



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2012

History

HIS2A

Unit 2A Conqueror and Conquest, c1060–1087

Monday 23 January 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.
- 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.

Question 1

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

Source A

- Rival and unstable Welsh princedoms were not necessarily advantageous to William as their quarrels could spill across the border. However, a powerful Welsh prince controlling much of the region was even more of a threat. The first need was to ensure that Welsh leaders did not take advantage of a disturbed England
- 5 to encroach eastwards. Moreover, English rebels had fled to Wales for refuge and support. Claiming legitimate succession to Edward implies that William also assumed Edward's claim to overlordship in Wales. But this did not necessarily involve conquest and territorial expansion. Norman penetration of Wales came from the barons, not the crown. William allowed his magnates to pursue their
- 10 expansionist activities in Wales without interference. So long as the border was secure, William was happy.

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

Source B

- The border earldoms were established by William primarily for the defence of the frontier, although there were opportunities for expansion into Welsh territory. In 1081, William journeyed through South Wales as far as St. David's. It signalled his interest in territory beyond the frontier of the kingdom which he claimed by
- 5 inheritance. By the 1080s William had assumed something of the role of overlord. Rhys ap Tewdwr owed the king £40 as tribute for his lands; so, too, did Robert of Rhuddlan for North Wales. William had a direct influence in Wales and he did not see his magnates as free agents beyond the boundaries of the kingdom of England.

Adapted from D WALKER, *The Normans in Britain*, 1995

Source C

- It was in the late 1060s that the Normans gave their attention to Wales, partly because the Welsh resumed their attacks upon the border counties, but, more seriously, because the Welsh allied with English rebels. The Welsh borderlands posed a dangerous military problem. The obvious solution was to delegate military
- 5 command there to trusted men and to bestow feudal, territorial and civilian powers on them. Attack was the best form of defence, reinforced by territorial greed. When fitzOsbern's son, Roger, forfeited his estates for treason in 1075, the king was brought much more directly into the affairs of South Wales.

Adapted from R DAVIES, *The Age of Conquest*, 1991

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 William's position in Wales. (12 marks)

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

How far did Wales pose a serious threat to Norman security in the years 1067 to 1087? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why the Normans used the tactic of the feigned retreat at the Battle of Hastings.
(12 marks)

0 4 'William of Normandy had a strong claim to the English throne.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.
(24 marks)

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why William came into conflict with Pope Gregory VII in 1080.
(12 marks)

0 6 'There was no need for William to reform the English Church.'
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 B: D WALKER, *The Normans in Britain*, Cambridge University Press, 1995

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