Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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Afternoon (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 Simeon of Durham, *The History of the Kings of England,* written after 1120. Simeon was born c1060 in Normandy and entered a Northumbrian monastery in 1071. He used the manuscripts and documents in the writing room in the monastery at Durham to write this *History*.

When King Harold thought that all his enemies were crushed, he was told that William, King Edward's cousin and duke of the Normans, had arrived in the south of England. Duke William had very many horses and archers (for he had hired strong fighters from the whole of France). Despite knowing that some of his bravest English warriors had fallen in the two battles in the north, King Harold immediately marched his army south with great speed. Moreover, he knew that half of his army had not arrived, but he hurried to meet the enemy as quickly as he could.

King Harold met the Normans in battle nine miles from Hastings, before a large part of his army had joined him. But because the English army was positioned in a very narrow space, many left their positions, and very few of those who stayed with Harold remained courageous. Yet, from the early morning until twilight, Harold most powerfully resisted his enemies. He defended himself in the fight so valiantly that he could hardly be slain by the enemy. But after very many on both sides had perished, alas! Harold himself fell at twilight. His brothers, Gyrth and Leofwin, were also slain along with the most illustrious warriors of almost all of England.

Source 2: From William of Poitiers, *Deeds of Duke William*, written between 1071 and 1077. William of Poitiers, a knight as well as a clergyman, was a chaplain in Duke William's household. William of Poitiers did not take part in the invasion of England but he based his biography on eyewitness accounts.

The Normans landed in Pevensey without having to fight a battle. In fact, Harold was in Yorkshire fighting against his brother, Tostig, and King Harald of Norway. Meanwhile, Queen Edith prayed for Harold's defeat; for Harold was a cruel murderer and an enemy of the good and the just. Queen Edith wanted William, who was wise and strong, to rule over England. Her husband, King Edward, had chosen William as his successor by adoption in place of a son.

Meanwhile, Harold quickly marched south. He thought that, in a surprise attack, he might win. Duke William ordered the Normans to arm themselves. He wore the relics whose protection Harold had forfeited by breaking the oath he had sworn on them.

In well-planned order, Duke William advanced behind the papal banner. He placed foot-soldiers in front, armed with arrows and crossbows, and mounted knights in the middle. He rode with the strongest force, so that he could direct operations on all sides.

The huge English army stood on higher ground. They lined up, all on foot, in a tightly-packed formation. The Normans realised that they could not overcome an enemy so numerous and standing so firm without great loss to themselves. They retreated, deliberately feigning flight. Twice, they used the same trick. The English began to weaken and, as if confessing their guilt, suffered the punishment of defeat.

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, an English clergyman, was born in 1136 and died in 1198. His *History* was based on manuscripts kept in his monastery and on oral accounts. Here he comments on events at the start of the Great Rebellion.

A foul and detestable conflict arose between King Henry II and his son, 'Henry III', who had been crowned king two years earlier. Young Henry desired, at the least, to reign jointly with his father. Indeed, some people whispered to Young Henry that, after his coronation, his father's reign had ended, so Young Henry now had the right to reign alone.

Young Henry secretly fled to his father-in-law, King Louis of France. He was graciously received by King Louis and was provoked against his father by the malicious advice of the French.

Young Henry went secretly into Aquitaine where his brothers, Richard and Geoffrey, were with their mother. With her support, he brought them back to Paris. Young Henry was persuaded by the French that the men of Aquitaine and Brittany might be easily won over to his side because King Henry II had granted Aquitaine to Richard and Brittany to Geoffrey. Young Henry also allied himself with the count of Flanders, a man of great power.

At the same time, many powerful barons, both in England and overseas, deserted King Henry for Young Henry and prepared for war. Among them were the earl of Leicester, the earl of Chester, and several others formidable because of their great wealth and their strong fortresses. To these was added a more ferocious enemy, the King of the Scots. However, while so many and great barons deserted the elder king, there remained a few who were loyal to him.

Source 4: From Jordan Fantosme, *Chronicle of the War Between the English and the Scots in 1173 and 1174*. Fantosme served the bishop of Winchester, a supporter of Henry II. His *Chronicle* was based on his own eyewitness observations and those of his bishop. It was written in verse to be recited by minstrels. Here, he comments on messages received by Henry II regarding events in the north of England in 1174.

At Westminster, King Henry was anxious
Because the King of Scotland, who had acted madly,
And Roger of Mowbray, a noble warrior,
Were laying waste his land by night and day.

There came a piece of news from which he gained great honour
When the messenger came to the door and gently called,
'Lord Ranulf de Glanvill* sent me here,
In order to speak with the King.'

'Sire,' said the chamberlain,
'It is a messenger from the north.'
'By my faith!' said King Henry, 'now am I very uneasy.'

'What news do you bring?' said King Henry,
'Has the King of Scotland entered Richmond?
Has Newcastle-upon-Tyne been seized, and the fortifications?
And all my barons expelled from their estates?'

'Sire,' said the messenger,
'The King of Scotland is captured and all his barons too.'

And King Henry was so joyful that night
That he went up to the knights and awoke them all:
'Men, wake up.
The King of Scotland is captured.'
And the knights say, 'Now thank the Lord God.
Now is the war ended, and your kingdom in peace.'

*Lord Ranulf de Glanvill – Chief Justiciar of England

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Acknowledgement:

Source 1 from: *The History of the Kings of England*, Simeon of Durham © RenaissanceAlive.com, February 2013

Source 2 from: *The Normans in Europe*, Elisabeth Van Houts © Manchester University Press, 2000 / The Norman Conquest of England, R Allen Brown © Boydell Press, 1995

Source 3 from: *English Historical Documents II 1042–1189*, David C Douglas & George W Greenaway © London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1953

Source 4 from: *Chronicle of the War Between the English and the Scots in 1173 and 1174*, Jordan Fantosme © Elibron Classics, 2007