Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 3 June 2020

Morning (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 ▶

P62390A

©2020 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/

P 6 2 3 9 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 *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Peterborough version. It was recorded by scribes in the monastery based on events told to the chronicler by visitors. Here the chronicler is commenting on the compilation of the Domesday Survey in the years 1085–86.

At this time, people claimed that Cnut, King of Denmark, planned to conquer England. King William had very deep discussions with his council about England – who lived there and what sort of people they were. Then he sent his men into every shire and had them find out how many hundred hides there were in the shire, or what land and cattle the king himself owned in each shire, or what payments he ought to have each year from the shire. He also had a record made of how much land his archbishops had, and his bishops and his abbots and his earls and what or how much everybody had who held land in England, and how much money it was worth.

His men investigated so closely that there was no single hide nor a portion of land, nor indeed (it is a shame to say but it seemed no shame to King William) that not one ox, nor one cow, nor one pig was left out, and not put down in its record. All these records were brought to him afterwards.

King William came to Salisbury in August and there his councillors came to him, and all the people holding land who were of any importance over all England. There they all submitted to the king and became his vassals. They swore oaths of allegiance to him, that they would be loyal to him against all other men.

Source 2: From *Domesday Book*, presented to William I in 1087. The following extract is taken from the survey of Kent.

Dover, in the time of King Edward, paid 18 pounds of which money King Edward had two parts and Earl Godwin the third part. Once a year, the townsmen provided the king with 20 ships for 15 days, and in each ship were 21 men. Whoever lived permanently in the town made customary payment to the king and did not pay tolls throughout England. All these customs were there when King William came into England. Dover is valued at 40 pounds and yet the local royal official now pays from it 54 pounds to the king.

In the city of Canterbury, the king has 19 townsmen paying rent, 212 townsmen from whom he receives payments. There are three mills which pay him 40 shillings. There are eight acres of meadow which pay 15 shillings for rent to the king.

It has been agreed that whoever pays a toll on the main roads in and out of Canterbury shall pay the toll to the king. If someone digs or sets up a post on these roads, inside or outside the city, the king's officer pursues him wherever he goes and demands a fine for the king's use.

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 of Newburgh was a clergyman in the abbey of Newburgh in Yorkshire in the years 1136–98. He gathered the information for his history from travellers and from neighbouring abbeys. Here he is commenting on Henry II's actions when Henry arrived in England in 1154.

In the year of our Lord 1154, Henry came over from Normandy and took possession of his hereditary kingdom. So many evils had sprung up in the previous reign that the people now hoped for better things. First, King Henry issued an edict against the many mercenaries who, under King Stephen, had come into England from foreign parts. These he ordered to return to their own country. He set a date after which they would be punished if they prolonged their stay in England. Terror-stricken by this edict, they slipped away in so short a time that they seemed to have vanished in a moment like phantoms. Next, he ordered the newly-erected castles to be razed to the ground, with the exception of a few sited in advantageous places. These castles he desired either to keep for himself, or to be maintained in the hands of peaceful men for the defence of the realm.

In these early days, he revived the strength of the laws in England, which had seemed to be dead and buried. Throughout the realm he appointed judges to restrain the behaviour of wicked men and to dispense justice. And if any of his judges acted either too leniently or too harshly, King Henry applied the remedy of a royal order to amend effectively their negligence or severity.

Such were the first acts of the new monarch. Wicked men were put to flight or they were made, through fear of the law, to live peacefully.

Source 4: From the Charter of Henry II granted to the city of Lincoln, c1157. This charter describes the rights and customs granted to Lincoln after the civil war between Stephen and Matilda. Lincoln had supported Matilda, Henry II's mother, during the civil war.

Know that I have granted to my citizens of Lincoln all their liberties and customs and laws which they had in the time of the kings Edward and William I and Henry I. And I have granted them their right to trade, just as well and as freely as they had in the time of Edward, William I and Henry I.

And all the men who live and trade within the city shall have the same rights to taxes and customs duties as ever they had in the time of Edward, William I and Henry I, kings of England.

I grant also that if anyone shall buy any land within the city of Lincoln, and shall hold it for a year and a day without dispute, then let him who bought it hold it well and in peace and without a challenge to his possession.

I also confirm to them that, if anyone has lived in Lincoln for a year and a day without dispute from any claimant, and has paid the customs, and has remained in England during that period, then let him remain in peace in my city of Lincoln as my citizen, without having to defend his right.

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.