

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 19 May 2025

Afternoon (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.

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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 nature of the reform of the English church under Lanfranc?

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 division of the Anglo-Norman territories on the death of William I?

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 the relationship between Henry II and Philip Augustus of France in 1180?

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 reasons why Henry II was able to extend his authority within the Angevin territories in the 1150s?

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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(This is for part (b)).....

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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 system of taxation was the main reason why the Anglo-Saxon economy was so strong in the years c1053–66?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4** How successful were the Normans in extending control over Wales in the years 1067–93?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5** How accurate is it to say that there was little change to the Anglo-Saxon legal system after the Norman Conquest?

(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 accurate is it to say that Becket's attitude to reform was the main reason for the conflict between church and state in the years 1162–64?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7** How significant was the capture of William the Lion in the defeat of the Great Rebellion of 1173–74?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8** To what extent did the relationship between Henry II and the leading barons in England change in the years 1154–89?

(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**Monday 19 May 2025**

Afternoon (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.***Turn over* ►**P76400A**©2025 Pearson Education Ltd.
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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 Council of London, 1075. The Council of London was a Church Council summoned by Archbishop Lanfranc with the permission of William I. Its proceedings were recorded by Lanfranc. Here he lists some of the decisions made by the Council.

In the year of our Lord 1075, a Council of bishops, abbots and clergymen from the whole land of England was assembled in London. The Council was summoned and presided over by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of the whole island of Britain.

The custom of holding councils had been suspended in the realm of England for many years. Therefore, some legislation, which is already defined in ancient law, was renewed. 5

Monks shall maintain proper conduct.

Monks of all ages shall not own private property.

Permission was granted to three bishops to move from townships to cities. 10

No one shall buy or sell holy orders nor any position in the Church that carries pastoral responsibility.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Orderic Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, written in 1110–42. Vitalis was an Anglo-Norman monk, born in England in 1075 and sent to a Norman monastery in 1086. Vitalis recorded his *History* on the orders of his superiors. Here he is creating an account of the scene at William I's death bed, based on the treatment of the Anglo-Norman territories after William I's death.

King William said: 'Before I fought against Harold, I granted the dukedom of Normandy to my son, Robert, because he was the eldest. He has already received the homage of nearly all the barons of Normandy. I cannot annul this grant, which is made and approved. But I know for certain that the land that is subject to his rule will be truly wretched. He is proud, silly and extravagant.' 15

King William continued: 'I appoint no one to the crown of England. Having taken and held that throne by so many crimes, I dare not leave it to anyone but God alone. I trust that my son, William, who has been dutiful, may live long and prosperously. If it is the Divine Will that he succeeds to the throne, may his reign be glorious!' 20

Henry, the youngest son, hearing that no provision was made for him, said sorrowfully to King William: 'What do you give me?'

The King replied: 'My son, be contented with your lot. Robert will have Normandy, and William will have England. But you, in your turn, will succeed to all the dominions that belong to me.' 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 Peace of Gisors, 28 June 1180. This agreement, renewing the Treaty of Ivry of 1177, was made between Henry II and the newly-crowned King of France, Philip Augustus. Philip Augustus, who was 15 years old, was ruling for his father Louis VII who had suffered a stroke.

I, Philip, by grace of God, King of France, and I, Henry, by the same grace, King of England, notify to all men that We have renewed, on oath, the alliance and friendship between Us.

To avoid any possibility of disagreement between Us from this moment onwards, We have agreed that neither of Us shall claim, against the other, any of the lands, possessions, and other things that We now hold. 5

This agreement excludes Auvergne*, concerning which there is now a dispute between Us.

This agreement also excludes the small fees and divisions of the lands of Berry**. If We cannot come to an agreement over the lands of Berry, We have each chosen three bishops and barons to decide between Us. We have agreed to abide by their decision in good faith. 10

*Auvergne – a region in France that was controlled by Henry II as a result of his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine

**Berry – a region in central France held by the French crown

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Roger of Wendover, *Flowers of History*, written between 1188 and 1236. Roger was an English monk of St Albans Abbey. His history was based on accounts contained in materials held at St Albans that Roger considered worthy of use. Here he comments on events in the years 1156–57.

In 1156, King Henry crossed into Normandy where, after a long siege, he took the castles of Mirabeau and Chinon. The King's brother, Geoffrey, had expelled Hoël, Count of Brittany, and taken control of the city of Nantes with the consent of its citizens. Geoffrey now made peace with King Henry, on the condition that he would receive yearly a thousand pounds of English money, and two thousand of the money of Anjou. 15

In 1157, King Henry crossed into England. Malcolm of Scotland restored to Henry the city of Carlisle, Bamburgh castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and all the county of Lothian. Henry returned the earldom of Huntingdon to King Malcolm. The castles at Pevensey and Norwich, and all the fortresses in England and Normandy, which had been held by King Stephen, were surrendered to King Henry. 20

King Henry prepared to attack Wales by sea and land. When all was ready, the King entered Wales and laid siege to Rhydlar castle. He recovered all the fortresses that had been taken from his ancestors and, when he had reduced the Welsh to submission, returned in triumph to England. 25

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *The Normans in Britain*, Donald Wilkinson and John Cantrell, Palgrave 1987

Source 2 from: *English Historical Documents 1042–1189*, David C. Douglas (ed) George W. Greenaway, Eyre and Spottiswoode 1953

Source 3 from: *Roger of Wendover's Flowers of History: Comprising the History of...*, Volume 2 By Roger (of Wendover), Matthew Paris.

Source 4 from: <http://www.melocki.org.uk/wendover/Flowers1.html>

