



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

History

HIS2A

Unit 2A Conqueror and Conquest, c1060 – 1087

Tuesday 22 January 2013 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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 **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. 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.

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 Adapted from *The Ecclesiastical History* by Orderic Vitalis, 1123–1141

At a council in 1070, presided over by the king, Archbishop Stigand, who had already been excommunicated, was deposed. He had committed perjury and murder and had not obtained the archbishopric honestly. Others were also deposed because their sinful lives and ignorance made them unworthy of their office. King William
5 considered wisdom and a good life more important than wealth and power when appointing churchmen, so men of learning and virtue were brought over from France to be promoted. Churches were built and restored, while the faltering strength of monasticism was revived.

Source B Adapted from *The Deeds of the Kings of the English* by William of Malmesbury, 1135–1140

Before the Conquest, the English gave their attention to religion, dividing their treasures between the poor and enriching the monasteries. There was a multitude of bishops, abbots and hermits and the whole island blazed with relics and saints. Over time, however, it seemed that learning and religion declined and the Normans
5 revived it, building churches and monasteries in a style unknown before. But I will not be unjust, as most of the clergy were still holy men who served God and the Church. It would have been better if the old order had been preserved rather than a new one raised from demolition and plunder.

Source C An evaluation by D Douglas and G Greenway of the state of the Church in England in the reign of William I, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.

0	1
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 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 the English Church. (12 marks)

and

0	2
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 Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was the Norman Conquest beneficial to the Church in England during the reign of William I? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why William adopted a policy of cooperation towards the English in the early years of his reign. *(12 marks)***and**

0	4
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 'English rebellions were never a serious threat to Norman control.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)***OR****Question 3**

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 Explain why William I used sheriffs in English local government. *(12 marks)***and**

0	6
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 'The purpose of the Domesday survey was to increase royal finances.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)***END OF QUESTIONS**

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source C: D DOUGLAS & G GREENWAY, in the introduction to *English Historical Documents Volume 2*, Eyre Methuen, 1981

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