

AS HISTORY

Royal Authority and the Angevin Kings, 1154–1216

Component 2A The Reign of Henry II, 1154–1189

Tuesday 23 May 2017 Afternoon Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7041/2A.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

From an account of the Great Rebellion in 1174, by William of Newburgh, a monk based in a northern English monastery.

Henry II had, by this time, returned to England from Normandy, and prepared to hurl himself against his son who was expected to arrive with Flemish forces. But remembering how greatly he had sinned against Canterbury, the King hastened there as soon as he had landed, and prayed at the tomb of the blessed Archbishop Thomas. He was beaten by the monks in turn. On that same day, God in his goodness overthrew the King's most mighty enemy, the King of Scots on the extreme border of England. Departing from Canterbury, the King hastened to London and, having sent the army on before him against Hugh Bigod, he himself made a short stay there.

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Source B

From Ralph of Diceto, who was writing in the 1180s, reflecting back on the Great Rebellion. He was the Dean of St Paul's in London.

Whilst Henry II was in England, Louis the Young King and the Count of Flanders gathered a huge army and besieged Rouen. The Normans resisted valiantly despite being outnumbered. They remained unperturbed by the enemy's threats and survived frequent attacks resolutely. This siege persisted for days until the French King received reports that Henry had approached Rouen in force. Louis was reduced to a state of utter bewilderment and afraid that Henry would invade France and besiege Paris. After discussing what to do with his advisors, both the French and the Flemings burned their siege engines, tore down their tents and retreated from the city. They both saw that they were wasting their efforts and decided to stop attacking the Normans.

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- 0 1** With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining why Henry II was able to defeat the Great Rebellion?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2 'By 1166 Henry II had successfully restored royal authority.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3 'The most important reason why Henry II involved himself in Ireland was to improve relations with the Papacy.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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