7.10 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: Norman Government: Sheriffs, the Forest and Domesday: 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 Describe two features of the appointment of sheriffs under William I.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 Describe two features of the demesne under William I.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Describe two features of the two volumes of Domesday Book.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Describe two features of the two senior officers who ran the king's personal household.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Describe two features of the abuses of power by Norman sheriffs.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6 Explain why writs became a central tool of William's government.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the speed and reach of the king's orders
- the need for a formal way of acting in the king's name

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 is 12 marks)

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7 Explain why William ordered the Domesday survey in 1085.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the threat of invasion from Cnut IV of Denmark
- disputes over land and taxes

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 12 marks)

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8 'The forest laws were mainly a cause of resentment among the poor rather than the rich.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the penalties for poaching the king's deer
- the land cleared for the New Forest

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 16 marks)

9 Name the royal officials sent round England in circuits to collect information for Domesday.

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

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Mark scheme · 7.10 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: Norman Government: Sheriffs, the Forest and Domesday: 1-hour Pack

Question 1

first valid feature, e.g. sheriffs were royal appointees who could be removed; most were Norman by the 1070s, a reward for loyal followers; some also held large estates in the shire they served; sheriffs replaced English sheriffs or earls' officials	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. the position gave local power that could be used to resist or abuse authority; sheriffs such as Picot of Cambridgeshire held large estates	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: royal appointees; Norman; large estates; power

Question 2

first valid feature, e.g. the demesne was the land the king held for his own use; its income came from the rents and produce of royal manors; it was run by royal officials and sheriffs on the king's behalf; it was a large part of the king's income	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. Domesday records the royal lands (terra regis) in each county; the farm of one night; manors held by Edward before 1066 passed to William	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: royal land; income; managed for king

Question 3

first valid feature, e.g. Little Domesday covers three eastern counties (Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk); Great Domesday covers most of the rest of England; Great Domesday left out details such as livestock that the circuit returns recorded; Little Domesday is a more detailed record	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. Little Domesday records livestock; Great Domesday is shorter and more orderly	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: Little: three counties; Great: rest; Great abbreviated; Little detailed

Question 4

first valid feature, e.g. the chamberlain looked after the king's chamber and its money; the steward managed the king's household and its servants; both served the king personally and were close to him; household officials were part of the government as well as the household	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. the chamberlain kept the king's treasure and clothes; the steward oversaw food and supplies; both witnessed charters and attended the king's court	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: chamberlain money; steward household

Question 5

first valid feature, e.g. Domesday records complaints that sheriffs had taken land belonging to the king and the Church; Picot, sheriff of Cambridgeshire, was accused of seizing land and common rights; some sheriffs held large estates in their shires, which helped them to take more; sheriffs extorted money from the shire	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. the complaints appear in Domesday Book and in the Ely inquest; Picot was accused of taking land from the Church	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: land taken from Church; Picot; large estates; slow checks

Question 6

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:

- writs were a quick way for the king to order sheriffs and officials
- writs could be sent across the kingdom and to Normandy
- a written order carried the king's authority and could be checked
- writs were used for land grants, judicial orders and instructions to sheriffs
- the chancery drew up writs, which made royal government more formal
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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Question 7

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 threat from Cnut IV in 1085 made William want to know his resources and defences
- William wanted to know what landholders owed and what the land was worth
- disputes over land needed a reliable record of who held what in 1066 and 1086
- the king's government wanted an accurate record of the kingdom's wealth
- William gathered the information with commissioners and juries to be sure of the results
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 8

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:

- poorer people who lived in or near the forest suffered most from its penalties
- chroniclers reported punishments such as blinding, which fell on ordinary people
- the rich were also affected by forest law, but they often had the means to avoid its penalties
- the cleared villages in the New Forest affected local communities
- forest law restricted the use of wood and land by people of all ranks
- resentment was widespread, and wealthy landholders also disliked royal control
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 9

any one of: commissioners; royal commissioners; the king's commissioners **B1**

Answer: commissioners

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