

A-level HISTORY

Component 2A Royal Authority and the Angevin Kings, 1154–1216

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-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 7042/2A.
- Answer **three** questions.
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:
 - 1 hour on Question 01 from **Section A**
 - 45 minutes on each of the **two** questions answered from **Section B**.

Section AAnswer Question 01.

Source A

From William of Newburgh's chronicle, which he composed in his northern English monastery, around the time of the events he describes.

In 1158, through the diplomacy of Thomas, his chancellor, King Henry II so arranged matters with the King of France that Louis' daughter, Margaret, should be betrothed to Young Henry. Gisors and other fortresses in the Vexin should be granted as her dowry. These, however, were to be guarded by the Templars, until the two children, who could not contract a marriage as they were underage, should in due time be married. However, 5
soon Henry became impatient of further delay and, in 1160, celebrated the marriage between the two children prematurely and received the castles from the Templars. Whereupon, the French were highly indignant and accused the English King of duplicity and the Templars of treachery and the affair led to disputes and war. To be sure, the two kings mentioned above were never long at peace together, their respective peoples 10
having grown accustomed to suffering for the foolishness committed through the arrogance of their monarchs.

Source B

From a letter to Louis VII from Henry II, October 1164. This was sent following Thomas Becket's flight into exile.

To his lord and friend, Louis, Henry, King of the English, Duke of the Normans and of Aquitaine and Count of the Angevins, sends greetings and love. Be it known to you that Thomas, who was Archbishop of Canterbury, has been publicly judged in my court by full council of the barons of my realm as a wicked and dishonest traitor against me, and as a traitor has fled the country, as my messengers will tell you more fully. Wherefore I 5
earnestly beg you not to permit a man guilty of such infamous crimes and treasons, or his men, to remain in your realm. Let not this great enemy of mine, so it please you, have any counsel or aid from you, even as I would not give any such help myself to your enemies in my realm. Rather, if it please you, help me to take vengeance on my great enemy for this insult, and seek my honour, even as you would wish me to do for you. 10

Source C

From the chronicles of Roger of Howden who compiled his account after his retirement in 1189. Roger worked as a royal clerk and diplomat at Henry II's court.

Louis VII had always held King Henry in hatred and, in 1172, he counselled Young Henry to request that his father give him either the whole of England, or Normandy, where he might reside with his wife. Louis further advised him, that if his father would grant neither of these, he should return to the French court. In the meantime, King Henry, dreading the deceit and hatred of the King of France, which he had frequently experienced, asked Young Henry and his wife to return to Normandy. In the following year, Young Henry became greatly offended that his father was unwilling to assign to him some portion of his territories, a request that he had made at the suggestion of the King of France. The son thus left the father and proceeded to the King of France. Louis held a great council in Paris and he and all his subjects made an oath to Young Henry that they would assist him in every way in expelling his father from England.

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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 Henry II's relationship with King Louis VII of France.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2

'By 1166, Henry II had failed to resolve the problems of royal authority which he faced upon his accession in 1154.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 3

To what extent was the absentee kingship of Richard I damaging for England?

[25 marks]

0 4

'King John's financial policies were the main cause of the baronial rebellion of 1215/16.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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