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

Wednesday 13 June 2018 - Afternoon
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference
9HI0/2A

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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 in the earldom of Mercia. Here the writer is recording events of the year 1065.

All the thegns of Yorkshire and Northumberland gathered together and outlawed their Earl Tostig, and killed all the men they could find in his court, both English and Danish. They seized all his weapons in York, gold and silver, and all his monies which they could find. They sent for Morcar, son of Earl Aelfgar, and chose him as their earl. And Morcar went south with men of the shire, and with men from Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and Lincolnshire, until he came to Northampton. There his brother Edwin* came to meet him with the men who were in his earldom; and also many Welshmen came with him.

Earl Harold came there to meet them, and they sent messengers with Earl Harold to King Edward, and asked that they might have Morcar as their earl. And the king granted this. The northern men did great harm around Northampton while Harold carried their message, in that they killed men and burned houses and corn, and seized the many thousands of cattle that they could find.

Earl Tostig and his wife went to Earl Baldwin of Flanders, and he received them, and they were there all the winter.

* Edwin - Earl of Mercia since the death of his father Aelfgar in 1062

Source 2: From *The Life of King Edward Who Rests at Westminster*. This biography was written in the years 1065-67 by a monk from Flanders who had access to information from the royal court. The book was dedicated to Queen Edith, the widow of Edward the Confessor and sister of Harold and Tostig Godwinson. Here the author describes the rebellion against Earl Tostig in 1065.

In the year 1065, to the distress of the whole country, there was a disturbance in the kingdom. It was said, if it be true, that the rebels had undertaken this madness against Earl Tostig at the artful persuasion of his brother, Earl Harold (which heaven forbid!). But I would not believe that such a prince was guilty of this detestable wickedness against his brother. Earl Tostig himself, however, publicly testifying before the King and his assembled courtiers, charged Harold with this; but Harold, rather too generous with his oaths (alas!), cleared this charge too with oaths.

When the rebels, after many negotiations with the King, continued in their mad purpose, Edward decided to crush their rebellion by force. But because changeable weather was already setting in for a severe winter and it was not easy to raise a sufficient number of troops for a counter-offensive, and because the people felt horror at what seemed civil war, some tried to calm the raging spirit of the King and urged the King not to attack. And after they had struggled for a long time, they did not so much divert the King from his desire to march, as wrongfully and, against the King's will, desert him. King Edward protested to God with deep sorrow, and complained to Him, that he was deprived of the due obedience of his men and the King called down God's vengeance upon them.

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 a letter written by Archbishop Thomas Becket to Pope Alexander II, 1167. At this time, Becket was in exile. Here he is commenting on his quarrel with Henry II.

I have endured enough and more than enough, most loving Father, while waiting for the reformation of the King of England and yet I have gathered no fruits whatever from my long suffering. I have many times called upon him, and have frequently invited him to settle this dispute. I have instructed the King that he will face the Divine wrath and vengeance if he fails to come to his proper senses. Yet he more and more persists in his evil ways, both persecuting myself personally and those who are in banishment with me.

I have publicly condemned these wicked, I will not say customs, but perversions or corruptions, which the King wishes to impose on the Church of England. I have also, in general terms, excommunicated his accomplices and advisers, whosoever they may be, whether clergy or laity, and have absolved my bishops from the oath by which they have been violently forced to observe the said customs.

I have not as yet personally excommunicated the King, being still in expectation of his reformation. However, I shall not delay to excommunicate him if he does not speedily recover his senses and submit to discipline for what he has done.

Source 4: From Edward Grim, *The Life of Thomas Becket*, published 1180. Edward Grim was a clerk from Canterbury who was present in the Cathedral when Thomas Becket was murdered on 29 December 1170.

The four knights were received with respect as the servants of the King. They rejected the food offered, thirsting rather for blood. The Archbishop consented to see them and they entered.

Fitz Urse, who seemed to be the chief and the most eager for crime among the knights, breathing fury, exclaimed, 'We have something to say to you by the King's command. The King commands that you depart with all your men from the kingdom. From this day there can be no peace with you, or any of yours, for you have broken the peace.'

'Do you come to kill me?' the Archbishop asked. As they went out, Fitz Urse, called out, 'In the King's name we order you, both clerk and monk, that you should take and hold that man.'

The Archbishop consoled his clerks, and told them not to fear because, as it seemed to us who were present, it was him alone that they wanted to slay. We asked him to flee, but he did not forget his promise not to flee from his murderers from fear of death, and refused to go.

The knights came back with swords and axes and other weapons fit for the crime which their minds were set on. 'Absolve', they cried, 'and restore to communion those whom you have excommunicated and restore their powers to those whom you have suspended.'

The Archbishop answered, 'I will not absolve them.'

'Then you shall die!' they cried.

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