

Year 10 Summer 2025 Mock

Paper 2 Anglo-Saxon and Normans

Option B1: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060-88

1 (b) Describe one feature of ...

(4)

1a) and b) Describe **ONE** features of... (2 marks)

X2

- Ee X 2
- 5 minutes on each
- **AOL: 2 marks → Knowledge**

1 (b) Describe one feature of ...

2

Explain why there was a disputed succession to the English throne when William I died.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Normandy
- Bishop Odo

You **must** also use information of your own.

2) Explain why..... (12 marks)

- 15-20 minutes
- PeEeEeEL x 3
- **AO2: 6 marks → EXPLANATION**
- **AO1: 6 marks → KNOWLEDGE**
- Must try and go beyond stimulus to access top marks!
- **What is the most important reason?**
- **Volcab: 'the most important reason/factor', 'significant impact on', 'led to', 'resulted in', 'in the long term', 'in the short term'.**
- Simple summary judgement
- Try to include sparkly specific piece of evidence in each paragraph.

Answer EITHER ☐ 3 OR ☐ 4

EITHER

☐ 3 'The main reason William I was able to keep control of England in the years 1066–75 was the building of castles.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- The design of motte and bailey castles
- Lanfranc and the Church

You **must** also use information of your own.

OR

☐ 4 'The main consequence of the appointment of Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070 was an increase in Norman control of England.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Archbishop Stigand
- monasteries

You **must** also use information of your own.

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question:

☐ 3

☐

☐ 4

☐

3 or 4. THE HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE (16 marks)

- 25- 30 minutes
- **AO2: 10 marks → EXPLANATION/ ANALYSIS**
- **AO1: 6 marks → KNOWLEDGE**
- **Answer (c) OR (d) NOT BOTH → indicate which you are answering!**
- Agree PeEeEeEL
- Disagree PeEeEeEL x 2
- What is the most important reason?
- **Volcab: 'the most important reason/factor', 'significant impact on', 'led to', 'resulted in', 'in the long term', 'in the short term'.**
- Must try and go beyond stimulus to access top marks!
- **JEON conclusion VERY important for A02!!**
- Try to use sparkly specific piece of evidence in each paragraph.

Anglo-Saxon/Norman England

- 
- 1051 –Edward the Confessor promises William the throne.
 - 1053 – Harold Godwinson becomes Earl of Wessex.
 - 1064 – Harold's Embassy to Normandy
 - 1065 – Uprising against Earl Tostig. Tostig Exiled.
 - 1066 – Battles of Gate Fulford, Stamford Bridge and Hastings
 - 1068 – Revolt of Earls Edwin and Morcar
 - 1069-2 Northern Revolts
 - 1069-70 – Harrying of The North
 - 1071 – Hereward the Wake
 - 1075 – Revolt of The Earls
 - 1070 – Stigand replaced by Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury.
 - 1077-1080 Revolt of Robert Curthose
 - 1084 – Heavy Geld Tax Levied
 - 1085 - William starts Domesday book to defend from Vikings
 - 1086 – First drafts of Domesday book shown to William.
 - 1087 – Death of King William I. William II (Rufus) now king.
 - 1088 – Odo leads a rebellion against William Rufus

Question	
1 (a)	<p>Describe ONE feature of</p> <p>Target: Knowledge of key features and characteristics of the period.</p> <p>AO1: 4 marks.</p>
Marking instructions	
<p>Award one mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.</p>	

The power of the English monarchy

In 1060, the king (monarch) was Edward the Confessor. He was the most powerful person in Anglo-Saxon England. He governed the country.

Powers of the king

Law-making: the king created new laws and made sure they were enforced throughout the country.

Money: the king controlled the production of the silver pennies used as money.

Landownership: the king owned large estates and could grant land out to his followers. He could also take land away from those who had acted against him.

Military power: the king had the ability to raise a national army and fleet.

Taxation: the king decided when taxes should be paid and a national taxation system delivered this tax to him.



Duties of the people

To obey the law as it was passed down through the king's local representatives.

To use the king's coins. Forging coins was a very serious crime.

Land carried with it obligations to the king. The main two obligations were payment of tax and military service.

Landholders had to provide and equip fighters for the army or fleet; otherwise they were fined or lost their land.

Landholders had to pay their taxes, otherwise they were fined or lost their land.

Figure 1.3 The powers of Edward the Confessor and the duties of his people. The image in the middle is a representation of Edward's royal seal. This was attached to his royal orders to show they came from the king.

(1) Anglo-Saxon & Norman revision

Anglo-Saxon society

-1060, 2 million people in Britain, hard life, high infant mortality, most people farmed.

Social System

-Majority of people were peasants, rented land, worked to feed themselves & family.

-Peasants had to do a set amount of work for the lord-if they didn't they lost land.

-**Ceorls** (free peasants) did some work for the lord. Everyone did something for land.

Slaves

-10% of the population.

-Bought & sold, not always harshly punished, **slaves part of everyday life**.

Thegns

-Local lords-**4,000-5,000** by 1060. Holds land-**Hides** (120 acres), lived in a manor house with a separate church. Part of the **aristocracy**/warrior class.

Earls

-Top aristocrats, 2nd to the king, owed loyalty. Competed to be Kings favourite-they could earn rewards & honour.

-Some Earls challenged the Kings power.

(2) Anglo-Saxon & Norman revision

Changing Social status

-Status did not always depend on ancestors.

-Peasants & merchants could become **Thegns**.

-Slaves could be freed, peasants could sell themselves in to slavery.

-Thegns could be Earls.

-Earls could become Kings and demoted to Thegns.

Power of the King

-Made laws, money (silver coin), gave & took away land, raised an army & fleet, decided on tax, protected the people from attack. (all boys at 12 swore oath to the king)

Duties of the people

-Obey the law, use the Kings coin, pay tax, do military service.

Edward the Confessor (power)

-Led the army but **not a warrior**-Used powerful Earls, Godwin especially.

Kings gave out the land and wealth of people they defeated to their own followers.

-He was a **respected lawmaker**, understood quarrels could unrest communities.

-He was **Pious** (religious), Kings were seen as god's link on earth.

(3) Anglo-Saxon & Norman revision

Limits to the Kings power

-**Danelaw** (old Viking laws & customs, kept in areas where Viking rule was strongest).

-People wanted local rule, not Kings rule.

-**Earl Godwin (Wessex)**-richest Earldom, strong military, powerful family, more powerful than the king.

-Godwin did not want to be disloyal, but wanted his family and followers in important church and Earl positions.

-1050 **Godwin & the King clashed**, Edward ordered Godwin to punish the people of Dover for attacking an embassy from Boulogne, **Godwin refused**. Siward & Leofric put Godwin in exile. In 1051 Godwin returned with a fleet Edward gave him back his Earldom to **avoid war**.

Witan

-Advisory council.

-Made up of Earls & Archbishops.

-Discussed; foreign threats, religious affairs & land disputes.

-They had to approve a new king.

-Kings did not have to follow their advice.

(4) Anglo-Saxon & Norman revision

Earldoms

-Introduced by King Cnut in 1015, Cnut gave **loyal & strong men** Earldoms.

-Earls given some of the powers of the king-collected taxes, kept 1/3 of taxes, they **were rich**-expected to use the money to keep power & control.

-Oversaw **justice & punishments**, only king could make laws, Earls powerful & influential.

-Great military power, led hundreds of Thegns, they had **Housecarls** (highly trained troops).

-King used Earls like **generals**.

Limits to the Earls power

-Weaker under a strong king.

-Edward depended on the Earls, especially Godwin.

-When Edward brought Normans in to top positions the Earls kicked off and the Normans sent home.

-Earls relied on **Thegns**.

-They **could be removed from power**- Earl Tostig of Northumbria **exiled in 1065**.

Exemplar: Describe ONE feature of earldoms in Anglo-Saxon England.

- A feature of the Saxon earldoms was their **economic role**.
- The earls were responsible for collecting the taxes of their earldom and they received a share of all revenue collected. This share was very large- a third- and it meant that the earls were rich. Earldoms had burhs where markets were held and money could be raised. They were supposed to use this economic power to ensure their earldom was well defended and well run.
- A feature of the Saxon earldoms was their **military power**.
- They were the lords to many hundreds of thegns who had to do 40 days military service for the king. The earls also maintained an elite bodyguard of professional soldiers called housecarls. The king therefore used his earls like generals: they were his military leaders against the king's enemies.
- A feature of the earldoms was their **legal functions**.
- Most types of crimes came under their jurisdiction (the things that they were responsible for) although only the king could make new laws. The earls had to enforce the laws. This gave the earls strong social powers: controlling and influencing the way people lived.

Question	
1 (b)	Describe ONE feature of Target: Knowledge of key features and characteristics of the period. AO1: 4 marks.
Marking instructions	
Award one mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.	

Odo

1. Odo was William's half brother – they had the same Mother, Herleva.
2. In 1049, William made Odo Bishop of Bayeux, even though his reputation was very poor – he was greedy and immoral (Bayeux was an important Norman town).
3. Odo was a major supporter of William's invasion, contributing 100 ships to the fleet, and fought at the Battle of Hastings.
4. William rewarded him with the earldom of Kent and gained control of many other estates to become the second largest landholder in England, after the king.
5. Odo was made co-regent of England (with William FitzOsbern) when King William returned to Normandy.
6. 1076 – a 3 day enquiry was held following complaints to Lanfranc about land seizures by Odo. Odo was forced to return the land.
7. 1079 – William sent Odo to Northumberland, following attacks from Scotland and the murder of the Archbishop of Durham – Odo laid waste to the region.
8. 1082 – Odo fell out of favour with William and was imprisoned. He was not released until William's death, after Odo's brother managed to persuade William to show mercy. Historians don't know why he got into trouble- probably due to his corrupt behaviour or tried to take the throne. Odo tried to take some of William's knights out of England for a journey to Rome after he saw an opportunity to make himself Pope. This went against centralised power and knights service. No tenant-in-chief was allowed to put their own army together!
10. 1088 – Odo led the barons in revolt against William II



Significance of Odo:

- William's most trusted supports were his family members, they were richly rewarded.
- Odo and Earl William FitzOsbern made it hard to gain Anglo-Saxon acceptance of his reign with their violent and oppressive actions.
- King William allowed Odo a lot of power; he was able to act as a 'second king'. Odo went too far in his abuse of power (in the end), but probably only because he crossed Lanfranc: it isn't likely that many Anglo-Saxons who lost land to Odo ever got it back.
- If Odo was imprisoned because of taking knights from William, that shows how seriously William took the idea that knights were loyal only to him, the king and that no one was above the law.
- The pope reprimanded William for imprisoning one of his bishops, Odo.

1. 1030s ODO WAS BORN. HE WAS DUKE WILLIAM'S HALF-BROTHER. THEY HAD THE SAME MOTHER, HERLEVA BUT DIFFERENT FATHERS. IN 1049 DUKE WILLIAM APPOINTED ODO AS BISHOP OF BAYEUX, BEFORE HE WAS TWENTY YEARS OLD. ODO DID WORK HARD AS BISHOP, BUT HE WAS ALWAYS MORE INTERESTED IN MILITARY AND POLITICAL MATTERS THAN IN THE CHURCH.

2. IN 1066, ONE SOURCE SAYS THAT HE ORGANISED AND PAID FOR 100 SHIPS FOR THE INVASION OF ENGLAND IN 1066. BY THEN ODO WAS IN HIS EARLY THIRTIES, A MATURE MAN AND AN EXPERIENCED AND EFFECTIVE LEADER. WILLIAM GAVE ODO A HUGE AMOUNT OF LAND WORTH £3000 A YEAR. ONLY A HANDFUL OF MEN HAD LAND WORTH £750 A YEAR, THE EQUIVALENT OF A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE TODAY. ONLY WILLIAM HAD MORE LAND IN ENGLAND THAN ODO.

3. ODO WAS APPOINTED EARL OF KENT IN 1067. THIS SHOWED WILLIAM'S TRUST BECAUSE KENT, IN THE SOUTH-EAST OF ENGLAND, WAS A VITAL AREA THAT NEEDED DEFENDING AGAINST REBELLIONS AND INVASION. IN 1067 ODO HAD TO DEFEND KENT AGAINST ATTACK BY WILLIAM'S FORMER ALLY, EUSTACE, COUNT OF BOULOGNE.

4. ODO CERTAINLY SHOWED HIMSELF JUST AS HARSH AS WILLIAM IN HIS TREATMENT OF THE ENGLISH. HE WAS HATED BY THEM. HIS TREATMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF KENT PROVOKED REBELLION THERE IN 1067, AND HE DESCRIBED AS A 'RAVENING WOLF' BY ONE CHRONICLER. ORDERIC VITALIS, WHO WAS HALF SAXON, HALF- NORMAN, DESCRIBED ODO AS A TYRANT, A RULER WHO IGNORED FAIRNESS AND THE LAW IN ORDER TO SEIZE LAND FROM ITS OWNERS.

5. WILLIAM MADE ODO REGENT IN ENGLAND ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WHEN HE RETURNED TO NORMANDY. AS REGENT IN 1075 ODO LED THE KING'S ARMY TO DEFEAT THE EARL OF NORFOLK AND END THE REVOLT OF THE EARLS, ODO TOOK OVER WILLIAM'S POWERS.

6. IN 1076 A 3 DAY ENQUIRY WAS HELD FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS TO LANFRANC ABOUT LAND SEIZURES BY ODO. ODO WAS FORCED TO RETURN LAND.

7. IN 1080 ODO WAS PUT IN CHARGE OF THE ARMY THAT DEVASTATED NORTHUMBRIA AS PUNISHMENT FOR THE MURDER OF THE NORMAN BISHOP OF DURHAM. ODO LAID WASTE TO THE REGION AND PILLAGED CATHEDRAL TREASURES AND ROBBED AND EXTORTED EVERYONE.

8. ODO'S WISH FOR MORE POWER EVENTUALLY LED TO CONFLICT WITH WILLIAM. IN 1082 ODO PLANNED A MILITARY EXPEDITION TO ITALY. HE MAY HAVE HOPED TO BE MADE POPE AND PLANNED TO USE FORCE TO 'PERSUADE' OTHERS TO SUPPORT HIM. WILLIAM ORDERED ODO TO ABANDON THE PLAN, PARTLY BECAUSE ODO'S SOLDIERS MIGHT BE NEEDED TO DEFEND ENGLAND. HOWEVER, ODO CARRIED ON UNTIL WILLIAM, TIRED OF HIS BROTHER'S AMBITION, HAD ODO ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED IN ROUEN IN NORMANDY. ALSO THE POPE REPRIMANDED WILLIAM FOR IMPRISONING ONE OF HIS BISHOPS: ODO. HOWEVER WILLIAM KEPT ODO IN PRISON FOR THE REST OF HIS REIGN.

9. ODO WAS RELEASED BY THE DYING WILLIAM BUT PROBABLY ONLY BECAUSE NOBLES PLEADED FOR HIS FREEDOM. WILLIAM DID NOT FORGIVE EASILY! ODO THEN CONTINUED TO CAUSE PROBLEMS FOR WILLIAM'S SON, WILLIAM RUFUS, AND THE NEW KING OF ENGLAND. ODO WAS A CENTRAL FIGURE IN A REBELLION AGAINST RUFUS IN 1088. ODO'S PLANS FAILED AND RUFUS BANISHED AND DISINHERITED ODO, WHO THEN WENT ON A CRUSADE. HE DIED ON HIS WAY TO JERUSALEM IN 1097.

Question		
2		<p>Explain why ...</p> <p>Target: Analysis of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 6 marks.</p> <p>AO1: 6 marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unstained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1]
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] <p><i>Maximum 8 marks for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>
4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>

Importance of castles

1. How many castles did William build during his reign?

1. It is estimated that 500 castles were built in William's reign.

2. According to historians, how long did Motte and Bailey castles take to build?

2. 4-9 months. The design of Motte and Bailey Castles made them quick to build and difficult to attack.

3. What was a strategic location for the Normans?

3. Castles were built in **strategic locations**- for example, at river crossings or near passes through mountains or hills. Marcher Earls built castles along the border with Wales.

4. Why were castles useful for the Marcher earls?

4. They were used as a **military base** by the Lord of the area. The Marcher Earls launched invasions into Wales from castles like Chepstow in South Wales. If troops were beaten back, they could take refuge in the castle and then launch a counter-attack.

5. Why were castles built in towns like Nottingham and Lincoln?

5. They were used to **dominate territory** newly brought under Norman control. These castles were often built in towns such as Exeter, Warwick, Nottingham and York to help against unrest in these areas.

6. Why were castles a symbol of Norman power?

6. They were a **symbol of Norman power**- everyone could see them towering over them and constantly reminded people of who ruled them.

The Marcher Earldoms

Key Feature	Details	How does it help William?
Shire- sized, centre on shire town	Marcher Earldoms were smaller and more compact	Made them easier to control. Also ensured they were not as powerful as the King.
Special privileges to create settlements	Gave their Earls the rights that usually only a King had: to create boroughs (towns) and markets and to establish churches (replacing AS ones.)	Helped the earls to attract Normans to settle there- colonisation.
Granted the full power of the law	Marcher Earldoms→ sheriff worked for the Earl not the King..	Gave complete control over legal system as the Sheriffs controlled the Shire Courts. Earls given power to respond to unrest quickly and firmly
Exempted from tax	Marcher Earls did not have to pay tax unlike the earls in the rest of England.	To reward loyalty and encourage the earls to spend out on new settlements and defences.
The right to build castles	Marcher Earls were free to build castles wherever they were needed.	Used to control and launch attacks on Wales.

REVOLT	LEADERS/CONSPIRATORS	WHY IT STARTED	KEY EVENTS	OUTCOME	REASON
1068 EDWIN AND MORCAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earl Edwin of Mercia Earl Morcar of Northumbria Edgar Aethling Earls Waltheof and Gospatric 	Edwins and Morcar’s resentment, Bad government, taxes, castles, loss of land	Edwin and Morcar fled from William’s court. Went North and were joined by others incl. Waltheof and Edgar William took his troops up North building castles as he went e.g. Warwick and Nottingham	Edwin and Morcar surrendered quickly once control of Warwick est. Kept as ‘guests’ at his court (escaped again in 1071!). York sent hostages to William. Edgar fled to Scotland	E and M surrendered Edgar fled north W’s awesome show of power convinced many not to rebel Rebels not united by a common cause
JAN/SPRING 1069 DURHAM AND YORK	People of Durham and York Edgar Aethling	Discontent amongst Saxons due to their harsh treatment by the Normans esp. Robert Cumin	Jan 1069 Cumin took a large force north, launching attacks as he went. Northumbrians slaughtered Normans in the streets. Cumin hid in bishop’s house but set fire to it	Uprising spread to York – governor and Norman troops killed. Edgar came down and attacked Norman sheriff and his garrison. Normans held out in York castle until William arrived very quickly with troops. Burnt York and rebuilt it with new castle and FitzOsbern in charge. Will went back to Winchester to celebrate Easter	William acted quickly and ruthlessly Lack of leadership and support
SUMMER/AUTUMN 1069 THE NORTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edgar King Sweyn of Denmark 	Danes felt that the chances of a successful invasion were good because Will seemed vulnerable	Danes met up with Edgar’s troops Sept on East Coast Anglo Saxons across England joined Edgar Normans marched on York and accidentally set fire to city so went out to meet A- S army and cut to pieces 3,000 dead Normans, both castles destroyed and Danish plundered Guerilla warfare Lincolnshire swamps- sea battle	Burning of crops, destroying seeds and killing livestock	Danes paid off Defeated by William who had launched the ‘Harrying of the North’ as punishment
1070-71 EAST ANGLIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King Sweyn of Denmark Hereward the Wake 	Hereward’s brother was murdered by Normans and his family’s land was taken	Hereward and Danish allies seized Peterborough Abbey’s treasure (Saxon abbot had been replaced by a Norman) Hereward and allies held the island of Ely for a year 1071 Morcar joined the rebels (Edwin had been murdered)	William dealt with rebellion himself William bribed the Danes William built a bridge but it collapsed 2 nd bridge made by tying boats together Morcar surrendered imprisoned for life Hereward escaped Rebels had hands and feet cut off	Danes were not loyal allies Hereward lacked support No real plan William determined and good leader

19. Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision

William was crowned king of England on 25th December 1066 in Westminster cathedral. He swore he would rule like the best A-S kings had.

Rewarding Anglo-Saxon loyalty

-William wanted a trouble-free takeover, A-S continued to have important government roles.

-Leading earls kept their earldoms (Edwin and Morcar), archbishops like Stigand and Ealdred kept their positions. William offered rewards for A-S loyalty

Rewarding William's followers

-He sent rich gifts to the pope and to Church supporters in Normandy.

-He set geld a tax. This would help pay his mercenaries.

-He declared that all the land in England now belonged to him. He was free to grant this land to those who had served him well.

-All who fought against him at Hastings lost the right to their lands. This gave him all the land of the Godwinson's, including Wessex, the richest earldom of all.

-William also inherited Edward's royal estates as the new king (around 1/5 of all land).

-The biggest winners were William's family and close friends, all Normans.

20. Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision

Establishing control on the borderlands

-William established three new earldoms centred on Hereford, Shrewsbury and Chester. These were called the marcher earldoms.

Key features of Marcher earldoms:

-**Smaller than most earldoms**, made them easier to control.

-**Had special rights** e.g. create towns and markets and establish churches. This helped attract Normans to England and settle the frontier regions.

-**Full power of the law**, Sheriffs worked for the earl and controlled shire courts giving the earls almost complete power over the legal system = earls became central figures of law and respond quickly to unrest or disobedience.

-**Exempted from tax** to reward their loyalty and encourage other earls to spend out on new settlements and defences.

-**The right to build castles** everywhere else the earls had to get permission from the king. Castles used to control the area and launch attacks into Wales.

-The Marcher earls had more independence from the king but were not the king's equals. They gave allegiance and military service to the king.

21. Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision

Reasons for building castles

- key to William establishing control over England, est. 500 built during his reign.
- almost unheard of in A-S England, very different to the fortified burhs.

Key features and advantages of castles:

- quick to build and difficult to attack.
- palisade**(strong fence); Access to keep was steep or over a bridge; **keep** provided a lookout point, an elevated point for archers and a final point of defence; **motte** was a large mound of earth, 5-7 metres high and fireproof; **ditch** sometimes filled with water surrounding the palisade; the **bailey** was the enclosure below the motte where stables and barracks were kept, during attack locals could shelter here; access controlled through a **gatehouse**, sometimes over a **drawbridge**.

Why were castles important?

- Built in **strategic locations** e.g. river crossings or near passes through mountains.
- Used as a **base** by the lord of the area.
- Used to **dominate territory** newly brought under Norman control. Often in towns.
- Symbol of Norman power**, everyone in the area could see them.

22. Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision

How were castles different to burhs?

- Burhs were **public**, maintained by the town for the protection of all; castles were generally **private**, built for the lord and his garrison (troops who defended the castle).
- Burh's were **big**, enclosing a whole town, castles were **small** and easy to defend.
- Burhs hard to get into but easy to set **fire** to. Castles though made of wood as had earthworks and the motte raised the keep high and **protected** using wet animal skins.
- Burhs designed to **protect** Anglo-Saxons; castles used to **control** them. In rebellious areas castles were spaced 32km apart. Norman troops could travel up to 32km in a day, meaning unrest could be dealt with quickly.

-When castles were built sometimes hundreds of houses were demolished to make room. Locals were made to build the castles. They took between 4-9 months to build.

- Troops would be based in the castle's garrison, ready to attack troublemakers.
- The local skyline would be dominated by the castle.

23. Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision

Revolt of Edwin and Morcar in 1068

In Spring 1067 William returned home to Normandy in triumph. He took Edgar Aethling, Earls Edwin, Morcar and Waltheof among others and lots of treasure. When he returned in December 1067 Norman control was under threat.

-In 1068, Edwin and Morcar fled William's court. They went north and were joined by many others in rebellion against William, all protesting at the injustice and tyranny of his rule.

- Edwin** resented that he went back on his word to marry William's daughter, his earldom was also much smaller with less power.
- Morcar's** earldom was reduced in size. Loss of land = loss of power and money.
- Bad government:** Odo of Bayeux and William FitzOsbern had seized land unlawfully and allowed soldiers to A-S rape women without punishment when in charge.
- Loss of lands:** Odo and FitzOsberns land grabs were repeated all over the country.
- Castles:** resented wherever built. **Castleries** were set up (units of land controlled by the governor of the castle, Castellan) they could get locals to provide things for the castle and destroy homes when building them.
- Taxes:** The heavy geld tax was resented, much went back to Normandy.

24. Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision

Revolt of Edwin and Morcar in 1068 continued

-When William heard of the revolt he took his forces north and built castles as he went. Edwin and Morcar quickly surrendered. Edgar fled to Scotland, where Malcolm III took him in. The revolt was over but resistance continued. Rebellions in England could count on Welsh support.

Reasons for the revolts failure

- Revolt collapsed quickly when Edwin and Morcar surrendered.
- William's show of strength convinced others further revolt was useless.
- One reason Edwin and Morcar might have surrendered so quickly was it was a test to see how quickly William could respond.
- Rebels were not united in a common cause, each had their own resentments.

Outcomes of the revolt

- Edgar's escape to Scotland created a new centre of resistance, important for next big rebellion in 1069.
- One reason William had no need to compromise with the rebels was that his castle building proved exceptionally effective at imposing control.

<p>25. <u>Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision</u></p> <p><u>Edgar the Aethling and the rebellions in the North, 1069</u> These rebellions were very dangerous for William because: -Rebels from Northumbria joined forces with Edgar the Aethling. -Edgar had the backing of Malcolm III of Scotland. -King Sweyn of Denmark sent a fleet of ships and warriors to join Edgar and the rebels.</p> <p><u>Death of Robert Cumin:</u> He became the new earl of Northumbria. In January 1069 he went north and attacked towns and villages on his way. At Durham he was warned to stop but didn't and his troops were slaughtered. He took refuge in the bishop's house but rebels set fire to it and he was killed when forced out by the flames.</p> <p><u>The uprising in York:</u> Soon after Cumin's murder, a similar uprising happened in York which killed the governor and many Norman troops. Edgar and his supporters arrived from Scotland and joined the rebels. Word got to William and he arrived quickly. York was laid to waste, Edgar escaped back to Scotland. A new castle was quickly built and FitzOsbern was left in charge of the North. William returned to Winchester for Easter.</p>	<p>26. <u>Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision</u></p> <p><u>The Anglo-Danish attack on York</u> -In September 1069 King Sweyn of Denmark arrived with his fleet on the coast of England, he believed William was vulnerable. He raided up the East coast and met up with Edgar, mid-September – significant threat to William. Danes had allies in Danelaw and A-S across England would join Edgar against the Normans. -The combined army marched on York. Normans accidentally set fire to York and went to meet the Anglo-Danish army, they were destroyed. William's control of England under severe threat.</p> <p><u>-Two reasons the Normans held on:</u> 1. William's leadership, he led troops into rebel area and rebels scattered; 2. Instead of pressing south to challenge Norman control directly, the Anglo-Danish army split up. -After victory in York, The Danes went to Lincolnshire, difficult to access via land because of swamps. The A-S rebels scattered. Then news of rebellions in Devon, Shrewsbury and Chester arrived. But once William's troops arrived rebels scattered.</p> <p><u>William's solution</u> -He paid the Danes a lot of money to leave and started the 'Harrying of the North' (total destruction). Burning crops, killing livestock leading to mass starvation.</p>
<p>27. <u>Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision</u></p> <p>In 1070, a Danish fleet returned to England with King Sweyn as its leader. He set up on the isle of Ely, in the middle of the Fens in east Anglia.</p> <p><u>Hereward the Wake</u> East Anglia was part of the Danelaw and Sweyn made alliances with local rebel leader Hereward the Wake. Hereward was a thegn and had been exiled under Edward and returned to find all his land had been given to a Norman. The Archbishop of Peterborough was also replaced by a Norman. Hereward began using the local Fenland to help fight a guerrilla war against the Normans.</p> <p><u>The attack on Peterborough and fall of Ely</u> The Danes and Hereward raided Peterborough Abbey together. The Danes sailed back to Denmark with the treasure. Hereward was joined by Morcar and his men. The Normans captured Ely and Morcar. Hereward escaped and was not heard of again.</p> <p><u>The end of the Anglo-Saxon rebellions</u> The defeat of rebels at Ely marked the end of large-scale Anglo-Saxon rebellions. Around the same time Eadric the Wild abandoned his rebellion against the Marcher earls.</p>	<p>28. <u>Anglo-Saxon & Norman Revision</u></p> <p><u>Reasons for the Harrying of the North 1069-70:</u> -William swore revenge for the death of Robert Cumin and his men at York. -Northern rebels refused to meet in open battle. William's response made it impossible for anyone, including rebels, to stay in the area. -The North identified with the Danelaw and needed different tactics. -Rebellions in the North triggered rebellions elsewhere in the country. -William prioritised England over Normandy. There was a very real threat of a Danish invasion which threatened everything William had achieved in England</p> <p><u>Short-term impacts of the Harrying</u> -As many as 100,000 people died. -Without crops to live on, livestock to slaughter and eat, and little protection from the cold winter after homes were burned down, people starved or froze to death. -William's troops also destroyed seed for next year's crops. Thousands of refugees fled the region. -There were reports of cannibalism and of people selling themselves into slavery for food.</p>

Question		
<p>3</p> <p>How far do you agree? Explain your answer.</p> <p>Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: significance [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1].</p> <p>AO2: 10 marks.</p> <p>AO1: 6 marks.</p>		
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1] • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unstained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2]
3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] <p><i>Maximum 11 marks for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>
4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>

Causes for a rivalry to the throne
<p>1. <u>English customs about the succession</u></p> <p>There were no set rules over who would become the next King if there was a peaceful succession (not taken over in war). It was helpful if you were a blood relative of the king, but this was not necessary. Also, it was important that you were identified by the past king as his successor, and that you were accepted as king by the English nobles. Ideally the next king would be the son or close relative of the last king, but this depended on the individual. If he was a child, a criminal, lacked support or had no military experience then the Witan would need to discuss this.</p>
<p>2. <u>King Edward died without a strong heir</u></p> <p>King Edward and his wife did not have any children. This meant that Edward did not have a direct heir to the throne who could inherit the throne. However, Edward did have a male relative who could be identified as an heir. This was his great nephew, Edgar Aethling. In the late 1050's King Edward might have thought about identifying Edgar as his successor, but he had changed his mind by his death in 1066. There are two reasons why Edward and his lords did not think Edgar would be suitable for the throne. Edgar was only about 14 when Edward died and would not provide strong military leadership against invasions. Also, he did not have any supporters amongst the earls, instead they supported Harold Godwinson.</p>
<p>3. <u>King Edward's attitude to the succession</u></p> <p>As Edward was King for over 20 years, it is natural that he would change his mind over this period for who he wanted to be his successor. Because of this, Edward may have promised multiple people the crown over his reign which created uncertainty when he died.</p> <p>In around 1051 Edward promised William of Normandy the crown as his mother was a Norman and he had spent 20 years in Normandy during his youth as he was exiled there. Also during 1051, Edward had argued with Harold Godwinson's father and it is possible that he did not want the Godwins' to take the throne. It has also been claimed that in 1064, Edward the Confessor sent Harold Godwinson to Normandy to promise William the throne once again, but we cannot be sure whether this happened.</p> <p>English sources tell us that Edward 'granted' the kingdom to Harold, and 'entrusted to realm' to Harold and asked him to protect his wife Edith, and the kingdom. This however was not a public event and some people have questioned whether protect and rule are the same thing. We will never know who he promised or who intended to be king when he died.</p>
<p>4. <u>The nature of Harold's succession</u></p> <p>There are no records of the meeting of the Witan after Edward the Confessor died so we do not know exactly why he supported Harold Godwinson, but it happened extremely quickly. Edward died on the 5th of January 1066, and Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England on the 6th of January in the same ceremony as Edward's funeral. Sources suggest that some people were unhappy with how fast Harold was crowned King but there was no strong opposition to stop Harold from being crowned.</p>
<p>5. <u>The claim and motives of Harald of Norway</u></p> <p>Harald Hardrada was King of Norway, and had a lot of military experience during his rule. He had also formed an alliance with Tostig Godwinson to invade England and become the new king. Hardrada claimed that an agreement was made with his and Edward's grandfathers that if one of them died childless the other would take their throne. Harald was using this as the basis of his claim.</p>
<p>6. <u>The claim and motives of Normandy</u></p> <p>William was an experienced and respected ruler in Europe, and by becoming the King of England he would further cement his power. He argued he was promised the throne in 1051 & 1064, as well as the fact that Archbishop Stigand was corrupt and therefore Harold Godwinson's coronation was not legal.</p>
<p>7. <u>The wealth of Anglo Saxon England</u></p> <p>England's wealth came from farming. Trade in precious metals and cloth was flourishing and from people's skills making jewellery, gold and silver objects. Burghs were well established and traded with Scandinavia and Europe. Gaining this wealth must have been a major reason for people to want to be king. Geld tax system = efficient and established. Shire reeves collected taxes and earls ensure implementation because they kept a third.</p>

Question		
4		<p>How far do you agree?</p> <p>Target: Analysis and evaluation of second order concepts: causation [AO2]; Knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics [AO1]. AO2: 10 marks. AO1: 6 marks.</p>
Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1] • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
2	5–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unstained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2]
3	9–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] <p><i>Maximum 11 marks for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>
4	13–16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not address three or more aspects of content.</i></p>

Explain why did Robert revolt against his father 1077- 1080. 12 marks

P1=William didn't give Robert political power	P2= William's personal dealings with Robert	P3= William Rufus' and Henry's actions
E1= Matilda was regent of Normandy and Odo/Lanfranc of Britain	E1= William called Robert by his nickname 'Curthose'= 'Fat legs'	E1= Rufus and Henry urinated on Robert and friends
E2= William's refusal to publically name Robert his heir to both Normandy and England	E2= William belittled Robert in front of key nobles. 'Drove Robert away with 'jeers in that terrific voice'	E2= Rufus was closer to William than Robert
E3= Damaged Robert's reputation and nobles might shift allegiance to Rufus	E3= William didn't take Robert's side when Rufus started a fight with him	E3= Robert was jealous that William would inherit England and Normandy

Explain why did Robert revolt against his father 1077- 1080?

- P) One key reason for Robert revolting against his father 1077-1080 was due to his anger about William not giving him political power. (e)One example of William not giving him political power was his refusal to make Robert a regent in either Normandy or England. (E)William chose his wife, Matilda to act as regent in Normandy and his half-brother Odo or Bishop Lanfranc in England while he was absent in either country. (e) Another example of William not giving him political power was his refusal to publicly name Robert as his heir for both his kingdoms, England and Normandy. (E) This angered Robert as he thought William was slighting and humiliating him because it was Norman tradition for the eldest son to inherit all his father's titles. (e) Another problem Robert faced of William not giving him political power was the damage to his reputation. (E) Norman nobles might decide to shift their allegiance and support to William Rufus if they believed that Rufus was to be William's chosen heir which would weaken Robert's long-term chances of being King of England or the Duke of Normandy. (L) To conclude, William decision not to give his eldest son, Robert, any political experience was the key reason for his growing resentment which led to revolt in 1077.
- (P) Another key reason for revolt was William's personal dealings with Robert which left Robert feeling belittled and angry. (e) One example of William annoying Robert was William calling him by his nickname. (E) William called him 'Curthose' which meant 'short boots' or 'fat legs' which annoyed Robert who believed he was not being shown the respect he was warranted as the eldest son. (e)Another example of William annoying Robert was when he belittled him in front of key Norman nobles. (E) William publicly refused to let Robert rule Normandy and according to a chronicler drove Robert away 'with jeers in that terrific voice'. (L) To conclude, William's personal view that Robert was spoilt and foolish and unfit for kingship, was shown publicly in his relations with Robert which only stoked Robert's resentment further.
- (P) The immediate reason for revolt was the actions of William Rufus and Henry towards their brother. (e) In 1077 William Rufus and Henry urinated onto the heads of Robert and his friends from a first floor gallery which turned into a massive brawl which was only stopped by the intervention of William. (E) Robert was very annoyed that William did not punish his brothers and fled with his supporters to try and take control of Rouen castle. (e) Robert was also angered that his brother William Rufus was growing in closeness towards his father. (E) Robert was jealous and worried that William Rufus might usurp him as the next ruler of England and Normandy. (L) To conclude, Robert's insecurities were further heightened by William's treatment of William Rufus and the prank provoked Robert into outright rebellion in 1077.