7.11 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Norman Aristocracy and Bishop Odo: Test 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 language spoken by the Norman aristocracy in England after 1066.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the monastic order to which Shrewsbury Abbey belonged.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 State two ways in which Norman lords showed their status.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 State two facts about Odo's lands as recorded in Domesday Book.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 State two things that chroniclers reported about Odo's arrest.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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6 Describe one feature of Odo's imprisonment.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 Give two reasons why Norman lords valued castles.

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

8 State two things that a young Norman noble learned in a lord's household.

(Total for Question 8 is 2 marks)

9 State two things a founder could expect from a monastery he had endowed.

(Total for Question 9 is 2 marks)

10 Describe two features of the language of the Norman aristocracy in England.

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

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11 Describe two features of the cross-Channel estates of Norman lords.

(Total for Question 11 is 4 marks)

12 Describe two features of the Norman aristocracy's love of hunting.

(Total for Question 12 is 4 marks)

13 Describe two features of Odo's wealth in England.

(Total for Question 13 is 4 marks)

14 Describe two features of the marriage and family ties of Norman aristocrats.

(Total for Question 14 is 4 marks)

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15 Describe two features of Odo's bishopric of Bayeux.

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)

16 Describe two features of the households of Norman lords.

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)

17 Describe two features of the English language under Norman rule.

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

18 Name the mother of Odo and William, through whom Odo was William's half-brother.

(Total for Question 18 is 1 mark)

19 Name the Kentish castle that William II besieged in 1088 when Odo's rebels held it.

(Total for Question 19 is 1 mark)

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20 Name the year in which Odo was arrested by William I.

(Total for Question 20 is 1 mark)

21 Name the city in Normandy where Odo was imprisoned after his arrest.

(Total for Question 21 is 1 mark)

22 Name the embroidered work, probably commissioned by Odo, that shows the events of 1066.

(Total for Question 22 is 1 mark)

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Mark scheme · 7.11 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Norman Aristocracy and Bishop Odo: Test Pack

Question 1

any one of: Norman French; French; Anglo-Norman French **B1**

Answer: Norman French

Question 2

any one of: Benedictine; Benedictines **B1**

Answer: Benedictine

Question 3

any one valid way, e.g. building castles; founding monasteries; hunting; keeping a household of knights; fine clothes, horses and weapons; holding large estates; patronage of the Church **B1**

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

Answer: castles; monasteries; hunting; household

Question 4

any one valid fact, e.g. Domesday Book shows Odo holding land in many counties (about 20); the centre of his holdings lay in Kent; he was among the richest landholders in the kingdom **B1**

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

Answer: many counties; centred on Kent

Question 5

any one valid report, e.g. William arrested him on the Isle of Wight as he prepared to go to Italy; William is said to have treated him as earl of Kent, not as a bishop; Odo was said to have been planning to become pope; his followers were gathering for the expedition; William accused him of taking men from England **B1**

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

Answer: arrested at Isle of Wight; treated as earl

Question 6

a valid feature of Odo's imprisonment, e.g. he was kept in prison for about five years (1082-87); he lost his earldom and his English lands; he was held in Normandy **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. he was released on William's deathbed in 1087; his lands were taken by the king; he was held at Rouen; William treated him as earl, not as a bishop, so the Church could not protect him **B1**

Answer: five years; lost earldom and lands

Question 7

any one valid reason, e.g. castles were a defence; castles were a base for the lord's power and for his knights; castles were symbols of the lord's authority over his land; castles let a small number of Normans control the English **B1**

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

Answer: defence; authority

Question 8

any one valid thing, e.g. horsemanship and the use of the lance; fighting with sword and shield; hunting; the duties and loyalty owed to a lord **B1**

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

Answer: horsemanship and lance; loyalty

Question 9

any one valid expectation, e.g. a tomb for himself and his family in the abbey church; a say in the abbey's affairs as its patron; prayers for his soul; a share in the abbey's spiritual benefits **B1**

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

Answer: family tomb; say as patron

Question 10

first valid feature, e.g. Norman French was the everyday language of the elite; English was the language of most of the population; Latin was used for the Church and for formal government; the mix of languages divided the elite from the ordinary people **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. Norman French was used at the lord's court; clergy and clerks wrote Latin; the elite needed interpreters to speak to peasants **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: Norman French elite; English people; Latin Church

Question 11

first valid feature, e.g. many Norman lords held land in both England and Normandy; the lands gave them a base on both sides of the Channel; the estates were managed through officials and family ties; the estates made lords loyal to both the duke and the king **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. lords often held English land as the gift of the king and Norman land from the duke; sons might inherit one region each; lords travelled back and forth **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: lands both sides; family management

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Question 12

first valid feature, e.g. hunting was a pastime of the lords and their households; deer and boar were hunted, and the king's forests were used for the hunt; hunting was a sign of status and a training for war; the hunt brought lords together in a shared culture of the elite **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. hunting needed horses and hounds; riders practised skills useful in battle; hunting rights were guarded by forest law **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: pastime; deer and boar; status and training

Question 13

first valid feature, e.g. Odo received large estates across England from William; his earldom of Kent gave him power in one of the richest shires; Domesday Book shows him among the richest landholders in the kingdom; his wealth let him support a large household and build **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. his lands lay in about twenty counties; Kent was close to Normandy and its ports; his wealth let him rebuild Bayeux cathedral **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: large estates; Kent earldom; among richest; household and building

Question 14

first valid feature, e.g. marriages linked families on both sides of the Channel; such marriages secured land, alliances and the support of kin; family ties could also cause disputes over inheritance; kinship linked the aristocracy to the king and to the duke of Normandy **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. brothers might divide English and Norman lands; marriage to an heiress brought land **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: cross-Channel marriages; land and alliances

Question 15

first valid feature, e.g. Odo was bishop of Bayeux from about 1049; as bishop he rebuilt the cathedral at Bayeux; his see was in Normandy, close to the duchy's centre of power; the bishopric gave him a position as a leading churchman **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. the new cathedral was consecrated in 1077; he held the bishopric while also earl of Kent; he is thought to have commissioned the Bayeux Tapestry **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: from c1049; cathedral; Normandy

Question 16

first valid feature, e.g. the household included knights, clerks and chaplains; household knights served the lord in war and at court; the household was the centre of the lord's estates and business; young men were trained in the household before they held land **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. clerks wrote letters and kept accounts; household knights were fed and paid by the lord **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: knights, clerks, chaplains; war and court

Question 17

first valid feature, e.g. English remained the everyday language of most of the population; English was used by ordinary people while the elite spoke French; Norman French influenced the vocabulary of English over time; English kept its place in local life, even as French ruled at the top **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. French loanwords such as justice or castle entered English; peasants and townspeople spoke English **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: English everyday; French at top; vocabulary

Question 18

any one of: Herleva; Arlette **B1**

Answer: Herleva

Question 19

any one of: Rochester; Rochester castle **B1**

Answer: Rochester

Question 20

any one of: 1082 **B1**

Answer: 1082

Question 21

any one of: Rouen **B1**

Answer: Rouen

Question 22

any one of: Bayeux Tapestry; the Bayeux Tapestry; the tapestry **B1**

Answer: Bayeux Tapestry

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