

AS HISTORY

Royal Authority and the Angevin Kings, 1154–1216

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

Monday 20 May 2019

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 treatise by Gerald of Wales, written c1190. Gerald worked as a clerk for Henry II but the King denied him his wish to become Bishop of St David's.

Such had been the unpredictable character of King Henry, that he provoked and encouraged quarrels between his sons, hoping from their discord to gain peace and quiet. But Geoffrey had so attached himself to the minds of King Philip and the nobles of France, that he was created seneschal of France. Geoffrey was raised to a great power and admitted with great familiarity to King Philip. Geoffrey so incited both the King of France and the whole of that realm generally, against his father and his brother, by his persuasive words, that, if he had not been prevented by death, he would have raised against them such trouble as they had never before experienced. 5

Source B

From 'Deeds of Philip Augustus' by Rigord, writing c1200. Rigord was a French historian and monk, based at the Royal Abbey of St Denis.

Philip sought to take Gisors castle from Henry II, which had been handed over as dowry for Margaret, at the time of her marriage to Young Henry, on condition that it should devolve to any offspring from the union. But if Margaret did not have any children, the dowry would revert without argument to the French King on Young Henry's death. Henry II had frequently been summoned to the French court concerning these matters, but always raised false delays and put off standing to judgement. When the most Christian King Philip saw these cunning tricks and dodges, he shrewdly realised how damaging delay would be and he decided to enter the lands of the King of England with an army. 5

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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 Henry II's relationship with Philip II of France?

[25 marks]

Section B

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

Either

0	2
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 'The Church posed a serious threat to royal authority throughout the years 1154 to 1166.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0	3
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 'The main reason for the failure of the Great Rebellion was the weak leadership of the rebels.'

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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