

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8H10/2A**

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

Sources Booklet

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*, compiled on the instructions of William I and presented to him in 1087. The writers of the *Domesday Book* relied heavily on Anglo-Saxon records to compile the survey. The following entry is for the city of Chester during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

If the king's peace given by the king with his own hand, or by the king's writ, or by the king's messenger was broken by anyone, the king received a fine of 100 shillings. But if the king's peace given by the earl at the earl's command was broken, the earl received a third of the 100 shillings which were given in fine for this offence. If, however, the king's peace, given by the king's reeve*, or by the earl's servant, was broken, a fine of 40 shillings was paid, and the earl received a third of it. 5

If any freeman, breaking the king's peace, killed a man, all his land and possessions were forfeit to the king, and he became an outlaw. The earl received the same forfeit, but only when his own man was given this punishment. Nobody could give back freedom to any outlaw except by the will of the king. 10

*king's reeve – a local official appointed by the king

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From William of Poitiers, *The History of William, Duke of the Normans and King of the English*, written in the years 1073–74. William of Poitiers was chaplain to William I and in close contact with him and the members of his court. Here he is describing the events which took place in the early months of 1066.

News was received from England that King Edward had died and Harold had been crowned by Stigand. This ceremony was not acceptable to God, for the Archbishop had been deposed from his priestly ministry. Duke William decided to avenge this insult and lay claim to his inheritance by force of arms. 15

In his great wisdom, the Duke had ships constructed and he fitted them out with weapons, crews, supplies of food and all that is necessary for the conduct of war. With the same careful planning, William nominated those who were to rule over Normandy during his absence. A strong force of fighting-men came to join him from foreign parts, attracted no doubt by his well-known generosity. At his own expense he had fifty thousand troops to feed and this for a whole month while contrary winds held them back. 20

Duke William told the Pope what he was planning to do and asked for his support. As a symbol of his approval, and with the authority of Saint Peter, the Pope sent him a banner, behind which he could march in all confidence against the foe. 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 Glanvill, *Treatise concerning the Laws and Customs of the kingdom of England*. This was the first legal textbook. Ranulf de Glanvill was justiciar in England in the years 1180–89. Here he is writing about the use of the writ of *Mort d'Ancestor*.

When anyone dies possessed of a freehold of land, an heir may justly claim it as the possession of his ancestor, and if he is of full age, he shall have the following writ of *Mort d'Ancestor*.

The writ of *Mort d'Ancestor* is received by the sheriff, and a fee is given by the claimant in the shire court to pursue his claim. The case comes to an assize in this manner. First, twelve free and lawful men of the neighbourhood are to be elected. If these jurors should decide for the claimant, the sheriff shall be directed to put him into possession of the freehold by the following writ: 5

'The king to the sheriff greetings.

Know that N.* has in my court proved his claim to the possession of this land by recognition of *Mort d'Ancestor* against R.**, and therefore I command you to give him possession without delay'. 10

*N. – the name of the claimant would be inserted here

**R. – the name of the person currently holding the land would be inserted here

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: *The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II and Richard I, 1169–92*. This extract from the chronicle is believed to have been written by Roger of Howden who served as a royal clerk to Henry II in the years 1185–89. Here he is writing about the war between Henry II and Philip Augustus in 1189.

Coming to Le Mans, Philip positioned his army to make an assault on the city. A large struggle occurred and a great many men on each side were slain. Many others from the army of the king of England were captured, and others fled. And the French entered the city. The king of England, despairing, fled with seventy knights to Chinon*. 15

At once King Philip besieged Chinon until finally, it was captured. On the next Monday, the city of Tours was captured and in the assault eight knights and 100 foot-soldiers were captured. Oh misery! On the one hand the men of Poitou laid plots against their lord, King Henry; on the other hand the men of Brittany surrendered to the king of France. Truly King Henry, in terrible difficulties, made peace with King Philip in this way: 20

'Henry, king of England, has submitted himself in every way to Philip, king of France, so that whatever the king of France may provide and judge, the king of England will accomplish entirely and without contradiction'. Truly then the king of England again rendered homage to the king of France. 25

*Chinon – the castle held by Henry II as Count of Anjou



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