



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2011

## History

## HIS2A

**Unit 2A Conqueror and Conquest, c1060–1087**

**Thursday 20 January 2011 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.
- 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.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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### Question 1

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

**Source A** The English Church was not a hopelessly decadent institution on the eve of William's invasion. After 1066, great changes took place within the English Church and in its relationship to secular authority. How far these changes were the result of the Norman Conquest is difficult to establish, despite the questionable position of  
5 Stigand. In fact, the Church already contained a number of bishops, some of them foreign, who were in favour of reform, attended councils abroad and maintained close contact with Rome. Furthermore, the buying and selling of ecclesiastical office and the marriage and immorality of the clergy were widespread on the continent as well as in England.

Adapted from D WILLIAMSON and J CANTRELL, *The Normans in Britain*, 1987

**Source B** In the English Church, bishops were mostly uneducated and the lower clergy hopelessly ignorant. As God's representative, Edward the Confessor's right to make appointments to bishoprics and monasteries was not disputed. How far he received money for this is questionable. To accuse a saint of simony is shocking. Pluralism  
5 is not easy to define. But it does, however, appear to be true that pluralism was still common in England and, undoubtedly, Stigand was a case in point. Bishop Leofwine was married with sons. No great councils were summoned or reforms introduced during Edward's reign. Still, he was a saint and he did build Westminster Abbey.

Adapted from M ASHLEY, *The Life and Times of William I*, 1973

**Source C** The impact of the Norman Conquest on the Church in England was scarcely less than that upon the state. Bishops and abbots were now closely bound to the king, owing knight service for their lands. The Conqueror himself presided over Church councils and his consent was necessary for their decrees. The most obvious results  
5 were a reorganisation of the English Church to bring it up to date, and an almost complete change of personnel at the top. The new men, mostly drawn from the Norman Church at the height of its reform, brought with them a revived spirituality as well as organising ability. There were, inevitably, some failures. Abbot Thurstan set his knights on monks who resisted Norman chants and ceremonies. But in the main,  
10 the appointments were good.

Adapted from R ALLEN BROWN, *The Normans and the Norman Conquest*, 1994

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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 situation in the English Church at the time of the Conquest. (12 marks)

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

How far can the changes made to the English Church, in the years 1070 to 1087, be regarded as a success? (24 marks)

**EITHER****Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why the North of England caused particular problems for William in the years 1067 to 1069. *(12 marks)*

**0 4** 'Lack of unity caused the failure of rebellion against William in the years 1066 to 1075.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR****Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why William ordered the survey known as the Domesday Book in 1085. *(12 marks)*

**0 6** 'Local government and justice changed little as a result of the Conquest.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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**Question 1 Source A:** D WILLIAMSON and J CANTRELL, *The Normans in Britain*, Palgrave MacMillan, 1987. Reproduced with permission of Palgrave MacMillan.

**Question 1 Source B:** M ASHLEY, *The Life and Times of William I*, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, an imprint of the Orion Publishing Group, London, 1973.

**Question 1 Source C:** R ALLEN BROWN, *The Normans and the Norman Conquest*, Boydell & Brewer Ltd, 1994.

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