

AS HISTORY

Royal Authority and the Angevin Kings, 1154–1216

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

Tuesday 22 May 2018

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 A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From a charter of King Stephen issued in 1153, which outlined the position of Henry II after the Treaty of Winchester.

I, King Stephen, have established Henry, Duke of Normandy, as my successor, and recognise him as my heir by hereditary right. William, my son, has done homage to Henry, and the duke has granted him all the lands which I held before I acquired England. If Henry goes back on his promises, the earls and barons shall break their service to him until he corrects his errors; and my son shall act likewise. My earls and barons have done 5
homage to Henry, saving their fealty to me as long as I live. The archbishops, bishops and abbots of the kingdom have sworn fealty to Henry. In all the business of the kingdom I will act with the advice of Henry.

Source B

From the chronicle of Robert de Monte, Prior of Mont St Michel, Normandy from 1154, but written later. Henry II greatly respected Robert, making him godfather to his daughter, Eleanor.

King Henry began to take control of the towns, castles and villas which belonged to the Crown. He began destroying the newly erected castles, expelling the Flemings from the realm and putting down those imaginary and false nobles amongst whom Stephen had imprudently distributed nearly all of the revenues of the Exchequer. In February, Queen Eleanor gave birth to a son called Henry. In April, King Henry caused all of the 5
nobles of the realm to swear fealty to his eldest son, William. One noble, Hugh de Mortimer, an exceedingly arrogant man, fortified his castles against the King, all of which the King besieged. Cleobury was taken and destroyed and, in July, Hugh was reconciled to the King.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining the position of Henry II at the start of his reign?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

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 'It was the oppressive rule of Henry II which best explains the outbreak of the Great Rebellion in 1173.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0	3
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 'The growth of towns was the most important social and economic development in Henry II's reign.'

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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