

# Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

## 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

Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

Paper Reference

**Sources Booklet**

**8HI0/2A**

**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 the *Domesday Book*, presented to William I in 1087. The *Domesday Book* was written up by a native Englishman. The following extract is taken from the survey of Kent.

The men of Kent agree to these laws of the king: If anyone makes a fence, or a ditch, by which the king's public way is narrowed, or fells, onto that public way, a tree standing alongside it, and takes from that tree a branch or foliage, he shall pay 100 shillings to the king for each offence. And if he leaves without paying, a king's servant shall pursue him, and he shall pay the fine of 100 shillings. If anyone commits a breach of the peace, he shall pay a fine of £8 to the king. 5

The king has the right to seize possessions for three offences: housebreaking, breach of the peace and highway robbery. In the case of adultery, the king receives the fine from the man and the archbishop receives the fine from the woman. The king has the right to half the possessions of the thief who has been condemned to death. 10

##### Source for use with Question 1(b).

**Source 2:** From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Version E. *The Anglo Saxon Chronicle* was recorded by scribes in English monasteries. Several versions exist. Version E was written in the monastery at Peterborough. Here the writer is describing events in the year 1075.

Earl Roger, Earl Ralph and Earl Waltheof, and bishops and abbots, decided that they would drive the king out of the realm. But this plot was soon revealed to the king who was in Normandy. Earls Roger and Ralph invited some men of Brittany to join them, and asked for a fleet of Vikings to assist them. Roger went to his earldom, and collected his people but he was prevented from rebelling. Ralph's castle men also turned against him, and prevented him from doing anything. He escaped however. 15

The king afterwards came to England, and seized Roger and put him in prison. The king had let Earl Waltheof off lightly, but when he returned to England he had Waltheof captured. Soon after that, two hundred ships came from Denmark, but they dared not fight with King William. They went instead to York, and broke into the Minster, and took much treasure from there, and then went away. And the king had all Bretons who had been part of the plot punished. Some were blinded and some were driven from the land. Thus the traitors to King William were subdued. 25

## 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 *Cartae Baronum*, 1166. This extract comes from Archbishop Roger of York's reply to King Henry II.

Your most excellent lordship has ordered all your vassals to send to you answers to the following questions: how many knights does each possess from the time of your grandfather King Henry I, and how many knights has he now, and how many knights are there on the demesne of each? In this return, I am declaring all these things to you as my lord. Know therefore my lord, that there is no knight's fee on the demesne of the archbishopric of York. We have sufficient knights to perform all the service which we owe you, and which our predecessors have performed. We have indeed more knights than are necessary for that service, as you may learn from this return. For our predecessors held more knights than they owed to the king, and they did this, not to provide knights for the royal service, but because they wished to provide positions for their relatives and servants.

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### Source for use with Question 2(b).

**Source 4:** From William of Newburgh, *The History of English Affairs*. William of Newburgh was a monk who lived in England in the years 1136–98. He gained his information from travellers and neighbouring abbeys. Here he is describing Henry II's treatment of Brittany in 1166.

When King Henry considered making his son Geoffrey the sovereign of Brittany, he also began preparing the means to achieve it, as he had not yet subdued Brittany to him. It happened that Conan, who was the sovereign of the greater part of Brittany, died, leaving as his heir an only daughter. Having betrothed this girl to his young son Geoffrey, King Henry took all of her rights under his own control. But there were in Brittany certain noblemen, of such wealth and power, that they would never agree to submit to the authority of any person. For many years they had oppressed their weaker subjects. These weaker people called upon the king of England for help, and they voluntarily submitted to his control. By readily and generously granting aid to these weaker persons, King Henry was enabled to subdue the stronger men who had been deemed indestructible. Thus, in a short time King Henry succeeded in obtaining possession of the whole of Brittany. Having expelled or subdued Brittany's disturbers, he governed it and brought it peace throughout all its borders.

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