



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2013

## History

## HIS2A

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

**Wednesday 22 May 2013 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.  
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- 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.  
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

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### Question 1

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

**Source A** Adapted from William of Poitiers, *The Deeds of William Duke of the Normans and King of the English*, c1071

- In 1066, a huge army from all the provinces in England gathered together at Hastings in order to unjustly defend their land. For a long time the battle raged furiously. The English profited by remaining in their shield wall, the superiority of their numbers and the effectiveness of their weapons. Thus they bravely withstood the Normans.
- 5 Realising they could not overcome an army in such close formation, the Normans faked a retreat and the English barbarians, thinking victory within their grasp, gave rapid pursuit. But the Normans suddenly wheeled their horses, surrounded them and cut them down. They repeated this twice. At last the English began to weary and, as if confessing their crime in their defeat, submitted to their punishment.

**Source B** Adapted from *The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester*, c1124–1140

- Although King Harold knew that some of his best troops had fallen in the two previous battles and that half his army had not yet arrived, he advanced and met his enemies nine miles from Hastings. But many of the English left the ranks and very few remained true to him. Nevertheless, from the third hour of the day until dusk,
- 5 they bravely withstood the enemy and fought so well and so stubbornly that the Normans could make little impression. At last, about twilight, after great slaughter on both sides, the king fell.

**Source C** It was the Norman knights who, together with the archers, were chiefly responsible for the victory and their achievement was directly due to the fact that they were professional warriors. A faked retreat is a dangerous movement to carry out at the height of an engagement. It could never have been conducted with troops who were

5 not disciplined. This depended on the personal contribution of Duke William. The quality of his leadership had been displayed from the start. He kept his force together while Harold had been compelled to disband the fyrd.

Adapted from D DOUGLAS, *William the Conqueror*, 1969

**0 1** 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 English army at Hastings. (12 marks)

and

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

How important were Norman battle tactics in bringing about their victory at the Battle of Hastings? (24 marks)

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**EITHER****Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the Danes posed a problem for William I. (12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'William's purpose in organising his baronage was simply to provide military service.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why Lanfranc was made Primate of Britain in 1072. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'William cooperated with the papacy throughout his reign.'  
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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