

## 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 A**Answer Question 01.

---

**Source A**

From a monastic chronicle of the reign of King Richard, written by Richard of Devizes at the time of the events he describes.

In 1190 King Richard crossed to Normandy, having delegated the care of his whole kingdom to William Longchamp. Longchamp made up for the shortness of his stature by his arrogance. Counting on Richard's affection and presuming on his goodwill, he expelled Hugh of Le Puiset from power. To make sure that Hugh did not suffer alone, he spared nobody, being more savage than a wild beast to everyone. The kingdom was thrown into uproar and appeals by all against the tyrant were carried across the sea to the King. William had received a Papal legateship, at Richard's insistence. The King also extracted an oath from his two brothers that they would not enter England.

5

However, at Eleanor's request, he allowed John to enter and to stay, but under Longchamp's control. As the earth shudders at the absence of the sun, so the face of the realm was altered at Richard's departure. Certain nobles became busy and castles were strengthened. Letters were secretly sent and support was sought against Longchamp.

10

**Source B**

From a monastic chronicle written by William of Newburgh. William was based permanently in the north of England and wrote at the time of the events he describes.

Christian zeal against the English Jews broke out fiercely in 1190. It was not solely for the sake of the faith, but out of envy of their good fortune. Greedy men thought that they were doing an act pleasing to God, while they robbed or destroyed rebels against Christ. York's citizens were restrained neither by fear of the hot-tempered King, nor the laws, from satisfying their fury with the total ruin of their dishonest fellow-citizens.

5

After the King left England, many plotted against the Jews, not being able to suffer their excess wealth. The leaders of this daring plan were nobles who owed large sums to the impious usurers. Some of these were now oppressed by their debts. The deeds done at York were soon carried across the sea to King Richard, who had guaranteed peace and security to the Jews in his kingdom. He was indignant and in a rage, both for the insult to his Royal Majesty and for the great loss to the treasury.

10

**Source C**

From an account written by Roger of Howden. Roger had worked as a clerk for Henry II, before retiring to write his 'History of England'.

In 1196, a disturbance arose amongst the citizens of London. In consequence of the King's captivity and other accidents, requests for money to no small amount were imposed upon them more frequently than usual. The rich men wanted the poor to pay for everything. A certain William FitzOsbert, inflamed by zeal for justice and fairness, became a champion of the poor, demanding the King's protection for the people. 5

Hubert Walter, being greatly vexed at this, issued orders that any common people found outside the city should be arrested as enemies to the King and his realm. FitzOsbert was eventually arrested, taken to the Tower of London and condemned to hanging. The other citizens who had joined FitzOsbert threw themselves on the King's mercy, promising that they would in future keep the King's peace. The monks of Canterbury were indignant at the violence displayed by the Archbishop in his handling of the matter, but they could not hold communication with him in a peaceable manner. 10

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 instability in England during King Richard's absences.

**[30 marks]**

**Turn over for Section B**

---

**Section B**

Answer **two** questions.

---

**0 2** How important were religious motives in causing the English interventions in Ireland in the years 1169 to 1171?  
**[25 marks]**

**0 3** 'The dynastic ambitions of his sons were the greatest threat to Henry II's authority in the 1180s.'  
Assess the validity of this view.  
**[25 marks]**

**0 4** 'The monarchy was in an extremely weak position at the time of the death of King John in 1216.'  
Assess the validity of this view.  
**[25 marks]**

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**Copyright information**

For confidentiality purposes, all acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet. This booklet is published after each live examination series and is available for free download from [www.aqa.org.uk](http://www.aqa.org.uk).

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.

Copyright © 2021 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

