

## AS HISTORY

Royal Authority and the Angevin Kings, 1154–1216

Component 2A The Reign of Henry II, 1154–1189

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Tuesday 23 May 2023

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 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 7041/2A.
- Answer **two** questions.  
In **Section A** answer Question 01.  
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
  - 50 minutes on Section A
  - 40 minutes on Section B.

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**Section A**Answer Question 01.

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**Source A**

From the annals of Roger of Howden. Roger was a royal clerk and diplomat at Henry II's court. Roger compiled his account of the Great Rebellion after retiring in 1189.

William, King of the Scots, and his rebel army came into Northumberland in 1174 and committed dreadful deeds. His men attacked pregnant women, children, aged men; all of both sexes they slew alike without mercy. The clergy they murdered upon their altars. Wherever the Scots came, horror and carnage prevailed. Shortly after, the King of the Scots sent his brother David to assist the rebellious Earl of Leicester; but before he arrived, Reginald of Cornwall and justiciar Richard de Lucy had burned Leicester to the ground. The King of Scotland retreated and laid siege to Alnwick Castle, giving his men orders to lay waste the neighbourhood in all directions, slaughter the people, and carry off the spoil. Oh, shocking times!

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**Source B**

From 'The History of William Marshal', a biography commissioned by William's family in the 1220s. William was a knight in Young Henry's household at the time of the Great Rebellion.

The war in France was the fiercest ever seen. But no matter how hard the rebels fought, and despite their boasts, they did not win anything from King Henry. Let me tell you, in the end, many of the rebels ended up penniless! The most eminent lords of France readily turned their backs: the King of England offered bribes to the French, winning them over with well-chosen words. It was clear that King Louis, on whom Young Henry depended, was far from happy about the expense and the resources he had committed and was not keen to carry on. His subjects kept criticising what he had spent, telling him that the enterprise was doing nothing for the Crown of France.

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**0 1**

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining why the Great Rebellion was unsuccessful?

**[25 marks]**

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**Section B**

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

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**Either**

**0 2**

'Henry II was in a strong position at the time of his accession to the throne in 1154.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**or**

**0 3**

'Henry II's intervention in Ireland was motivated by his relationship with the Papacy.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

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

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