7.1 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060-66: Anglo-Saxon Government, Economy and Society: 1-hour Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 60 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Write in full sentences for the 12-mark and 16-mark questions.

1 Name the subdivision of a shire that had its own court.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the lord's estate, which was the basic unit of rural life.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Name the weekly labour a villein owed to the lord on the demesne.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Name the free peasant of ordinary rank, below the thegns.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 Name the Anglo-Saxon term for an enslaved person.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

6 Name the tenth of produce that was owed to the Church.

(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)

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7 Name the annual payment made by English people to the Pope in Rome.

.....

(Total for Question 7 is 1 mark)

8 Name the council of leading men that advised the king and took part in choosing a new king.

.....

(Total for Question 8 is 1 mark)

9 Name the area of Church administration, headed by a bishop.

.....

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

10 Name the king who paid large sums of Danegeld to Viking raiders in the late tenth and early eleventh centuries.

.....

(Total for Question 10 is 1 mark)

11 Name the royal city of Wessex, the traditional capital of the kingdom.

.....

(Total for Question 11 is 1 mark)

12 State one of the three duties (known as the trinoda necessitas) that all landowners owed to the king.

.....

(Total for Question 12 is 1 mark)

13 Name the saint whose shrine made Durham a centre of pilgrimage.

.....

.....

(Total for Question 13 is 1 mark)

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14 Describe one feature of burhs in Anglo-Saxon England.

(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)

15 Describe one feature of thralls in Anglo-Saxon England.

(Total for Question 15 is 2 marks)

16 State two methods used to decide guilt or innocence in Anglo-Saxon courts.

(Total for Question 16 is 2 marks)

17 State two features of Anglo-Saxon villages.

(Total for Question 17 is 2 marks)

18 Name the royal command that a king sent to local officials, to be obeyed.

(Total for Question 18 is 1 mark)

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19 State two reasons why the fyrd was needed.

(Total for Question 19 is 2 marks)

20 Explain why towns grew in Anglo-Saxon England.

You may use the following in your answer:
- markets and mints
- fortified burhs

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 20 is 12 marks)

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21 'The Witan limited the power of the Anglo-Saxon kings.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- advice and consent of the leading men
- the power of the earls

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 21 is 16 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.1 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060-66: Anglo-Saxon Government, Economy and Society: 1-hour Pack

Question 1

hundred **B1**

Answer: hundred

Question 2

manor **B1**

Answer: manor

Question 3

any one of: week-work; weekwork **B1**

Answer: week-work

Question 4

any one of: ceorl; ceorls **B1**

Answer: ceorl

Question 5

any one of: thrall; theow; slave **B1**

Answer: thrall

Question 6

tithe **B1**

Answer: tithe

Question 7

any one of: Peter's Pence; Peter's pence **B1**

Answer: Peter's Pence

Question 8

any one of: Witan; witenagemot **B1**

Answer: Witan

Question 9

any one of: diocese; bishopric **B1**

Answer: diocese

Question 10

any one of: Aethelred; Ethelred; Aethelred II **B1**

Answer: Aethelred

Question 11

Winchester **B1**

Answer: Winchester

Question 12

any one of: military service in the fyrd; fyrd service; bridge repair or building; bridge-work; fortress or burh work; repairing or building fortifications **B1**

Answer: military service (fyrd), bridge work or fortress work

Question 13

any one of: Cuthbert; St Cuthbert **B1**

Answer: Cuthbert

Question 14

a valid feature of burhs, for example: protected by earthworks, ditches and walls; fortified towns; garrisoned by local men; had a market and a mint; founded by Alfred and his successors **B1**

supporting detail developing THAT feature, for example: they gave protection against Viking raids; walls were of earth and timber or stone; each burh was held by men owed to it from the surrounding land (any other accurate detail is also credited) **B1**

Answer: earthworks and walls; protection from Viking raids

Question 15

a valid feature of thralls, for example: they could be bought and sold like property; they had no freedom to leave the lord's service; they were at the bottom of society; they did the hardest work **B1**

supporting detail developing THAT feature, for example: a thrall could be enslaved by capture, debt or as a punishment; thralls did not own land; thralls could be freed by their owner (any other accurate detail is also credited) **B1**

Answer: bought and sold; no freedom to leave

Question 16

first valid point, for example: compurgation, where oath-helpers swore for the accused; trial by ordeal, such as hot iron or cold water; oaths sworn by the accused or the accuser; witnesses or evidence in the hundred or shire court (any other valid point is also credited) **B1**

second valid point, for example: compurgation, where oath-helpers swore for the accused; trial by ordeal, such as hot iron or cold water; oaths sworn by the accused or the accuser; witnesses or evidence in the hundred or shire court (a second valid point from the same category scores the mark; do not credit a repeat of the first) **B1**

Answer: compurgation; ordeal

Question 17

first valid point, for example: a community of families living and working together; common land used for grazing animals; open fields divided into strips; a village church and priest; a lord's hall or manor; a mill; farming as the main work (any other valid point is also credited) **B1**

second valid point, for example: a community of families living and working together; common land used for grazing animals; open fields divided into strips; a village church and priest; a lord's hall or manor; a mill; farming as the main work (a second valid point from the same category scores the mark; do not credit a repeat of the first) **B1**

Answer: community; common land

Question 18

writ **B1**

Answer: writ

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Question 19

first valid point, for example: to defend the kingdom against invasion; to fight in the king's army; to put down rebels; to defend the shire against raiders; to provide soldiers when the king had no standing army (any other valid point is also credited) **B1**

second valid point, for example: to defend the kingdom against invasion; to fight in the king's army; to put down rebels; to defend the shire against raiders; to provide soldiers when the king had no standing army (a second valid point from the same category scores the mark; do not credit a repeat of the first) **B1**

Answer: defence against invasion; king's army

Question 20

Level 1 Identifies one or two relevant reasons, with little or no supporting detail or explanation. **1-3**

Level 2 Identifies and begins to explain one or two relevant reasons, supported by some accurate detail. **4-6**

Level 3 Explains two or three relevant reasons, each supported by accurate and relevant detail. **7-9**

Level 4 Explains three or more relevant reasons in a well-developed, logically structured way, supported throughout by precise and accurate detail, showing how the reasons connect. **10-12**

Indicative content:

- Burhs: fortified towns such as those founded by Alfred gave protection, and their defences encouraged people to settle.
- Markets: royal market charters let towns hold markets, drawing traders and buyers.
- Mints: royal mints in towns struck the silver pennies used across the kingdom, tying towns to royal government.
- Trade: merchants from overseas, including London's port trade, brought goods and wealth.
- Craft work: craftsmen settled in towns to serve traders and the royal household.
- Royal control: towns gave the king tolls and dues, so he encouraged their growth.
- Any other valid point supported by accurate and relevant detail should be credited. The indicative content is not exhaustive.

Question 21

Level 1 Shows limited relevant knowledge of the topic and offers a simple, largely unsupported view of the statement. **1-4**

Level 2 Shows some relevant knowledge and identifies relevant factors, but the judgement is only partly supported. **5-8**

Level 3 Shows good relevant knowledge and explains a range of factors, reaching a supported judgement on how far the statement is accurate. **9-12**

Level 4 Shows precise, well-selected knowledge and explains a range of factors in a balanced way, reaching a fully supported and sustained judgement, with clear links between factors. **13-16**

Indicative content:

- Limit: the Witan advised the king and helped choose a new king, so the king needed its support.
- Limit: the Witan witnessed royal charters and agreed to new laws, which gave it a say in royal government.
- Limit: powerful earls with their own shires and armies could challenge the king if they were unhappy.
- Not a limit: the king chose many of the members, and the Witan met only at the king's summons.
- Not a limit: the king controlled land, granting bookland and reward, which gave him great power over his nobles.
- Judgement: the Witan was a real check on kings, but the king's landholding and law-making kept his power strong.
- Any other valid point supported by accurate and relevant detail should be credited. The indicative content is not exhaustive.

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