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

Friday 16 June 2017 – Morning
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*, Version D. *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* was recorded by scribes in English monasteries. Version D was written in the monastery at Worcester. Here the writer is recording events of the year 1066.

The English fought two pitched battles against the Norwegians within five nights. Then Duke William came from Normandy to Pevensey and built a castle at Hastings. King Harold was informed of this and he gathered a large army to fight William. And William caught him by surprise before King Harold's army was ready for battle. But the king and his men nevertheless fought hard against William. There were heavy casualties on both sides. There King Harold was killed, and his brothers, the earls Leofwine and Gyrth, and many other good men also died. The French remained masters of the field, just as God had granted it to them because of the sins of the people.

Archbishop Ealdred* and the citizens of London wanted to have Edgar Aetheling as king, as was his proper right. The earls Edwin and Morcar promised Edgar that they would fight on his side. But, after the battle Duke William went back to Hastings, and waited there to see whether the English would submit to him. When he understood that no one meant to come to him, he went inland with all his army that was left to him, and ravaged the entire region that he overran. Then he was met by Archbishop Ealdred and Edgar Aetheling, and earls Edwin and Morcar, and all the chief men from London. And they submitted to him.

* Ealdred – Archbishop of York

Source 2: From Bishop Guy of Amiens, *The Carmen of Hastings: The Song of the Norman Conquest*. This song was written shortly after the battle and completed by 1068. It was written to praise William's deeds. Bishop Guy was a member of William's court.

The helmeted English hurry to lock shield to shield.
They fight spears for spears and swords for swords.
None can penetrate the dense English shield wall,
Unless the strength of men gives way to cunning.

The Franks*, expert in war, prepare a feint,
They falsely act as if decisively defeated and flee .
The English peasants rejoice and believe themselves triumphant,
Meanwhile, those Franks who feigned flight, suddenly turn around.

They gather in tight formation to charge the English for slaughter.
A large part of the English mob perish there,
Truly ten thousand have suffered slaughter there.

Wiser in war, the greater part of the English who remained on the hill now press ahead,
And consider their losses to be nothing.
The English mob push back, overcoming their enemy by greater numbers.
And force the Normans to retreat.

When the duke sees his people fall back, defeated,
Enraged, he himself bares his head of its helmet.
The Duke of Normandy spoke stinging words to the Franks.
'Do you, who have been victorious, allow yourselves now to be defeated?'
He spoke and immediately shame spread over faces.
They formed up behind, facing back toward the enemy,
As burning stubble perishes in a blowing wind,
So the English mob fell to the Frankish allies.

* The Franks – the army William brought over from Normandy containing Normans, Bretons and Frenchmen

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 Gerald of Wales, *The Conquest of Ireland*, written in 1189. Gerald was a chronicler of his times. He became a chaplain and royal clerk in Henry II's court in 1184. Here he is commenting on events in 1173–74.

In the month of April, Henry, the younger King of England, was no longer able to conceal the wickedness he had long planned against his father through evil counsels. Young Henry withdrew to the court of Louis, King of France, whose daughter he had married. He took with him his two brothers, Richard, Earl of Poitiers and Geoffrey of Brittany, and hoped, with his father-in-law's assistance, to replace his father, King Henry II, before his father died. He had also many accomplices among the nobles of England and foreign dominions, as well as many more who were his secret accomplices.

In these two years, King Henry had to wage war both in England and Aquitaine, and undertake many hurried expeditions between these lands. He thwarted the enterprises of his many powerful enemies with so much vigour that it would seem he had divine Providence giving him success over the unnatural rebellion of his sons. But a man's household are his worst enemies, and of all plagues, internal enemies are the greatest. King Henry was almost reduced to despair by the conduct of the gentlemen of his privy chamber, a chosen band, on whose loyalty his life or death depended. Nearly every night, some of them would disloyally join his sons, and when their services were wanted in the morning, they could not be found.

Source 4: From a letter written by Peter of Blois to Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine, 1173. Peter of Blois was the Archbishop of Rouen and a subject of Henry II. It is thought that this letter was written at the request of Henry II. Here Peter of Blois is referring to the Great Rebellion.

Greetings in the search for peace.

Marriage is a firm and unbreakable union. This is public knowledge and no Christian can take the liberty to ignore it. Truly, whoever separates a married couple becomes a sinner against God's commandment.

So the woman who leaves her husband and fails to keep the trust of this social bond is the one at fault. A woman who is not under the headship of the husband violates the condition of nature and the law of Scripture:

We condemn publicly and regretfully that, while you are a most prudent woman, you have left your husband, but what is worse, you have opened the way for your children to rise up against their father. We know that unless you return to your husband, you will be the cause of widespread disaster. While you alone are now the delinquent one, your actions will result in ruin for everyone in the kingdom.

And so, before this matter reaches a bad end, you should return with your sons to your husband, whom you have promised to obey and live with. I beg you, advise your sons to be obedient and respectful to their father. We say these things to you, most pious queen, in the zeal of God and the disposition of sincere love.

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