Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 5 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **9HI0/2A**

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

Source Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

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P 5 6 7 9 8 A

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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 a letter written by one Norman priest to another Norman priest. It was written shortly after the Battle of Tinchebrai was fought on 28 September 1106. The author was chaplain to Robert of Estouteville who fought on Duke Robert Curthose's side.

I bring you news. Our lord King Henry fought against his brother Duke Robert Curthose at Tinchebrai on 28 September. The battle was organised in this way. In the first line were the King's men of Normandy, and these were all on foot. In the second line was the King with his very numerous barons and these likewise were on foot. The whole army of the King may be reckoned as having consisted of about forty thousand men. When the battle had lasted only an hour, Robert of Bellême turned and fled, and all his men were dispersed. The Duke himself was captured, as was the Count of Mortain with his barons, and my friend, Robert of Estouteville. The rest all fled. Hence the Duchy of Normandy became subject to the King.

I must tell you about this marvel: that the King in the battle lost only two men, and only one was wounded. When I met with the King, he received me very graciously at Caen, and he freely restored all those things which he had taken from our land.

Source 2: From Orderic Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, written in 1110-42. Orderic Vitalis was an Anglo-Norman monk who was proud of his English ancestry. He wrote the *Ecclesiastical History* on the orders of his superiors in his Norman monastery. Here he is writing about the events leading up to the Battle of Tinchebrai.

The autumn of this year in Normandy was marked by thunderstorms and violent rains as well as battles, and the flames of war. In truth, Robert of Bellême and William, Count of Mortain, with many others, obstinately attached themselves to Duke Robert Curthose and, fearing King Henry, they resisted the King with all their power. In consequence, Henry assembled a vast army at Tinchebrai.

Several priests tried to prevent so horrible a conflict, dreading to be witnesses of brothers shedding each other's blood. The King, listening to these wise advisers, sent this message to his brother:

'I have not come here to deprive you of your rights in the Duchy. My desire is to assist the church of God. Yield to me all the strong places in Normandy, with the entire administration of justice and the management of affairs, and one portion of the Duchy. You may keep for yourself the revenues of the other half, without the care or trouble of ruling. I will pay you annually out of the treasury of England. After that you may enjoy feasts and sports with perfect security.'

Duke Robert Curthose summoned his counsellors, and presented the King's proposals, which they unhesitatingly rejected. Using violent language, they prevented the Duke from listening to the conditions of peace.

King Henry then drew up his troops in battle array, and they marched forward in well-disciplined order.

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 William of Newburgh, *The History of English Affairs*. William of Newburgh was a priest who lived in England in the years 1136-98 and recorded the key events of the time soon after they had happened. Here he is describing the relationship between the English and Scottish kings in the years shortly after Henry II came to the throne.

> King Henry summoned Malcolm, the king of Scots, who was treating the northern counties of England, namely Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, as his own property. King Henry ordered King Malcolm not to defraud the king of England of so large a part of his realm. The king of England would not patiently suffer these lands to be torn apart, since justice demanded that his lands should be restored to him. Wisely, remembering how the king of England had established the justice of his cause in this matter, the king of Scots restored the lands in question to King Henry in their entirety. In return for this surrender, King Malcolm received from King Henry the earldom of Huntingdon which belonged to Malcolm of ancient right.
>
> Matters having been thus settled, England enjoyed, for a time, peace and security throughout her borders. Moreover, in all parts of his realm, King Henry won the reputation of a monarch who ruled over a wider empire than all who had hitherto reigned in England, for it extended from the far border of Scotland to the Pyrenees.

Source 4: From the Treaty of Falaise, 1174. This was the treaty agreed between Henry II and William the Lion, king of Scots, after William's capture in the Great Rebellion 1173-74.

> William, king of Scots, has become the vassal of King Henry for Scotland and for all his other lands. He has done fealty to King Henry as to his liege lord, as all the other men of King Henry are required to do.
>
> The earls and barons holding land from the king of Scots shall also do homage and swear fealty to King Henry as their liege lord.
>
> The king of Scots and his men shall not shelter, either in Scotland or in any of his other lands, any person who has been expelled for law breaking from the lands of King Henry. If the king of Scots shelters an exile he must justify himself in the court of King Henry and submit to the judgement of his court.
>
> In order that this treaty with King Henry may be faithfully kept by the king of Scots and his heirs, the king of Scots has delivered to King Henry the great castles of Scotland at Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling. And the king of Scots shall pay for the garrison of these castles out of his own revenue.
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> When the castles have been handed over, then William, king of Scots, and his brother shall be released. And (again after the castles have been handed over) the earls and barons shall be released, but only after each one has delivered his own hostage, either his legitimate son if he has one, or otherwise his nephew or nearest heir.

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