7.1 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060-66: Anglo-Saxon Government, Economy and Society: 2-hour Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 120 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 State two things Cnut did for the government of England.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Describe two features of the Witan in Anglo-Saxon government.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Describe two features of the earldoms in Anglo-Saxon England.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Describe two features of towns and trade in Anglo-Saxon England.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Describe two features of the open-field system in Anglo-Saxon villages.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6 Describe two features of how land was granted in Anglo-Saxon England.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7 Describe two features of how the Church acquired wealth in Anglo-Saxon England.

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

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8 Describe two features of Anglo-Saxon society.

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

9 Describe two features of the hundreds in Anglo-Saxon local government.

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

10 Describe two features of royal government in the shires.

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

11 Name the unit of land used to assess the geld, the land tax.

(Total for Question 11 is 1 mark)

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12 Describe two features of the Danelaw's local government.

(Total for Question 12 is 4 marks)

13 Explain why the shire court was an important part of local government in Anglo-Saxon England.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the shire reeve
- the bishop and the earl

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 13 is 12 marks)

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14 Explain why the lives of villeins were hard in Anglo-Saxon England.

You may use the following in your answer:
- week-work and boon-work
- the lord's demesne

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 14 is 12 marks)

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15 'The Church had more influence over ordinary people than the king did in Anglo-Saxon England.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- tithes and parish priests
- the shire reeve and royal writs

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 15 is 16 marks)

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16 'Towns were the main source of wealth in Anglo-Saxon England.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- markets and tolls
- the land and rents of the manor

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 16 is 16 marks)

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17 'Law and order in Anglo-Saxon England depended mainly on local communities rather than on the king.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- frankpledge and the hundred
- the king's writs

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 17 is 16 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.1 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060-66: Anglo-Saxon Government, Economy and Society: 2-hour Pack

Question 1

first valid point, for example: appointed earls to govern large earldoms; issued law codes for England; divided England into earldoms; collected heregeld (a tax) to pay for his fleet; kept a standing force of housecarls; worked with the Church and the Witan (any other valid point is also credited) **B1**

second valid point, for example: appointed earls to govern large earldoms; issued law codes for England; divided England into earldoms; collected heregeld (a tax) to pay for his fleet; kept a standing force of housecarls; worked with the Church and the Witan (a second valid point from the same category scores the mark; do not credit a repeat of the first) **B1**

Answer: appointed earls; law codes

Question 2

first valid feature, for example: it advised the king on major decisions; its members included earls, bishops, abbots and leading thegns; it witnessed royal charters; it agreed to new laws; it helped choose a new king **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: it gave authority to royal grants and laws; it met only when the king summoned it **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

Answer: advice; membership; witnessing charters and laws

Question 3

first valid feature, for example: earldoms covered large regions such as Mercia, Northumbria, East Anglia and Wessex; Cnut created earldoms **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: earls led the local fyrd and collected royal revenue; an earl's power rested on land and followers; a powerful earl could challenge the king **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

Answer: large regions; fyrd and revenue; power to challenge

Question 4

first valid feature, for example: towns were centres of markets where goods and crafts were traded; royal mints in towns struck silver pennies; London was the main port on the Thames; burhs were fortified towns **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: merchants from overseas traded in English ports; craftsmen worked in towns; tolls were paid on goods; royal market charters were granted **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

Answer: markets; royal mints; London port; overseas merchants

Question 5

first valid feature, for example: villages farmed open fields divided into strips; each peasant worked several scattered strips; households shared ploughing; the village held common pasture and meadow **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: the village wood and waste were used in common; fields were fallowed in rotation; crops such as wheat, barley and rye were grown **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

Answer: open fields and strips; scattered strips; shared ploughing; common pasture

Question 6

first valid feature, for example: kings granted bookland by charter to thegns and churches; a king could forfeit land from a disloyal noble; kings gave royal offices as well as land; royal estates supplied the king's household **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: some land was folkland held by custom; land could be passed to heirs; grants were witnessed by the Witan **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) **B1**

Answer: bookland grants; forfeiture; offices; royal estates

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Question 7

first valid feature, for example: kings and nobles gave bookland to churches and monasteries; landowners left land to the Church in their wills; the Church became a large landowner; monasteries collected rents; tithes — **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: gifts of treasure and relics; Peter's Pence; people gave gifts to saints' shrines; fees for church services — **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

Answer: gifts of bookland; wills; large estates; rents

Question 8

first valid feature, for example: society had a clear order of rank with the king at the top; earls and thegns held land; free ceorls were of ordinary rank below the thegns; thralls were enslaved people; wergild was set by rank — **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: villeins and other peasants owed labour and rent; the Church formed its own ranks of clergy; ranks were shown by wergild — **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

Answer: rank order; ceorls; thralls; thegns

Question 9

first valid feature, for example: hundreds were subdivisions of shires; each hundred had its own court; hundred courts settled minor crimes and disputes; hundreds were units through which royal officials worked; the hundred met monthly — **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: hundreds were used to organise tax and military service; the hundred was called a wapentake in the Danelaw; the hundred court checked sales and witnessed oaths — **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

Answer: subdivisions of shires; hundred courts; minor crimes; local units

Question 10

first valid feature, for example: each shire had a shire reeve (sheriff) who collected royal revenue and carried out the king's orders; royal writs were sent to the shire court; the earl and bishop presided over the shire court; the shire was divided into hundreds — **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: shire and hundred courts upheld royal law; the king collected geld through the shires; the fyrd was raised through the shires — **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

Answer: E.g. shire reeves collected royal revenue and enforced royal orders; royal writs were read in the shire court; geld collected and the fyrd raised through the shires.

Question 11

hide — **B1**

Answer: hide

Question 12

first valid feature, for example: the Danelaw was the area of eastern and northern England following Scandinavian law and custom; its local hundreds were called wapentakes; assemblies settled local disputes — **B1**

supporting detail developing the first feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

second valid feature, a different feature from the first, for example: the Danelaw was settled by Danes after Alfred's treaty with Guthrum; towns such as the Five Boroughs were centres of the Danelaw; many place names are Scandinavian — **B1**

supporting detail developing the second feature (accurate and specific) — **B1**

Answer: Scandinavian law area; wapentakes; assemblies; Scandinavian lines

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Question 13

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:

- The shire court heard legal cases and disputes for the whole shire, so it was central to local justice.
- Leading men: the bishop and the earl or ealdorman attended and presided, giving the court authority.
- Royal business: royal writs were read and royal decisions announced there.
- Enforcement: the shire reeve carried out the court's decisions and collected the king's revenues.
- Link to the king: the court connected the king's government to ordinary shire communities.
- Regular meetings: the court met regularly, usually twice a year, which kept local government active.
- Any other valid point supported by accurate and relevant detail should be credited. The indicative content is not exhaustive.

Question 14

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:

- Labour dues: week-work and boon-work took time away from the villein's own land.
- Demesne: villeins worked the lord's demesne, so much of their labour benefited the lord.
- Rent: villeins paid rent in produce or money, which reduced what they could keep.
- Lack of freedom: villeins could not freely leave the manor and were tied to the lord.
- Harvest: dependence on the weather and the harvest made hunger a constant threat.
- Tithes: the tenth of produce owed to the Church added to the burden on the peasant household.
- Any other valid point supported by accurate and relevant detail should be credited. The indicative content is not exhaustive.

Question 15

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:

- Church: tithes were owed by every household, so the Church touched ordinary people's income.
- Church: parish priests carried out baptisms, marriages and burials, the key moments of ordinary life.
- Church: monasteries and minsters offered education, care and moral teaching to local people.
- King: the shire reeve enforced royal law and collected revenue, which affected people directly.
- King: royal writs and courts connected ordinary people to the king's authority in the shire.
- Judgement: in daily life the Church probably had the greater influence, but the king's law and taxes also reached ordinary people.
- Any other valid point supported by accurate and relevant detail should be credited. The indicative content is not exhaustive.

Question 16

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:

- Towns: markets and tolls brought income and trade to towns and to the king.
- Towns: mints and craft work made towns important centres of economic activity.
- Land: most people lived in villages and farmed the land, so agriculture produced most of the wealth.
- Land: the lord's manor, with rent and labour from villeins, was the basic source of income for nobles.
- Royal estates: the king's income came from royal estates as well as from towns.
- Judgement: towns were growing centres of trade, but most wealth still came from the land and the rents of the manor.
- Any other valid point supported by accurate and relevant detail should be credited. The indicative content is not exhaustive.

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Question 17

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:

- Local: frankpledge made groups of households answerable for one another's behaviour.
- Local: the hundred court dealt with disputes and minor crimes, so much justice was local.
- Local: oath-helpers and compurgation depended on local men swearing for an accused neighbour.
- King: the king issued law codes that set penalties for crimes and wergild for killings.
- King: the king's writs and the shire reeve enforced royal authority across the shires.
- Judgement: local communities did most of the everyday policing and justice, but kings set the law and kept final authority.
- Any other valid point supported by accurate and relevant detail should be credited. The indicative content is not exhaustive.

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