



**A-level
HISTORY**

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

7042/2A

Wednesday 13 June 2018 Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

For this paper you must have:

- **an AQA 16-page answer book.**

[Turn over]

BLANK PAGE

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:**
 - **60 minutes on Question 01**
 - **45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

SECTION A**Answer Question 01.****SOURCE A**

From Rigord's 'Deeds of Philip Augustus'. Rigord was a French historian and monk, based at the Royal Abbey of St Denis, writing c1200.

Whilst at Messina in 1191, Philip demanded that Richard prepare to sail in early 1191 for Outremer. Richard responded that he could not cross until August. Philip replied that he should cross the sea as he had promised and, if he was unwilling to cross, he should marry Alice. Richard flatly refused to do either. From this time on there arose discords and enmities between them. When they were eventually reunited outside Acre, Philip wanted to start the assault the next day. But Richard refused and forbade his men from the assault. Philip, helped by God's faithful, attacked Acre, breaking down the walls, and he compelled the Saracens to surrender. They promised to surrender the True Cross and all Christian captives who could be found in Saladin's lands. Philip then became seriously ill, and also deeply suspicious of Richard because he was frequently sending secret messengers to Saladin and exchanging gifts with him. For this reason Philip tearfully committed himself to return home.

5
10
15
20

SOURCE B

From William of Newburgh's chronicle, which he composed from his Northern English monastery in the 1190s.

As soon as Philip heard of the death of Conrad of Montferrat, he joyfully seized the opportunity to defame Richard. Although far from Syria, Philip pretended to fear Richard, accusing him of sending assassins to kill him. Philip alleged many such things, presenting them as facts. He added that it was his desire to avenge himself of such plots by this manifest traitor. Some advised Philip to delay vengeance until Richard had returned home from Crusade and thus Philip was temporarily restrained from invading Richard's territories. After hearing of Richard's capture and imprisonment, Philip took every opportunity to make his overthrow permanent. Philip made great promises to John, easily winning him over as John had long desired his brother's kingdom and destruction. Hoping that he could easily mount the tottering throne, John forgot any loyalty to his brother and shamelessly declared himself Richard's enemy. Philip took the opportunity to declare war against the captive. Such malice, in its eagerness, has no regard for what is honourable.

[Turn over]

SOURCE C

From the Annals of Roger of Howden. Roger worked as a clerk for Henry II, retiring in 1189 in order to write his chronicle.

In January 1193 King Richard's brother, John, crossed over to Normandy and met with the Seneschal and other faithful subjects of the King of England. John asked them to receive him as lord and swear fealty to him, but the nobles refused to obey, trusting that, by the help of God, their lord would return safe and sound. Upon this, John went to King Philip of France and did homage to him for Normandy, and for his other territories beyond the sea, and for England as well, some said. He made an oath that he would marry Alice and would release Gisors and the Norman Vexin to Philip. The French king swore to him that he would, to the utmost of his ability, assist in gaining England for John. Philip then, unmindful of the promises he had made to Richard, entered Normandy in a hostile manner and ravaged the King's territories with fire. He laid siege to Gisors, which was surrendered and then he went to Rouen.

5
10
15

0 1 With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the conflict between Richard I and Philip II. [30 marks]

[Turn over]

BLANK PAGE

SECTION B

Answer TWO questions.

0 2 To what extent was Henry II's desire to reduce the power of the Church more important than his personality in causing the dispute with Thomas Becket? [25 marks]

0 3 'A haphazard collection of territories that could not be called an Empire.'

Assess the validity of this view of Henry II's possessions in 1166. [25 marks]

0 4 'Magna Carta was primarily the result of the unpopular financial policies of King John.'

Assess the validity of this view. [25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third party copyright material will be published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2018 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

IB/M/Jun18/LO/7042/2A/E2

