

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

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

Sample assessment materials for first teaching

September 2015

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

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Sources for use with Section A. Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle – Peterborough Manuscript*. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is a collection of the histories of the Anglo-Saxons, which was recorded by scribes in English monasteries. Several versions exist. The *Peterborough Manuscript* is dated from 1070. Here the writer is describing William I's rule in England in the years after 1066.

Who cannot pity such a time? Or who is so hard hearted that he cannot weep for such misfortune? But such things happen because of the people's sins, in that they will not love God. The king and the great men of the land greatly loved, and were too greedy for, gold and silver. They did not care how sinfully it was got as long as it came to them. The king granted his land on such hard terms, the hardest he could. Then a second came and offered more than the other earlier gave, and the king let it go to the man who offered him more. Then a third came and offered yet more, and the king let it go into the hands of the man who offered him most of all, and did not care how very sinfully the reeves* got it from wretched men, nor how many unlawful things they did; but the greater the talk about just law, the more unlawful things were done. They charged unjust tolls and they did many other unjust things which are difficult to relate.

*reeve – an administrative official, an officer of the king

Source 2: From the *Domesday Book*, presented to William I in 1087. The *Domesday Book* was written up by a native Englishman. The following extract is the introduction to the survey of Yorkshire.

In the city of York in the time of King Edward, besides the shire of the archbishop, there were six shires*. One of these has been laid waste for the castles. In the time of King Edward, in five shires there were 1,418 inhabited messauges*. The archbishop still has a third part of one of these shires. In the time of King Edward the archbishop was paid full customary dues from his shire. In these shires, no one else was paid customary dues unless they were a burgess, the canons of the cathedral wherever they lived, and the four judges to whom the king gave this gift by his writ and for so long as they lived. Now, of all the above mentioned messauges, only 391 are inhabited – these, both great and small, are held by the king and pay him customary dues. There are 400 messauges that are not inhabited, the better ones of which pay 1 penny and the others less; and 500 messauges so empty that they pay nothing at all; and Frenchmen hold 145 messauges.

*shires – in this case, shires refer to districts of the city

*message – a unit of a land tenure within a borough, comprising a house or houses with attached property

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From the *Assize of Clarendon*, 1166. These are the first two clauses of a much longer document outlining changes in the common law.

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| <p>1. In the first place King Henry, by the counsel of all his barons, for the preservation of peace and for the observing of justice, has decreed that an inquest shall be made throughout the separate counties, and throughout the separate hundreds of the kingdom. Twelve of the more lawful men of the hundred, and four of the more lawful men of each township shall swear upon oath that they will speak the truth: whether, since King Henry's accession, there be any man in their hundred or in their township who has been charged or published as being a robber or a murderer or a thief; or anyone who is a harbourer of robbers or murderers or thieves. And the Justices shall make this inquest by themselves, and the sheriffs by themselves.</p> | 5 |
| <p>2. And he who shall be found through the oath of the aforesaid lawful men to have been charged or published as being a robber, or a murderer, or a thief, or a receiver of them, since King Henry's accession, shall be taken and shall go to the ordeal of water, and shall swear that he was not a robber or a murderer or a thief or a receiver of them since King Henry's accession.</p> | 10
15 |

Source 4: From *The Dialogue concerning the Exchequer* by Richard fitzNigel, written in 1178–89. The *Dialogue* was a learned essay, written to inform the numerous clerks who were learning the business of the exchequer. Here he is describing the reform of the coinage after 1158.

<p>After the illustrious king whose renown shines the brighter in great matters, did, in his reign, establish one weight and one money for the whole kingdom, each county was bound by one necessity of law in the conduct of their trade. All, therefore, in whatever manner they are bounden, pay the same kind of money. When the money is sent to the exchequer to be counted, one of the officers diligently mixes the whole together, so that the better coins may not be by themselves and the worse coins by themselves, but mixed, in order that they may correspond in weight. This being done, the chamberlain puts in a scale as many coins as is necessary to make a pound in weight of silver. But if the number of coins needed shall exceed 240 pennies by more than six pennies, it is considered unfit to be received.</p>	20 25
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Acknowledgements

Source 1 courtesy of Encyclopaedia Romana; Source 2 is from Dr Ann Williams, Dr G H Martin (Ed), *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, Penguin Classics 2004; Source 3 is from William Stubbs (ed.), *Select Charters and Other Illustrations of English Constitutional History*, rev. by H W C Davis, The Clarendon Press 1921; Source 4 © Paul Halsall 1996–2006.

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