Duke William went back ... to see where the English would submit to him." Source 2 however is a song that looks at the course of the Battle of Hastings rather than the events afterwards, compared to Source 1. Used together the historian can look at the short-term impacts after the battle and William's actions in battle. Both sources were compiled shortly after the Battle of 1066, with Source 2 being completed during the 11th century and Source 1 being completed in 1068. This may be ^{whenever} ~~whenever~~ as both sources would therefore

only look at the short-term impacts, rather than long-term impacts. The Historian may find it valuable looking at sources from Orderic Vitalis, as he wrote after the events and had the benefit of hindsight, meaning he could look at the long-term impacts of the events.

Furthermore both sources provide viewpoints from two sides. Source 1 was written by Anglo-Saxon monks, meaning it could be more one-sided, however it provides the Anglo-Saxon viewpoint which could be valuable to historians. Source 2 was written by a Norman monk who was part of William's court, meaning he would ~~be~~ naturally be more flattering to William. This source can provide the Norman viewpoint of the conquest. The Historian can therefore use both sources to look at the Anglo-Saxon viewpoint of the Battle of Hasting and the conquest of 1066, but also the Norman side. The Historian needs to be aware however that each side will be more flattering ^{about their party} or exaggerate negatively about the opposite side.

Source 1 could be considered not as valuable to Historians because the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is not a continuous document, and different versions exist, meaning they could all ~~possibly~~ vary in the information they cover. ^{However} the source is ~~also~~ a primary source, meaning that the information could be more accurate for the time and also would give an interesting viewpoint on the opinions and emotions felt by the Anglo-Saxons, monks and churchmen in particular, on the Norman conquest of England in 1066.

Source 2 could be considered rightly limited as it is a song, meaning events or words may have been altered for the purpose of writing the tune for the song. At the time songs were important ways of communicating events and news. This again may mean that the Norman Bishop would want the song ^{to be} sung in Normandy praising William, and exaggerate certain events to benefit William's image. Furthermore if the

ing Orderd William to be a good leader "The Duke of Normandy spoke inspiring words to the Franks." It would extend and cement his authority in Normandy.

~~that~~ Moreover both documents do present some accuracy which is known to be true. For example source 2 highlights William's tactics in the Battle of Hasting and his 'feigned retreats', "These Franks who feigned flight, suddenly turn around." This tactic and fighting style is known to of benefitted him in battle, source 1 highlights the difficulty for William and the different claimants to the English throne, Edgar the Aetheling "Citizens of London wanted to have Edgar Aetheling as king, as was his proper right." It also talks about the Northern earls as Edwin and Morcar, who proved to be difficult during William's conquest and reign, most notably in 1075 and the revolt of the Northern earls, "Earls Edwin and Morcar promised Edgar they would fight for him."

In conclusion both primary sources 1 and 2 would be valuable in informing a historian of the ~~to~~ course of the Battle and the issues presented shortly after for William. It also presents the Norman and Saxon viewpoints, however not necessarily the long-term impacts of the conquest.

This response received 6 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question.• Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail.• Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Across the reign of Henry II, one of the most significant challenges to his royal authority was the Great Rebellion of 1173-74. This rebellion sprung from Henry's sons (most notably aside from John) rising up against him in an attempt to seize what they saw was their rightful power from the king of England, supported by their mother Eleanor of Aquitaine and king Louis VII of France. With this rebellion dividing the royal family and indeed England as a whole so severely, it is natural that sources concerning this tremendous event equal this division, meaning that ~~has~~ the bias of 'picking sides' so to speak is readily present, making some sources useful to determine the role of Henry's family in this Great Rebellion, and indeed some less so.

One source that could be utilised effectively in determining the role of Henry's family is Source 3, coming from Gerard of Wales, "a chaplain and royal clerk in Henry II's court". With Gerard of Wales having such a close relationship with Henry, and writing in retrospect looking back at the event, this may suggest that not only does Gerard of Wales have a highly informed account of proceedings due to his closeness

with the king himself, but also has a comprehensive account too, due to him being able to look back on the event with hindsight. This is positive for this source's utility in two ways, firstly it gives an unparalleled insight into how Henry II felt about the role of his family, particularly his apparent view of the Young King. This source discusses in great depth, but also has the benefit of hindsight, allowing Gerald of Wales to look back on the events as a whole, allowing him to give an exponentially more comprehensive and nuanced account, thereby making this source incredibly useful for understanding the role of Henry II's family in this rebellion.

Another source that could be deemed useful in evaluating the role of Henry's family in the Great Rebellion is Source 4. Coming from "a letter written by Peter of Blois" seemingly written "at the request of Henry", just as Source 3 shows Henry's internal feelings about his family, Source 4 gives an account of how Henry externally dealt with his family. Indeed, the very fact that this letter exists at all shows that Henry was aware of the level of threat his family represented, more specifically Eleanor of Aquitaine, who this source discusses specifically. Henry, by way of Peter of Blois as a supposed mouthpiece, opens the letter with "the greetings in the search of peace", which is a phrase indicative

of the factual approach employed throughout this letter. With Peter of Blois focusing on legal technicalities of the Church, evidenced through ~~stating~~ "Marriage is a firm and unbreakable union" and "Truly, whoever separates a married couple becomes a sinner", this evidences Henry's caution and diplomacy in relation to his family and in turn showing that a humbling such as Henry's penchant for war is evidenced by his campaign to Toulouse with Malcolm of Scotland, and an anti-theory of the fact he is evidencing here is treating his family with caution, showing how large of a threat he considered them to be, and indeed revealing a great deal about the role that Henry's family played in The Great Rebellion.

However, this is not to say that these sources did not have their failings. For instance, Source 3 although corroborated by its privileged account of the Great Rebellion and its closeness to Henry, this closeness could also mean a loss of objectivity, leaving this source riddled with clear biases. These biases are evident throughout, most notably when discussing the "wickedness" of Henry the Youngling, who had "long planned against his father through evil counsel". This anti-Youngling bias is compounded with pro-Henry II bias, with this source being somewhat apologetic for Henry's behaviour, stating that Henry was forced to "undertake many hurried expeditions between these lands" or

England and Aquitaine, and that Henry was also reduced to despair by betrayals amongst his Privy Council, men on whose loyalty his life and death depended. With this source revealed essentially to be little more than propaganda for Henry, this severely damages its utility in assessing the true role of Henry's family in the Rebellion.

Just as Source 3 has its limitations, Source 4 does also. Although this source deals extensively with the "most pious queen" and wife of Henry Eleanor of Aquitaine, a criticism of this source is just that, it narrowly focuses on Eleanor of Aquitaine. What this source and indeed the other too fail to mention is the great role that Richard of Aquitaine played in the rebellion, whose actions were so closely tied to his predecessor in ruling Aquitaine and his mother Eleanor. With Eleanor specifically, rebelling to give Richard more control of over the Duchy of Aquitaine, it is not unfavourable to expect that any truly comprehensive source detailing the rebellion of Eleanor is somewhat remiss not to mention what she rebelled for, her son. With in fact both of these sources having such a narrow focus on one individual, it is indeed difficult to label them as comprehensive, thereby limiting their utility overall.

In Conclusion, despite the criticisms levelled at these sources, and the controversies surrounding Henry's role in Source 4, the utility of these sources cannot be denied. With these sources giving a retrospective look at Henry's personal view of his family's role, and an eye for the time account of Henry's diplomacy to resolve these issues, these sources certainly present although not a complete account, a definitely useful one, into assessing the role of Henry's family in 'The Great Rebellion'.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Source 3 explains the roles of Henry II's sons in the Great Rebellion and how they allied with Louis VII of France. While source 4 is evidence of the impact Henry's wife Eleanor of Aquitaine had on the rebellion. Both sources however do not suggest what Henry did to cause a rebellion to rise up against him.

As it says in Source 3 Henry the younger 'withdrew to the court of Louis' whose daughter Margaret he had married when they were very young in order for Henry II to have control over the Vexin. Gerald of Wales describes Henry the younger to have 'wickedness' which suggests that he is subjective towards Henry. Possibly because in the Great Rebellion Rhys of Deheubarth supported Henry II. Richard and Geoffrey also went to the court of Louis VII. It is said that when asked if the king was attending, Louis gestured to Henry the younger and said that he was already there. This shows the support Louis gave the sons, most likely to cause weakness in the Angevin Empire. In source 4 it says how Eleanor had 'opened the way' for her children; she did this by encouraging

Richard and Geoffrey to join their brother Henry at Louis' court. The duke of Aquitaine had accepted Eleanor as ~~the queen~~ head of the Aquitaine court however after marrying Henry II in 1152 it was his who was in charge. Eleanor was not given the land or power which she desired; which is a reason why she encouraged her sons to rebel. Peter of Blois, in the letter, does not say ~~what Henry II had done~~ what Henry II had done. Peter uses phrases such as 'violates the condition of nature' and 'widespread disaster' describing the results of Eleanor's actions; however it was Henry who had a mistress, Rosamund; ~~and~~ and also ruined the betrothal of Richard and Alice. Eleanor was a strong woman and was only brought back to Henry after she was captured, where she remained imprisoned.

Henry II's family ~~was~~ ^{were} not rebelling without reason. In 1170 Henry the young king was crowned by the Bishop of York; however he was not given any responsibility. He was jointly the Duke of Normandy with his father, and wasn't even able to choose his own court. The lack of power and responsibility caused him to turn to Louis. Geoffrey became duke of Brittany after marrying Constance. However he was a vassal of Henry the younger. Richard wanted to be given Aquitaine, this decision was supported by his mother, Eleanor of Aquitaine,

however Henry refused. At the treaty of Montmirail in 1169, decisions on land were made and agreed however the sons were unhappy with the lack of authority they had as well as the fact the John, the youngest son, was given cattle in their lands. This absence of real authority caused the sons to rebel in 1173.

In source 3 it also mentions how Henry the younger had 'many accomplices among the nobles of England'. These would have included the Earl of Chester, who was a ward of Henry as he was too young to inherit, but now wanted his land returned. Also Hugh Bigod whose father had been a supporter of Stephen I. According to William of Newburgh there were very few nobles who remained loyal. However those that did included the earls of Essex and Salisbury. Henry the younger also had the support of William the Lion of Scotland, meaning that the rebellion was occurring across the Angevin Empire.

Both sources show the role of Henry II's family in the rebellion, source 3 explaining the sons; while source 4 shows Eleanor. However neither source shows the role of Henry II in causing the rebellion; by not giving his sons or wife any power. It could be argued that the reason he did this was to prevent the Angevin Empire becoming

weakened like it did in Stephen's reign when power was distributed to the barons. However by keeping hold of all the power he pushed his sons towards Louis VII. The sources are useful in explaining what happened from Henry II's perspective, however they do not show the important impact that the actions of Henry II had on causing his family to be in the Great Rebellion.

This response received 8 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Section B

Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the most significant problem facing the monarchy in the reign of Edward the Confessor was the power and influence of the Godwin family?

OR

- 4 'The conflict with the Church, in the years 1100–06, is explained more by Henry I's attitude and actions than by those of Anselm and the papacy.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

EITHER

- 5 How accurate is it to say that Henry II's aim to control the Church was responsible for the conflict in Church-State relations in the years 1162–70?

OR

- 6 'Henry II's financial reforms were more significant than his legal reforms in strengthening royal authority in the years 1154–80.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

It is clear that ~~the~~ ^a most significant problem facing the monarchy in the reign of Edward the Confessor was the power and influence of the Godwin family, with Harold Godwin being called "sub regulus" - or deputy king - the Godwin family were a threat to the stability of the English monarchy, as they owned more land ~~than~~ put together than the king himself - around 25%, and were to be found in Earldoms around England, Merca Northumbria, Wessex and East Angles - Harold Godwinson being the Earl of Wessex. Despite Edward the Confessor's attempts to banish the Godwins from 1051-2, resulting in near civil war, ~~these~~ (which was ultimately avoided), they were still a prominent force right up to Harold's defeat at the battle of Hastings.

However, significantly, ~~there~~ a factor which could be seen as the most significant problem was Edwards inability to have a child.

Succession was always a significant pressure on the king, and despite the trying, and the royal priest praying for Edward he was unable to make an heir, not out of choice - (there is no evidence to argue he was celibate, despite Edith in some senses advocating that option). Therefore, Edward's 'impotentia' precipitated a succession crisis and confusion in the final days of his reign - with several claims to the throne - ~~and~~ including Harold Godwinson, and William Duke of Normandy.

The succession crisis brought uncertainty, instability and vulnerability to the English monarchy, which was damaging, ~~the~~ and if anything, proved the overwhelming dominance of Harold Godwinson and the whole Godwin family and the grasp they held over Edward, ~~and~~ the monarchy and England. With Edward the Confessor being dominated by a man who was implicated in the murder of his own brother, and being married to Edith, Godwin's sister, there was no escaping the steadfast grip of the Godwin family, a power whose significance may only proved further by ~~the~~ a succession crisis unavoidably caused by Edward himself.

Furthermore,
However, it was not these factors alone which posed a threat and problem to the English monarchy under the reign of Edward the Confessor - England was under threat from Cant and then Fering from Viking Norway; the fierce Welsh border, and Malcolm in Scotland. These were all threats which had to be controlled by the monarchy.

Furthermore however, the stability of Pre-conquest England under the reign of Edward is reflective of its ability to diminish threats. Its unified coinage, Chitto-centre kingship, and 60-70 mints ~~was~~ all under a unified realm of shires, hundreds and vills, could reflect the idea that, although the Godwins were a threat and successor a worrying one, the monarchy were able to create terms of conciliation with the Godwin class and despite there being no clear successor, there were many candidates for the throne.

In conclusion, Although the Godwin family were a significant problem to the monarchy under Edward, his inability to have a child, precipitating a succession crisis not only

confirmed the dominance of the Godwins
with Harold Godwinson taking over, and
therefore it being the biggest problem facing
the monarchy.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

weak ~~weak~~ ^{impotentia} ^{Vita Edwardi} PLAN
 Harold "state of great potential power" HOWEVER 1053 death of
 1051 exile "weakness in a king can undermine structure"
 1052 return
 1065 rebellion in 1065 under Tostig - Harold refuses to lead the fyrd

Indeed, one of the most significant problems facing Edward the Confessor was the power and influence of the Godwin family from his succession in 1042 and coronation on Easter Day 1043. Harold Godwin has been described as "subregulus" (under-king) and was solely responsible for the quelling of rebellions particularly in Wales. ~~Moreover, in the Vita~~ However, in the Vita Edwardi Regis, written for and dedicated to Edith, Edward's wife and Godwin's daughter, describes Edward as "impotentia", "impotent", or weak, which meant no heir and a weak facade against the powerful Godwin family.

Harold Godwin's influence over Edward the Confessor was a very significant problem facing the monarchy because he was a strong personality with forces and family supporting him everywhere. Indeed, Godwin family members occupied every one of the four earldoms except Meria in 1052, and so Edward's nobility and ruling class was dominated by the Godwin family.

Moreover, Harold Godwin's strong-willed nature in dominating the reign of Edward the Confessor is shown by the actions of 1051 and 1052 ^{and 1065} ~~and 10~~. In 1051, Edward the Confessor ~~grew~~ had grown increasingly aware of Godwin's presence, and so exiled Harold Godwin and sent Edith to a nunnery. However in 1052 Edward was humiliated when he had to accept Harold Godwin and Edith back into his kingdom. Furthermore in 1065 ^{there was a rebellion} ~~rebelled~~ in Northumbria against Tostig's harsh rule, and Edward the Confessor tried to get Harold to ~~be~~ lead the fyrd army, (a group of men ready to be called up whenever the king summoned them) but Harold refused, hoping to eliminate Tostig, his family member, as a potential threat to the English throne.

^{Furthermore} ~~Furthermore~~, Edward the Confessor's reign was heavily influenced by Godwin to such an extent that he summoned Godwin to deal with the Welsh war. Gruffydd had united the warring politically fragmented peoples of Wales in previous rebellions as far back as 1038, and this culminated in 1063 when he raided ~~the~~ Gloucestershire. Harold Godwin, combined with the Northern forces of Tostig and backed by a naval force, blockaded the Welsh, and eventually broke Welsh morale after pillaging Wales to find Gruffydd. Eventually the Welsh turned on him and slaughtered

Gruffydd, ~~delivered~~ delivering his head to Harold who then delivered it to Edward the Confessor. This shows Godwin's dominance most of all because the collective forces of the Godwin family defeated a threat to Edward the Confessor's kingdom.

However, the dominant Godwin family was not the only problem facing Edward the Confessor's reign and monarchy. As D. Carpenter has argued "weakness in a king can undermine structure". Anglo-Saxon England had a strong governance ultimately born from Alfred and his successors' need to fight the Vikings which meant the creation of burhs and fortified towns. Moreover, there were 3 pillars of strength in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom - "a pervasive sense of English 'identity'" - D. Carpenter, which meant avoiding civil war in 1051, 1052 and 1065. Moreover, secondly, ~~used~~ high status kingship supported by strong administrative structures, shown by shires, sheriffs, reeves, hundreds, vills ~~and~~ as well as 4 earldoms. Thirdly, unified kingship with 60-70 mints and moneyers having to pay 15% every 5 years for the new design, "rex Anglorum" on every 1 coin (king of the English). Indeed, despite these three pillars sustaining the prosperity in good trade and good governance of Anglo-Saxon England, as Carpenter has argued "weakness in a king can undermine structure". Edward the Confessor was so

weak that he ~~sent~~ allegedly sent Godwin to promise William of Normandy the throne in 1051. He was so weak that on his deathbed in ^{January} 1066, he gave the kingdom to Harold, granting him the wealth and asking him to protect his wife Edith, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (and D version at Abingdon and Worcester). He was so weak, that his own wife Edith called him as being with "impotentia" in her Vita Edwardi Regis. Indeed, as contemporaries have argued, she would be the first person to ~~know~~ ^{know}, despite royal officials in the king's court praying for a royal baby, according to *Ordo Vitalis*.

However, also, D. Carpenter has argued that Edward the Confessor's weakness undermined his rule despite him being in 1042 "heir to a state of great potential power", which cannot guarantee that the dominance and influence of Harold Godwin and his family was a significant ~~to~~ problem. Moreover, this is shown by even on Godwin's death in 1053, ~~to~~ Edward the Confessor's retiring to his dwelling places and spending his days hunting, according to ~~Ordo Vitalis~~ the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

Therefore, one of the most significant problems facing the monarchy in the reign of Edward the Confessor was certainly the power and influence

of the Godwin family, seeing as Harold Godwin brought humiliation for Edward in 1051, 1052 and 1065.

Indeed, the dominance of Godwin as "sub-regulus" is clearly shown by the crucial fact that Godwin was the one who appointed the new Welsh king following his decisive & victory against the brutal warrior Gruffydd in 1063, presenting his head to Edward the Confessor. However, as D Carpenter has argued, despite Edward being in 1042 "heir to a state of great potential power", he also argued "weakness in a king can undermine structure". This is revealed by the strong administrative structures which Harold and others successfully ~~they~~ made use of, for instance 904-1040 the Geld Tax bringing in £250,000 worth to fight the Vikings. Edward the Confessor's reign was marked by his "impotentia" as Edith termed in the Vita Edwardi Regis dedicated to her.

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

The conflict with the Church in the years 1100 to 1106 is explained more by Henry I's attitudes rather than the attitudes of Anselm and papacy as it was Henry, and Henry alone that resisted the changes to lay investiture that Anselm brought over from Rome in 1100, purely because he believed the changes would mean he would lose influence over the English Church. However, although the conflict was mostly down to Henry, Anselm and the papacy did not help themselves by dragging the controversy across 6 years due to being unable to find a compromise to Henry's demands.

Henry's actions were the main reason for the conflict with the Church 1100-1106 as the king was unwilling to let Anselm end lay investiture in England (the symbolic act of the king giving a bishop his staff and ring when he is appointed) as the Pope believed this suggested that Bishops got their power from their king when really it was coming from the Papacy. Henry was unwilling to give in to these demands as he was not willing to give up his traditional rights as king over the

Church. This therefore shows the conflict at least began due to Henry wanting to remain with as power over the Church as possible, arguably a selfish demand that put the King before the good of the Church and the papal reform movement. The conflict's beginnings can specifically be accredited to Henry as well as, prior to his reign in 1098, William Rufus exiled Anselm from England due to the Archbishop deciding to travel to Rome to discuss Church reform. In 1100, Henry decided to null this excommunication and allow Anselm back to England, well in the knowledge that Anselm's sole aim as for travelling to Rome was for reform, therefore meaning the Archbishop would undoubtedly be returning to England with many ideas on how to change the Church. This therefore showed that Henry's actions of allowing Anselm back to England caused the conflict to begin as he knew Anselm would be bringing many reform ideas to the country, yet the King still outright denied his main suggestion in the form of ending lay investiture.

However Henry ~~and~~ some of Henry's actions actually improved the relations he had with the Church in 1100-06. For example, the King's decision to

actually allow Anselm back into the country in 1100 (regardless of what happened after), showed that the new king at least wanted better relations with the Church and the papacy, and was willing to ~~was~~ improve the poor relationship that had developed between the monarchy and the Church under William Rufus' rule. Also, in ~~1106~~ 1106, Henry finally did give in to Anselm and the papacy's demands by ending lay investiture in England (as long as the bishops still made homage to him). These actions showed that the King did not personally desire conflict with the Church (as he was actually religious, unlike William Rufus), ~~more~~ but the demands of Anselm and the papacy forced it from him as Henry believed they were attempting to take influence from him that was rightfully the monarch's and had been for a long time.

It can also be argued that Anselm and the Pope were at least somewhat responsible for the conflict between the ~~Pope~~ King and the Church 1100-06. This is because, ~~Pope Paschal~~ at least initially, Pope Paschal II simply expected Henry to give in to all his demands and give some of his traditional powers to the Church. This expectation

may an overzealous one, as no Norman king before him

This response received 9 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response I

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒
Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Henry II's financial reforms were successful in strengthening royal authority and but ^{less} ~~partly~~ more successful in doing so than his legal reforms.

One of Henry's first and most significant financial reforms was his recoinage of 1156. After taking the throne in 1154, the coinage and royal revenues were at a low due to 'The Anarchy' of Stephen's reign.

Many barons had begun minting their own money ~~as~~ which as a result ~~to~~ dampened royal revenues. The coins had lost their worth and had little quantity of silver. Henry recalled all of the ~~same~~ coins in 1156 and smelted them, gave them an equal share in silver in proportion to its worth and stamped it with his face as a mark of royal authority. This became the only legal coinage in use in England. As a result of this he reduced baronial power as their own minted money

was no longer valid. Henry also introduced a second recoinage in 1180 again to increase its worth and furthermore strengthen his royal authority. The fact that even with the anarchy of Stephen's reign and the unruliness of society, Henry only had to implement two recoinages during his lengthy reign.

The second most significant financial reform were taxes. The Danegeld once proved an incredibly profitable tax, however under Stephen and Henry, despite the revival of it which did make it profitable for a short while, it ~~was~~ proved very unbeneficial.

With that, Henry introduced tallage, a new form of taxation to replace the Danegeld. This proved incredibly beneficial as it harvested the wealth of the towns and boroughs

across England. Henry also introduced scutage. This was a tax based upon the men that a landowner held. It through the use of the Cistercian Barons to identify the amount

as men required, the landowners fell short
 as the figure, he would be
 required to pay for to make
 up for it. Alternatively, it could be
 used if he did not want
 to fight, then he would have
 to provide funds for
 the war.

Henry made lots of money out of
 his lands by imposing 'Forest' taxes.
 This was the area that Henry controlled
 throughout England used for his own
 pleasure e.g. game shooting. He imposed
 many fines upon them, which proved
 an incredibly useful way of creating
 revenue. The fines were for acts such
 as killing trees, which generated vast
 amounts of income for the Crown.

Henry also made the role of
 the Exchequer much more important
 which proved beneficial to increasing
 his royal revenue and therefore
 authority. He created the 'Dialogue of
 the Exchequer', which was a
 guideline to maximising royal
 revenues. This promoted the role
 of the Exchequer and subsequently

proved one of his most effective ways, in which he increased his revenue and authority.

Henry's legal reforms were successful in strengthening royal authority, but not as successful as his financial reforms.

One of Henry's most notable legal reforms was the Assize of Clarendon. This was introduced to give sheriffs more power and also creating a much stronger court based around junior Assizes. The Assize of Clarendon, sheriffs could now venture onto anybody's land in pursuit of a felon. Previously barons had prevented them in doing so, but now they could. This meant that barons could no longer harbour criminals and therefore reduced their unruliness and growing power.

Henry introduced the Carta Baronum in 1166 in a bid to reduce ungranted, growing baronial power. This was introduced to survey the amount of ten

a landowner held in relation to the
size of his lands. Usually these men
were held that entitled to creating
overmighty and powerful barons. Henry
sought to end this and did
so by the Carcase Baronum.

Henry introduced the Inquest or
Sheriffs in 1171. This was ^{somewhat} ~~complete~~
a purge of the Sheriffs who
abused their power and around
22 were deprived of their role. With
only his most trusted men, Henry
gave the Sheriffs more power to
attempt to reduce baronial power.
They were to survey the men
held by others, collect taxes and
enforce authority throughout England, and
they only became more effective
due to the Assize of Clarendon.

The Assize of Arms was a
survey into who could hold arms,
and how much they could
hold in relation to the
size of land they held
and their wealth. Henry had to
be extremely strict with this

to prevent anybody becoming too
 powerful and as a result restricted
 the power of those who held it.
 In conclusion, the legal reforms
 were for many successful in
 increasing royal authority as
 it prevented those such as the
 barons from becoming too
 powerful as they did in Stephen's
 reign. It created a much more
 equal society and therefore provided
 the Crown with far more
 authority.

This response received 11 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Exemplar response J

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

When ascending to the throne of England in 1154, Henry II was faced with a country in ruin. In the aftermath of the Anarchy of Stephen's reign, the country's financial, legislative and indeed political institutions were all desperately in need of rebuild and reform when Henry II became king. It is beyond doubt that the financial and legal reforms that Henry made during his reign were sweeping and comprehensive, all with the ultimate goal of establishing the crown as the supreme authority in England in the face of growing baronial power that had ~~been~~ taken place under Stephen. However, with Henry's reforms to both the finance and legal sectors being so comprehensive, it is often disputed just which one had the greatest effect on re-establishing his power as monarch.

One thing that cannot be disputed is the huge effect that Henry's financial reforms had on establishing his authority, with the flagship financial reform undertaken by Henry during his reign the recoinages. The recoinages occurring in 1158 and later again in 1180 were massive operations, aiming to centralise the currency under the crown once more, important due to the huge amounts of coin forging taking place under Stephen,

weakening the currency as a whole. These recoinages involved minting a new design of coin bearing Henry II's image, establishing that as the sole currency used in England with high penalties for forging and the moneys. Complicit in this forging, despite their responsibility to regulate this currency. These recoinages were hugely important, as it meant that Henry now controlled near single-handedly the newly established economy he had created with these recoinages, severely ending baronial authority by delegitimising their own currency. They relied on far under Stephen, noting that this financial reform was hugely influential at establishing royal authority.

As aforementioned, one of the key ways to re-establish royal authority is to curb the power enjoyed by the Barons, and another financial reform that Henry introduced went to great lengths ^(see 4) to achieve this. Henry upon taking the throne established a new series of taxes aimed at stemming the flow of money to the barons, such new taxes as the Danegeld and Scutage. Although short-lived, the Danegeld was one of the first financial reforms that Henry undertook during his reign, aiming to tax land owned by the barons and henceforth limit the expansion that occurred under Stephen. Scutage however, was more effective. Originally aimed at knights who didn't want to go to war, Scutage was adapted under Henry II,

now levied against Barons who refused to provide men-at-arms for royal use. In doing this Henry effectively rewarded loyalty to him amongst Barons by relieving them of tax and establishing a loyal sect of Barons, and also punished disloyalty, meaning that those loyal to him experienced economic benefits whereas those who refused to work with him were hurt by this, exemplifying the importance of financial reforms in curbing baronial power and establishing a baronial base loyal to Henry, therefore proving financial reforms absolutely essential in establishing Henry's royal authority once more.

However, a case could be made that reforms to the legal system did far more to curb baronial authority, and in turn strengthen royal authority, than financial reform ever did. For instance, the Cartae Baronum was seized in the shifting of power towards Henry during this time. Occurring in 1166, the Cartae Baronum meant that all Barons had to declare the amount of men at arms they had, their land, and also declare their incomes to the king, meaning that the King was now acutely aware of just how powerful each baron was, and Henry could adjust his approach accordingly. Coupled with the Assize of Arms in 1167, wherein Barons now had to declare how much weaponry they possessed in addition to the

reforms brought in by the Cartae Baronum, this meant that the Baron's law could not hope anything from the king, meaning that royal authority now extended into every facet of the Baronial operations, exemplifying just how much Henry was strengthened by these legal reforms, exponentially expanding his authority over the nation.

However, many legal reforms extended beyond the barons, and into wider society as a whole, such as the 1166 Assize of Clarendon. This assize meant that sheriffs could now enter any lands they so pleased in search of a suspect, cutting down on potential baronial obstruction of justice and indeed exerting royal authority over the church too, as the Assize of Clarendon also brought in harsher penalties for harbouring strangers (which the church often did to help suspects avoid justice) and demanding that clergy members be tried in state rather than ecclesiastical courts (bringing the entirety of the justice system under Henry's control). This is clear evidence of Henry's legal reforms strengthening and expanding his royal authority into all sections of society, even the church and baronial lands. In addition to this, the 1170 Inquest of Sheriffs purged all corrupt officials from the judicial system, along with the oath of direct loyalty sworn to Henry in the 1176 Assize of Northampton.

meant that Henry now had complete control over this newly powerful justice system, allowing him more control over the affairs of every sector of society and arguably strengthening royal authority more than ever before.

In conclusion, despite the clear influence that Henry II's financial reforms had on his reign, it is clear to see that these reforms were second day to the sweeping reforms Henry made to the legal system. Although Henry's initial financial reforms were essential to first stabilise and establish his reign, these reforms merely paved the way for the true change to come later on in the form of these legal reforms. With Henry now able to inquire into every sector of society, including most notably church affairs, this is exemplar of the un-precedented power that these legal reforms gave Henry, thereby proving them to be far more important than the essential, yet minimal reforms to the finance system long-term.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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