

**ADVANCED GCE****HISTORY**

Historical Investigations 768–1216

2587

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Thursday 14 January 2010**Afternoon****Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **90**.
- This paper contains questions on the following two Options:
 - Charlemagne (pages 2–3)
 - King John (pages 4–5)
- Answer on **one** Option only. In that Option, answer the question on the Passages and **one** other question.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Passages in the one Option you have studied.
- You are advised to spend equal time on the Passages question and the essay you select.
- In answering the Passages question, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you explain and evaluate the interpretations in the Passages, as well as to inform your answers.
- In answering the essay question, you are expected to refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations to help you develop your arguments.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Charlemagne

If answering on this Option, candidates **must** answer **Question 1** and **one** other question.

1 Study all the Passages.

Using these **four** Passages **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the later part of the reign of Charlemagne (from 800) was a period of decline in his Empire. **[45]**

- A** From: *The General Capitulary for the Missi of Spring 802* (sometimes called the *Programmatic Capitulary*). This vigorous piece of legislation suggests the law was not being observed.

Our most serene and Christian lord and emperor, Charlemagne, has selected the most prudent and wise from among his leading men, archbishops and bishops, together with venerable abbots and devout laymen, and has sent them out into all his kingdom, and bestowed through them on all subjects the right to live in accordance with a right rule of law. Let no one dare or be allowed to use his wit and cunning, as many do, to subvert the law as it is laid down in the emperor's justice. All men should live a good life in accordance with God's commands, and should with one mind remain and each abide in his appointed place or profession. And the *missi* themselves are to make diligent enquiry wherever a man claims that someone has done him an injustice. And in no way, whether by some man's flattery or bribery, or by the excuse of blood relationship with someone, or through fear of someone more powerful, should anyone hinder the right and proper course of justice.

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- B** From: F.L. Ganshof, 'The last period of Charlemagne's reign: a study in decomposition', an essay published in 1948. This historian considers that the latter part of Charlemagne's reign was a period of decay.

We surely need to ask what the political and social situation was like inside this western empire during the years 801 to 814. The answer, beyond any doubt, is that this was a period during which the Carolingian state experienced, as never before, a rampant growth of all the symptoms and consequences of a bad administration: malfunctioning of public services, acts of individual and collective violence, threats to the security of individual and corporate bodies, especially where humbler folk were concerned. To be convinced, one only has to read the capitularies which year after year denounce the same abuses.

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- C** From: H. Fichtenau, *The Carolingian Empire*, published in 1957. This historian criticises Charlemagne's government.

Charlemagne had lived a worldly life. The transformation that took place during the last years of his life was typical of many aristocratic laymen of the Middle Ages. As long as they were vigorous, they served God with the sword; with the approach of old age, they did penance for the sins which they had not been able to avoid. What is remarkable is not that Charlemagne's life should exhibit this common pattern, but the fact that its stages correspond so closely to those of the development of the Frankish kingdom to its climax. His imperial coronation at the age of 58 was a fitting epilogue. Six years later a number of events foreshadowed the coming crisis.

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- D** From: R. McKitterick, *The Frankish Kingdoms under the Carolingians*, published in 1983. This historian argues that Carolingian administrative structures were sound.

There were three principal administrative divisions within the structure of the Carolingian kingdoms: the heartland supervised directly with the aid of the *missi*, the intermediary kingdoms which were non-Frankish territories governed with a Frankish type of administration, and the peripheral marches. It has often been argued that the Empire was an unwieldy structure, too large to be effectively governed, and that it was inevitable that it should collapse. Although much depended on the effectiveness of the head of the centre of the Carolingian administrative structure, it was in fact divided into smaller regions, the intermediary kingdoms, the *missiatica* and the counties. Certainly until the end of the reign of Charles the Bald in 877, there is evidence that this complex system was working well, and still to the king's advantage.

Answer **either**

- 2** Assess the reasons why it took so long for Charlemagne to triumph over the Saxons. **[45]**

or

- 3** To what extent do you agree that Charlemagne's personality was the main force holding his Empire together? **[45]**

Candidates are reminded they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

King John

If answering on this Option, candidates **must** answer **Question 4** and **one** other question.

4 Study all the Passages.

Using these **four** Passages **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that King John was justified in rejecting Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury. **[45]**

- A** From: *The Margam Annals*. The monks who wrote this history took a hostile view of King John.

Year 1207: When he was cardinal of the Roman Church, Stephen Langton was elected to the Archbishopric of Canterbury and was consecrated at Viterbo. Because his election was made against those wicked customs which they call ancestral laws and royal liberties, a quarrel immediately broke out between Pope Innocent and John, tyrant of England. In this John had the support and backing of the whole laity and almost the whole clergy except for many of the monks. There followed the condemnation and banishment of the prior and convent of Canterbury, the exile of the archbishop, the Interdict on the kingdom, the persecution of the clergy and many other evils.

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- B** From: S. Painter, *The Reign of King John*, published in 1949. This historian recognises that both sides had some justification for their position in the dispute.

The diocese of Norwich had been given to the Keeper of the Royal Seal, John de Gray. John was a man of worldly interests – a competent captain and efficient civil servant. There was no man in England whom King John trusted so completely as he did de Gray. Yet John de Gray seems to have made a reasonably acceptable bishop and to have been well liked by the clergy of his diocese. Now there can be no question that Langton, chosen by the Pope in 1206, was a far more worthy candidate for high ecclesiastical office than the worldly bishop of Norwich, and it seems probable that Innocent knew of no reason why Stephen should be particularly objectionable to King John. But it was politically impossible for the King of England to allow an outside authority to control the choice of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whatever its status in canon law, the royal assent was a practical necessity. Innocent had acted throughout the affair in perfect accord with the rules of canon law, but in doing so he raised an issue that constituted a vital threat to the political authority of the King of England. An Archbishop of Canterbury had been chosen without John's consent.

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- C** From: A. Fliche and V. Martin, *History of the Church*, published in 1950. These historians uphold Innocent III's viewpoint.

Innocent III above all distrusted candidates in whose favour the temporal power exercised too strong a pressure, and he fought the activities of sovereigns with great energy. However, he did try to be conciliatory and made the notable admission that every episcopal election should be undertaken with the agreement of the king. The dispute between King John of England and Pope Innocent III was of very broad scope. It had its origin in the determination of the Pope to prevent the invasion of episcopal sees by royal appointees. To prevent this, and especially to defend the diocese of Canterbury, Innocent did not shrink from using the Interdict, which weighed heavily on the land for several years. The Pope followed the same line of conduct everywhere in Europe.

- D** From: C. Harper-Bill, 'John and the Church of Rome', an article published in 1999. This historian suggests that earlier actions of the Pope had irritated King John.

Once it became obvious that King Philip Augustus had been successful in the demolition of Angevin power in western France in 1204, Innocent accepted what seemed to him to be an accomplished fact. When asked by the Norman bishops early in 1205 whether they should render fealty to Philip Augustus, the Pope merely instructed them to do what law and custom demanded. This was realistic and prudent of Innocent, but it may have been a contributory factor when, in 1206, King John rejected Stephen Langton, an Englishman who had long been resident in France, to be the next Archbishop of Canterbury.

Answer **either**

- 5** To what extent was John personally responsible for the loss of the Angevin lands in France in 1204? **[45]**

or

- 6** Assess the reasons why King John agreed to *Magna Carta* in 1215. **[45]**

Candidates are reminded they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

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