

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2014

History HIS2A

Unit 2A Conqueror and Conquest, c1060-1087

Thursday 22 May 2014 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The Paper Reference is HIS2A.
- Answer two questions.
 - Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.
 - Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- 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 45 minutes on each question.

H/JW/102786/Jun14/E4 HIS2A

Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.

Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A

William introduced a new law known as 'murdrum' to deal with the Norman fear that Englishmen, given half a chance, would slaughter them as soon as their backs were turned. The problem with Englishmen was that they had a long tradition of killing each other in order to solve political problems. Such barbarous conduct seemed appalling to William. Lords who rebelled against him were imprisoned, exiled or occasionally even forgiven. Constant campaigning did lead to slaughter, particularly in the North and the mutilation of low-status rebels, but significantly, he refrained from killing them. From an English point of view this was quite remarkable and provides good grounds for regarding William as the first chivalrous king of England, as William of Poitiers points out.

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Adapted from Marc Morris, The Norman Conquest, 2012

Source B

William issued a decree that the Laws of King Edward were to be upheld and that all free men were to swear loyalty to him, in addition to joining a tithing. In return, he promised his protection. The harrying of the North showed how much this 'protection' was worth, revealing the worst side of his character. He also abolished capital punishment by hanging or beheading, replacing it with blinding and castration. This was barbarous and savage rather than a merciful act, since many subsequently died. Other punishments included hands or feet to be cut off. The purpose was that those who had been mutilated should serve as a deterrent to others.

Adapted from Peter Rex, 1066: A New History of the Norman Conquest, 2011

Source C

This extract, from Richard Huscroft's Ruling England, 1042–1217, concerning the Norman judicial system, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright restraints.

0 1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge. Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to King William. [12 marks] and 0 2 Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge. How far was the English judicial system changed as a result of the Norman Conquest? [24 marks] Either Question 2 0 3 Explain why the papacy supported William's invasion of England in 1066. [12 marks] and 0 4 'The only reason the English Church was Normanised was to ensure William's control of the kingdom.' Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. [24 marks] Or **Question 3** 0 5 Explain why William established the Marcher earldoms on the Welsh border. [12 marks] and

END OF QUESTIONS

'Scotland was never a serious threat to William in the years 1066 to 1087.'

[24 marks]

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

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There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source B: Peter Rex, 1066: A New History of the Norman Conquest, Amberley Publishing, 2011

Question 1 Source C: From: Ruling England, 1042–1217, Copyright © 2005, Taylor & Francis. Reproduced by permission of Taylor & Francis Books UK.

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