Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

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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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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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 Life of King Edward Who Rests at Westminster*, written 1065–67. This biography was written by a monk from Flanders who had access to information from the royal court. The book was dedicated to Queen Edith who was the widow of Edward the Confessor and a member of the Godwin family.

Harold, the eldest and wisest Godwin, was appointed to the earldom of Wessex by the King's favour. Harold was strong in mind and body and a true defender of the law. Not long after Harold's appointment, his brother, Tostig, a man of courage, and also very wise, became the earl of Northumbria. Tostig's deserved appointment came about with the help of Harold, and their sister, Queen Edith. King Edward did not oppose the appointment because of the many services that Tostig had faithfully performed.

Both Godwin brothers were similar in strength and equally brave. Harold was well-practised in many lengthy marches. He could accept challenges and he shared his plans with those loyal to him. Earl Tostig was blessed with great self-control – although occasionally he was a little over-zealous in attacking evil. He had a bold and inflexible mind. Tostig would consider his plans by himself and, when he had decided on the matter, he would put his plans into action. To sum up their characters, no time or place has reared two men of such value at the same time.

King Edward appreciated the brothers and, with them thus positioned in his kingdom, he lived his life free from care. Harold drove back enemies from the south and Tostig scared them from the north. And the King did not exclude their younger brother, Gyrth. King Edward gave Gyrth a shire in East Anglia and promised to increase Gyrth's lands when Gyrth was older and became a man.

Source 2: From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Version D. Version D was written by scribes in the monastery at Worcester in the earldom of Mercia in the West Midlands. The Godwin family did not have any influence over Mercia, which was controlled by Earl Edwin. Here the writer is recording events from 1063.

In this year, Earl Harold went from Gloucester to Rhuddlan in North Wales, which belonged to Gruffydd, King of the Welsh. There, Harold burnt Gruffydd's residence and all the ships and all the equipment that belonged to the Welsh. Harold forced Gruffydd to flee. Afterwards, Harold sailed his ships from Bristol around to Wales. The Welsh people made peace and gave hostages to Harold as a guarantee. Tostig went against the Welsh with a land army and, together, the Godwin brothers forced the country into submission to King Edward.

In the same year, King Gruffydd was killed by his own men because of the wars he had fought against Earl Harold. His head was brought to Earl Harold, and Harold brought it to King Edward, together with the figurehead of Gruffydd's ship. And after this, King Edward entrusted Wales to Gruffydd's two brothers. Gruffydd's brothers swore oaths of loyalty and gave hostages to King Edward and Earl Harold. Gruffydd's brothers promised that they would be faithful to King Edward in everything they did. They promised that they would pay greater sums of money from Wales to King Edward than had ever been paid to any other king of England.

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 Walter Map, *Trifles of Courtiers,* written in the 1180s. Map was a member of Henry II's court. Map was sent by Henry on missions to the French and papal courts. He recorded a series of tales and observations based on court gossip. Here he is commenting on sheriffs in the government of Henry II.

In hell there are creatures of the night, such as the owl and the nighthawk. These creatures have eyes that love the darkness and hate the light. These devils are sent out from the underworld, to use their cunning to spy out and report back on all the ill-deeds they observe. And so it is the same in the court of King Henry. In the same manner, officials called sheriffs and under-sheriffs are sent out from the court, with the duty to enquire cunningly into the deeds of men.

At the time of their appointment to their office, in the presence of the highest judge, sheriffs do swear to serve God and their master faithfully and honestly. However, these sheriffs take everything they lay their hands upon. They are like bees; they land upon flowers to draw forth some of the honey. These sheriffs punish actions that are inoffensive, but they let true deeds of evil go unpunished. These sheriffs are corrupted by taking bribes. Wrongdoers win favour from the sheriffs by offering sheriffs money as bribes.

Source 4: From the Inquest of the Sheriffs in 1170. This Inquest was made when Henry II returned to England after having spent four years in his continental lands. This section outlines the nature of the Inquest.

In the first place, let an inquiry be made concerning the conduct of sheriffs and their bailiffs* since King Henry II crossed over to Normandy in 1166. During this time, the land and the people of England have been oppressed. Let inquiry be made into what and how much sheriffs have received from each hundred and from each village and from each man.

Let inquiry be made into what payments the sheriffs have received in giving judgments in the courts of the county or the hundred.

Likewise, let inquiry be made as to what, and how much, land the sheriffs or their bailiffs have bought or mortgaged.

Likewise, let inquiry be made concerning the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, sub-tenants, knights, citizens and burgesses as to what, and how much, they have received from their lands since the above date.

Let inquiry be made as to what, and how much, the foresters and their bailiffs and officers have received, since the above date, and whether they have cancelled any of the King's rights for reward. And let inquiry be made into the breaking of forest laws, including those who have trespassed in the King's forests and injured his stags and other wild beasts.

After they have been examined themselves, let my sheriffs and officers investigate into the rest of the business of my kingdom. Let them swear an oath to apply themselves lawfully to the inquiry to be made throughout the lands of the barons.

*bailiffs – local officials who collected rents and other dues on a manorial estate

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: The Life of King Edward who rests at Westminster By Frank Barlow © Oxford University Press, 1992

Source 2 from: English Historical Documents II 1042-1189 By David C Douglas & George W Greenaway © Eyre and Sportiswoode, 1953

Source 3 from: The Restless Kings: Henry II, His Sons and the Wars for the Plantagenet Crown By Nick Barratt © Faber & Faber, 2019

Source 4 from: English Historical Documents II 1042-1189 By David C Douglas & George W Greenaway © Eyre and Sportiswoode, 1953