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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

AS and A Level History · Paper 2 · Option 2A.1

56 questions · 1024 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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13 questions · 260 marks

63

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QUESTIONS

56 questions · 1024 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



KEY TOPIC 1

ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND, C1053–66

10 questions in this sub-topic · 176 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for Harold Godwinson's succession to the earldom of Wessex in 1053?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Source for use with Question 1a.

Source 1: From *The Life of King Edward who rests at Westminster*. This account of the reign of Edward the Confessor was written in 1065–67 by a monk from Flanders who had access to information from the royal court. The book was dedicated to Queen Edith, the widow of Edward the Confessor and sister of Harold Godwinson. Here the author describes Harold Godwinson's accession to the earldom of Wessex in 1053.

Earl Godwin died in April 1053. His son Harold, eldest in birth as in wisdom, was appointed by the king's favour to the earldom in his place. At this, the whole of the English people breathed again and they were consoled for their loss of Godwin. In the strength of his body and mind, Harold stood forth among the people, a true friend of his race and country. He wielded his father's powers even more actively, and walked in his ways, that is, in patience and mercy, and with kindness to men of good will. But this champion of the law threatened disturbers of the peace, thieves and robbers with the terrible face of a lion. Harold was tall, well-practised in endless marches and doing without sleep and food, and he had a mildness of temper and a good understanding. Indeed, the fault of rashness is not one that anybody could charge against him, or any son born of Godwin.

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Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From William of Jumièges, *The Deeds of the Dukes of Normandy*. This account was written in the years 1070–1. William of Jumièges was a monk from the abbey of Jumièges that was founded by Duke William. His book was dedicated to William the Conqueror and was written to legitimise the duke's succession to the English throne.

Edward, king of the English, by Divine disposition lacking an heir, had formerly sent Robert [of Jumièges] archbishop of Canterbury to Duke William to nominate him as the heir to the kingdom which God had given him. Furthermore Edward afterward sent Harold to Duke William in order that Harold should swear fealty to him concerning Edward's crown and confirm it with Christian oaths. Harold was the greatest of all the earls of Edward's dominions in riches, honour and power. Harold, hastening to fulfil this mission to William, crossed the narrow seas and landed in Ponthieu. Here he fell into the hands of Guy, count of Abbeville, who at once took him and his companions prisoner. When Duke William heard of this he angrily caused them to be released. Harold remained with the Duke for some time, and swore fealty concerning the kingdom with many oaths, before being sent back to King Edward laden with gifts.

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At length King Edward departed this world. Whereupon Harold immediately seized his kingdom, breaking the oath of fealty which he had sworn to the Duke.



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the authority of the king in the Anglo-Saxon legal system?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From the *Domesday Book*, compiled on the instructions of William I and presented to him in 1087. The writers of the *Domesday Book* relied heavily on Anglo-Saxon records to compile the survey. The following entry is for the city of Chester during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

If the king's peace given by the king with his own hand, or by the king's writ, or by the king's messenger was broken by anyone, the king received a fine of 100 shillings. But if the king's peace given by the earl at the earl's command was broken, the earl received a third of the 100 shillings which were given in fine for this offence. If, however, the king's peace, given by the king's reeve*, or by the earl's servant, was broken, a fine of 40 shillings was paid, and the earl received a third of it. 5

If any freeman, breaking the king's peace, killed a man, all his land and possessions were forfeit to the king, and he became an outlaw. The earl received the same forfeit, but only when his own man was given this punishment. Nobody could give back freedom to any outlaw except by the will of the king. 10

*king's reeve – a local official appointed by the king

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From William of Poitiers, *The History of William, Duke of the Normans and King of the English*, written in the years 1073–74. William of Poitiers was chaplain to William I and in close contact with him and the members of his court. Here he is describing the events which took place in the early months of 1066.

News was received from England that King Edward had died and Harold had been crowned by Stigand. This ceremony was not acceptable to God, for the Archbishop had been deposed from his priestly ministry. Duke William decided to avenge this insult and lay claim to his inheritance by force of arms. 15

In his great wisdom, the Duke had ships constructed and he fitted them out with weapons, crews, supplies of food and all that is necessary for the conduct of war. With the same careful planning, William nominated those who were to rule over Normandy during his absence. A strong force of fighting-men came to join him from foreign parts, attracted no doubt by his well-known generosity. At his own expense he had fifty thousand troops to feed and this for a whole month while contrary winds held them back. 20

Duke William told the Pope what he was planning to do and asked for his support. As a symbol of his approval, and with the authority of Saint Peter, the Pope sent him a banner, behind which he could march in all confidence against the foe. 25



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- 3** How accurate is it to say that the most significant problem facing the monarchy in the reign of Edward the Confessor was the power and influence of the Godwin family?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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- 3** How accurate is it to say that the most significant aspect of the Anglo-Saxon economy was the value of the silver penny?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the seriousness of the rising against Tostig Godwinson in 1065?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Version D. *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* was recorded by scribes in English monasteries. Version D was written in the monastery at Worcester in the earldom of Mercia. Here the writer is recording events of the year 1065.

All the thegns of Yorkshire and Northumberland gathered together and outlawed their Earl Tostig, and killed all the men they could find in his court, both English and Danish. They seized all his weapons in York, gold and silver, and all his monies which they could find. They sent for Morcar, son of Earl Aelfgar, and chose him as their earl. And Morcar went south with men of the shire, and with men from Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and Lincolnshire, until he came to Northampton. There his brother Edwin* came to meet him with the men who were in his earldom; and also many Welshmen came with him. 5

Earl Harold came there to meet them, and they sent messengers with Earl Harold to King Edward, and asked that they might have Morcar as their earl. And the king granted this. The northern men did great harm around Northampton while Harold carried their message, in that they killed men and burned houses and corn, and seized the many thousands of cattle that they could find. 10 15

Earl Tostig and his wife went to Earl Baldwin of Flanders, and he received them, and they were there all the winter.

* Edwin - Earl of Mercia since the death of his father Aelfgar in 1062



Source 2: From *The Life of King Edward Who Rests at Westminster*. This biography was written in the years 1065–67 by a monk from Flanders who had access to information from the royal court. The book was dedicated to Queen Edith, the widow of Edward the Confessor and sister of Harold and Tostig Godwinson. Here the author describes the rebellion against Earl Tostig in 1065.

In the year 1065, to the distress of the whole country, there was a disturbance in the kingdom. It was said, if it be true, that the rebels had undertaken this madness against Earl Tostig at the artful persuasion of his brother, Earl Harold (which heaven forbid!). But I would not believe that such a prince was guilty of this detestable wickedness against his brother. Earl Tostig himself, however, publicly testifying before the King and his assembled courtiers, charged Harold with this; but Harold, rather too generous with his oaths (alas!), cleared this charge too with oaths. 20 25

When the rebels, after many negotiations with the King, continued in their mad purpose, Edward decided to crush their rebellion by force. But because changeable weather was already setting in for a severe winter and it was not easy to raise a sufficient number of troops for a counter-offensive, and because the people felt horror at what seemed civil war, some tried to calm the raging spirit of the King and urged the King not to attack. And after they had struggled for a long time, they did not so much divert the King from his desire to march, as wrongfully and, against the King's will, desert him. King Edward protested to God with deep sorrow, and complained to Him, that he was deprived of the due obedience of his men and the King called down God's vengeance upon them. 30 35

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- 3** 'The consequence of Harold Godwinson's actions, in the years 1053–66, was to strengthen, rather than challenge, Edward the Confessor's rule.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the significance of the Godwin family in the governing of Anglo-Saxon England in the years c1053–66?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From *The Life of King Edward Who Rests at Westminster*, written 1065–67. This biography was written by a monk from Flanders who had access to information from the royal court. The book was dedicated to Queen Edith who was the widow of Edward the Confessor and a member of the Godwin family.

Harold, the eldest and wisest Godwin, was appointed to the earldom of Wessex by the King's favour. Harold was strong in mind and body and a true defender of the law. Not long after Harold's appointment, his brother, Tostig, a man of courage, and also very wise, became the earl of Northumbria. Tostig's deserved appointment came about with the help of Harold, and their sister, Queen Edith. King Edward did not oppose the appointment because of the many services that Tostig had faithfully performed. 5

Both Godwin brothers were similar in strength and equally brave. Harold was well-practised in many lengthy marches. He could accept challenges and he shared his plans with those loyal to him. Earl Tostig was blessed with great self-control – although occasionally he was a little over-zealous in attacking evil. He had a bold and inflexible mind. Tostig would consider his plans by himself and, when he had decided on the matter, he would put his plans into action. To sum up their characters, no time or place has reared two men of such value at the same time. 10 15

King Edward appreciated the brothers and, with them thus positioned in his kingdom, he lived his life free from care. Harold drove back enemies from the south and Tostig scared them from the north. And the King did not exclude their younger brother, Gyrth. King Edward gave Gyrth a shire in East Anglia and promised to increase Gyrth's lands when Gyrth was older and became a man. 20



Source 2: From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Version D. Version D was written by scribes in the monastery at Worcester in the earldom of Mercia in the West Midlands. The Godwin family did not have any influence over Mercia, which was controlled by Earl Edwin. Here the writer is recording events from 1063.

In this year, Earl Harold went from Gloucester to Rhuddlan in North Wales, which belonged to Gruffydd, King of the Welsh. There, Harold burnt Gruffydd's residence and all the ships and all the equipment that belonged to the Welsh. Harold forced Gruffydd to flee. Afterwards, Harold sailed his ships from Bristol around to Wales. The Welsh people made peace and gave hostages to Harold as a guarantee. Tostig went against the Welsh with a land army and, together, the Godwin brothers forced the country into submission to King Edward. 25

In the same year, King Gruffydd was killed by his own men because of the wars he had fought against Earl Harold. His head was brought to Earl Harold, and Harold brought it to King Edward, together with the figurehead of Gruffydd's ship. And after this, King Edward entrusted Wales to Gruffydd's two brothers. Gruffydd's brothers swore oaths of loyalty and gave hostages to King Edward and Earl Harold. Gruffydd's brothers promised that they would be faithful to King Edward in everything they did. They promised that they would pay greater sums of money from Wales to King Edward than had ever been paid to any other king of England. 30 35



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- 3** To what extent did the Godwin family challenge the authority of the king in the years c1053–66?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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- 3** How accurate is it to say that the system of taxation was the main reason why the Anglo-Saxon economy was so strong in the years c1053–66?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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- 3** 'The main reason why Anglo-Saxon England was so strong during the reign of Edward the Confessor was because of its flourishing economy.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 2

THE NORMAN CONQUEST AND THE ANGLO-SAXON RESPONSE, 1066–71

14 questions in this sub-topic · 268 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the authority William I had over the Anglo-Saxon population after 1066?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From the *Domesday Book*, presented to William I in 1087. The *Domesday Book* was written up by a native Englishman. The following extract is taken from the survey of Kent.

The men of Kent agree to these laws of the king: If anyone makes a fence, or a ditch, by which the king's public way is narrowed, or fells, onto that public way, a tree standing alongside it, and takes from that tree a branch or foliage, he shall pay 100 shillings to the king for each offence. And if he leaves without paying, a king's servant shall pursue him, and he shall pay the fine of 100 shillings. If anyone commits a breach of the peace, he shall pay a fine of £8 to the king. 5

The king has the right to seize possessions for three offences: housebreaking, breach of the peace and highway robbery. In the case of adultery, the king receives the fine from the man and the archbishop receives the fine from the woman. The king has the right to half the possessions of the thief who has been condemned to death. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Version E. *The Anglo Saxon Chronicle* was recorded by scribes in English monasteries. Several versions exist. Version E was written in the monastery at Peterborough. Here the writer is describing events in the year 1075.

Earl Roger, Earl Ralph and Earl Waltheof, and bishops and abbots, decided that they would drive the king out of the realm. But this plot was soon revealed to the king who was in Normandy. Earls Roger and Ralph invited some men of Brittany to join them, and asked for a fleet of Vikings to assist them. Roger went to his earldom, and collected his people but he was prevented from rebelling. Ralph's castle men also turned against him, and prevented him from doing anything. He escaped however. 15

The king afterwards came to England, and seized Roger and put him in prison. The king had let Earl Waltheof off lightly, but when he returned to England he had Waltheof captured. Soon after that, two hundred ships came from Denmark, but they dared not fight with King William. They went instead to York, and broke into the Minster, and took much treasure from there, and then went away. And the king had all Bretons who had been part of the plot punished. Some were blinded and some were driven from the land. Thus the traitors to King William were subdued. 20 25

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- 3** To what extent can the harsh response of the Normans to the rebellions in England in the years 1067–75 be explained by the involvement of the Vikings?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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- 3** To what extent can the success of Duke William in the Battle of Hastings be explained by his superior military skills?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for the success of Duke William of Normandy's campaign in 1066?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Version D. *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* was recorded by scribes in English monasteries. Version D was written in the monastery at Worcester. Here the writer is recording events of the year 1066.

The English fought two pitched battles against the Norwegians within five nights. Then Duke William came from Normandy to Pevensey and built a castle at Hastings. King Harold was informed of this and he gathered a large army to fight William. And William caught him by surprise before King Harold's army was ready for battle. But the king and his men nevertheless fought hard against William. There were heavy casualties on both sides. There King Harold was killed, and his brothers, the earls Leofwine and Gyrth, and many other good men also died. The French remained masters of the field, just as God had granted it to them because of the sins of the people. 5

Archbishop Ealdred* and the citizens of London wanted to have Edgar Aetheling as king, as was his proper right. The earls Edwin and Morcar promised Edgar that they would fight on his side. But, after the battle Duke William went back to Hastings, and waited there to see whether the English would submit to him. When he understood that no one meant to come to him, he went inland with all his army that was left to him, and ravaged the entire region that he overran. Then he was met by Archbishop Ealdred and Edgar Aetheling, and earls Edwin and Morcar, and all the chief men from London. And they submitted to him. 10 15

* Ealdred – Archbishop of York



Source 2: From Bishop Guy of Amiens, *The Carmen of Hastings: The Song of the Norman Conquest*. This song was written shortly after the battle and completed by 1068. It was written to praise William's deeds. Bishop Guy was a member of William's court.

The helmeted English hurry to lock shield to shield.
They fight spears for spears and swords for swords.
None can penetrate the dense English shield wall,
Unless the strength of men gives way to cunning. 20

The Franks*, expert in war, prepare a feint,
They falsely act as if decisively defeated and flee .
The English peasants rejoice and believe themselves triumphant,
Meanwhile, those Franks who feigned flight, suddenly turn around. 25

They gather in tight formation to charge the English for slaughter.
A large part of the English mob perish there,
Truly ten thousand have suffered slaughter there.

Wiser in war, the greater part of the English who remained on the hill now
press ahead,
And consider their losses to be nothing. 30
The English mob push back, overcoming their enemy by greater numbers.
And force the Normans to retreat.

When the duke sees his people fall back, defeated,
Enraged, he himself bares his head of its helmet. 35
The Duke of Normandy spoke stinging words to the Franks.
'Do you, who have been victorious, allow yourselves now to be defeated?'
He spoke and immediately shame spread over faces.
They formed up behind, facing back toward the enemy,
As burning stubble perishes in a blowing wind, 40
So the English mob fell to the Frankish allies.

* The Franks – the army William brought over from Normandy containing Normans, Bretons and Frenchmen

-
- 3** 'It was King Harold's mistakes rather than Duke William's skills that were responsible for the Norman victory at Hastings in October 1066.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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- 3** How accurate is it to say that the Anglo-Saxon rebellions against Norman rule in the North (1069–70) and East Anglia (1070–71) were very similar?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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- 3** 'The rebellions of 1067-75 were a significant threat to William I's authority as king of England.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the key features of the claims to the English throne by Harald Hardrada and Duke William were very similar?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the submission of the Anglo-Saxon earls to William I in 1066 in dealing with opposition to the Normans in the years 1066–75?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the oath made during Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy was the main reason why Duke William invaded England in 1066?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



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- 3** 'Harold's effective military leadership was the main reason why the Anglo-Saxons achieved victory at Stamford Bridge in September 1066.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The East Anglian Rebellion of 1070–71 was a significant threat to William I's authority in England, but the revolt of the earls in 1075 did little to threaten his authority.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the rising of Eadric the Wild in challenging Norman authority on the Welsh border in the years 1067–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for the defeat of Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings in 1066?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Simeon of Durham, *The History of the Kings of England*, written after 1120. Simeon was born c1060 in Normandy and entered a Northumbrian monastery in 1071. He used the manuscripts and documents in the writing room in the monastery at Durham to write this *History*.

When King Harold thought that all his enemies were crushed, he was told that William, King Edward's cousin and duke of the Normans, had arrived in the south of England. Duke William had very many horses and archers (for he had hired strong fighters from the whole of France). Despite knowing that some of his bravest English warriors had fallen in the two battles in the north, King Harold immediately marched his army south with great speed. Moreover, he knew that half of his army had not arrived, but he hurried to meet the enemy as quickly as he could. 5

King Harold met the Normans in battle nine miles from Hastings, before a large part of his army had joined him. But because the English army was positioned in a very narrow space, many left their positions, and very few of those who stayed with Harold remained courageous. Yet, from the early morning until twilight, Harold most powerfully resisted his enemies. He defended himself in the fight so valiantly that he could hardly be slain by the enemy. But after very many on both sides had perished, alas! Harold himself fell at twilight. His brothers, Gyrth and Leofwin, were also slain along with the most illustrious warriors of almost all of England. 10 15



Source 2: From William of Poitiers, *Deeds of Duke William*, written between 1071 and 1077. William of Poitiers, a knight as well as a clergyman, was a chaplain in Duke William's household. William of Poitiers did not take part in the invasion of England but he based his biography on eyewitness accounts.

The Normans landed in Pevensey without having to fight a battle. In fact, Harold was in Yorkshire fighting against his brother, Tostig, and King Harald of Norway. Meanwhile, Queen Edith prayed for Harold's defeat; for Harold was a cruel murderer and an enemy of the good and the just. Queen Edith wanted William, who was wise and strong, to rule over England. Her husband, King Edward, had chosen William as his successor by adoption in place of a son. 20

Meanwhile, Harold quickly marched south. He thought that, in a surprise attack, he might win. Duke William ordered the Normans to arm themselves. He wore the relics whose protection Harold had forfeited by breaking the oath he had sworn on them. 25

In well-planned order, Duke William advanced behind the papal banner. He placed foot-soldiers in front, armed with arrows and crossbows, and mounted knights in the middle. He rode with the strongest force, so that he could direct operations on all sides. 30

The huge English army stood on higher ground. They lined up, all on foot, in a tightly-packed formation. The Normans realised that they could not overcome an enemy so numerous and standing so firm without great loss to themselves. They retreated, deliberately feigning flight. Twice, they used the same trick. The English began to weaken and, as if confessing their guilt, suffered the punishment of defeat. 35



KEY TOPIC 3

NORMAN GOVERNMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF CONTROL, 1071–87

19 questions in this sub-topic · 320 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into William I's relationship with the papacy?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From a letter written by William I to Pope Gregory VII, 1076. William is writing in response to requests made by the Pope's representative who had recently been at his court.

Your representative came to me and asked me to do fealty to you and your successors, and to send the money which my predecessors were accustomed to send to the Roman Church. I refused to do fealty, nor will I do it, because neither have I promised it, nor do I find that my predecessors did it to your predecessors. The money was not collected in full for nearly three years, whilst I was in France. Now that I have returned to my kingdom, what was collected has been sent, and what is still owed shall be dispatched when the opportunity arises. Pray for us, and for the good of our realm, for we have loved your predecessors and desire to love you sincerely, and to hear you obediently before all.

5

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Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Orderic Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, written in the years 1110–42. Orderic Vitalis was the son of a Norman cleric and had an Anglo-Saxon mother. In 1085 he was sent to a Norman monastery where, some years later, his superiors ordered him to write the *Ecclesiastical History*.

In the year of our Lord 1102, King Henry summoned the powerful Earl Robert of Bellême to his court. He accused Bellême of committing 45 offences in deed or word against him and his brother, the Duke of Normandy, and ordered Bellême to respond publicly concerning each offence. For a year the King had had Bellême watched. All his evil deeds had been carefully investigated by private spies. Bellême realised that he could not possibly clear himself of the charges, so he quickly leapt on his horse and fled to his castles.

15

King Henry publicly condemned Bellême as a man who, having been publicly accused, had not cleared himself as the law required. He pronounced Bellême a public enemy unless he returned to face judgement. Once again he summoned the rebel to court, but Bellême flatly refused to come. Instead Bellême strengthened the ramparts and walls of all his castles and called on his Norman kinsmen, the alien Welsh, and all his allies to assist him. The king, however, summoned the army of England and besieged Bellême's castle at Arundel for three months. Meanwhile, the garrison responsible for defending Arundel castle humbly asked the king for a truce so that they could ask Bellême to give them either reinforcements or permission to surrender.

20

25

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the operation of the feudal system in England after 1066?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.**Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.****Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106****Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From the Charter of Baldwin, Abbot of Bury St Edmunds, written down at some point during the period 1066–87. This feudal agreement was made with Peter, a knight of King William. Most feudal agreements were not recorded in writing but agreed orally.

Peter, a knight of King William, will become the feudal man of St Edmunds Abbey and of Baldwin the Abbot, by performing the ceremony of homage. Peter will do this with the permission of the King and with the consent of the monks.

In return for his fief, Peter promises that he will serve the King within England, on behalf of the Abbot. Peter will provide the King with three or four knights who will fight at their own expense. If Peter is ordered to serve for the Abbot anywhere within the kingdom, the knights shall likewise pay their own expenses. But if the Abbot shall take Peter anywhere outside England, then the Abbot shall pay the expense of Peter's service. In addition, Peter shall equip a knight to serve the Abbot as the Abbot's own retainer* outside or within the kingdom.

*retainer – personal follower

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Eadmer, *The History of Modern Times in England*. Eadmer was a monk of Canterbury. He was Anselm's close friend and became his chronicler after Anselm became Archbishop of Canterbury. Here he is describing events at the court of William II in 1093.

All the chief men of the Kingdom assembled at the King's court to celebrate Christmas. Some of the greatest of them were upset over the condition of the Church of Canterbury. The Church had been subjected to continuous oppression since the death of its Archbishop.

One of the chief magnates, in a private audience with the King, spoke his mind: 'Anselm, Abbot of Bec, is a man of proven holiness. He seeks no earthly power or wealth.' To this the King replied mockingly, 'He wouldn't even want to be the Archbishop of Canterbury?'

The King added, 'Neither Anselm, nor anyone else at this time, shall be Archbishop except myself.' At the moment the King spoke these words, a terrible sickness came upon him. He was close to death.

Anselm, wholly ignorant of these events, was ordered to come and hear the King's confession. The King was informed that Anselm's recommendations were necessary for the King's salvation. The King himself proclaimed Anselm most worthy of the office of Archbishop. The Archbishop's staff was pushed into Anselm's clenched fist and held there by the bishops.

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the impact of the Normans on Anglo-Saxon life after the Conquest?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From Orderic Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, written 1110–42. Vitalis was an Anglo-Norman monk, born in England in 1075. He was sent to a Norman monastery when he was 11 years old. Here he is commenting on everyday life in England under the Normans.

In the years after 1070, peace reigned over England, and some security returned to its inhabitants. English and Normans were living peacefully together in boroughs, towns and cities, and were intermarrying with each other. You could see many villages or town markets filled with displays of French merchandise. The English no longer wore the Anglo-Saxon clothes that the Normans had regarded with contempt. The English were completely transformed by foreign fashions. No one dared to pillage, and everyone cultivated his own fields in safety and lived contentedly with his neighbour. 5

The King's passion for justice dominated the kingdom, encouraging others to follow his example. He attempted to learn some of the English language, so that he could understand the pleas of the conquered people without an interpreter. He generously gave fair judgements to each claimant as justice required. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Version D. This version of the Chronicle was written by Anglo-Saxon monks in Worcester, in the West Midlands. It was based upon news that was brought to the monastery in letters and by visitors. This is the entry for 1067–68.

Eadric the Wild and the Welsh became hostile and fought against the garrison of the castle at Hereford and inflicted many injuries. King William imposed a heavy tax on the wretched people there and ravaged all the land that he overran. 15

Then King William went to Devonshire and besieged the city of Exeter for eighteen days. A large part of the King's army perished there. King William made fair promises to the inhabitants of Exeter, although he did not keep them. The inhabitants surrendered Exeter to the King because their Wessex thegns had not come to support them. 20

Mathilda came to this country and was crowned as queen at Westminster. Then the King was informed that the people in the north meant to rebel against him. He then went to Nottingham and built a castle there. He then built two castles in York and another in Lincoln and castles everywhere in that region.

Meanwhile, one of Harold Godwinson's sons came unexpectedly from Ireland and sailed a naval force into the River Avon. His army ravaged all over that district. Then his army went to Bristol and meant to take the city by force, but the citizens fought against them fiercely. 25

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into laws developed during the reigns of the Norman kings?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.**Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.****Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106****Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From a law applied during the reign of Henry I concerning the crime of murdrum. Murdrum was the crime of killing an unknown man. It was an English law that had first been introduced by the Danes.

If any Frenchman, or any Norman or lastly any man from beyond the sea, is killed and it is considered that the dead man has been murdered, the killer must be handed over to the king's justice within seven days of the crime. If it is murder by an unknown killer, a fine of 46 marks of silver shall be paid by the hundred. The king shall be paid 40 marks and 6 marks paid to the relatives of the slain man. 5

The death of an Englishman is not regarded or paid for as murder, but only the death of a Frenchman. If no one can prove that the slain man is English, he is considered to be French. If the hundred wishes to prove that he is not a Frenchman and that therefore there is no murder, twelve good men from the same hundred must swear an oath to that effect. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From William of Poitiers, *The Deeds of William, Duke of the Normans and King of the English*, published c1073. William of Poitiers was a soldier and chaplain to Duke William. He was not present at the Battle of Hastings but was well-placed to receive details of the battle from those who fought in it. Here he is commenting on events in the Battle of Hastings.

William was a noble general, inspiring courage, sharing danger, more often commanding men from the front than urging them from the rear. He led them by his valour and gave them courage. The enemy lost heart at the mere sight of this marvellous and terrifying knight. Even after the loss of his horse, one could see his skill and be impressed by the strength of his arm and the greatness of his spirit. Shields and helmets were cut by his furious and flashing blade, while yet other assailants were struck by his own shield. His knights were astonished to see him fighting on foot, and many of the wounded were given new heart. 15

The English saw that they could not hold out much longer against the Normans. They knew they had lost a great part of their army, and that many of their greatest men had fallen. Dismayed at the merciless behaviour of the Duke, who spared none who came against him and whose skill could not rest until victory was won, they began to flee as swiftly as they could. 20



1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the nature of the reform of the English church under Lanfranc?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From the Council of London, 1075. The Council of London was a Church Council summoned by Archbishop Lanfranc with the permission of William I. Its proceedings were recorded by Lanfranc. Here he lists some of the decisions made by the Council.

In the year of our Lord 1075, a Council of bishops, abbots and clergymen from the whole land of England was assembled in London. The Council was summoned and presided over by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of the whole island of Britain.

The custom of holding councils had been suspended in the realm of England for many years. Therefore, some legislation, which is already defined in ancient law, was renewed. 5

Monks shall maintain proper conduct.

Monks of all ages shall not own private property.

Permission was granted to three bishops to move from townships to cities. 10

No one shall buy or sell holy orders nor any position in the Church that carries pastoral responsibility.



Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Orderic Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, written in 1110–42. Vitalis was an Anglo-Norman monk, born in England in 1075 and sent to a Norman monastery in 1086. Vitalis recorded his *History* on the orders of his superiors. Here he is creating an account of the scene at William I's death bed, based on the treatment of the Anglo-Norman territories after William I's death.

King William said: 'Before I fought against Harold, I granted the dukedom of Normandy to my son, Robert, because he was the eldest. He has already received the homage of nearly all the barons of Normandy. I cannot annul this grant, which is made and approved. But I know for certain that the land that is subject to his rule will be truly wretched. He is proud, silly and extravagant.'

 15

King William continued: 'I appoint no one to the crown of England. Having taken and held that throne by so many crimes, I dare not leave it to anyone but God alone. I trust that my son, William, who has been dutiful, may live long and prosperously. If it is the Divine Will that he succeeds to the throne, may his reign be glorious!'

 20

Henry, the youngest son, hearing that no provision was made for him, said sorrowfully to King William: 'What do you give me?'

The King replied: 'My son, be contented with your lot. Robert will have Normandy, and William will have England. But you, in your turn, will succeed to all the dominions that belong to me.'

 25

511

- 4 How accurate is it to say that William I's problems in controlling his French territories in the years 1067–87 can be explained by the actions of hostile neighbours?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



4 To what extent did towns and trade in England change in the years 1066–1106?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How successful were the Normans in extending control over Scotland in the years 1066–93?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that the removal of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy was the main consequence of the Norman Conquest in the years 1066–87?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that Norman rule in England had very little impact on the Anglo-Saxon population who lived in the villages?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



4 To what extent did Lanfranc succeed in reforming the English Church?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that there was very little difference in the nature of Anglo-Saxon and Norman kingship?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the purpose of the Domesday Survey in 1086?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Peterborough version. It was recorded by scribes in the monastery based on events told to the chronicler by visitors. Here the chronicler is commenting on the compilation of the Domesday Survey in the years 1085–86.

At this time, people claimed that Cnut, King of Denmark, planned to conquer England. King William had very deep discussions with his council about England – who lived there and what sort of people they were. Then he sent his men into every shire and had them find out how many hundred hides there were in the shire, or what land and cattle the king himself owned in each shire, or what payments he ought to have each year from the shire. He also had a record made of how much land his archbishops had, and his bishops and his abbots and his earls and what or how much everybody had who held land in England, and how much money it was worth. 5

His men investigated so closely that there was no single hide nor a portion of land, nor indeed (it is a shame to say but it seemed no shame to King William) that not one ox, nor one cow, nor one pig was left out, and not put down in its record. All these records were brought to him afterwards. 10

King William came to Salisbury in August and there his councillors came to him, and all the people holding land who were of any importance over all England. There they all submitted to the king and became his vassals. They swore oaths of allegiance to him, that they would be loyal to him against all other men. 15



Source 2: From *Domesday Book*, presented to William I in 1087. The following extract is taken from the survey of Kent.

Dover, in the time of King Edward, paid 18 pounds of which money King Edward had two parts and Earl Godwin the third part. Once a year, the townsmen provided the king with 20 ships for 15 days, and in each ship were 21 men. Whoever lived permanently in the town made customary payment to the king and did not pay tolls throughout England. All these customs were there when King William came into England. Dover is valued at 40 pounds and yet the local royal official now pays from it 54 pounds to the king. 20

In the city of Canterbury, the king has 19 townsmen paying rent, 212 townsmen from whom he receives payments. There are three mills which pay him 40 shillings. There are eight acres of meadow which pay 15 shillings for rent to the king. 25

It has been agreed that whoever pays a toll on the main roads in and out of Canterbury shall pay the toll to the king. If someone digs or sets up a post on these roads, inside or outside the city, the king's officer pursues him wherever he goes and demands a fine for the king's use. 30



- 5 How accurate is it to say that the deposition of Stigand as Archbishop of Canterbury was the most significant of the reforms introduced into the English church in the years 1066–87?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that of all the changes introduced into England by the Normans, it was the forest laws that had the most significant impact on village life?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The opposition of King Philip I of France was the main reason why William I's control of his continental lands was challenged in the years 1066–87.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 'Castle building was more significant than changes in land tenure in establishing Norman control over England in the years 1066–87.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How successful were the Normans in extending control over Wales in the years 1067–93?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that there was little change to the Anglo-Saxon legal system after the Norman Conquest?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 4

THE ANGLO-NORMAN KINGDOM, 1087–1106

13 questions in this sub-topic · 260 marks · lowest tariff first



5

- 5 How far was the Anglo-Norman kingdom in 1106 different from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom before the Conquest?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that the division of the Anglo-Norman territories in 1087 was the main reason for the conflicts between William the Conqueror's sons in the years 1087–95?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The conflict with the Church, in the years 1100–06, is explained more by Henry I's attitude and actions than by those of Anselm and the papacy.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that Robert Curthose's decision to go on crusade was the main reason for the restoration of the Anglo-Norman kingdom in the years 1096–1106?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman kingdom, c1053–1106

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate Henry I's campaign at Tinchebrai in 1106?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman kingdom, c1053–1106

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a letter written by one Norman priest to another Norman priest. It was written shortly after the Battle of Tinchebrai was fought on 28 September 1106. The author was chaplain to Robert of Estouteville who fought on Duke Robert Curthose's side.

I bring you news. Our lord King Henry fought against his brother Duke Robert Curthose at Tinchebrai on 28 September. The battle was organised in this way. In the first line were the King's men of Normandy, and these were all on foot. In the second line was the King with his very numerous barons and these likewise were on foot. The whole army of the King may be reckoned as having consisted of about forty thousand men. When the battle had lasted only an hour, Robert of Bellême turned and fled, and all his men were dispersed. The Duke himself was captured, as was the Count of Mortain with his barons, and my friend, Robert of Estouteville. The rest all fled. Hence the Duchy of Normandy became subject to the King.

I must tell you about this marvel: that the King in the battle lost only two men, and only one was wounded. When I met with the King, he received me very graciously at Caen, and he freely restored all those things which he had taken from our land.

Source 2: From Orderic Vitalis, *Ecclesiastical History*, written in 1110–42. Orderic Vitalis was an Anglo-Norman monk who was proud of his English ancestry. He wrote the *Ecclesiastical History* on the orders of his superiors in his Norman monastery. Here he is writing about the events leading up to the Battle of Tinchebrai.

The autumn of this year in Normandy was marked by thunderstorms and violent rains as well as battles, and the flames of war. In truth, Robert of Bellême and William, Count of Mortain, with many others, obstinately attached themselves to Duke Robert Curthose and, fearing King Henry, they resisted the King with all their power. In consequence, Henry assembled a vast army at Tinchebrai.

Several priests tried to prevent so horrible a conflict, dreading to be witnesses of brothers shedding each other's blood. The King, listening to these wise advisers, sent this message to his brother:

'I have not come here to deprive you of your rights in the Duchy. My desire is to assist the church of God. Yield to me all the strong places in Normandy, with the entire administration of justice and the management of affairs, and one portion of the Duchy. You may keep for yourself the revenues of the other half, without the care or trouble of ruling. I will pay you annually out of the treasury of England. After that you may enjoy feasts and sports with perfect security.'

Duke Robert Curthose summoned his counsellors, and presented the King's proposals, which they unhesitatingly rejected. Using violent language, they prevented the Duke from listening to the conditions of peace.

King Henry then drew up his troops in battle array, and they marched forward in well-disciplined order.

- 4 'The similarities in the key features of the Battle of Hastings of 1066 and the Battle of Tinchebrai of 1106 are outweighed by their considerable differences.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the actions of Archbishop Anselm were the main cause of the conflict between church and state during the reign of William II?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 To what extent did the authority of William Rufus in the Anglo-Norman territories change in the years 1087–1100?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman kingdom, c1053–1106

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons why William Rufus was able to defeat the rebellion of 1088?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman kingdom, c1053–1106

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Henry of Huntingdon, *The History of the English People, 1000–1154*. Henry was an Anglo-Norman, born in England in c1085, and brought up in the household of the bishop of Lincoln. He wrote his *History* in the years 1123–55, drawing upon written sources and oral accounts that were available to him through his good political contacts.

All the higher nobility disloyally rebelled against William Rufus in their own districts. Bishop Odo raised rebellion in Kent. Robert, Count of Mortain, did the same around Pevensey*. The chief men of Herefordshire and Shropshire attacked the shire of Worcester. But when the saintly Bishop Wulfstan called on the most-high God, he miraculously forced the rebels to flee.

5

The King assembled the English people and restored to them their rights of hunting and forests and promised them desirable laws. Then he marched to the castle of Tonbridge in Kent, where Gilbert fitzRichard was rebelling. When the royal army stormed the castle, Gilbert made peace with the King. Then the King advanced to Pevensey and besieged Bishop Odo and Count Robert there for six weeks.

10

The Duke of Normandy was keen to come to England to take possession of the kingdom with the assistance of the rebels. He sent part of his army ahead to aid the rebels. He intended to follow this army with huge forces. But the English, who were keeping watch over the sea, overwhelmed and sank ships carrying the Norman army. So those who were at Pevensey, and whose food had run out, surrendered the castle to the King.

15

The King then besieged the castle of Rochester in Kent until the stronghold surrendered. Bishop Odo was exiled.

*Pevensey – an area on the Sussex coast with a castle



Source 2: From Florence of Worcester, *Chronicle of Chronicles*. Florence, a monk of Worcester, was commissioned to write a chronicle by Bishop Wulfstan of Worcester in 1062. Florence started his *Chronicle* in 1062 and continued to add to it using documents and papers available at the monastery, including a now lost version of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

King William Rufus sent messengers to summon to his side all those he considered loyal. The King went to London and assembled troops, both horsemen and foot soldiers, to form an army. Although it was small, this army contained as many Normans as he could at present muster. However, it consisted chiefly of English soldiers. After promising rewards to his supporters, the King prepared to march to Rochester, where he heard the enemy's main army was stationed. 20 25

However, the King found that Tonbridge, belonging to Gilbert fitzRichard, was held against him. The King besieged Tonbridge Castle, stormed it in two days and forced Gilbert, who was wounded, to surrender himself and his castle. The King received the fealty of the inhabitants and placed a garrison in the castle. 30

When Odo heard this, he left Rochester and proceeded to the castle of his brother Robert, Count of Mortain, at Pevensey. Odo promised Robert of Mortain that the Duke of Normandy would arrive soon with a large army. Duke Robert would make himself master of the kingdom and richly reward his supporters. 35

The King led his army to Pevensey in pursuit of Odo, hoping to end the war. The King made forced marches; he prepared his war engines; he besieged the castle. The place was strongly fortified, but he made constant efforts to destroy it.

- 5 How accurate is it to say that the main reason for Henry I's victory at Tinchebrai in 1106 was the superior numbers of his military force?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman kingdom, c1053–1106

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the nature of the conflict between Henry I and the Church in the years 1100–06?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a letter written by Pope Paschal II to Matilda of Scotland, 1105.

Matilda, wife of Henry I and Queen of England, was known for her piety and support for the Church. Here the Pope is commenting on issues that had arisen between Henry I and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Anselm.

We are greatly saddened about your husband, King Henry. Although he started well at the beginning of his reign, he is now acting wrongfully. Now he has been placed in the fullness of power, he does not fear to provoke the anger of Almighty God who helped him in his time of need. King Henry promised faithful devotion to Almighty God when he first accepted the royal crown. Now the King has taken over the churches through investitures. He has expelled the holy man, Archbishop Anselm, from the kingdom, because the Archbishop opposed King Henry's wicked deeds. Thus, We fear greatly for King Henry's salvation. 5

Therefore, beloved Queen, We beg you to watch more carefully over the King. Turn his heart away from wrong counsel so that he will not continue provoking God's fury so greatly against himself. Encourage King Henry to reinstate Archbishop Anselm to his See. Permit Archbishop Anselm to act and preach as his position demands. Return the churches to God, in case God takes back what he has given to the King. Otherwise, We shall excommunicate the King and his counsellors, and those who wrongfully take possession of churches through him. But if the King obeys, he will obtain the help of both Almighty God and the Papacy against all his enemies. By freeing those churches, King Henry will gain protection within his kingdom through the grace of God. 10 15

Source 2: From Eadmer, *History of Recent Events in England*. Eadmer (1060–1126) was an English historian, theologian and priest. He was a supporter of Archbishop Anselm. Here he is writing about the settlement over investitures in the English Church that had been agreed between Henry I and the Papacy in 1106.

An assembly of bishops, abbots and nobles of the realm was held in London in the King's palace. The question of investitures of churches was discussed between King Henry and the bishops for the first three days, without Anselm being present. Some of the bishops tried hard to encourage the King to continue to perform investitures, as his father and his brother had done, ignoring both the Pope's prohibition and the obedience due to the Pope. The Pope, while standing firm on the matter of investitures, had allowed homages. By that concession, the Pope had reached a settlement with King Henry.

Afterwards, when Anselm was present, the King declared that no one in England should ever again be invested with a bishopric or abbey by the King or by any layman. Anselm, on his side, agreed that no one elected to any office in the Church should be deprived of consecration to that office because he had done homage to the King.

And now that these questions had been settled on the advice of Anselm and of the nobles of the realm, the King was now able to appoint priests to almost all the churches in England, but without any investiture with the pastoral staff or ring.

- 4 How accurate is it to say that the problems faced by Duke Robert Curthose in Normandy in the years 1087–95 were very similar to the problems faced by William I in Normandy in the years 1067–87?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that William I's relationship with the Church was completely different from William Rufus' relationship with the Church?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons for Harold Godwinson's succession to the earldom of Wessex in 1053. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that Harold had a birth right to succeed to his father's earldom ('His son Harold, eldest in birth') - It provides evidence that Harold was the choice of Edward the Confessor ('appointed by the king's favour to the earldom') - It suggests that Harold Godwinson had the qualities to manage the affairs of the most important earldom in Anglo-Saxon England ('stood forth among the people,; 'champion of the law'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The writer cannot be considered as impartial when writing about Harold's accession in a book dedicated to Queen Edith, Harold's sister - The book was written in the years 1065-7; Harold was King in 1066, which may have prompted a favourable description of his qualities - The writer did have access to information from the royal court so should be well informed about the circumstances of Harold's succession to Wessex - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Wessex had been held by Godwin; it was regarded as the most important earldom in the kingdom because it had originally been land held by the king - Harold already had experience as an earl; he had been appointed to the earldom of East Anglia on the return of the Godwin family to the king's favour in 1052. He relinquished this for Wessex in 1053 - The Godwin family was very influential in Anglo-Saxon politics; Edith, Harold's sister was queen - Harold's promotion to Wessex allowed Edward to strengthen the power of the Mercian family at the expense of the Godwins; Aeflgar of Mercia was made Earl of East Anglia and there was no land for Tostig.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the basis of Duke William's claim to the throne of England in 1066. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - William of Jumièges had close connections to Duke William and to Robert of Jumièges, former archbishop of Canterbury and will have had access to information about the Duke's claim to the throne - William of Jumièges wrote his account of Duke William's claim after the conquest and dedicated it to the Conqueror. He is not an impartial witness - The purpose of this source may be seen as a justification for the conquest. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that the throne had been previously promised to William by Edward the Confessor (Edward.. had sent [the] archbishop of Canterbury to Duke William to nominate him as the heir') - It provides evidence that Harold had been sent to William to confirm the promise of the throne ('Edward afterward sent Harold to Duke William.. that [he] should swear fealty to him concerning Edward's crown') - It provides evidence that Harold was rescued from captivity by William and swore to help William accede to the throne ('Harold ..swore fealty concerning the kingdom with many oaths'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Edward the Confessor had no heir; some writers claim that he deliberately remained celibate to prevent a Godwin heir from succeeding to the throne - William was Edward's cousin. He knew him from the time he spent in Normandy and had favoured Normans in his court. In choosing William he would be choosing a member of his own family - Some chroniclers claim that Harold's oath of fealty was made under duress and was not valid - Edward's decision over the succession is not clear. There is evidence that he chose Harold on his deathbed while the presence of Edgar Aetheling in the English court indicates that Edgar was being groomed as heir.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the authority of the king in the Anglo-Saxon legal system. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It implies that the king was the ultimate authority in the state ('the king's peace given by the king with his own hand'; 'Nobody could give back freedom ... except by the will of the king.') - It provides evidence that the king drew financial benefits from the legal system ('the king received a fine of 100 shillings') - It provides evidence that the king managed the legal system through the issuing of writs ('by the king's writ') - It provides evidence that the earls and reeves acted as agents of the king in the legal system ('the king's peace given by the earl at the earl's command was broken'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The Domesday Book was an official record compiled at the request of the king. It was essential that the information should be accurate - Much of the Domesday Book was compiled based on Anglo-Saxon records and reflects the authority of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy accurately - The Anglo-Saxon kingdom was a unitary realm and the record for Chester would reflect the authority of the king across the realm. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The king's peace was a concept that regarded the monarch as having responsibility for keeping his people safe from serious offences and provided protection for particular people and places - Earls or sheriffs represented the authority of the king in the shire courts that met twice a year - The king's authority in the legal system was developed by the use of writs that were issued by the chancery and used to issue orders and control the provinces.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into Duke William's preparations for the invasion of England in 1066. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - William of Poitiers was in close contact with Duke William and so should have been well-informed about the preparations made for the invasion in 1066 - As a member of Duke William's court and dependent on his patronage, William of Poitiers would be bound to produce an account that favoured the duke - The tone and language of the source is flattering to Duke William and exaggerates the size of the force the duke was able to gather - As a member of the clergy, William of Poitiers follows the position of the church, which supported Duke William's invasion. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It claims that William's preparations for invasion were justified based on a legitimate claim to the throne ('Duke William decided to avenge this insult and lay claim to his inheritance by force of arms.') - It provides evidence of the vast nature of the preparation of transport, weapons and supplies ('ships constructed and he fitted them out with weapons..... and all that is necessary for the conduct of war.') - It provides evidence that he was able to recruit volunteers from outside of Normandy ('A strong force of fighting-men came to join him from foreign parts, attracted no doubt by his well-known generosity.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Duke William gathered an army of up to 10,000 men, 9,000 cartloads of food, and three horses for each knight - Duke William sent Lanfranc, abbot of St Stephen in Caen, to argue his case before the Pope and receive papal approval and the papal banner - Duke William took the families of Breton soldiers hostage in order to guarantee the men would fight for him.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that the most significant problem facing the monarchy in the reign of Edward the Confessor was the power and influence of the Godwin family. Arguments and evidence that the most significant problem facing the monarchy in the reign of Edward the Confessor was the power and influence of the Godwin family should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Godwin family exercised considerable influence over Edward the Confessor through his marriage to Edith. In 1053 there was still the possibility of a Godwin heir to the throne • The Godwin family dominated the throne through their control of earldoms; Harold succeeded to the earldom of Wessex in 1053, Tostig held Northumbria from 1055 and Gyrth and Leofwine became earls of East Anglia and Kent • The Godwin family became vastly wealthy. The family estates generated an income of £7000, greater than the king's £5000. They used this wealth to fund large armies of huscarls and buy support • Harold's ambitions to expand his lands in Herefordshire threatened the kingdom by causing conflict with Aelfgar of Mercia and the Welsh king in 1055 • Tostig was accused of mismanaging his earldom of Northumbria. His expulsion in 1065 left the north in the hands of the teenage Morcar and vulnerable to attack. Arguments and evidence that there were other more significant problems facing the monarchy in the reign of Edward the Confessor than the power and influence of the Godwin family should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The greatest problem facing the English monarchy was the uncertainty over the succession to the throne. Whether through deliberate celibacy or as a result of infertility, Edward had no bloodline heir to succeed him • In 1053 the House of Mercia was dominant. East Anglia was given to Aeflegar, Leofric of Mercia's son. The House of Mercia thus controlled two earldoms • England was attacked by the Welsh king Gruffudd ap Llywelyn in 1055. It was Harold and Tostig who finally defeated the Welsh king in 1062-3 on Edward's behalf • The House of Mercia was behind the plot against Tostig in 1065. Gospatric led the revolt on behalf of the sons of the late Aeflgar, Edwin of Mercia and Morcar • The possibility of a Viking invasion was an ongoing threat as a consequence of Harthacanute's agreement with Magnus of Norway that they should be each other's heirs Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that the most significant aspect of the Anglo-Saxon economy was the value of the silver penny. Arguments and evidence that the most significant aspect of the Anglo-Saxon economy was the value of the silver penny should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The silver penny provided Anglo-Saxon England with a stable national currency that underpinned its economic strength • The currency bore the image of the king's head, which gave it authority. It was widely used and its value was trusted • The silver pennies were withdrawn every five years and recast to ensure that they kept their weight and hence value • All foreign coins had to be melted down and recast as English pennies to ensure that the value of the penny was maintained. Arguments and evidence that there were other more significant aspects to the Anglo-Saxon economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was a sophisticated taxation system based on the geld that was collected annually in the shires and hundreds, which raised about £6000 annually and could raise more in an emergency • There was a high degree of urbanisation with 20 towns with populations of more than 1000. The towns were centres of trade and paid considerable sums in customs duties to the king • Coastal towns had developed as trading ports and much trade with the continent and Scandinavia flowed in and out of them. Money flowed in and England became a net importer of silver • The backbone of the Anglo-Saxon economy was its agricultural system, which was flourishing. There were also a thriving non-agricultural sector including lead and tin mining and pottery making. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to shed light on the seriousness of the rising against Tostig Godwinson in 1065. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Version D of <i>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle</i> was written in Worcester in Mercia where there was rebellious activity and it should therefore be well-informed on events • The monks recording the chronicle had been assigned the task of recording the important events of the year and had an incentive to provide as true a record as they could • Worcester was in Mercia, the earldom that formerly belonged to Aelfgar, the father of Morcar and Edwin, who had been defeated by the Godwinsons, which may affect the impartiality of the source. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the seriousness of the rising against Tostig Godwinson in 1065: • It suggests that Tostig had no support in Northumbria ('All the thegns of Yorkshire and Northumberland gathered together') • It suggests that the rebels were motivated by greed ('They seized all his ... gold and silver, and all his monies') • It provides evidence that the rebellion was accompanied by great violence ('they killed men and burned houses and corn, and seized the many thousands of cattle that they could find.') • It implies that Morcar and Edwin were behind the rebellion ('Morcar went south with men of the shire', 'There his brother Edwin came to meet him with the men who were in his earldom'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Tostig Godwinson was a southerner and resented by the northerners as an outsider to the region. He was not a popular earl of Northumbria • Tostig had enforced the collection of taxes and laws that were standard in the south but had been resisted in the north up to this point • Gospatric was a key figure in the rebellion. He wanted revenge on Tostig for allowing Malcolm of Scotland to take Cumbria in 1061 while Tostig was on pilgrimage. Cumbria had belonged to Gospatric • The Godwinsons had defeated Edwin and Morcar's father, Aelfgar, in 1055 which led to his temporary banishment from the kingdom. This had left a legacy of bad blood between the Godwinsons and the house of Mercia. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source

Question	Indicative content
	and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The biography was written based upon knowledge gained from the royal court and can be regarded as reasonably accurate • The book was written for Queen Edith and was therefore likely to treat her brothers and husband favourably • The comments on Harold suggest an attempt to appear impartial. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the seriousness of the rising against Tostig Godwinson in 1065: • It implies that Harold played a role in the rebellion against his brother ('It was said, if it be true', 'Harold, rather too generous with his oaths (alas!))') • It provides evidence that Edward was unable to crush the rebels because of a lack of support ('they did not so much divert the King from his desire to march, as wrongfully and, against the King's will, desert him') • It indicates that this was a great crisis in Edward's reign ('and because the people felt horror at what seemed civil war'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • At King Edward's court, Tostig accused Harold of having been behind the rebellion and of being in league with the rebels • Harold refused to commit his men to fight against the rebels and this meant that Edward had to agree to the rebels terms • On 27 October 1065, Harold informed the rebels at Oxford that their terms had been accepted and that Morcar was the new earl of Northumbria • Tostig blamed Harold for his banishment, became a bitter enemy of Harold and sought help from Harold's enemies, most notably Harald Hardrada. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Taken together, the two sources offer contrasting views on the ways in which the rising could be regarded as serious: Source 1 focuses on the threat from the House of Mercia, whilst Source 2 hints at Harold's involvement • The sources offer views from two different perspectives, an Anglo-Saxon monk and a monk from Flanders • The sources have contrasting purposes; Source 1 was written as a record of the most significant events of the day while Source 2 was written for the queen and to flatter her family.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that the consequence of Harold Godwinson's actions, in the years 1053-66, was to strengthen, rather than challenge, Edward the Confessor's rule. Arguments and evidence that the consequence of Harold Godwinson's actions, in the years 1053-66, was to strengthen, rather than challenge, Edward the Confessor's rule should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Harold acted as a diplomat for Edward, e.g. his involvement in the search for Edmund Ironside's descendants who were brought back to England in 1057 • Harold ended the alliance between Ælfgar of Mercia and Gruffydd ap Llywelyn in 1055 and secured the west of the kingdom by the refortification of Herefordshire after their attack • Harold achieved a great military victory for Edward in his defeat of the Welsh king Gruffydd ap Llywelyn in 1063. This ended the encroachment of the Welsh on the English borderlands • Harold maintained the king's peace in 1065 by refusing to go to war over the rebellion against Tostig, agreeing to Tostig's exile and supporting the elevation of Morcar of Mercia to the earldom of Northumbria. Arguments and evidence that the consequence of Harold Godwinson's actions was to challenge rather than strengthen Edward the Confessor's rule should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Harold promoted the fortunes of the Godwin family in the court and country and amassed a fortune of £7000 per annum compared to Edward's £5000 • The aggrandisement of the Godwin family in the north and the south of the kingdom meant that Edward was not in full control • Harold, rather than Edward, was the primary beneficiary of the removal of Ælfgar and Gruffydd ap Llywelyn because he held lands on the Welsh border. He was able to reinforce his own position by marrying Ealdgyth • Harold promoted his preferences in the church rather than Edward's, e.g.

	the support he gave to Stigand • Harold refused to provide the troops Edward wanted to crush the 1065 rebellion. The success of the rebellion led to Tostig's exile, putting Harold in the prime position to take the throne in 1066. Other relevant material must be credited.
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1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the Godwin family challenged the authority of the king in the years c1053-66. Arguments and evidence that the Godwin family challenged the authority of the king, in the years c1053-66 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • When the Godwins returned from exile in 1052, the strength of their support meant that Edward was obliged to restore them to their earldoms and the queen to court • The restoration of the Godwins meant that Edward had to remove his Norman supporters from court; Robert of Jumièges was replaced as Archbishop of Canterbury by the Godwins' candidate, Stigand • The influence of the Godwins at court led to their acquisition of five earldoms; their wealth and power outstripped that of the king; the Godwins' annual income was £7000 compared to Edward's £5000 • In 1065 Harold refused Edward's order to crush the rebellion against Tostig and Edward was obliged to agree to Tostig's exile and appoint Morcar as earl of Northumbria. Arguments and evidence that the Godwin family did not challenge the authority of the king, in the years c1053-66 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Harold and Tostig were favourites of the king and were responsible for enforcing the king's law throughout the kingdom • Harold and Tostig subdued Aelfgar's rebellion in 1055 and defeated the Welsh Prince Gruffydd ap Llywelyn in 1063, thus ending a challenge to Edward on his western border • Harold was trusted by Edward and sent to Normandy as an ambassador for the king in 1064/5 • Harold put the peace and prosperity of the kingdom above family in 1065 when he agreed to Tostig's exile and replacement as earl by Morcar from the rival house of Mercia. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the system of taxation was the main reason why the Anglo-Saxon economy was so strong in the years c1053-66. Arguments and evidence that the system of taxation was the main reason why the Anglo-Saxon economy was so strong in the years c1053-66 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The annual geld, charged at two shillings to the hide, yielded approximately £6000. The efficient system of collection placed considerable sums in the hands of the king to protect the country and hence the economy • The weight of the coinage paid in taxes was checked in the king's treasury. The system of collecting and accounting was the most sophisticated in Europe at the time. Regular checking of the currency prevented debasement • There were no Viking threats in the period 1053-66. Consequently, the large sums of the tax stayed in the hands of the nobility who used it to develop their shires, build up trade, fund lavish lifestyles and recruit soldiers. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more important reasons why the Anglo-Saxon economy was so strong in the years c1053-66 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The strength of the Anglo-Saxon economy was underpinned by the silver penny. The integrity of this currency was maintained by royal control. Foreign coins were forbidden, and the penny was reminted every five years • The development of towns was a key reason for the expansion of trade, both internal and foreign trade. There were 20 towns with populations above a thousand inhabitants. Trade boosted customs revenues • Royal grants to hold markets in the burghs explain strength of the Anglo-Saxon economy. Markets acted as engines of economic growth • A thriving agricultural sector underpinned the Anglo-Saxon economy. Crop yields were good, and wool was produced for domestic and foreign trade. The non-agricultural sector, including lead and tin mining, was profitable • Coastal towns developed ensuring that England was tied into a complex overseas trading system with Scandinavia and mainland Europe. England exported far more than it imported and benefitted from an influx of silver. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that the main reason why Anglo-Saxon England was so strong during the reign of Edward the Confessor was because of its flourishing economy. Arguments and evidence that the main reason why Anglo-Saxon England was so strong during the reign of Edward the Confessor was because of its flourishing economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • England's strength was built on its stable, national currency. Coins could only be produced by royally-licensed moneyers in 60 mints spread across the country. Coins were recalled every five years to prevent debasement • The growth of towns was a reason for England's strength. The towns encouraged the growth of internal trade, which generated tax revenues. By 1066, England had over 20 towns with a population over 1000 people • The development of ports at Southampton, London, Lincoln, Cambridge, Norwich and York facilitated trade with Europe and Scandinavia. Strong trading links generated duties that funded strong government • The growth of trade enriched England as exports exceeded imports and Anglo-Saxon England became a net importer of silver coins, which provided wealth for the King, earls and thegns • The economy was underpinned by a sophisticated taxation system, which enabled the King to collect large sums of money. Taxes provided the funds that enabled effective government, e.g. rewards for earls, defences. Arguments and evidence that the flourishing economy was not the main reason/there were other, more important reasons why Anglo-Saxon England was so strong during the reign of Edward the Confessor should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The centralisation of the powers of the Anglo-Saxon king explains England's strength. Edward was the supreme decision maker, the ultimate lawgiver and the only one with power to raise an army • England had a very effective and efficient system of central and local government. The King's authority was transmitted via the earls through the shires and down to the hundreds. Sheriffs and reeves kept the peace • England had a well-developed legal system. The King presided over the most important trials. Shire courts were held twice yearly to judge on significant cases. Hundred courts met monthly to settle disputes • The role played by the earls was important in strengthening England during Edward's reign. Harold and Tostig Godwinson were responsible for defeating the Welsh prince and securing England's western border in 1163 • Edward the Confessor maintained peace within England. Rebellions, such as Godwin's in 1051 and Tostig's in 1165, ended relatively swiftly. Peaceful conditions allowed England to become prosperous • There were no invasions of England attempted during Edward the Confessor's reign. This provided the stable conditions in which the political, social and economic structures could develop and mature. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the authority William I had over the Anglo-Saxon population after 1066. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence of the range of crimes that were punished by the king ('housebreaking, breach of the peace and highway robbery', 'by which the king's public way is narrowed') - It provides evidence that the king used officials to pursue wrongdoers and bring them to justice ('if he leaves without paying, a king's servant shall pursue him') - It provides evidence that the main form of punishment used by the king was a fine ('he shall pay the fine of 100 shillings', 'he shall pay a fine of £8 to the king'), and that execution was also used ('condemned to death') - It suggests that the king had an all-embracing control over his subjects, including control over their personal lives ('In the case of adultery'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The Domesday Book was a detailed record of the conquered kingdom - The Domesday Book was an official document and it was important that it was an accurate record - The Domesday Book was written up by an Anglo-Saxon but maintains an impartial tone. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - As king of England, William I claimed the right of chief lawmaker, and all his subjects were bound by his laws - One of the duties of the king was to maintain the peace in his kingdom. Fines and punishments were used to enforce the king's peace and were a key source of finance for the king - William I had the reputation of a stern and violent king who punished his subjects cruelly if they disobeyed him. Fear of reprisals was a powerful method of ensuring obedience from his subjects.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the extent to which William I's control in England was threatened by the revolt of the earls in 1075. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - This section of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written by an English monk taking a relatively impartial view of a revolt of mainly Normans against their king - The chronicler's comments on the treatment of the Anglo-Saxon earl Waltheof are more ambiguous suggesting he may be more partisan here - The purpose of this account appears to be to emphasise the power of the king against rebels. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that the earls intended to overthrow William ('decided that they would drive the king out of the realm') - It suggests that there was widespread involvement in the earls' rebellion ('and bishops and abbots', 'invited some men of Brittany to join them, and asked for a fleet of Vikings to assist them') - It provides evidence that the earls did not have the support of their own men and thus their threat was limited ('Roger ... was prevented from rebelling. Ralph's castle men also turned against him') - It provides evidence of William's harsh response that deterred the Vikings and crushed the plotters ('they dared not fight with King William', 'Some were blinded and ... driven from the land'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - A rebellion by his own earls was a serious threat to William. Roger de Breteuil, the son of William fitzOsbern was a marcher earl holding Hereford which was a key earldom for controlling the border with Wales - A Viking invasion was a very serious threat but by the time the Danes arrived, the plot had already been crushed and therefore they did not attempt to fight - William's punishments were so harsh that he was not threatened by another rebellion in England during his reign. Earl Waltheof, the last Anglo-Saxon earl, was executed.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far the harsh response of the Normans to the rebellions in England of 1067-75 can be explained by the involvement of the Vikings Arguments and evidence that the harsh response was caused by the involvement of the Vikings should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Support for the Vikings threatened William's fledgling kingship and rebels were treated more harshly when there was Viking involvement in a rebellion • There was no Viking presence in the Exeter rebellion in 1068 and the rebels were not treated harshly. The 18 day siege laid by William ended with favourable terms granted to the rebels and taxes were not increased • The 'Harrying of the North' was prompted by the arrival of a Viking fleet in summer 1069. The Vikings had been invited to take control by the Anglo-Saxons • Vikings had supported the cause of the rebels in East Anglia in 1070. William led the troops to quash the rebels and imprison Earl Morcar for life, while other rebels were mutilated. • Vikings were invited to support the rebellion of the Norman barons in 1075. The Breton rebels were blinded and murdered and Waltheof, the Anglo-Saxon earl of Northumbria was executed. Arguments and evidence that the harsh treatment can be explained by factors other than the involvement of the Vikings should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Anglo-Saxons who rebelled against William were committing treason and were harshly treated for this reason • The northern rebels killed the Norman earl Robert of Commines and his knights. William led an army that harried the countryside in Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire before the Vikings arrived • The presence of the former earls, Edwin and Morcar, and Edgar Aetheling in the north and East Anglia may have prompted a harsh response because they represented an alternative Anglo-Saxon leadership for England • William was able to deal with the Vikings using diplomacy. They were bought off at East Anglia and arrived too late in the revolt of the Norman barons. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the success of Duke William in the Battle of Hastings can be explained by his superior military skills. Arguments and evidence that the success of Duke William in the Battle of Hastings can be explained by his superior military skills should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • William had been trained in the art of war at a young age. Before he came to England, he had proven himself as an experienced leader of men in raids and cavalry skirmishes • William used the tactic of ravaging the lands around Pevensey to lure Harold into battle before he was ready to engage from a position of strength • William was an expert military commander and was able to exert control over his troops in the field e.g. William prevented his troops from falling into disorder when they failed to break through the Anglo-Saxon shield wall • William prevented his troops from fleeing when the rumour circulated that he had fallen: he acted quickly by riding in front of them and revealing his face by lifting his helmet • William used the feigned retreat to break through the Anglo-Saxon shield wall. This enabled him to lure the Anglo-Saxons down the hill where they were cut down by the cavalry. Arguments and evidence that other reasons explain the success of Duke William in the Battle of Hastings should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • William was lucky that the wind changed while Harold was in the north dealing with the Viking invasion • Harold's cause was weaker than William's because he failed to win the propaganda war; he had no papal support because William claimed he was a usurper who had broken the oath he previously made • Harold's army was weakened by the invasion of Hardrada and the two battles fought at Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge and the rapid march south. Harold left his archers in York which meant he had no bowmen at Hastings • Harold failed to control the fyrd on the battlefield. The fyrd was poorly trained and equipped compared to William's knights. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to shed light on the reasons for the success of Duke William of Normandy's campaign in 1066. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written in an English monastery by an Anglo-Saxon monk and reflects the views of the Anglo-Saxons • The purpose of the Chronicle was to produce a record of the important events of the year • The writer will have based his record of events upon reports, many of which came from eyewitnesses that were received by the writer based in the monastery. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for the success of Duke William of Normandy's campaign in 1066: • It suggests that William was able to land in England unopposed by the Anglo-Saxons ('Duke William came from Normandy to Pevensey and built a castle at Hastings. King Harold was informed of this') • It provides evidence that William's victory was achieved by taking Harold by surprise ('And William came against him by surprise before King Harold's army was ready for battle') • It provides evidence that William's victory was achieved by defeating Harold and his army in battle ('There King Harold was killed, and his brothers, the earls Leofwine and Gyrth his brothers, and many other good men also died') • It suggests that William's actions forced the northern earls to submit to him ('and ravaged the entire region that he overran', 'earls Edwin and Morcar, and all the chief men from London. And they submitted to him'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Harold was absent in the north fighting the Vikings when William landed unopposed on the south coast • Harold was obliged to march his troops back at considerable speed, which exhausted them. His army was further weakened because he left his archers in York • Harold met William in battle before waiting for the whole of the southern fyrd to assemble. He was killed by an arrow to the eye when he entered the fighting after he had lost control of the fyrd in the late afternoon



Question	Indicative content
	- After the battle, William conducted a march through the southeast, subduing the key towns on the way. In spite of the Witan's nomination of Edgar Aethling as king, the witan and the earls submitted to William. Source 2 - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - The Carmen is written from the Norman point of view and is one of the earliest accounts of the battle - The writer was well-known to William and his court and will have received first-hand information of the battle from his connections at court - The purpose of the Carmen is to flatter William by glorifying his achievements in the Battle of Hastings. - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for the success of Duke William of Normandy's campaign in 1066: - It suggests that the Anglo-Saxon army had a strong defensive position and were difficult to defeat ('The helmeted English hurry to lock shield to shield', 'None can penetrate the dense English shield wall') - It provides evidence that the Normans were able to break the shield wall by using a feigned retreat ('The Franks, expert in war, prepare a feint, They falsely act as if decisively defeated and flee') - It suggests that William's expert military skills kept control of his army when his forces began to retreat ('Do you ... allow yourselves to be defeated? He spoke and immediately shame spread over faces'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - William used the tactic of ravaging the lands around Pevensey to lure Harold into battle before Harold was ready to engage from a position of strength - William was an expert military commander and was able to exert control over his troops in the field. He used the feigned retreat to lure the Anglo-Saxon fyrd down the hill where they were cut down by the cavalry - William prevented his troops from fleeing when the rumour circulated that he had fallen; he acted quickly by riding in front of them and revealing his face by lifting his helmet - William acted quickly to secure his control over the south of England by taking Dover and Canterbury before moving on to London. He cut off the English opposition from any support and guaranteed his coronation. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - The sources offer accounts of events from two different perspectives - Taken together, the sources enable the historian to trace events from the battles against the Vikings to the submission of the English aristocracy to William - The sources have contrasting purposes; Source 1 was written to record the significant events of the day while Source 2 was intended to flatter the king and earn a reward.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that it was King Harold's mistakes rather than Duke William's skills that were responsible for the Norman victory at Hastings in October 1066. Arguments and evidence that it was King Harold's mistakes rather than Duke William's skills that were responsible for the Norman victory at Hastings in October 1066 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Harold made a mistake in not seeking the support of the Pope. Papal support for William allowed him to spread the rumour in Europe that Harold was a usurper, which helped William recruit a large army • Harold made the mistake of summoning the fyrd too early. As it owed only 2 months' service he had to disband it on 8 September 1066 before the Normans arrived • Harold marched his army very rapidly up to York and then rapidly back because of the Norman landing. His troops were exhausted and he had to leave his archers behind. This reduced his strength in battle • Harold made the mistake of being lured into battle by the Normans before he had recruited his army to full strength • Harold made the mistake of being over-confident. His success against Hardrada led him to believe that he would be able to surprise the Normans and defeat them as well • Harold lost control of the fyrd in the Battle of Hastings. His failure to maintain the shield wall enabled the Norman to cut down his army and draw him into battle where he was killed. Arguments and evidence that it was Duke William's skills rather than King Harold's mistakes that were responsible for the Norman victory at Hastings in October 1066 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • William proved himself to be a skilled propagandist in enlisting the support of the Church. The permission to use the papal banner allowed him to present the invasion as a Holy War and to gain support • William's skills in preparing for battle by building a large fleet, ensuring three horses per knight and in building a castle at Pevensey when he landed to control the region meant he was thoroughly prepared • William was a skilled military tactician; his use of the double volley from his archers using long bows and cross bows helped to weaken the Anglo-Saxon shield wall • William was a skilled military general and able to take advantage of Harold's loss of control of the fyrd by adopting the tactic of the feigned retreat. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that the Anglo-Saxon rebellions against Norman rule in the North (1069–70) and East Anglia (1070–71) were very similar. Arguments and evidence that the Anglo-Saxon rebellions against Norman rule in the North (1069–70) and East Anglia (1070–71) were very similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both rebellions were caused by Norman brutality; in Northumbria Norman mercenaries killed inhabitants and pillaged, whilst in East Anglia the Normans were responsible for killing Hereward's brother • William was caught by surprise by the seriousness of both rebellions. He was in Normandy when the Northern rebellion broke out and when Edwin and Morcar led the revolt in Ely • The rebels in both rebellions called on the Vikings to lend support to their opposition to Norman rule • The involvement of the Vikings in both rebellions was ineffective; in both rebellions, the Vikings accepted a payment by the Normans to leave. Arguments and evidence that the Anglo-Saxon rebellions against Norman rule in the North (1069–70) and East Anglia (1070–71) were different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The leadership of the rebellions differed. In the Northern rebellion Edgar Atheling joined the rebellion and gave a legitimacy to the cause, in East Anglia, Hereward had no such legitimacy as the leader • The role of the Danes differed. In the Northern rebellion they were invited from Denmark to invade and take control. In the East Anglian rebellion, the Vikings were already raiding the coastline and were a factor in encouraging the Anglo-Saxons to rebel • The consequences of the rebellions differed. In response to the Northern rebellion, William laid waste to the north of England; in East Anglia, William built a castle but did not harry the area • The fate of the rebel leaders differed. After the Northern rebellion, Edgar Atheling escaped to Scotland; after the East Anglian rebellion, Hereward disappeared and Morcar was captured and imprisoned for life. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the rebellions of 1067–75 were a significant threat to William I's authority as king of England. Arguments and evidence that the rebellions of 1067–75 were a significant threat to William I's authority as king of England should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rebellion in Exeter in 1068 took place while William I was absent in Normandy. Its significance is suggested by the fact that William returned to England to lead the army against it • The northern rebellion of 1068–70 was a serious threat because it was supported by Edwin and Morcar, Edgar Atheling and Malcolm of Scotland. Robert of Comines was murdered and the rebellion spread to York • The northern rebels invited Sweyn of Denmark to send an army to support them. The significance of the threat is shown in William's reaction – the harrying of the north • The significance of the threat posed by the East Anglian rebels is shown in their invitation to the Vikings to invade to support the rebellion. It took more than a year for William to crush the rebellion • The Norman earls, Ralph and Roger, intended to replace William as king in 1075 and requested Viking help to assist them. Arguments and evidence that the rebellions of 1067–75 were not a significant threat to William I's authority as king of England should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Eustace of Boulogne's revolt in 1067 was easily stopped by Odo of Bayeux and the fact that Eustace later received lands from William I suggests that the revolt was not considered to be significant • William offered generous terms to the Exeter tax rebels, which suggests he did not regard the revolt as a significant threat • The Viking threat was easily dealt with; William paid them off in the northern and East Anglian rebellions and they arrived too late in the revolt of the Norman earls • William could rely on the support of his leading barons, Odo of Bayeux and William fitzOsbern, to subdue revolts to his rule. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.

4	10–12	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the operation of the feudal system in England after 1066. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that the feudal relationship was sealed by doing fealty to the overlord and provision of land for the vassal ('performing the ceremony of homage', 'In return for his fief') - It provided evidence that the vassal was required to supply knights for the King's army ('Peter promises that he will serve the King... He will provide the King with three or four knights') - It suggests that the knight had duties to both his immediate overlord and to the King ('serve the King, on behalf of the Abbot') - It suggests that the Church had a military role within the feudal system ('if the Abbot shall take Peter anywhere outside England, then the Abbot shall pay the expense of Peter's service'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - This is an official document that outlines exactly the terms of the relationship under the feudal system - This is a rare source as most agreements were made orally and do not exist in the historical record - The Abbot was a vassal of the King and had a personal experience of the feudal system and the relationship between overlord and vassal. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The Anglo-Norman tenants-in-chief included earls, archbishops, bishops, abbot and barons - William I granted lands to a small elite in return for military service. By the process of subinfeudation, a similar relationship was constructed between tenant-in-chief and his vassals - Vassals had to provide a certain number of knights to carry out military service. This quota was known as the <i>servitium debitum</i> - The Church held over a quarter of the land in England and was not exempt from providing military service.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons for the appointment of Anselm as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1093. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - The history was recorded by a close friend of Anselm who knew him before and after he became Archbishop and can offer insight into his character - Eadmer was a monk of Canterbury and provides the perspective of someone who was directly affected by the vacancy in the Archbishopric - The language and tone of the source is subjective, making it clear that Eadmer admired Anselm and was critical of William II. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that a new archbishop was necessary because there was a vacancy ('since the death of its Archbishop') - It provides evidence that Anselm's appointment was favoured by the leading barons and the bishops ('Some of the greatest of them were upset over the condition of the Church', 'held there by the bishops') - It suggests that William Rufus only appointed Anselm because he feared he was going to die ('he was close to death', 'necessary for the King's salvation'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - William Rufus kept many abbacies and bishoprics vacant, preferring to keep the revenues for himself and only extreme necessity, e.g. the threat of eternal damnation, prompted him into making appointments - Anselm was a pupil of Lanfranc and a scholar of international renown. He possessed all the necessary credentials suited to the position of Archbishop - The monks begged William Rufus to appoint Anselm.



Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into developments in the legal system under Henry II. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that Henry II responded to concerns about the burden of justice by reducing the number of judges ('greatly burdened by the multitude of judges, there were eighteen judges... he chose five only') - It provides evidence that the judges were to hear cases in the King's court ('They were not to leave the King's court, but should remain there to hear the complaints of the people') - It suggests that the King was the ultimate lawgiver ('If any case should come before them which they could not decide, it should be presented to the King'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The chronicle was written by a clerk to Henry II who was in close contact with the King and able to give an informed account of events - The content and tone of the source suggest the chronicler is taking an impartial stance - The chronicler was a Justice of the Forest and would therefore have a specialist insight into the development of the legal system. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - By the late 1170s, the legal system was struggling under the increased workload brought about by Henry's legal reforms - Five members of the Curia Regis were permanently assigned to the new court of the King's Bench - The sitting of the court of the King's Bench did not depend on the presence of the King in the country. It contributed to the growing idea that the King was the ultimate source of justice.



Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the significance of Thomas Becket as Chancellor in the years 1155–62. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • FitzStephen was a member of Becket's household and will have had a personal insight into his actions as Chancellor • The source was written nearly 2 decades after Becket was appointed Chancellor and will have given the writer time to reflect upon Becket's work as Chancellor • The account was written after Becket's murder. The circumstances of Becket's death and canonisation are likely to have had an impact on the assessment of Becket's work. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It claims that Becket was responsible for governing the country ('All things were entrusted to Thomas...Thomas differed from the King only in name, and he governed the whole realm') • It suggests that Becket wielded enormous power ('It was difficult at that time for any action to be taken which Thomas had not first approved.') • It suggests that Becket enjoyed enormous wealth in his position of chancellor ('His table was splendid with gold and silver ... No price was too high for such luxuries.') • It provides evidence that Becket was trusted by the great men of the realm ('Magnates ... placed their sons in the Chancellor's service', 'The King himself entrusted his son ... to Thomas' training'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • As Chancellor, Becket served the King diligently and developed the chancellorship into a large and important part of royal government • Becket took on aspects of royal government that Henry II found tedious, such as attending ceremonies and brokering deals with foreign dignitaries • Becket played an important role in developing the financial security of the realm. He attended the Exchequer and was responsible for the revival of scutage as a flat 20 shillings from barons.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the key features of the claims to the English throne by Harald Hardrada and Duke William were very similar. Arguments and evidence that the key features of the claims to the English throne by Harald Hardrada and Duke William were very similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both Hardrada and William based their claims to the throne on promises made by former kings of England; William was promised the throne by Edward and Hardrada's claim was based on the promise made by Harthacnut to Magnus of Norway • Both Hardrada and William based their claim on support promised by the House of Godwin. Harold promised to support William in the oath made in 1064 and Tostig promised to support Hardrada in the summer of 1066 • Both Hardrada and William were warriors who intended to back up their claims by military conquest. Arguments and evidence that the key features of the claims to the English throne by Harald Hardrada and Duke William were different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Duke William's claim was bolstered by papal support and given the status of a crusade. Hardrada had no such religious support for his claim • Duke William claimed that both Edward's offer and Harold's oath made him the legitimate heir. Hardrada could not claim the same legitimacy because he was seeking to enforce a promise made not to him but to his uncle • Hardrada could base his claim on the support of Viking ancestors who had settled in the north of England who would welcome the return of Viking rule. William did not expect any support in England for his claim • Hardrada had to be persuaded by Tostig to make his claim to the throne. William was furious when he heard Harold had taken the throne in January 1066 and immediately began preparations to enforce his claim by invasion. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how significant the submission of the Anglo-Saxon earls to William I in 1066 was in dealing with opposition to the Normans in the years 1066-75. Arguments and evidence that the submission of the Anglo-Saxon earls to William I in 1066 was significant in dealing with opposition to the Normans in the years 1066-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Immediately after Harold's death, the witan chose Edgar Atheling as king. The submission of the earls ended this and gave a formal recognition of William's position by the leading men of the realm • Edgar Atheling, Edwin of Mercia and Morcar of Northumbria surrendered to William after he surrounded London. The leading earls were under William's control and their threat was neutralised • The surrender of the earls enabled William to force them to accompany him on his return to Normandy in early 1067. This meant that there were no leaders left to rally opposition against William. Arguments and evidence that the submission of the Anglo-Saxon earls to William I in 1066 was not significant/other factors were more significant in dealing with opposition to the Normans in the years 1066-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The earls did not play a central role in rallying early opposition to Norman rule. The Exeter rebellion was encouraged by the presence of Harold's mother, Gytha, and the expected invasion of Harold's sons • The submission of the earls was short-lived. In early 1068, Edgar, Edwin and Morcar escaped William's court and fled north. Edgar was recognised as king by the rebels in the northern rebellion • Edwin and Morcar played a role in transforming Ely from a refuge for disaffected men into a centre for rebellion. Their previous submission had no bearing on their loyalty to William or in preventing opposition • William's harsh methods of punishment were more significant in dealing with opposition. The harrying of the north, the mutilation of rebels in East Anglia and the execution of Waltheof ended the Anglo-Saxon rebellions • Castle building was a more significant long-term solution to dealing with opposition. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the significance of the rising of Eadric the Wild in challenging Norman authority on the Welsh border in the years 1067-70. Arguments and evidence that the rising of Eadric the Wild was a significant challenge to Norman authority on the Welsh border in the years 1067-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1067 Eadric joined forces with Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, prince of Gwynedd and Powys, and launched an attack on the Norman garrison in Herefordshire; the Normans suffered heavy losses of men • Eadric's attack in the west in 1069 was a significant threat to Norman authority because it coincided with the larger rebellion in the north and William was unable to divert Norman forces to subdue the rebellion • In 1069 Eadric and Bleddyn drew support from the men of Chester and ravaged Shropshire, Chester and Staffordshire and burned down the town of Shrewsbury • Eadric's attacks exposed the vulnerability of the Normans on the western border. Arguments and evidence that the rising of Eadric the Wild was not a significant challenge to Norman authority on the Welsh border in the years 1067-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Eadric's attack on Herefordshire in 1067 was a failure and he was forced back into Wales • In 1069 Eadric's men failed to seize Shrewsbury castle and were forced to retreat • Eadric was decisively defeated by William in a battle at Stafford in late 1069. He submitted to William and fought on his side in the invasion of Scotland in 1072 • Eadric received three manors from William with a total rental income of only £2.16s.0d a year whereas before the conquest he had been the richest thegn in Shropshire, which indicates that Eadric had been soundly defeated. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the reasons for the defeat of Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Simeon of Durham was a Norman, but entered an English monastery towards the end of his childhood where he would have been exposed to an English perspective on the events of 1066 • Simeon had access to many documents available in the writing room at Durham that he could draw upon to write his <i>History</i>. His account was written with the benefit of hindsight • The content and tone of the account is relatively neutral, reflecting Simeon's English and Norman links. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences the reasons for the defeat of Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings in 1066: • It implies that Harold's absence when the Normans landed in England was a reason for his defeat ('thought that all his enemies were crushed', 'marched his army south') • It provides evidence that the Anglo-Saxon army was weakened by the battles against the Vikings in the north ('some of the bravest English warriors had fallen... half of his army had not arrived') • It implies that Harold was too hasty in engaging the Normans in battle ('he hurried to meet the enemy as quickly as he could.', 'met... in battle ... before a large part of his army had joined him.') • It claims that the English army lacked the courage to fight the Normans effectively ('many left their positions, and very few of those who stayed with Harold remained courageous.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Harold had crushed the Viking army at Stamford Bridge and had assumed that the fighting season was over for that year. The news of the Norman landing caught him by surprise • Harold returned to London almost immediately after Stamford Bridge. The speed at which he marched meant that he left his archers behind. The Anglo-Saxons had to fight at Hastings, without aerial defence • Harold did not wait to muster the whole of the southern fyrd before marching from London to Hastings. Although, his army was comparable in size to William's, it could have been larger if he had been prepared to wait • Harold fought successfully while the shield wall held. In the late afternoon, however, the English fyrd was lured out of the wall, weakening it, and ultimately leading to Harold's defeat.



Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - William of Poitiers had access to eyewitness accounts from Normans who participated in the battle and to William I with whom he would have met regularly. This placed him in an excellent position to comment on events - William of Poitiers was chaplain to William I and his subjects. His biography of William's deeds was naturally flattering to William and provided a justification for William's invasion of England - William of Poitiers's account of the battle was written up within a decade of the events described. It offered the immediacy of eyewitness accounts and the chance to reflect on the outcome - The language and the tone of the account are very critical of Harold Godwinson and the English army ('a cruel murderer and an enemy of the good and the just.') and propagandistic in nature. - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for the defeat of Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings in 1066: - It provides evidence that William was able to land unopposed ('Normans landed ... without having to fight a battle. In fact, Harold was in Yorkshire') - It claims that Harold's defeat was retribution because he had offended God ('wore the relics whose protection Harold had forfeited', 'as if confessing their guilt, suffered the punishment') - It claims that William was favoured by God ('Duke William advanced behind the papal banner.') - It suggests that William was the superior general ('rode with the strongest force... direct operations on all sides.') and the Normans used more effective tactics ('deliberately feigning flight... English began to weaken.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - Harold was obliged to march north and confront Hardrada after the English were defeated at Gate Fulford. His absence allowed William to land the Norman army at Pevensey without facing opposition - The Normans had presented Harold as a usurper and oath breaker and that this justified the invasion. Harold's defeat was regarded as the inevitable result of divine retribution - William had a superior army. His crossbowmen and longbowmen used the double volley to weaken the shield wall and his cavalry, using the feigned retreat, cut down the members of the fyrd that had rushed down the hill - The Anglo-Saxons were better positioned but had no cavalry and the housecarls using the double-handed axe were too slow to attack the Norman cavalry, which had the advantages of height and speed. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Neither of the writers of the sources was present at the Battle of Hastings and their accounts relied upon reports that they gathered from elsewhere - Both sources agree that Harold's absence in the north when the Normans landed had a profound impact on the outcome of the battle - Whilst Source 1 claims that Harold fought valiantly and was unfortunately vanquished, Source 2 claims that Harold was inevitably defeated because he had offended God.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into William I's relationship with the papacy. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that William I did not believe that he was bound to do fealty to the Pope ('I refused to do fealty, nor will I, because neither have I promised it, nor do I find that my predecessors did it') - It provides evidence that William I did accept the obligation to send money to the Pope ('what was collected has been sent, and what is still owed shall be dispatched') - It implies that William I distinguished between spiritual obedience to the Pope and the political powers of the papacy ('I refused to do fealty..... to hear you obediently before all.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The letter is a private communication with the Pope, which suggests that William is expressing genuinely held views - The content of the letter is focused on the response to specific requests made by Pope Gregory VII - The purpose of the source is to outline William's views with regard to his relationship with the papacy. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - William had enjoyed a good relationship with the papacy in previous years and had been given papal support for the invasion in 1066 - William I expected to rule the Church in England absolutely and did not accept Gregorian claims regarding papal supremacy - After 1080 William was able to use the anti-Gregorian dispute instigated by the Holy Roman Emperor to avoid all papal directives by refusing to recognise either Pope.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into Henry I's conflict with Robert of Bellême in 1102. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Orderic Vitalis was ordered to write the Ecclesiastical History and may have presented events according to the views of his superiors - As an Anglo-Norman, Orderic Vitalis could be regarded as relatively neutral on the events in 1102 - The events described took place in England whilst Orderic Vitalis was living in a monastery in Normandy. He would have relied on information carried by visitors and rumours to compile this history. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that the conflict was driven by Henry I's suspicions about Bellême's behaviour ('For a year the King had had Bellême watched') - It implies that Bellême was guilty of the offences ('Bellême realised that he could not possibly clear himself of the charges') - It provides evidence that Bellême refused to do his feudal duty to the King ('Bellême flatly refused to come'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Robert of Bellême was one of Robert Curthose's supporters and had supported Curthose's failed claim to the throne of England in 1101 - The accusations made against Robert of Bellême included the illegal fortification of castles - Robert of Bellême's defeat resulted in the confiscation of his lands and his exile to Normandy.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into Duke William of Normandy's military skills. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - William of Poitiers was in close contact with Duke William and his court and so was well placed to comment on Duke William's skills - William of Poitiers was not present to see Duke William's skills first-hand and therefore relied on the accounts of others to compile this source - The purpose and tone of the source was clearly to praise Duke William and is therefore very subjective. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence of Duke William's skills as a commander ('noble general, inspiring courage, sharing danger, more often commanding men from the front than...from the rear.') - It provides evidence of Duke William's skills as a warrior ('the strength of his arm and the greatness of his spirit. Shields and helmets were cut by his furious and flashing blade') - It suggests that Duke William achieved victory because he was a ruthless fighter ('merciless behaviour of the Duke, who spared none who came against him and whose skill could not rest until victory was won'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Duke William was credited with developing the feigned retreat during the Battle of Hastings to break the Anglo-Saxon shield wall and win the battle - Duke William was an experienced commander whose skills in battle had been developed in his previous wars against the king of France and in his conquest of Maine - Duke William placed himself at the centre of the forces in the Battle of Hastings so he could direct operations on all sides of the battle effectively.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the nature of the reform of the English church under Lanfranc. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury extended across the whole Church ('Archbishop of Canterbury and primate of the whole island of Britain.') - It claims that some of the reforms were merely restoring the ancient customs that had fallen into abeyance ('some legislation, which is already defined in ancient law, was renewed.') - It suggests that clerical abuses were a key issue that needed reforming in the church in England ('No one shall buy or sell holy orders nor any position in the Church') - It provides evidence that the reforms were to tackle the structure of the English church ('three bishops to move from townships to cities.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The purpose of this record was to provide an accurate record of the Council's decisions - The record was created by Lanfranc, who presided over the Council and was in an excellent position to outline the key decisions made - The record is a series of orders and shows little evidence of opinion. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Lanfranc established the primacy of Canterbury in 1070, reducing the authority of the Archbishop of York and ensuring that he would be the driver of church reform - Lanfranc was appointed to reform the English church, particularly by removing common clerical abuses: simony, nepotism, pluralism, absenteeism and sexual misconduct, including clerical marriage - The Council of London was one of a series of reforming councils held under Lanfranc, including Westminster (1070), Winchester and Windsor (1072) Winchester (1076) and three additional councils (1077-1087) - Many of the reforms were administrative, including the transference of bishops' sees from rural to urban locations and the subdivision of bishoprics into archdeaconries to maintain standards in the localities.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons for the division of the Anglo-Norman territories on the death of William I. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Orderic Vitalis based his <i>History</i> on information that he compiled in his monastery from letters and accounts from visitors to the monastery - As an Anglo-Norman, Vitalis was likely to take a keen interest in the division of the Anglo-Norman territories, and the content and tone indicate that he was critical of William I and sympathetic to the fate of the English - Vitalis was not present at William's deathbed and his account provides a version of what he thought William should have said - Vitalis' comments on the inheritance of Henry indicate that the account was written using hindsight to inform events. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that the Norman inheritance went to Robert as his feudal right ("because he was the eldest. He has already received the homage of nearly all the barons of Normandy.") - It suggests that William I was obliged to grant Normandy to Robert against his better judgement ("cannot annul this grant", "his rule will be truly wretched.") - It implies that William Rufus inherited England because he was a loyal son and because of God's favour ("who has been dutiful", "If it is the Divine Will that he succeeds to the throne, may his reign be glorious!") - It claims that the divided territories would later be reunited under Henry's control ("you, in your turn, will succeed to all the dominions that belong to me."). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The feudal system, with its emphasis on primogeniture, bestowed the father's lands on the eldest son. Although Robert had rebelled against William, as the eldest son he was entitled to the Norman inheritance - England was not part of William I's feudal lands and could therefore be granted elsewhere. William Rufus had fought together with William I in England and Normandy and was regarded as worthy of inheriting it - William I may have been planning not to divide his lands and to give everything to William Rufus, but he was persuaded by the Norman barons that he must honour his previous grant of Normandy to Robert.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far William I's problems in controlling his French territories in 1067-87 can be explained by the actions of hostile neighbours Arguments and evidence that William I's problems in controlling his French territories in 1067-87 were caused by the actions of hostile neighbours should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Count Fulk le Rechin of Anjou seized control of Maine in 1072. William was occupied with Scotland and could not restore control till March 1073. Fulk attacked Maine again in 1076-7 to undermine William's control • King Philip I of France opposed Norman dominance in the region. He gave support to Edgar Aetheling to harass the Norman border and shelter to Ralph de Gael after the failure of the Norman baron's revolt in 1075 • King Philip joined forces with the Fulk of Anjou in 1076 to lay siege to Dol and defeated William causing him to lose men and horses • In 1077 Philip occupied the Vexin which placed a hostile neighbour on William's border • In 1087 Philip I began raiding Normandy. William died as a result of the injuries he sustained fighting in Mantes. Arguments and evidence that other factors played a more important role in William I's problems in controlling his French territories in 1067-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Control of Maine was precarious; in 1067 it revolted and fell under the control of one of its own lords Geoffrey of Mayne, which challenged William's authority at a time when he was unable to respond • In 1077 William's eldest son, Robert Curthose, demanded more autonomy in ruling Normandy. This coincided with William's increased presence in Normandy. An argument broke out and Robert fled into exile signalling the start of a revolt • Robert had a magnetic personality and found supporters among the sons of many of the great families and from Philip I. He built up a powerful entourage of knights and took possession of a castle at Gerberoy • In 1077-8 Robert launched raids into Normandy. He defeated William's forces at Gerberoy in 1078. The defeat humiliated William • William was forced to confirm Robert's inheritance in 1080 in order to subdue his rebellion. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which towns and trade in England changed in the years 1066-1106. Arguments and evidence that towns and trade in England did change in the years 1066-1106 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Towns suffered in the immediate aftermath of the conquest; the population of York was halved and towns including Exeter and Durham bore the scars of fighting resulting from the rebellions • Some towns were partly destroyed to make way for castles e.g. Lincoln and Exeter while new towns were established including Newcastle in 1080; by 1100 21 new towns had been created next to castles • Trading ties with Scandinavia declined • The Norman kings encouraged trade by granting the rights to hold medieval fairs. Arguments and evidence that towns and trade in England did not change in the years 1066-1106 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Towns continued to thrive as they had under the Anglo-Saxons; the Normans were aware of their importance in generating wealth • The main exports continued to be tin, surplus grain, hides and herring and England continued to import silks, spices, furs, wine and finished cloth • Trade with the continent especially with Normandy and France continued • Towns were granted the traditional rights that they had held before the conquest and these were recorded in the Domesday Book. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how successful the Normans were in extending control over Scotland in the years 1066-93. Arguments and evidence that the Normans were successful in extending control over Scotland in the years 1066-93 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1072 William I invaded Scotland and forced Malcolm III to do homage to him and recognise William's regime in England in the Treaty of Abernethy • In 1079, after Malcolm III's failed raid into Northumbria, Robert Curthose built Newcastle to protect the northern border and bring an end to Scottish incursions into northern England • In 1092 William Rufus took possession of Cumbria, previously under Scottish control, and the following year killed Malcolm III when he staged a retaliation raid into Northumbria • By 1093, the Norman kings had succeeded in replacing the rule of a relatively strong king, Malcolm, with a much weaker king, Donald Bán. Arguments and evidence that the Normans were not successful in extending control over Scotland in the years 1066-93 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Scottish hostility to Norman England was demonstrated when Malcolm III gave refuge to the rebels of the 1069 northern rebellion and Scotland became a magnet for opponents to Norman rule in England • Malcolm III married Edgar Atheling's sister Margaret in 1069 and thus allied himself to the Anglo-Saxon challenger to William's throne • Malcolm did not keep the Peace of Abernethy made with William I. In 1079 he launched raids into the north of England in an attempt to build Northumbria into a buffer zone between England and Scotland • In 1091 Malcolm III showed his continued opposition to the Normans when he took advantage of William Rufus' absence in Normandy to raid Northumbria and seized land almost as far south as Durham. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the removal of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy was the main consequence of the Norman Conquest in the years 1066-87. Arguments and evidence that the removal of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy was the main consequence of the Norman Conquest in the years 1066-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Edwin and Morcar were removed as earls after they fled north to support the northern rebellion in 1069 • In 1075 Waltheof was executed and so by this date all the Anglo-Saxon earls had been removed • The Anglo-Saxon aristocracy was replaced by a powerful Norman elite of barons, bishops and abbots who held three-quarters of the land in England. Eleven barons held a quarter of the land and formed an elite inner circle • The Domesday Book records that by 1086 out of 1,000 tenants-in-chief only 13 were English showing the near total destruction of the English aristocracy. Arguments and evidence that in the years 1066-86 there were other more importance consequences of the Norman Conquest than the removal of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Norman Conquest resulted in the militarisation of the English landscape with the construction of over 80 castles by 1100, built by the labour of the Anglo-Saxons and used as instruments to dominate the local population • There were major changes in trading patterns as trade with the continent, especially Normandy and the Low Countries, flourished while trade with Scandinavia declined • In the villages, Norman lords demanded higher rents and imposed more obligations, the use of the forests was restricted by the forest laws and the harrying of the north devastated the land for the inhabitants • Major reforms were introduced in the Church by Lanfranc including the establishment of the Primacy of Canterbury, the introduction of Church courts and the imposition of clerical celibacy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that Norman rule in England had very little impact on the Anglo-Saxon population who lived in the villages. Arguments and evidence that Norman rule in England had very little impact on the Anglo-Saxon population who lived in the villages should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The lives of the Anglo-Saxon peasants continued to be governed by the agricultural calendar that determined what activities they carried out and the type of land that determined the nature of their farming activity • The position of the peasants in the social hierarchy remained unchanged by the introduction of feudalism; essentially they remained at the bottom of the social system • The nucleated village remained the system that predominated across the South and Midlands • The work in the countryside remained hard, conditions were harsh and life expectancy was short. Arguments and evidence that Norman rule in England had a significant impact on the Anglo-Saxon population who lived in the villages should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Whole communities of Anglo-Saxons were displaced by the Norman invasion in Sussex where William's men had burned down villages to lure Harold into battle • The lives of Anglo-Saxons living in Yorkshire and Northumbria were devastated by the 'harrying of the north'. The Domesday Book records that large swathes of land remained waste land as late as 1086 • The Anglo-Saxon aristocracy was replaced by Norman barons • Anglo-Saxons who had previously been tenant farmers declined in status as their lands were given to Norman lords and they became landless labourers or villeins • The Normans demanded higher rents and more obligations from the peasants who were brought into the feudal system • The Forest Laws were a symbol of oppression, forbidding the Anglo-Saxon population to farm, forage or hunt in designated areas, and more than 20 villages were destroyed to create the royal forest. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which Lanfranc succeeded in reforming the English Church. Arguments and evidence that Lanfranc succeeded in reforming the English Church should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Lanfranc succeeded in establishing the primacy of the See of Canterbury at the Council of Winchester 1072 • The organisation of the English Church was brought into line with the continental church; bishoprics were transferred from rural to urban locations and subdivided into archdeaconries to improve supervision of the clergy • Lanfranc tackled corruption in the church by condemning simony and he ordered that married men could not be ordained as priests • In the third council at Winchester in 1076 Lanfranc succeeded in establishing the authority of ecclesiastical courts to hear the cases of clerics, which freed them from lay authority • Lanfranc ordered the destruction of many shrines and relics of Anglo-Saxon saints whose credentials were dubious. Arguments and evidence that Lanfranc did not succeed in reforming the English Church should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The primacy of Canterbury was never formally recognised by the papacy because it gave the archbishop a measure of independence within England at a time when the papacy was trying to assert its supreme authority • The authority of the church courts was limited by the secular positions that many of the great clerics held, e.g. Bishop Odo of Bayeux was arrested and imprisoned as Earl of Kent for failing to provide knights for the king • The imposition of celibacy was limited and applied only to new priests and cathedral clergy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that there was very little difference in the nature of Anglo-Saxon and Norman kingship. Arguments and evidence that there was very little difference in the nature of Anglo-Saxon and Norman kingship should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In both the Anglo-Saxon and Norman systems, kingship was personal and relied on a forceful personality to succeed • Both the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings derived their powers from God. They were anointed with holy oils at their coronation, which bestowed divine grace on them • Both the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings were responsible for justice in their kingdom; the king was the chief lawmaker, and had the right to impose penalties on wrongdoers • Both the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings were expected to be warriors who were responsible for leading their troops into battle • Both the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings presided over a hierarchical political and social system in which they relied on the support of important subordinates to administer the day-to-day governing of their kingdom • Both the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings ruled with the advice of their councils and used a chancery to produce the writs by which they governed. Arguments and evidence that there was a significant difference in the nature of Anglo-Saxon and Norman kingship should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Norman kingship was itinerant. William I spent significant periods out of England ruling his continental lands; late Anglo-Saxon kings spent their entire reigns in their kingdom • Unlike the Norman Kings, Edward the Confessor was not a warrior; he delegated leadership of the army to Harold Godwinson • The feudal system created a very different relationship between the Norman kings and their subjects. Vassals held land from the Norman king in return for service. Anglo-Saxon land was granted by charter and the king had less control over it • The Norman kings instituted the tradition of crown-wearings three times a year to show themselves as the legitimate ruler to their subjects. Anglo-Saxon kingship was legitimised by the approval by the witan. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the purpose of the Domesday Survey in 1086. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The Chronicle was recorded in an abbey based on events told to the monks by visitors to the monastery and, although details of events would have been filtered by visitors, it should be a relatively impartial record • The tone of the source suggests that the chronicler is critical of William's behaviour • The purpose of the Chronicle was to record the significant events of the year. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the purpose of the Domesday Survey in 1086: • It provides evidence that William I was concerned about a threatened invasion ('King of Denmark planned to conquer England') • It implies that William needed to know about the value of England for the purpose of taxation ('what payments he ought to have', 'how much money it was worth') • It suggests that one purpose of the survey was to assert control over the barons ('all submitted to the king and became his vassals. They swore oaths of allegiance to him'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • There was a military crisis in 1085 with a threatened Danish invasion. William raised a massive army and billeted it in England. He needed to raise taxes to pay for it

Question	Indicative content
	- The Domesday Survey confirmed the principle that William possessed all the land in England and that his tenants-in-chief and their vassals held land from him - The Oath of Salisbury was a special oath of allegiance and bound vassals to the king by personal loyalty. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - Domesday Book was a record of the customs, law and taxes of England and it was necessary that it should be an accurate record - Domesday Book was compiled by commissioners charged to investigate a region and based on accurate records from the Anglo-Saxon period - Source 2 is from the survey for Kent, previously in the earldom of Wessex and known to be a wealthy region. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the purpose of the Domesday Survey in 1086: - It provides evidence that the king could use the information to enforce the responsibilities of coastal towns in providing for the royal navy ('townsmen provided the king with 20 ships for 15 days') - It provides evidence of the taxes and dues that the king was entitled to collect from his subjects ('Whoever lived permanently in the town made customary payment to the king') - It implies that one purpose of the Domesday Survey was to inform the king of his legal rights on the highways and the fines he could demand for breaking the law ('shall pay the toll to the king'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - The Domesday Survey gave William an exact record of the feudal army that he could call upon - The Domesday Survey gave William an exact record of the local contribution to the king's geld

Question	Indicative content
	- There were complaints in England in 1086 about the harsh taxes imposed by the king. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - The comments raised in Source 1 regarding the thoroughness of the Survey verify the content in Source 2 - Both sources indicate that rights of taxation were a key purpose in the Domesday Survey - The sources contrast in their tone; Source 1 offers opinion on the survey and its purpose while Source 2 appears to be an impartial official record.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the deposition of Stigand as Archbishop of Canterbury was the most significant of the reforms introduced into the English church in the years 1066-87. Arguments and evidence that the deposition of Stigand as Archbishop of Canterbury was the most significant of the reforms introduced into the English church in the years 1066-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The deposition of Stigand was necessary in order that Lanfranc could be invested as Archbishop of Canterbury and lead the reform of the English church • The deposition of Stigand emphasised the removal of clerical abuses of pluralism and absenteeism that were prevalent in the pre-Conquest English church • The deposition of Stigand was the starting point for the purge of the Anglo-Saxon bishops of Selsey, Lichfield, Durham and Elmham, and their replacement with Norman clerics • The deposition of Stigand removed a supporter of the antipope Benedict X. This meant that William I could call upon papal support for the reform of the church in England. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more significant, reforms than the deposition of Stigand as Archbishop of Canterbury introduced into the English church in the years 1066-87 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1072, the Primacy of Canterbury was established, which significantly extended the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury to control the church and introduce reform • Church Councils were introduced. These were used to drive reform in the English church, e.g. the outlawing of clerical marriage and enforcement of celibacy in the Council at Winchester in 1070 • Church courts were introduced where clerics would have cases heard by bishops. Clergy would not be subject to the judgement of lay courts • Bishoprics were reformed by transferring seats from rural to large urban locations and by subdividing dioceses into archdeaconries which allowed more effective enforcement of common standards in the church. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how successful the Normans were in extending control over Wales in the years 1067–93. Arguments and evidence that the Normans were successful in extending control over Wales in the years 1067–93 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • William I established the marcher earldoms of Chester, Shrewsbury and Hereford to create a buffer zone between England and Wales. The marcher lords were incentivised to expand their territory into Wales • The Normans were successful in expanding their control through the construction of castles in Wales. In the north, the castles built at Bangor, Caernarfon and Anglesey were used to control the surrounding areas • In 1093, Rhys ap Tewdwr was defeated and beheaded. The Normans seized much of south Wales that had been under Tewdwr's control • By 1093, the Normans has extended their control into the South. Roger of Montgomery occupied Ceredigion and Dyfed and Philip of Briouze advanced into Radnor. Pembroke Castle marked the farthest western expansion. Arguments and evidence that the Normans were not successful in extending control over Wales in the years 1067–93 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Control over Gwent proved to be temporary. When Earl Roger was exiled after the 1075 revolt, a power vacuum encouraged rebellion against Norman rule in the region • In 1081, Rhys ap Tewdwr defeated William I's ally in South Wales and took control. William I led an expedition to Wales but recognised Tewdwr as ruler of Deheubarth in return for an oath of loyalty and an annual tribute • In 1088, nearly all the southern marcher barons joined the revolt against William II, indicating the limited control of William II in the marcher lands • By 1093, Norman control in Wales remained very precarious. Harsh Norman rule encouraged rebellion by the Welsh princes. Within a year, most of the new expansion had returned to Welsh hands. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether there was little change to the Anglo-Saxon legal system after the Norman Conquest. Arguments and evidence that there was little change to the Anglo-Saxon legal system after the Norman Conquest should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The king continued to be the most significant legal authority. The people lived under the King's Peace and the king presided over the most serious criminal cases, as well as judging in disputes between his earls or barons • The Anglo-Saxon legal system, based on trials in the shire and hundred courts, continued to be the system operated under the Normans. The murdrum fine, used during Viking rule, was revived by the Normans • The sheriff continued to be the key official in the administration of local justice, and barons and bishops continued to play key roles in shire courts • The burden of proof in trials continued to rely upon either oath-taking or ordeals of water and hot iron/fire. Arguments and evidence that the legal system in England did change after the Norman Conquest should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Anglo-Saxon sheriffs were replaced by Normans. They enforced royal writs, issued in Latin after the Conquest. The authority of the sheriff increased significantly under the Normans • The Normans introduced new laws, such as the Forest Laws that brought in harsh punishments for farming, poaching, or foraging in the royal forests. Ordeal by battle was introduced as a method of proof in trials • In addition to the existing Anglo-Saxon courts, manorial courts were introduced to enable lords of manors to manage their estates and clerical courts were established to try ecclesiastical cases • Although the use of fines continued as the principal form of punishment, the Normans introduced death by hanging and mutilation for the most serious offences. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the Anglo-Norman kingdom in 1106 was different from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom before the Conquest. Arguments and evidence that the Anglo-Norman kingdom in 1106 was different from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom before the Conquest should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Kingship – England now had an itinerant king. He was known to the people through his image on coins and through regular crown-wearing ceremonies. He issued a coronation charter and his barons swore fealty to him • Feudalism and a Norman aristocracy – The Anglo-Saxon earldoms were replaced by Norman fiefs held by Norman barons who spoke French. Lands were controlled by a steward in their absences • Military control - Anglo-Saxon huscarls and the fyrd were replaced by an army of knights owing 40 days a year as knight service. Castles were built across England to control the population in the surrounding regions • Legal system – New laws were introduced including fine of murdrum and forest laws which restricted Anglo-Saxons use of the forests and imposed harsh penalties for disturbing and shooting deer • The Church - Anglo-Saxon archbishops and bishops were replaced by Normans and Church reforms introduced by Archbishop Lanfranc brought the English church into line with the continental system. Arguments and evidence that the Anglo-Norman kingdom in 1106 was similar to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom before the Conquest should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Central and local government – the Normans used the same chancery for administrative tasks and the royal writ for governing. Sheriffs were appointed to manage local government • Legal system – the same system of the shire and hundred courts was used to enforce justice across England and deal with local disputes • Finances and taxes – the king exercised the same control over minting the coinage and he collected the danegeld • Ordinary lives – the bulk of the population lived and worked in the same type of villages with the vast majority working on the land to produce food for their immediate family • The Church – at the lower levels of the Church there was little difference; English priests, monks and nuns had the same roles. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that extension of Angevin territories in France in the years 1154-72 was achieved mainly by Henry II's skill in diplomacy. Arguments and evidence that Henry II extended the Angevin territories in France mainly through diplomacy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry negotiated an agreement with Louis VII that enabled him to inherit Brittany as the brother of its previous count (Geoffrey). Henry II was appointed as Louis's seneschal for Brittany • Henry negotiated a marriage between Young Henry and Margaret of France in 1158. He secured the support of Pope Alexander III. The Vexin was ceded to Henry as the dowry • The Peace of Montmirail 1169 was a negotiated settlement with Louis VII securing control over Henry's French lands including the Vexin and Brittany. Arguments and evidence that Henry II extended Angevin territories in France by other means should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry used force to defeat rival nobles in Brittany in 1156 and install his brother Geoffrey as Count, and again in 1166 to expel Conan of Brittany and install his son Geoffrey who was betrothed to Conan's daughter • Henry used force in 1156 to defeat his brother Geoffrey's attempt to take control of Anjou, Maine and Touraine and Normandy • Henry campaigned for 18 years in the County of Toulouse and forced its count, Raymond V into submission in 1171. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
7	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which kingship changed in the reign of Henry II. Arguments and evidence that kingship did change in the reign of Henry II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growing political power of the king, e.g. the barons were brought under control through the destruction of illegal castles, expansion of royal castles, through Cartae Baronum and the increased importance of the sheriff • The growing economic power of the king, e.g. royal finances restored through financial reforms including reforms of the coinage in 1158 and 1180; the revival of taxes (geld) and new taxes (tallage); enforcing feudal rights • The development of bureaucratic government under men chosen for their skills rather than feudal power, including Richard Fitznigel at the Exchequer and Richard de Lucy as justiciar • The enforcement of the king's justice through the itinerant justices in eyre and the increased royal supervision through Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton. Arguments and evidence that kingship did not change during the reign of Henry II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Itinerant kingship continued to be the basis of kingship as it had since the reign of William I, although Henry II was absent for longer periods • Personal kingship meant the government was still dependent on the personality and actions of the monarch • The role of the barons - they continued to be key figures in the king's government and the king continued to travel the country forging relations with local lords and nobles • The system of government relying on curia regis, chancery and exchequer was well established and continued under Henry II. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the greatest threat to Henry II's control of the Angevin lands in the years 1180-89 was the ambition of Philip Augustus to extend his territory. Arguments and evidence that the greatest threat to Henry II's control of the Angevin lands was the ambition of Philip Augustus should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The French crown lands were smaller than the Angevin lands on the continent. Philip Augustus had ambitions to increase the lands and authority of the French monarchy which could only be at the expense of Henry II • The French king was the overlord for the continental lands of the Angevin empire; discontented vassals could appeal over Henry II's head to the French king, e.g. count of Toulouse in 1186 • There was a dispute over the Vexin after the death of Young Henry in 1183. Philip wanted the lands returned or fulfilment of a marriage between his sister Alice and Richard • Philip Augustus took advantage of the quarrels between Henry II and his sons to fuel conflict and seize land e.g. Philip joined forces with Richard and forced Henry to cede land to France shortly before his death in 1189 • Philip Augustus was a vigorous warrior in contrast to his father, Louis VII, and he had the advantage of youth on his side. Arguments and evidence that other factors were a greater threat to Henry II's control of the Angevin lands in the years 1180-89 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The size and disparate nature of the Angevin Empire meant that the continental lands would always be difficult to control; differences in language and customs and relationship between the barons and the overlord led to conflict • The threat caused by Henry II's treatment of his sons, e.g. his refusal to allow Young Henry the right to exercise the authority of a king led to second rebellion in 1182 • Henry's breach with Eleanor over the control of Aquitaine and his relationship with Rosamund Clifford had led to her support for her sons' rebellions and her long-term imprisonment • Rivalries between Henry II's sons led to conflict, e.g. Henry II and Richard's war against Young Henry and Geoffrey in 1182-83; John and Geoffrey's raids into Poitou in 1184 • Henry's age and health; by 1189 he was 56 years old and a life spent in dealing with conflict had taken a toll on his health meaning that he was no longer able to fight with the vigour that he had in his youth. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the division of the Anglo-Norman territories in 1087 was the main reason for the conflicts between William the Conqueror's sons in the years 1087-95. Arguments and evidence that the division of the Anglo-Norman territories in 1087 was the main reason for the conflicts between William the Conqueror's sons in the years 1087-95 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Robert Curthose was granted Normandy and William Rufus, the second son, the kingdom of England. This ignored the rights of succession of the eldest son and encouraged conflict Many of the Anglo-Norman barons were sympathetic to Robert's claims as the eldest son and, concerned about having to serve two masters, were prepared to support Robert in his claim to England e.g. in the 1088 rebellion - The division of land left the youngest son Henry without any land. This encouraged him to play off his two elder brothers. Henry supported Robert in 1090. After the peace agreed at Rouen in 1091, they both turned on Henry. Arguments and evidence that there were other more important reasons for the conflicts between William the Conqueror's sons in the years 1087-95 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Bishop Odo was a prime motivator for conflict. In 1088 he encouraged leading nobles to depose William II and reunite England and Normandy under Robert who pledged his support - William II had always been determined to rule the whole of the Anglo-Norman territory. He had been loyal to William I and would have fought for control regardless of the settlement - Robert Curthose was a poor leader in Normandy and his incompetent methods of ruling encouraged William Rufus to intervene. Some of Robert's vassals switched sides in 1090, supporting William's claim - The French king Philip I encouraged conflict to destabilise the rule of Normandy, e.g. in 1094 he stopped William II's successful advance in Normandy to ensure there was no victor in the duchy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that the conflict with the Church, in the years 1100-06, is explained more by Henry I's attitude and actions than by those of Anselm and the papacy. Arguments and evidence that the main reason for the conflict with the Church, in the years 1100-06, was Henry I's attitude and actions rather than those of Anselm and the papacy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry I regarded the investiture dispute as an attack on the monarchy's rights over the Church because bishops and abbots had a role to play in the feudal system which required both sides to swear oaths • Anselm was loyal to Henry I and did not seek a quarrel. He supported him in his conflict with Robert Curthose by persuading the nobility to support Henry in 1101 when Duke Robert landed in England with a large army • In 1103 Henry I put pressure on Anselm to pay him homage. This led to Anselm going into exile again and Henry I refused him permission to return • In 1105 Henry I invested two bishops and took their homage in spite of opposition from the papacy • Even when Henry reached an agreement with Anselm and the papacy in August 1106, he still refused to compromise on the right to receive homage from his churchmen. Arguments and evidence that the main reason for the conflict with the Church, in the years 1100-06, was the attitude and actions of Anselm and the papacy rather than those of Henry I should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Lay investiture had been condemned by the papal councils of Clermont and Bari in 1098 and at Rome in 1099. It was this that was at the heart of the dispute • When Anselm returned from exile in 1100, he brought with him the new idea that lay investiture was unacceptable to the Church because it implied that a bishop was dependent on a king for his office and power • In September 1100, Anselm refused to perform submission to Henry I (even though he had done homage to Rufus) and told him that the Church would not recognise any bishops that Henry had invested • Henry I did not want a bitter dispute with the church; he wanted a united church behind him especially as he feared an attack by Robert Curthose • Pope Pascal threatened Henry I with excommunication; in March 1105 he had excommunicated Henry's chief adviser Robert of Meulan and it was made clear that the king would be next. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Robert Curthose's decision to go on crusade was the main reason for the restoration of the Anglo-Norman kingdom in the years 1096–1106. Arguments and evidence that Robert Curthose's decision to go on crusade was the main reason for the restoration of the Anglo-Norman kingdom in the years 1096–1106 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In order to fund the crusade, Robert Curthose borrowed £666 from William II and put him in charge of Normandy during his absence. This temporarily restored the Anglo-Norman kingdom • During Robert Curthose's absence, William II restored order in Normandy and extended his control over the Vexin, thus restoring control over the domain ruled previously by William I • The death of William II while Robert Curthose was on crusade enabled Henry to take the throne and assert his claim to the Anglo-Norman realm before Robert returned. Arguments and evidence that there were other more important reasons for the restoration of the Anglo-Norman kingdom in the years 1096–1106 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The great nobles of England and Normandy always desired restoration of the Anglo-Norman kingdom, e.g. in 1087–88 when they plotted to reunite England and Normandy under Robert Curthose • Henry was determined to inherit his father's lands in their totality; according to Orderic Vitalis he had been promised this by William I • Robert Curthose was an ineffective Duke of Normandy and failed to deal with challenges to Normandy by the counts of Maine and Anjou, which led to disorder in Normandy after his return from crusade • Robert of Bellême's actions on his arrival in Normandy in 1102 destabilised the duchy and Duke Robert's decision to make peace with him broke the Treaty of Alton and provided Henry I with the justification for invasion • Robert Curthose was defeated in the Battle of Tinchebrai in 1106 and in the settlement that followed Henry I became the overlord of both realms thus restoring the Anglo-Norman kingdom. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to shed light on Henry I's campaign at Tinchebrai, 1106. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The author was chaplain to a member of Duke Robert's army and would usually be expected to favour that side • This is a private letter from one priest to another and, as such, can be candid in the views it expresses • The language and tone of the source make it evident that the author favoured Henry I's side • The author met with Henry I after the battle and is likely to have gained some information about the battle from that meeting. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about Henry I's campaign at Tinchebrai, 1106: • It provides evidence that Henry I had a very large army ('The whole army of the King may be reckoned as having consisted of about forty thousand men.') • It implies that Henry's army was superior to Duke Robert's army ('the battle had lasted only an hour') • It provides evidence that Duke Robert was deserted by his supporters ('Robert of Bellême turned and fled, and all his men were dispersed.') • It provides evidence that Duke Robert and his leading barons were captured in the battle ('The Duke himself was captured, as was the Count of Mortain with his barons'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Henry I had put the castle at Tinchebrai, held by Duke Robert's supporter, the Count of Mortain, under siege • Henry I had hired a huge number of mercenaries and assembled a much larger army than Duke Robert • Henry ordered his army to fight on foot because the terrain was unsuited to the use of mounted knights • Robert of Bellême's decision to flee when Henry's forces inflicted heavy casualties on Robert's infantry brought the battle to an end after just an hour.



Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - Orderic Vitalis provides an account of the battle written on the basis of information he had compiled to write his <i>Ecclesiastical History</i> - Orderic Vitalis' account reflects the views of the Church - The tone and language used make it clear that Orderic Vitalis favours Henry I's side. - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about Henry I's campaign at Tinchebrai, 1106: - It provides evidence that Duke Robert's counsellors encouraged him to fight ('Using violent language, they prevented the Duke from listening to the conditions of peace.') - It suggests that Duke Robert had been an ineffective ruler in Normandy ('you may enjoy feasts and sports with perfect security') - It indicates that Henry I gave the impression that he was offering a reasonable deal to Robert to prevent the battle ('Yield to me I will pay you annually out of the treasury of England.') - It implies that Henry's cause was favoured by the Church ('My desire is to assist the church of God'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - Duke Robert had mismanaged the Duchy of Normandy after his return from crusade, e.g. he had failed to assist Le Mans against the claims of the Counts of Maine and Anjou - Robert of Bellême had been responsible for burning down the nunnery of Almenêches and forced Duke Robert to confirm his Norman inheritance - Duke Robert had broken the Treaty of Alton by making peace with Robert of Bellême and this justified Henry I's invasion. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources agree that Henry I had assembled a huge army to fight Duke Robert - The sources originate from different sides, but both favour Henry I - Taken together, the two sources cover the whole event from the reasons for the conflict to Henry's victory.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that the similarities in the key features of the Battle of Hastings of 1066 and the Battle of Tinchebrai of 1106 are outweighed by the considerable differences. Arguments and evidence that the similarities in the key features of the Battle of Hastings of 1066 and the Battle of Tinchebrai of 1106 are outweighed by the considerable differences should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The support of the Church for the protagonists differed; in 1066, papal approval was given to the Duke of Normandy, whereas, in 1106, the Church favoured the king of England • The tactics employed on the battlefields were different; in 1066, the Norman knights fought on horseback and the Anglo-Saxons on foot, whereas, in 1106, knights on both sides fought mainly on foot • The events of the battlefield differed; in 1066, the Norman duke had a clear command of his troops and prevented them from fleeing; in 1106, Robert Curthose lost control and Robert of Bellême fled with his men • The duration of the battles differed; the Battle of Hastings lasted all day, whereas the Battle of Tinchebrai lasted only an hour • The location and outcomes of the battles differed; the Battle of Hastings was fought in England and won by the Norman duke, whereas the Battle of Tinchebrai was fought in Normandy and won by the king of England. Arguments and evidence that the differences in the key features of the Battle of Hastings of 1066 and the Battle of Tinchebrai of 1106 are outweighed by their similarities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both battles were fought by the duke of Normandy and the king of England for control over both territories • The Battle of Hastings and the Battle of Tinchebrai were both pitched battles • The role of the cavalry was decisive in both battles; in 1066, the feigned retreat lured the Anglo-Saxon fyrd down the hill where it was cut down and, in 1106, the Norman troops were routed by the Breton charge • The outcome of both battles was that England and Normandy came under the control of one ruler.



	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



4	10–12	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the impact of the Normans on Anglo-Saxon life after the Conquest. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It claims that Anglo-Saxons lived together peacefully with the Norman conquerors ('English and Normans were living peacefully together in boroughs, towns and cities, and were intermarrying with each other') - It implies that Anglo-Saxons accepted and embraced the changes brought by the Normans ('many villages or town markets filled with ... French merchandise', 'the English...completely transformed by foreign fashions') - It suggests that the Normans brought law and order to England ('some security returned to its inhabitants', 'No one dared to pillage, and everyone cultivated his own fields in safety and lived contentedly') - It claims that William the Conqueror ruled the people fairly as their King ('King's passion for justice dominated', 'gave fair judgements'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Orderic Vitalis was Anglo-Norman and had personal experience of Anglo-Saxons and Normans co-existing peacefully - Orderic Vitalis grew up in England in the second decade after the conquest and was able to witness developments in Anglo-Saxon life - The tone of the <i>Ecclesiastical History</i> is relatively impartial. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Law and order were restored to the Anglo-Saxon realm through the role of the sheriff in the shires and hundreds and by the introduction of manorial courts which facilitated the settling of local disputes - Many marriages took place between Norman lords and Anglo-Saxon women of status. Such marriages could help to secure the possession of lands and to bridge the divide between Normans and Anglo-Saxons - The Anglo-Saxons continued to engage predominately in farming, but the development of feudalism meant that Normans held the land and Anglo-Saxon peasants became villeins - Trade with Scandinavia declined and that with Normandy and the continent increased. Silks, wines and finished cloth were imported and increasingly purchased by those Anglo-Saxons who could afford them.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the seriousness of challenges to William I's authority in the years 1067-68. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - The <i>Chronicle</i> was written by Anglo-Saxon monks in the wake of the Norman Conquest and reflects the tone of a conquered people - The chroniclers relied on the selection of information brought to them by visitors and correspondents - This version of the <i>Chronicle</i> was written in the West Midlands where the monks would be well-placed to receive news about rebellions on the Welsh border and the West Country. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It indicates that William I faced rebellions against many enemies in many regions ('Eadric ... and the Welsh', 'Devonshire and ... Exeter', 'people in the north meant to rebel', 'one of Harold... sons came...to Bristol') - It suggests that William's authority was seriously threatened ('inflicted many injuries upon them', 'large part of the King's army perished', 'army ravaged all over that district') - It implies, by choosing to crown his wife in England that year, that William was not seriously worried by the challenges ('Mathilda came to this country and was crowned as queen') - It provides evidence that William was able to surmount the challenges to his authority ('imposed a heavy tax', 'ravaged all the land that he overran', 'built a castle there...everywhere in that region.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Eadric and his men fought a low-level war against the Normans throughout 1067 although, even with Welsh support, they were unable to take Hereford Castle and were forced to retreat - Harold's mother, Gytha, was resident in Exeter and became a figurehead for the South West rebellion against Norman taxes. William, using a levy that included Anglo-Saxon soldiers, forced the city to submit - Edgar the Atheling and Edwin and Morcar defected from William's court and fled north where resistance to Norman rule was beginning to muster - William staged lightning raids into Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire in an attempt to ward off trouble in 1068. He forced Edwin and Morcar into surrender and built a castle at York.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into Henry II's treatment of his son Henry, the Young King. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that Henry the Young King had no authority and was completely controlled by his father ('asked his father what he was able to do', 'still had no means ... unless he obtained funds from his father') - It implies that Young Henry was angry about his treatment at the hands of his father ('had never heard of a king being a paid servant, and that he would not be such a servant') - It provides evidence that Henry II had granted Young Henry lands and titles but not money to exercise power as a king ('give ... twenty pounds daily from the money of the Young King's land for... expenses'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The <i>Chronicle of the Princes</i> was a contemporary record with the potential to reveal the nature of Henry II's relationship with his son, Young Henry - The monastery where it was recorded had links to Henry II, being founded by one of his leading Welsh vassals - The content, focusing on the dispute between Henry II and Young Henry, maintains a relatively impartial tone, reporting the conversation but not offering comment or opinion on the dispute. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Henry II had Young Henry crowned king in 1170 to secure the Treaty of Montmirail with Louis VII. Young Henry inherited the titles to England, Normandy and Anjou but not the power to rule them - Henry II expected loyalty and obedience from Young Henry as his overlord, even though he had conferred the same status as his own on Young Henry - Young Henry was encouraged by his father-in-law, Louis VII of France, to demand his inheritance. When Henry II refused, Young Henry fled to the French court.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the significance of the death of Thomas Becket in December 1170. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • Gerald of Wales, as the King's chaplain and clerk, was in close contact with the King and his court in the years when he wrote this account. He was in a good position to learn details of Becket's death at the court • As a clergyman, Gerald demonstrated a sympathy for Thomas Becket in his account of Becket's death, whilst as a servant of King Henry, his account left the role of the King in Becket's death rather ambiguous • Gerald may have resented his own treatment by the King in the years after Becket's death, but his position at court suggests any resentment was likely to have been overcome by the time of writing • Gerald of Wales wrote this account more than a decade after Becket's death when he will have had time to reflect upon the event. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It claims that Becket was made a martyr by his death ('martyrdom finally demonstrated the extent of his sufferings and the glory he deserved', 'plainly appeared that he was a new martyr') • It claims that the leading barons and clergyman were shocked by Becket's death ('To the dismay of the great men of the realm') • It provides evidence that Becket's murderers ignored the privileges of the clergy in their attack on him ('four wounds on the crown of his head ... used to be regarded as a token of the protection due to the clergy') • It implies that the knights who carried out the murder were sent on their mission by the King ('wounds were inflicted with great violence by four brutal retainers from the court.') 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • Henry II is reported to have lost his temper on hearing that Becket had excommunicated leading clergymen. His anger was translated into action by four of his knights who brutally murdered Becket • Soon after Becket's death, news of miracles began to spread. It was said that a woman called Britheva was cured of blindness by rags dipped in Becket's blood and pressed on her eyes • Henry II was reputedly shocked by the news of Becket's death and shut himself away for three days • There was outrage in Christendom at the news of Becket's death. Henry II was blamed for the death by Louis VII of France. Pope Alexander excommunicated the four knights but not Henry II.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2A.1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Anglo-Norman Kingdom, c1053–1106**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the oath made during Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy was the main reason why Duke William invaded England in 1066. Arguments and evidence that the oath made during Harold Godwinson's embassy to Normandy was the main reason why Duke William invaded England in 1066 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Some accounts of the embassy record that Harold was sent to Normandy by Edward the Confessor to confirm Edward's decision that Duke William was to be his successor as King of England and made this confirmation by the oath • Harold swore on holy relics that he would assist Duke William in succeeding to the throne of England • Duke William had Harold proclaimed as a usurper when he took the throne in 1066. William gained papal support for his invasion against Harold on the basis that Harold had broken his oath. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more important, reasons why Duke William invaded England in 1066 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Duke William was ambitious to extend his power and territory. He had already taken Maine. Relative peace in the north of France provided a window of opportunity to invade England • Duke William was the cousin of Edward the Confessor. He claimed that Edward had promised him the throne in 1051 and his invasion was based upon this promise • Anglo-Saxon England was very wealthy with valuable natural resources and a strong currency. The death of Edward the Confessor, without an heir, in 1066 made it a magnet for invasion • William coerced Harold into making an oath and deceived him about the holy relics. He already intended to take England before Harold made his embassy to Normandy • William presented the English Church as corrupt and gained papal support for an invasion that would lead to its reform. He was able to recruit knights on the basis of the papal support that turned the invasion into a holy war. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the actions of Archbishop Anselm were the main cause of the conflict between church and state during the reign of William II. Arguments and evidence that the actions of Archbishop Anselm were the main cause of the conflict between church and state during the reign of William II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Anselm's character was not suited to dealing with William II. Anselm was obstinate and refused to compromise on points of principle • Anselm provoked the quarrel by trying to force William II to recognise Urban II as the legitimate pope. His demand to receive his pallium from Urban II was part of this campaign to force William II's hand • Anselm exacerbated the conflict when he encouraged both bishops and nobles to defy the King at his Council at Rockingham in 1095 • Anselm made the decision to go into exile in 1097. This left the English Church with an absentee primate and helped prolong the conflict. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more important, causes of the conflict between church and state during the reign of William II should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The conflict was underpinned by the long-running dispute between the church and state as a result of the papacy's attempt to impose papal power on secular authorities through the Gregorian reforms • William II was determined to assert the authority of the King in all areas of state. He was notorious in delaying appointments to clerical offices and taking church revenues to replenish his treasury • The conflict was amplified by the issue of church courts and the apparent restrictions they imposed on royal authority, e.g. the conflict with William of Saint-Calais • William II made an unwise choice in appointing Anselm, who had not wanted to be archbishop. This was compounded by William's refusals to allow Anselm to attend Rome and to hold reforming councils. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the authority of William Rufus in the Anglo-Norman territories changed in the years 1087-1100. Arguments and evidence that the authority of William Rufus in the Anglo-Norman territories changed in the years 1087-1100 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • William Rufus' authority as King of England was challenged by Anglo-Norman barons in the 1088 Rebellion. William Rufus' authority was strengthened after he defeated the rebellion and expelled Odo of Bayeux • William Rufus did not achieve his aims to conquer and rule Normandy in the campaigns of 1091 and 1093. This changed when Robert Curthose joined the crusade in 1096 and William Rufus took charge in Normandy • William Rufus extended his authority within Normandy in the years 1096-1100. He conducted two campaigns in Maine and enforced his domination in that county • William Rufus further extended his authority over the continental lands by pushing back Philip I in the Vexin in the campaign of 1097-98 and by building the castle of Gisors to defend the Norman position in the region. Arguments and evidence that the authority of William Rufus in the Anglo-Norman territories did not change in the years 1087-1100 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • William Rufus was crowned King of England in September 1087. He assumed the rights and authority of the king and held these powers throughout the reign • In spite of his ambition, William Rufus was never invested as Duke of Normandy and the authority he held in the duchy from summer 1096 was only temporary • Some Anglo-Norman barons never accepted William Rufus' authority as King of England, preferring to support Robert Curthose as the eldest son of the Conqueror, e.g. rebellions against William Rufus in 1088 and 1095. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89



1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the main reason for Henry I's victory at Tinchebrai in 1106 was the superior numbers of his military force. Arguments and evidence that the main reason for Henry I's victory at Tinchebrai in 1106 was the superior numbers of his military force should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry's army was reputed to be 40,000 strong • Henry had the support of the Breton cavalry that launched devastating attacks on Duke Robert's infantry and inflicted heavy losses on it • Duke Robert had a much smaller force than his brother; Robert's previous mismanagement of Normandy left him short of allies as many men who held fiefs from him joined Henry's side, giving Henry a vast army • Robert was short of money and, unlike Henry, could not afford to pay for a large mercenary army. Arguments and evidence that other reasons were responsible for Henry I's victory at Tinchebrai in 1106 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Henry's military skills were responsible for the victory; he placed a reserve cavalry out of Duke Robert's sight; during the mêlée, it launched an attack on Duke Robert's flank, destroyed his army and captured Duke Robert • Henry's effective control over his knights was a reason for victory; he ordered them to fight on foot in order that they would remain on the battlefield. Only two of Henry's knights were killed and one wounded • The Count of Mortain failed in his attack on Henry's front line causing confusion and resulting in the destruction of the ducal army • Duke Robert had unreliable allies; Robert of Bellême fled the field when he saw Duke Robert's forces failing, which resulted in the rout of the ducal army. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that William I's relationship with the Church was completely different from William Rufus' relationship with the Church. Arguments and evidence that William I's relationship with the Church was completely different from William Rufus' relationship with the Church should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • William I was regarded as a pious king, whereas William Rufus was regarded as irreligious • William I was able to depose Archbishop Stigand and replace him with Lanfranc, whereas William Rufus was unable to remove Anselm from his office • William I favoured the reform of the Church in England and appointed Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury to push forward reform. William Rufus had little interest in reform and left the office of Archbishop vacant for four years, while he collected the revenues • William I permitted Lanfranc to go to Rome to be invested by the Pope with the symbol of his office, whereas William Rufus refused to give permission to Anselm to receive his office regalia from the Pope • William I permitted Archbishop Lanfranc to hold a series of Church councils to address the reform of the Church, whereas William Rufus refused to allow Archbishop Anselm to organise reforming councils • William I worked together with Archbishop Lanfranc, whereas William Rufus ignored Lanfranc and quarrelled with Archbishop Anselm, finally driving him into exile. Arguments and evidence that William I's relationship with the Church was very similar to William Rufus' relationship with the Church should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both William I and William Rufus opposed the Gregorian reform movement that they believed undermined their authority as kings • Both William I and William Rufus opposed the Pope's demands that English bishops should make regular attendance at Rome • Both William I and William Rufus recognised the Pope over the anti-pope; William I maintained this stance throughout his reign; William Rufus recognised Urban II in 1095 after assurances that papal legates would need the king's permission to enter England • Both William I and William Rufus endowed monasteries and distributed money to churches. They both paid Peter's Pence to the Papacy • Both William I and William Rufus taxed the Church in England and used church positions to reward supporters. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2A.2: England and the Angevin Empire in the reign of Henry II, 1154–89

