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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 Orderic Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, written in the years 1110–42. Orderic Vitalis was an Anglo-Norman monk born in England in 1075. He wrote the *Ecclesiastical History* on the order of his superiors in his Norman monastery.

King William was justly admired for his enthusiasm for reform. He always loved true religion in churchmen, because the peace and prosperity of the world depended on this. Whenever a bishop or abbot died, and the church was mourning the loss of its leader, this devout King sent competent officials to the bereaved house and had all the church property recorded to prevent it from being stolen. Then, he summoned his bishops and abbots and other good counsellors. With their advice, he tried to find the man most capable of governing the house of God in both spiritual and earthly matters. Finally, the wise King appointed the churchman who seemed, to his highest counsellors, to be especially distinguished in life and doctrine to become administrator and ruler of the abbey or bishopric. The King followed this course for all the years that he ruled the kingdom of England, and so left a virtuous example for others to follow.

The heresy of simony* was detestable to the King. In appointing abbots or bishops, King William gave less weight to wealth and power than to wisdom and a good life. He appointed abbots of known virtue to the English monasteries. By the enthusiasm and discipline of these abbots, monastic life, which for a time had been lenient and faltering, revived and was restored to its former strength.

*simony – the buying and selling of positions in the Church

Source 2: From a private letter written by Pope Gregory VII to William I, 8 May 1080. Pope Gregory was at the forefront of a reform movement to assert the superior authority of the papacy over the kings and princes of Europe. Here Pope Gregory is commenting on the claim in the dispute that had arisen between the papacy and the King of England in 1080.

Almighty God has provided that royal power shall be governed by the care and authority of the papacy. Dearest son, you are well aware that, for your salvation, the Holy Bible shows that the authority of the pope must represent all kings before the judgement seat of God and provide an account to Him for their sins. Therefore, if then I am to represent you on the day of the great judgement, you must wisely and carefully consider that you should now, without delay, submit and show obedience to me, while you rule as a king on this earth.

Take care therefore to uphold the teachings of the Church, to love God and place His honour before your own. Serve God with a pure mind and love Him with all your strength and in fullness of heart. Believe me, it is your duty to love God with a pure mind and to do as the Holy Bible commands. You must place God's honour before your own in everything. Then, our Lord God, who is all-powerful, will set you up, both here on earth and in Heaven. He will embrace you and give His Kingdom to you with His own Almighty arm.

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 Roger of Howden, *Annals*, written in the years 1170–92. Roger of Howden was a clergyman who served Henry II as a negotiator and ambassador. Here he is describing the dispute between Henry II and Young Henry in 1183.

In the year 1183, King Henry II ordered Young King Henry to receive homage from his brothers, Richard, Earl of Poitou, and Geoffrey, Earl of Brittany. Richard refused to do homage to Young Henry and later, when Richard did offer to do homage to him, Young Henry refused to receive it. Richard, feeling greatly indignant at this, withdrew from the court of King Henry II. Richard went to Poitou, his own territory, and there he built some new castles and fortified the old ones. Young King Henry pursued Richard, and Geoffrey came with a large force, to assist Young Henry. Richard requested assistance from his father. King Henry II came in all haste with a great army, and laid siege to the castle of Limoges, which had been given to Young Henry a short time before.

Later, Young Henry declared to his father that he had entered into an agreement with the barons of Aquitaine against Richard, because Richard had fortified the castle of Clairvaux, which was part of Young Henry's own inheritance. Young Henry pleaded with his father to take Clairvaux and keep it under his own control.

After Richard had handed over the castle to his father, the three sons of King Henry II made oaths that they would observe their fealty at all times towards the King, their father, and that they would observe lasting peace between themselves.

Source 4: From the terms of the Treaty of Azay-le-Rideau, 4 July 1189. This treaty was agreed between King Henry II and King Philip Augustus of France shortly after Henry II's defeat in 1189.

The King of France has decreed that his sister Alice, whom the King of England holds in wardship, shall be surrendered and handed over to the custody of one of five barons whom Earl Richard shall choose. Moreover, the King of France has arranged that his sister shall be granted safe-conduct for her marriage to Earl Richard on his return from Jerusalem.

Earl Richard shall have the fealty of the men of his father's lands both on this side of the Channel and beyond.

None of the barons or knights, who have withdrawn their allegiance from the King of England in the recent war and who have come over to Earl Richard, shall in future return to the King of England.

All the barons of the King of England shall swear to stand by the King of France and Earl Richard. They shall support the King of France and Earl Richard to the utmost of their power against King Henry of England, if he does not fulfil these agreements.

Also, the King of France and Earl Richard shall take possession of the city of Le Mans and the major castles of Anjou or the Vexin, until everything is implemented according to the wishes of the King of France.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: 'The Normans in Britain', Donald Wilkinson and John Cantrell, Palgrave Macmillan

Source 2 from: 'English Historical Documents Vol II 1042-1189', ed. David C Douglas & George W Greenaway, London, Eyre and Sportiswoode. 1953

Source 3 from: https://archive.org/stream/annalsofrogerdeh02hoveuoft/annalsofrogerdeh02hoveuoft_djvu.txt

Source 4 from: 'English Historical Documents Vol II 1042-1189', ed. David C Douglas & George W Greenaway, London, Eyre and Sportiswoode. 1953