Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 9 June 2023

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P72280A

©2023 Pearson Education Ltd.

N:1/1/1/1

P 7 2 2 8 0 A

Pearson

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 Henry of Huntingdon, *The History of the English People, 1000–1154*. Henry was an Anglo-Norman, born in England in c1085, and brought up in the household of the bishop of Lincoln. He wrote his *History* in the years 1123–55, drawing upon written sources and oral accounts that were available to him through his good political contacts.

All the higher nobility disloyally rebelled against William Rufus in their own districts. Bishop Odo raised rebellion in Kent. Robert, Count of Mortain, did the same around Pevensey*. The chief men of Herefordshire and Shropshire attacked the shire of Worcester. But when the saintly Bishop Wulfstan called on the most-high God, he miraculously forced the rebels to flee.

The King assembled the English people and restored to them their rights of hunting and forests and promised them desirable laws. Then he marched to the castle of Tonbridge in Kent, where Gilbert fitzRichard was rebelling. When the royal army stormed the castle, Gilbert made peace with the King. Then the King advanced to Pevensey and besieged Bishop Odo and Count Robert there for six weeks.

The Duke of Normandy was keen to come to England to take possession of the kingdom with the assistance of the rebels. He sent part of his army ahead to aid the rebels. He intended to follow this army with huge forces. But the English, who were keeping watch over the sea, overwhelmed and sank ships carrying the Norman army. So those who were at Pevensey, and whose food had run out, surrendered the castle to the King.

The King then besieged the castle of Rochester in Kent until the stronghold surrendered. Bishop Odo was exiled.

*Pevensey – an area on the Sussex coast with a castle

Source 2: From Florence of Worcester, *Chronicle of Chronicles*. Florence, a monk of Worcester, was commissioned to write a chronicle by Bishop Wulfstan of Worcester in 1062. Florence started his *Chronicle* in 1062 and continued to add to it using documents and papers available at the monastery, including a now lost version of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

King William Rufus sent messengers to summon to his side all those he considered loyal. The King went to London and assembled troops, both horsemen and foot soldiers, to form an army. Although it was small, this army contained as many Normans as he could at present muster. However, it consisted chiefly of English soldiers. After promising rewards to his supporters, the King prepared to march to Rochester, where he heard the enemy's main army was stationed.

However, the King found that Tonbridge, belonging to Gilbert fitzRichard, was held against him. The King besieged Tonbridge Castle, stormed it in two days and forced Gilbert, who was wounded, to surrender himself and his castle. The King received the fealty of the inhabitants and placed a garrison in the castle.

When Odo heard this, he left Rochester and proceeded to the castle of his brother Robert, Count of Mortain, at Pevensey. Odo promised Robert of Mortain that the Duke of Normandy would arrive soon with a large army. Duke Robert would make himself master of the kingdom and richly reward his supporters.

The King led his army to Pevensey in pursuit of Odo, hoping to end the war. The King made forced marches; he prepared his war engines; he besieged the castle. The place was strongly fortified, but he made constant efforts to destroy it.

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 Gervase of Canterbury, *History of the Archbishops of Canterbury*. Gervase was ordained as a monk in 1163, probably by Becket. He was one of the monks who buried Becket. Gervase began compiling his *History* in 1188 from documents available in his monastery. Here he relates the early stages of the quarrel between Henry II and Becket.

King Henry ordered Thomas Becket to take the position of archbishop of Canterbury. The King did that in order that he might more easily rule over the church in England. But Thomas knew that if he undertook that duty, he must abandon either the favour of God or the approval of the King. Thomas opposed the wishes of his sovereign, but he was unanimously chosen as archbishop.

Immediately on becoming archbishop, Thomas put on the haircloth and the character of a monk. He devoted much time to prayer. He refused all bribes. He was eager for justice. His great aim was to restore those rights to the church that it had been deprived of by kings. Consequently, many persons influenced the King's mind unfavourably against the Archbishop, and a disagreement arose between them.

The disputes between the King and the Archbishop grew immensely. The King tyrannised over everything and everyone, while the bishops remained silent. The dispute began at the Council of Westminster, continued at Clarendon, and was completed at the court of Northampton. The King desired to preserve for himself the ancient customs of the crown. However, the bishops and the archbishops would make no promise that undermined the rights of the clergy.

The Archbishop refused to agree in writing, so the King and his court rose up in anger against him. When a case was brought against Thomas regarding money matters, he disguised himself and departed by night. Thus, this representative of Christ was driven into banishment.

Source 4: From a letter written by Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of London, to Archbishop Thomas Becket, July 1166. Foliot intended this letter to be made public. Foliot had aspired to be Archbishop of Canterbury before Henry II selected Becket in 1162. Foliot was Henry II's key agent in the dispute with Becket. Here Foliot comments on the causes of the quarrel.

The whole dispute with the King is regarding certain ancient customs. The King claims these customs were observed and maintained by his predecessors, and he wants them to be observed. He did not introduce these customs; he found them already established. Though you, as Archbishop, threatened the King over this matter, the King would not renounce these things, which he claimed were ancient and long-held customs of the realm. This is why you threatened this holy and noble King.

You should have handled such matters with mature deliberation, not with the enthusiasm of a novice. You should have sought advice from your fellow bishops. You should have studied the works of the Fathers of the Church and weighed the gains of the Church against its losses. What kind of wisdom is it to desert the Church in this way and revolt against your King, because of some matters that could have been settled easily?

Those terrible letters, which you dispatched to the King in 1166, displayed neither the affection nor the modesty of a bishop. Everything that the Papacy had achieved for the Church was ruined by your threats.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: The History of the English People 1000-1154 By Henry of Huntingdon & Diana Greenway © Oxford University Press, February 2009

Source 2 from: The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, Florence of Worcester By Florence of Worcester & Thomas Forester © Independently published, February 2017

Source 3 from: https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/source/1205gervase1.asp

Source 4 from: The Lives of Thomas Becket By Michael Staunton © Manchester University Press, 2001 and Royal Authority and the Angevin Kings, 1154-1216 By Martin Evans © Cambridge University Press, 2016