7.10 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: Norman Government: Sheriffs, the Forest and Domesday

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 245 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 Name the year in which the Domesday survey was carried out.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 State two reasons why William ordered the Domesday survey.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 State two ways in which a sheriff could abuse his office.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Name the fixed annual sum that a sheriff paid the king, out of which he kept the surplus.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 Give two reasons why William created the New Forest.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6 According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, state two kinds of animal that were not left out of the Domesday survey.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 Describe two features of Matilda's role in Normandy during William's absences.

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

8 Describe two features of the appointment of sheriffs under William I.

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

9 Describe two features of the demesne under William I.

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 11 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 12 is 4 marks)

13 Explain why sheriffs were mostly Norman by the 1070s.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the loyalty of Norman followers after the Conquest
- the replacement of English officials in royal government

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 13 is 12 marks)

14 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 14 is 12 marks)

15 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 15 is 12 marks)

16 Explain why William's government depended on sheriffs more than on earls in the shires.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the limited number of earls William created
- the sheriffs' role in collecting revenue and holding courts

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 16 is 12 marks)

17 Explain why many people resented William's forest laws.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the penalties for poaching the king's deer
- the effect of the New Forest on the land and the people who lived there

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 17 is 12 marks)

18 Explain why William's government changed the language of its written orders after 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the need for clear and formal royal orders
- the Latin skills of the clergy who staffed the chancery

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 18 is 12 marks)

19 Explain why the king's demesne mattered so much to William's government.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the income that the demesne produced
- the control of the royal estate by sheriffs and officials

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 19 is 12 marks)

20 'Domesday Book was William's most important tool for controlling England.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the record of landholders before and after the Conquest
- the officials and local men who gathered the answers

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 20 is 16 marks)

21 '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 21 is 16 marks)

22 'Centralised power gave William firm control over England by 1087.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the limited number of earls and the regents who ruled in his absence
- the sheriffs, writs and the chancery

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 22 is 16 marks)

23 'The sheriffs were the main reason Norman government was strong in the shires.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the sheriffs' payments to the king and the collection of revenue
- the sheriffs' courts and their control of the peace

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 23 is 16 marks)

24 'Norman government was mainly about keeping order rather than raising money.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the sheriffs' courts and the king's peace
- the demesne and the geld

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 24 is 16 marks)

25 'The king's court was the main reason William's government worked across England.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the advice and business of the king's great men
- the work of the sheriffs in the shires

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 25 is 16 marks)

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

(Total for Question 26 is 1 mark)

27 Name the forest law officials who protected the king's deer and reported offences.

(Total for Question 27 is 1 mark)

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

Question 1

any one of: 1086 **B1**

Answer: 1086

Question 2

any one valid reason, e.g. the threat of invasion from Cnut IV of Denmark in 1085; to find out what the king's resources and taxes were; to settle disputes over land; to find out what landholders held and owed; to record who held land in 1066 and 1086 **B1**

a second, different valid point (both marks may come from the same category if the points are distinct) **B1**

Answer: threat of invasion; land disputes

Question 3

any one valid abuse, e.g. extorting money from the shire; taking more from the people than the king's dues required; seizing land belonging to the king, the Church or neighbours; taking common rights; using the shire court for his own profit **B1**

a second, different valid point (both marks may come from the same category if the points are distinct) **B1**

Answer: extortion; taking too much

Question 4

any one of: farm of the shire; the farm; farm **B1**

Answer: farm of the shire

Question 5

any one valid reason, e.g. for royal hunting in the king's own preserve; to bring the king income from fines and from the land; to show royal power; to provide venison for the court **B1**

a second, different valid point (both marks may come from the same category if the points are distinct) **B1**

Answer: royal hunting; income from fines

Question 6

any one of: an ox; a cow; a pig **B1**

a second, different one of: an ox; a cow; a pig **B1**

Answer: ox; cow; pig (any two)

Question 7

any one valid feature of her role, e.g. she acted as regent in Normandy while William was in England; she ruled with the help of advisers such as Roger de Beaumont; she kept order **B1**

a second, different valid point (both marks may come from the same category if the points are distinct) **B1**

Answer: regent; helped by advisers

Question 8

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 9

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 10

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 11

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 12

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 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:

- William rewarded Norman followers with office, including the shrievalties
- Norman sheriffs were more likely to be loyal to the king after rebellions
- English officials had been tied to Harold's or the earls' families and were less trusted
- Norman officials shared a language and background with the king
- the new sheriffs carried out the king's orders across the shires
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- 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

Question 15

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 16

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:

- William made few earls, so local government in the shires was run by sheriffs
- sheriffs collected the king's revenue, including the farm of the shire
- sheriffs presided over the shire courts and carried out the king's orders
- as Norman officials, sheriffs were more directly under royal control than many earls
- sheriffs could be replaced if they failed or fell out of favour
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 17

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:

- forest law made the king's deer more important than the livelihoods of local people
- penalties for poaching were harsh, and chroniclers claimed some were blinded or mutilated
- chroniclers claimed that villages were cleared to make way for the New Forest
- forest law restricted people's use of wood and land
- the forest officials and courts were seen as tools of royal power
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 18

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:

- Latin was the language of the Church and of formal documents in Western Europe
- the clergy who ran the chancery were trained in Latin
- written orders in Latin could be understood across Normandy and England
- the change marked a new, more formal and continental style of royal government
- English remained the language of most people, so Latin was for the king's government only
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 19

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 demesne gave the king a steady income from rents, produce and profits
- the king could use demesne income to pay his household and his army
- royal officials and sheriffs managed the demesne on the king's behalf
- the demesne was the king's own land, so it was less dependent on the consent of others
- the value of the demesne was recorded in Domesday, which shows its importance
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 20

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:

- Domesday recorded who held land in 1066 and 1086, which helped the king control landholders
- the survey gave the king a record of resources that could be used in government
- Domesday's juries and commissioners showed the reach of royal government across the shires
- the record was used to settle disputes over land, which strengthened royal justice
- other tools, such as sheriffs, writs and castles, were also essential to control
- the survey was made in a short time, so it was partly a snapshot rather than a full control
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- 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 22

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:

- William kept few earls, which kept power in royal hands
- regents such as Odo and William FitzOsbern governed England while the king was in Normandy
- sheriffs collected revenue and held courts for the king, which made royal power local
- the chancery and Latin writs gave a formal structure to royal government
- rebellions such as that of 1075 showed that control was not complete
- the Domesday survey and the geld gave the king a way to tax and know his kingdom
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 23

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:

- sheriffs collected the revenue and kept the farm of the shire for the king
- sheriffs presided over the shire courts and kept local order
- the king's writs were carried out by sheriffs, so their role was central
- sheriffs could abuse their office, which weakened trust in royal government
- the king's castles, earls and the Domesday survey also supported royal power in the shires
- the strength of royal government depended on the king's own authority as well as officials
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 24

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:

- sheriffs' courts and the king's peace kept local order
- writs and regents kept order in the king's absence
- the demesne produced rents and produce that the king depended on
- the geld and Domesday Book served the king's need for money
- order and money were linked, because order protected revenue
- historians differ on how far income was the main goal of Norman government
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 25

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:

- the king's court brought his leading men together to advise on government and business
- the court followed the king, so royal business went with him wherever he was
- sheriffs and writs carried out the decisions of the king and his court in the shires
- the king's own orders and personal authority were more important than any council
- the geld, castles and Domesday also show how government reached across England
- historians debate how far the court limited the king or simply served him
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 26

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

Answer: commissioners

Question 27

any one of: foresters; forest keepers **B1**

Answer: foresters