

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 22 May 2018 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

8H10/2A

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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 a letter written by William I to Pope Gregory VII, 1076. William is writing in response to requests made by the Pope's representative who had recently been at his court.

Your representative came to me and asked me to do fealty to you and your successors, and to send the money which my predecessors were accustomed to send to the Roman Church. I refused to do fealty, nor will I do it, because neither have I promised it, nor do I find that my predecessors did it to your predecessors. The money was not collected in full for nearly three years, whilst I was in France. Now that I have returned to my kingdom, what was collected has been sent, and what is still owed shall be dispatched when the opportunity arises. Pray for us, and for the good of our realm, for we have loved your predecessors and desire to love you sincerely, and to hear you obediently before all.

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Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Orderic Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, written in the years 1110–42. Orderic Vitalis was the son of a Norman cleric and had an Anglo-Saxon mother. In 1085 he was sent to a Norman monastery where, some years later, his superiors ordered him to write the *Ecclesiastical History*.

In the year of our Lord 1102, King Henry summoned the powerful Earl Robert of Bellême to his court. He accused Bellême of committing 45 offences in deed or word against him and his brother, the Duke of Normandy, and ordered Bellême to respond publicly concerning each offence. For a year the King had had Bellême watched. All his evil deeds had been carefully investigated by private spies. Bellême realised that he could not possibly clear himself of the charges, so he quickly leapt on his horse and fled to his castles.

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King Henry publicly condemned Bellême as a man who, having been publicly accused, had not cleared himself as the law required. He pronounced Bellême a public enemy unless he returned to face judgement. Once again he summoned the rebel to court, but Bellême flatly refused to come. Instead Bellême strengthened the ramparts and walls of all his castles and called on his Norman kinsmen, the alien Welsh, and all his allies to assist him. The king, however, summoned the army of England and besieged Bellême's castle at Arundel for three months. Meanwhile, the garrison responsible for defending Arundel castle humbly asked the king for a truce so that they could ask Bellême to give them either reinforcements or permission to surrender.

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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 Richard fitzNigel, *The Dialogue Concerning the Exchequer*, written in the years 1178–89. *The Dialogue* was an essay written to inform the numerous clerks who were learning the business of the exchequer. Richard fitzNigel was the treasurer. Here he is commenting on the role of the Chancellor.

Just as the Chancellor is great in the court, so is he also great at the exchequer. Nothing great is done or may be done without his consent and advice. He has the control of the royal seal which is in the treasury. The seal is taken by the treasurer to the exchequer, for the sole purpose of carrying on the business of the exchequer. This having been performed, the seal is put in its box and the box is sealed by the Chancellor and is given then to the treasurer to be guarded. 5

The Chancellor has the supervision of the roll. The Chancellor is equally responsible, with the treasurer, for all the writing on the roll. He may not tell the treasurer what to write, but he is allowed to criticise the treasurer and suggest what he shall do. But if the treasurer is unwilling to change his words, the Chancellor can challenge him, but only in front of the barons. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a manuscript known as the *Lansdowne Anonymus*, written in the reign of Henry II. This section provides the only existing account of the settlement reached in 1172 at Avranches between Henry II and the Church following the death of Thomas Becket.

King Henry swore, in a clear voice persuasive to all, that he had never ordered or desired that Archbishop Thomas of Canterbury be killed. But the King had often been moved to anger and had provoked his attendants against the Archbishop. He swore that the Archbishop's murder had by no means been done through him, but did not deny that it had perhaps been done on his behalf. He promised not only to make amends for the death of the Archbishop but to provide guarantees for his good behaviour according to the advice and judgement of the Church. 15

These then are the terms of the peace and settlement between the most favoured Pope Alexander and the most invincible King Henry of England. The King would abolish his Constitutions of Clarendon entirely, and none of them would be revived in the future. He would allow every church its liberties and privileges. In addition, he would pay for 200 knights to fight in Jerusalem in defence of the Christians. And finally, the King himself would fight in Jerusalem, unless excused by the Pope. 20

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