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

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 235 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 Name the compensation paid to a dead man's family, the price set by his rank.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the type of land granted by royal charter, which could be given to the Church or to a thegn.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 State one way in which Anglo-Saxon kings made law.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Name the Anglo-Saxon militia, called up by the king to defend the kingdom.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 Name the earldom ruled by Earl Leofric until his death in 1057.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

6 Name the northern city that was the seat of the second archbishop in England.

(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)

7 Name the king's official in charge of a shire, who collected royal revenue and enforced royal law.

(Total for Question 7 is 1 mark)

8 Name the head of a monastery.

(Total for Question 8 is 1 mark)

9 Name the official who struck coins at a royal mint.

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

10 Name the silver coin in use throughout Anglo-Saxon England.

(Total for Question 10 is 1 mark)

11 Name the royal grant that allowed a town to hold a market.

(Total for Question 11 is 1 mark)

12 Name the chief port on the River Thames.

(Total for Question 12 is 1 mark)

13 Name the lord's own land on the manor, worked for him by his peasants.

(Total for Question 13 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 14 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 15 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 16 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 17 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 18 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 19 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 20 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 21 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 22 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 23 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 24 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 25 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 26 is 1 mark)

27 Describe one feature of the shire court.

(Total for Question 27 is 2 marks)

28 State two groups of people who attended and advised at the Witan.

(Total for Question 28 is 2 marks)

29 Give two things the Witan did for the king.

(Total for Question 29 is 2 marks)

30 Describe one feature of the Church's influence on ordinary people.

(Total for Question 30 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 31 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 32 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 33 is 2 marks)

34 State two features of Anglo-Saxon villages.

(Total for Question 34 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 35 is 1 mark)

36 State two reasons why the fyrd was needed.

(Total for Question 36 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 37 is 2 marks)

38 Give two ways in which English kings raised money.

(Total for Question 38 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 39 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 40 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 41 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 42 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 43 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 44 is 4 marks)

45 Describe two features of Anglo-Saxon society.

(Total for Question 45 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 46 is 4 marks)

47 Describe two features of royal government in the shires.

(Total for Question 47 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 48 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 49 is 4 marks)

50 Explain why the Church was so influential in Anglo-Saxon England.

You may use the following in your answer:
- tithes and parish churches
- monasteries and minsters

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 50 is 12 marks)

51 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 51 is 12 marks)

52 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 52 is 12 marks)

53 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 53 is 12 marks)

54 '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 54 is 16 marks)

55 '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 55 is 16 marks)

56 '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 56 is 16 marks)

57 '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 57 is 16 marks)

58 Name the death duty, often the best animal or weapon, paid to a lord when a tenant died.

(Total for Question 58 is 1 mark)

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

Question 1

wergild **B1**

Answer: wergild

Question 2

bookland **B1**

Answer: bookland

Question 3

any one of: issuing law codes; issuing laws after consulting the Witan; making laws with the advice of the leading men **B1**

Answer: issuing law codes

Question 4

fyrd **B1**

Answer: fyrd

Question 5

Mercia **B1**

Answer: Mercia

Question 6

York **B1**

Answer: York

Question 7

any one of: shire reeve; reeve; sheriff **B1**

Answer: shire reeve

Question 8

any one of: abbot; abbots **B1**

Answer: abbot

Question 9

moneyer **B1**

Answer: moneyer

Question 10

any one of: penny; silver penny **B1**

Answer: penny

Question 11

any one of: market charter; charter **B1**

Answer: market charter

Question 12

London **B1**

Answer: London

Question 13

demesne **B1**

Answer: demesne

Question 14

hundred **B1**

Answer: hundred

Question 15

manor **B1**

Answer: manor

Question 16

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

Answer: week-work

Question 17

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

Answer: ceorl

Question 18

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

Answer: thrall

Question 19

tithe **B1**

Answer: tithe

Question 20

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

Answer: Peter's Pence

Question 21

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

Answer: Witan

Question 22

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

Answer: diocese

Question 23

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

Answer: Aethelred

Question 24

Winchester **B1**

Answer: Winchester

Question 25

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 26

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

Answer: Cuthbert

Question 27

a valid feature, for example: it heard legal cases and disputes for the whole shire **B1**

supporting detail developing THAT feature, for example: the bishop and the earl or ealdorman attended and presided; the shire reeve also attended; it met about twice a year (any other accurate detail is also credited) **B1**

Answer: It heard legal cases for the shire; the bishop and earl presided.

Question 28

first valid point, for example: earls or ealdormen; bishops; abbots; leading thegns; royal officials; the king's household (any other valid point is also credited) **B1**

second valid point, for example: earls or ealdormen; bishops; abbots; leading thegns; royal officials; the king's household (a second valid point from the same category scores the mark; do not credit a repeat of the first) **B1**

Answer: earls and bishops

Question 29

first valid point, for example: advised the king on decisions; witnessed royal charters; agreed to new laws; helped choose a new king (any other valid point is also credited) **B1**

second valid point, for example: advised the king on decisions; witnessed royal charters; agreed to new laws; helped choose a new king (a second valid point from the same category scores the mark; do not credit a repeat of the first) **B1**

Answer: advised the king; witnessed royal charters

Question 30

a valid feature of the Church's influence, for example: parish priests carried out baptisms, marriages and burials; people were required to pay tithes; the Church taught Christian beliefs and morals; monasteries cared for the sick and poor **B1**

supporting detail developing THAT feature, for example: tithes were a tenth of produce; priests served the villages in parish churches; people attended church on Sundays and holy days (any other accurate detail is also credited) **B1**

Answer: priests in parish churches; tithes

Question 31

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 32

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 33

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 34

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 35

writ **B1**

Answer: writ

Question 36

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 37

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 38

first valid point, for example: geld, a tax on land assessed by the hide; heregeld; tolls on markets and trade; fines from royal courts; profits from coinage and the royal mints; income from royal estates; forfeited land (any other valid point is also credited) **B1**

second valid point, for example: geld, a tax on land assessed by the hide; heregeld; tolls on markets and trade; fines from royal courts; profits from coinage and the royal mints; income from royal estates; forfeited land (a second valid point from the same category scores the mark; do not credit a repeat of the first) **B1**

Answer: geld; tolls and fines

Question 39

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 40

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 41

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 42

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 43

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

Question 44

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 45

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 46

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 47

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 48

hide **B1**

Answer: hide

Question 49

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

Question 50

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:

- Tithes: a tenth of produce was owed to the Church, giving it a steady and compulsory income.
- Parish churches: local priests served villages, carried out baptisms, marriages and burials, and linked ordinary people to the Church.
- Monasteries and minsters: they were centres of learning, copying and teaching, and gave care to the sick and poor.
- Land: kings and nobles gave bookland to the Church, so the Church became a major landowner.
- Government: bishops and abbots attended the Witan and helped run the kingdom.
- Moral authority: the Church's teaching shaped how people saw the king and their duties.
- Any other valid point supported by accurate and relevant detail should be credited. The indicative content is not exhaustive.

Question 51

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 52

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 53

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 54

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.

Question 55

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 56

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.

Question 57

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.

Question 58

heriot **B1**

Answer: heriot