Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 7 June 2024

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 ▶

P75759A

©2024 Pearson Education Ltd.

F:1/1/1/1/1/

P 7 5 7 5 9 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 a letter written by Pope Paschal II to Matilda of Scotland, 1105. Matilda, wife of Henry I and Queen of England, was known for her piety and support for the Church. Here the Pope is commenting on issues that had arisen between Henry I and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Anselm.

We are greatly saddened about your husband, King Henry. Although he started well at the beginning of his reign, he is now acting wrongfully. Now he has been placed in the fullness of power, he does not fear to provoke the anger of Almighty God who helped him in his time of need. King Henry promised faithful devotion to Almighty God when he first accepted the royal crown. Now the King has taken over the churches through investitures. He has expelled the holy man, Archbishop Anselm, from the kingdom, because the Archbishop opposed King Henry's wicked deeds. Thus, We fear greatly for King Henry's salvation.

Therefore, beloved Queen, We beg you to watch more carefully over the King. Turn his heart away from wrong counsel so that he will not continue provoking God's fury so greatly against himself. Encourage King Henry to reinstate Archbishop Anselm to his See. Permit Archbishop Anselm to act and preach as his position demands. Return the churches to God, in case God takes back what he has given to the King. Otherwise, We shall excommunicate the King and his counsellors, and those who wrongfully take possession of churches through him. But if the King obeys, he will obtain the help of both Almighty God and the Papacy against all his enemies. By freeing those churches, King Henry will gain protection within his kingdom through the grace of God.

Source 2: From Eadmer, *History of Recent Events in England*. Eadmer (1060–1126) was an English historian, theologian and priest. He was a supporter of Archbishop Anselm. Here he is writing about the settlement over investitures in the English Church that had been agreed between Henry I and the Papacy in 1106.

An assembly of bishops, abbots and nobles of the realm was held in London in the King's palace. The question of investitures of churches was discussed between King Henry and the bishops for the first three days, without Anselm being present. Some of the bishops tried hard to encourage the King to continue to perform investitures, as his father and his brother had done, ignoring both the Pope's prohibition and the obedience due to the Pope. The Pope, while standing firm on the matter of investitures, had allowed homages. By that concession, the Pope had reached a settlement with King Henry.

Afterwards, when Anselm was present, the King declared that no one in England should ever again be invested with a bishopric or abbey by the King or by any layman. Anselm, on his side, agreed that no one elected to any office in the Church should be deprived of consecration to that office because he had done homage to the King.

And now that these questions had been settled on the advice of Anselm and of the nobles of the realm, the King was now able to appoint priests to almost all the churches in England, but without any investiture with the pastoral staff or ring.

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 Richard fitzNigel, *The Dialogue concerning the Exchequer*, written 1178–89. The *Dialogue* was an essay, written to inform the numerous clerks about the business of the Court of the Exchequer, where much of the business of government was managed. Here the author is outlining the duties of the Chancellor.

The head of the Exchequer is the most important member of that court. The Chancellor sits next to him. The Chancellor is as important at the Exchequer as he is in the King's Court. Nothing of importance is done, nor can be done, without the consent and advice of the Chancellor.

The Chancellor has the custody of the royal seal, which is kept in the Treasury. It is not removed from the Treasury except for when the justiciar orders it. Then, the Treasurer takes it to the Upper Exchequer, where it is used to carry out the business of the Exchequer. When the royal seal is needed, it is presented to the Chancellor in front of all the members of the Upper Exchequer. It should never be removed from the Treasury either by the Chancellor or by anyone else on any other occasion.

The Chancellor also has custody of the roll of the Chancery. The Chancellor and the Treasurer are held equally responsible for everything that is written on the roll. The Chancellor cannot dictate what is written by the Treasurer, but the Chancellor and the Treasurer write together. If the Treasurer makes a mistake, the Chancellor can suggest what he should write. If the Treasurer refuses to alter it, the Chancellor can challenge the Treasurer in front of the barons of the Exchequer, and these barons can give a judgement.

Source 4: From William FitzStephen, *Life of Saint Thomas*, written 1173–74. FitzStephen was a household clerk to Thomas Becket for 10 years. FitzStephen was authorised by Becket to act for him during Becket's chancellorship. He returned to the King's service in the early 1170s after Becket's death. Here he comments on Becket's role as Chancellor.

When Henry II had been crowned, Thomas was chosen as the King's Chancellor. Thomas was a hardworking man, thoughtful and enterprising in many great things. He performed the duties of obedience and honour so thoroughly that it is hard to say whether he was more noble, magnificent, and useful to the King in peace or in war.

The Chancellor of England is considered second in the realm only to the King. He holds the other part of the King's seal, with which he seals his own orders. The Chancellor maintains whatever vacant church offices and baronies fall into the King's hands. He attends all the King's councils. All documents are sealed by the Chancellor's clerks, and everything is carried out according to his advice.

Through the hard work and counsel of the Chancellor, King Henry prospered in all his doings. The realm of England was enriched.

At one point, King Henry decided to ask the King of France to join his daughter, Margaret, in marriage to his son, Henry. It was the Chancellor who was chosen to make this request. Thomas prepared to display the magnificence of England's wealth. When some of the French saw the Chancellor of the King of England on a mission to their King, they said:
'If this is how the Chancellor proceeds, how great must the English King be!'

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://epistolae.ctl.columbia.edu/letter/409.html

Source 2 from: https://www.concordatwatch.eu/topic-877.834

Source 3 from: *English Historical Documents II 1042-1189,* By David C. Douglas & George W. Greenaway, © Eyre and Spottiswoode

Source 4 from: *The Lives of Thomas Becket,* By Michael Staunton, © Manchester University Press, 2001