

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names					
Pearson Edexcel										
Level 3 GCE										
Centre Number					Candidate Number					
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Time 1 hour 30 minutes					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										
You must have: Sources Booklet (enclosed)								Total Marks		

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a)** and **part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►



SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2A.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2A.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the operation of the feudal system in England after 1066?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the reasons for the appointment of Anselm as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1093?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2A.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2A.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into developments in the legal system under Henry II?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the significance of Thomas Becket as Chancellor in the years 1155–62?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 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 1** **Question 2**

(This is for part (a)).....

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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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** How accurate is it to say that the key features of the claims to the English throne by Harald Hardrada and Duke William were very similar?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How significant was the submission of the Anglo-Saxon earls to William I in 1066 in dealing with opposition to the Normans in the years 1066–75?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5** How accurate is it to say that the deposition of Stigand as Archbishop of Canterbury was the most significant of the reforms introduced into the English church in the years 1066–87?

(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 far did the peace of Montmirail succeed in settling the disputes between the Angevin Empire and Louis VII of France in the years 1169–72?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7** How accurate is it to say that Henry II's authority over the English church did not change in the years 1154–74?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1180–89, the main cause of the collapse of Henry II's power over the Angevin Empire was the ambitions of his sons Richard and John?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

**Paper
reference**

8HI0/2A

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 Charter of Baldwin, Abbot of Bury St Edmunds, written down at some point during the period 1066–87. This feudal agreement was made with Peter, a knight of King William. Most feudal agreements were not recorded in writing but agreed orally.

Peter, a knight of King William, will become the feudal man of St Edmunds Abbey and of Baldwin the Abbot, by performing the ceremony of homage. Peter will do this with the permission of the King and with the consent of the monks.

In return for his fief, Peter promises that he will serve the King within England, on behalf of the Abbot. Peter will provide the King with three or four knights who will fight at their own expense. If Peter is ordered to serve for the Abbot anywhere within the kingdom, the knights shall likewise pay their own expenses. But if the Abbot shall take Peter anywhere outside England, then the Abbot shall pay the expense of Peter's service. In addition, Peter shall equip a knight to serve the Abbot as the Abbot's own retainer* outside or within the kingdom.

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*retainer – personal follower

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Eadmer, *The History of Modern Times in England*. Eadmer was a monk of Canterbury. He was Anselm's close friend and became his chronicler after Anselm became Archbishop of Canterbury. Here he is describing events at the court of William II in 1093.

All the chief men of the Kingdom assembled at the King's court to celebrate Christmas. Some of the greatest of them were upset over the condition of the Church of Canterbury. The Church had been subjected to continuous oppression since the death of its Archbishop.

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One of the chief magnates, in a private audience with the King, spoke his mind: 'Anselm, Abbot of Bec, is a man of proven holiness. He seeks no earthly power or wealth.' To this the King replied mockingly, 'He wouldn't even want to be the Archbishop of Canterbury?'

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The King added, 'Neither Anselm, nor anyone else at this time, shall be Archbishop except myself.' At the moment the King spoke these words, a terrible sickness came upon him. He was close to death.

Anselm, wholly ignorant of these events, was ordered to come and hear the King's confession. The King was informed that Anselm's recommendations were necessary for the King's salvation. The King himself proclaimed Anselm most worthy of the office of Archbishop. The Archbishop's staff was pushed into Anselm's clenched fist and held there by the bishops.

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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 Roger of Howden, *The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II and Richard I, AD 1169–1192*. Roger of Howden was clerk to Henry II and Justice of the Forest from 1185. Here Roger is commenting on the appointment of the judges in 1178.

The lord King investigated whether the judges, whom he had appointed, had dealt effectively with the men of the realm. He learnt that the people had been greatly burdened by the multitude of judges, for there were eighteen judges. On the advice of the wise men of his realm, he chose five only, all members of his private household. He commanded these five judges to hear all the complaints of the realm and to do right judgment. They were not to leave the King's court, but should remain there to hear the complaints of the people. If any case should come before them which they could not decide, it should be presented to the King. The case would be determined as might seem good to the King and to the wise men of the realm.

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Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From William FitzStephen, *Life of St. Thomas*, written in the 1170s. FitzStephen was a member of Becket's household from the time that Becket was appointed as Chancellor.

All things were entrusted to Thomas, while the King indulged in youthful pursuits. Thomas differed from the King only in name. Thomas governed the whole realm according to his own will. The nobles and magnates were subject to Thomas' orders. They knew for certain that only what Thomas judged acceptable would be pleasing to the King. It was difficult at that time for any action to be taken which Thomas had not first approved.

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The house and table of the Chancellor were open to all men of whatever rank who came to the King's court. It did not matter whether they were really honourable or only seemed so. Thomas hardly ever dined without the company of various earls and barons whom he himself had invited. His table was splendid with gold and silver bowls and dishes and overflowed with rich foods and precious wines. No price was too high for such luxuries.

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Magnates of the kingdom of England placed their sons in the Chancellor's service, and he gave them an honest education. When these young men had been knighted, he sent them back with honour to their fathers. The King himself entrusted his son Henry, the heir to the kingdom, to Thomas' training.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1: English Historical Documents Vol II 1042-1189 By David C Douglas & George W Greenaway
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Source 3: English Historical Documents Vol II 1042-1189 By David C Douglas & George W Greenaway
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Source 4: The lives of Thomas Becket By Michael Staunton © Manchester University Press, 2001