

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

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2015

Source 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 1a.

Source 1: From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Version A. 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. Version A is the oldest. It was written in the monastery at Winchester, which was under the authority of the See of Canterbury. This is the entry for 1070. Here, the writer is describing Lanfranc's understanding of the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

This year Lanfranc became Archbishop of Canterbury. The same year Thomas*, who was chosen Bishop of York, came to Canterbury, to be invested there according to ancient custom. But when Lanfranc desired confirmation of his obedience with an oath, Thomas refused and said that he ought not to do it. Whereupon, Archbishop Lanfranc was angry. Thomas departed without consecration. Soon after this, it happened that the Archbishop Lanfranc went to Rome, and Thomas went with him. There the Archbishop Lanfranc began to show with clear distinction, that what he desired, he desired by right. With strong arguments, Lanfranc persuaded Pope Alexander and all the council that was collected there to agree; and so they went home. After this came Thomas to Canterbury; and all that the archbishop required of him he humbly fulfilled, and afterwards he received consecration.

*Thomas of Bayeux was chosen by William I to be Archbishop of York

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From Eadmer's *History of Recent Events in England*. Eadmer was an historian, theologian and priest living in England in the years 1060–1126. He was a supporter of Anselm. Here he is writing about the conflict between Anselm and William II in 1095 over recognition of the Pope.

Shortly afterwards when the King was residing at Gillingham, Anselm came to him there and told him of his wish to go to the Pope at Rome to petition for his pallium*. Whereupon the King said, 'Of which Pope do you wish to ask it?' For there were, at that time, or so it was reported in England, two so-called Popes of Rome. So, when asked by the King of which Pope he intended to petition for the right to wear the pallium, Anselm answered, 'Of Urban.' On hearing this, the King said that he had not yet recognised Urban as Pope and that it had not so far been customary in his time or his father's for anyone to accept a Pope within the realm of England except with the King's permission or in accordance with his choice. If anyone would rob him of this right, it were as good as seeking to take his crown from him. The King, moved to anger, protested that Anselm could not possibly keep at the same time the allegiance he owed to the King and obedience to the Papacy against the King's will.

*Pallium – an ecclesiastical vestment in the Catholic Church, granted by popes as a symbol of the authority delegated by the Holy See

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

Source for use with Question 2a.

Source 3: From William of Newburgh, *The History of English Affairs*. William of Newburgh was an Augustinian canon who lived in England in the years 1136–98. Here he is describing the situation in England when Henry II came to the throne in 1154.

The king reflected that the royal revenues, which, in the time of his grandfather, had been very ample, were greatly reduced. Through the laziness of King Stephen, royal revenues had, for the most part, passed away to numerous other masters. King Henry commanded them to be restored entirely by those who had taken them unlawfully, and brought back to the king. Those men who had hitherto become proprietors in royal towns and villages produced for their defence the charters which they had either forced from King Stephen, or earned by their services: but these claims did not succeed, as the grants of Stephen could not stand against the claims of a lawful king. Highly indignant at first, but afterwards terrified and dispirited, they resigned everything they had usurped, whilst all throughout each county of the kingdom, submitted to the royal will.

Source for use with Question 2b.

Source 4: From *The Annals of Roger of Howden*. Roger of Howden was a monk who was used as a negotiator by Henry II. Historical records show him working for the king from 1174. Here, he is describing the property granted to Henry's youngest son John on his betrothal to the daughter of the Earl of Maurienne.

There also came to Limoges the Earl of Maurienne who desired to know how much territory the King of England (Henry II) intended to grant to his son John. On the king expressing an intention to give John the castle of Chinon, the castle of Lodun, and the castle of Mirabel, his eldest son Henry, would not agree nor allow it to be done. For young Henry was already greatly offended that his father was unwilling to assign to him some portion of his territories, where he, with his wife, might take up their residence. Indeed, he had requested his father to give him either Normandy, or Anjou, or England. He had made this request at the suggestion of Louis the King of France, and of those of the earls and barons of England and Normandy who disliked his father. From this time, young Henry sought pretexts and an opportunity for withdrawing from his father. And young Henry had now become so resentful of having to obey his father's wishes that he could not even talk with him on any subject in a peaceful manner.

Acknowledgements

Source 1 courtesy of the Avalon Project; Source 2 is from Eadmer, *History of Recent Events in England (Historia Novorum in Anglia)*, translated by Geoffrey Bosanquet, London Cresset Press 1964; Source 3 © Paul Halsall, 2000; Source 4 © Paul Halsall, 1998.

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