



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2012

History

HIS2A

Unit 2A Conqueror and Conquest, c1060–1087

Tuesday 22 May 2012 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 **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 The south-east of England remained quiet, except for a revolt in Kent in 1067, when the rebels, aided by Eustace of Boulogne, who had quarrelled with the king, failed to capture Dover. Disturbance was greater in the more remote parts of the kingdom, traditionally lawless, open to foreign influences and as yet unsettled by the Normans.

5 In Northumbria, disorder was mainly local, but it was dangerous to William as it was to be exploited by Scottish and Danish kings. The Welsh Marches were traditionally turbulent and the interference of the Welsh princes allowed the disinherited Edric the Wild to wage private war on his enemies. Wessex had given refuge to Harold's mother and sons. However, the opposition was never organised and always lacked

10 a leader with a noble cause.

Adapted from F BARLOW, *The Feudal Kingdom of England, 1042–1216*, 1972

Source B By the spring of 1068, some Englishmen were becoming alarmed by the seizure of English estates and the advancement of foreigners. The great tax of 1068 may have intensified such feelings and might be the explanation for the rebellion at Exeter. It may also have had something to do with the presence in Exeter of Gytha, the mother

5 of the dead king. The king's response to Exeter's stand was to besiege the city. It surrendered after 18 days and was treated by William with remarkable mercy. Many in the West favoured submission to the king.

Adapted from A WILLIAMS, *The English and the Norman Conquest*, 1997

Source C Though there were rebellions in all regions of the country, they were uncoordinated and no single leader acceptable to all emerged. The only two risings which could have toppled the regime were the Northern Rebellion of 1069, which brought together Scots, English and Danes, and that of 1075, which saw English, Danes

5 and Bretons in alliance. The same unpredictability of the risings and the way in which they flared up all over the kingdom, gave them considerable nuisance value. However, it also meant that they could be dealt with individually.

Adapted from B GOLDING, *Conquest and Colonisation*, 1994

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 the causes of unrest in the years 1067 to 1072. (12 marks)

and

0 2

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

How important was Norman oppression in bringing about the failure of rebellions in the years 1067 to 1075? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why Harold Godwinson fought the battle of Stamford Bridge. *(12 marks)***and**

0	4
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 'The English lost the Battle of Hastings because they were militarily inferior.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)***OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why William chose to retain some aspects of the system of justice in England after 1066. *(12 marks)***and**

0	6
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 'It was the need to protect Normans that led William to introduce changes into the system of justice in England in the years 1066 to 1087.'
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 A: F BARLOW, *The Feudal Kingdom of England, 1042–1216*, Pearson Education Limited, 1972

Question 1 Source B: A WILLIAMS, *The English and the Norman Conquest*, Boydell Press, 1997

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