



A-level HISTORY

Royal Authority and the Angevin Kings, 1154–1216

Paper 2A

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER

2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-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 **2A**.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- 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:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.
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Section AAnswer Question 01

Source A

From **Flowers of History** written by Roger of Wendover, a contemporary monk of St. Albans. The entry refers to the events at the end of 1214.

The earls and barons of England assembled at St. Edmunds, as if for religious duties, although it was for some other purpose; for after they had discoursed together secretly for a time, there was placed before them a charter of Henry I, which they had received from Stephen archbishop of Canterbury. This charter contained certain liberties and laws granted to the holy church as well as to the nobles of the kingdom. Commencing from those of highest rank, they all swore upon the great altar that if the king refused to grant these liberties and laws, they themselves would withdraw from their allegiance to him, and make war on him, until he should by a charter under his own seal confirm to them everything they required; and finally it was unanimously agreed that, after Christmas, they should all go together to the king and demand the confirmation of the aforesaid liberties and that they should in the meantime provide themselves with horses and arms.

Source B

From the **Barnwell Chronicle** a contemporary thirteenth-century Latin chronicle named after Barnwell Priory, near Cambridge, where the manuscript was kept.

There arose a dissension between King John and some of the nobles concerning a scutage which he sought from them and which they would not give; nor would they follow him into Poitou. For although many had given, some of the northern barons - those nobles who during the previous year had hindered the king's crossing to Poitou - refused, saying that they ought not to follow the king outside the country in return for the lands which they held of him within England, nor should they help him with scutage. On the other hand the king demanded the aid which had been given to the Crown in the days of his father and brother and which would have continued to be paid if the legate had not intervened. The barons brought forward a certain charter of liberties granted by Henry I which they demanded should be confirmed to them by the king.

Source C

From **Magna Carta** signed between King John and the leading rebels against his rule on 15 June 1215.

2. If any of our earls or barons, shall have died, and at the time of his death his heir shall be full of age and owe "relief", he shall have his inheritance by the old relief, to wit, the heir or heirs of an earl or baron £100; the heir or heirs of a knight 100s, at most, and whoever owes less let him give less, according to the ancient custom of fees.

12. No scutage nor aid shall be imposed on our kingdom, unless by common counsel of our kingdom, except for ransoming our person, for making our eldest son a knight, and for once marrying our eldest daughter; and for these there shall not be levied more than a reasonable aid. In like manner it shall be done concerning aids from the city of London.

51. As soon as peace is restored, we will banish from the kingdom all foreign-born knights, crossbowmen, and mercenary soldiers, who have come with arms to the kingdom's hurt.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the reasons why there was conflict between John and English barons in 1215.

[30 marks]

Section BAnswer **two** questions

0 2

'English interventions in Ireland between 1167 and 1177 were the consequence of Henry II's desire to establish an inheritance for his family.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]**0 3**

How far did England's economy change between 1154 and 1189?

[25 marks]**0 4**

'John was the greatest threat to Richard I's control of Angevin France.'

Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1192 to 1199.

[25 marks]**END OF QUESTIONS**

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