7.11 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Norman Aristocracy and Bishop Odo

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 State two reasons why Norman lords founded monasteries.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Describe one feature of Odo's exile after the rebellion of 1088.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Name the monastery that Roger de Montgomery founded in 1083 in his earldom on the Welsh border.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Describe two features of monastic patronage by Norman lords.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Describe two features of the warrior ethos of the Norman aristocracy.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6 Explain why Odo became one of the most powerful men in England by 1080.

You may use the following in your answer:
- his close family tie to William as half-brother
- his earldom of Kent and the wealth from his estates

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 is 12 marks)

7 Explain why William I arrested Odo.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the reported plan to go to Italy
- the danger that Odo's wealth and power posed to the king

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 12 marks)

8 Explain why Norman lords kept estates in both England and Normandy.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the wealth that cross-Channel estates brought
- the need for loyal family and allies on both sides

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 12 marks)

9 Explain why Norman French was the language of the aristocracy rather than English.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the language of the Norman lords' own homeland
- the need for the elite to communicate with the king and each other

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 9 is 12 marks)

10 Explain why Norman lords founded monasteries and abbeys in England.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the wish to win prayers for the lord and his family
- the importance of the Church for status and power

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 10 is 12 marks)

11 Explain why Odo joined the rebellion of 1088 against William Rufus.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Robert Curthose's claim to the throne
- the loss of Odo's position and wealth under the new king

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 11 is 12 marks)

12 Explain why Norman lords married into families on both sides of the Channel.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the value of alliances for holding land
- the need for kin support in England and Normandy

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 12 is 12 marks)

13 Explain why hunting was so important to the Norman aristocracy.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the status that hunting gave the lord
- the training that hunting gave for war

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 13 is 12 marks)

14 Explain why Odo was significant in the Norman government of England.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Odo's role as regent in 1067
- Odo's earldom of Kent and his estates

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 14 is 12 marks)

15 'The Norman aristocracy's culture was mainly shaped by its ties to Normandy rather than by England.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the language and marriage ties with Normandy
- the Latin of the Church and the English of the people

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 15 is 16 marks)

16 Name the Norman bishopric from which Odo took his title from about 1049.

(Total for Question 16 is 1 mark)

17 'Monastic patronage was the main way in which Norman lords expressed their power and piety.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the abbeys founded by lords such as Roger de Montgomery
- the prayers and gifts that monasteries offered

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 17 is 16 marks)

18 'Odo's wealth was mainly the result of his brother's favour rather than his own abilities.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the earldom of Kent and royal grants of land
- Odo's rebellion in 1088 and his exile

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 18 is 16 marks)

19 'Odo's career shows that William trusted his family too much.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the earldom of Kent and Odo's estates
- Odo's arrest

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 19 is 16 marks)

20 'The main reason for Norman lords' power in England was their military skill.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- mounted knights and castles
- royal favour, land and office

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 20 is 16 marks)

21 Name the crusade on which Odo died in 1097.

(Total for Question 21 is 1 mark)

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

Question 1

any one valid reason, e.g. to win prayers for their souls and their families; to show piety; to add to their status; to be buried in the abbey church; to bring in monks from Normandy and tie the lord to the Church; to win God's favour **B1**

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

Answer: prayers for souls; piety and status

Question 2

a valid feature of Odo's exile, e.g. he left England for Normandy; he served Robert Curthose as an adviser **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. he was banished after Rufus took Rochester in 1088; he later joined the First Crusade and died at Palermo in 1097; he had backed Robert's claim to the throne **B1**

Answer: to Normandy; adviser to Robert

Question 3

any one of: Shrewsbury Abbey; Shrewsbury **B1**

Answer: Shrewsbury Abbey

Question 4

first valid feature, e.g. lords gave land and money to found monasteries; lords founded and endowed abbeys in Normandy as well as England; monasteries were expected to pray for the souls of their founders; patronage increased the lord's status and linked him to the Church **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. Roger de Montgomery founded Shrewsbury Abbey in 1083; founders were often buried in the abbey church; monks were brought from Normandy **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: gifts of land; abbeys in Normandy and England; prayers

Question 5

first valid feature, e.g. loyalty to the lord was a central duty of the warrior; courage in battle and the pursuit of honour were prized; success in war brought land and status; the ethos linked fighting ability with a lord's favour **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. knights swore homage and fealty; the conquest of England was the reward of Norman warriors **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: loyalty; courage and honour; land and status

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:

- Odo's family tie to William gave him access to royal favour
- his position as bishop of Bayeux gave him standing and resources
- the earldom of Kent and his estates gave him wealth and local power
- his service in government and in the king's campaigns increased his influence
- his great wealth allowed him to support many followers and build influence
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- chroniclers reported that Odo planned an expedition to Italy, which William saw as a threat
- Odo's wealth and power made him a rival to royal authority
- William may have seen Odo as a danger to royal control in England and Normandy
- the arrest showed that even close family could fall from favour
- historians debate how far the reasons given at the time were the real ones
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 8

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:

- estates on both sides gave lords income and status across the duchy and the kingdom
- family ties and marriage kept the lords' alliances strong
- lords who held lands in England and Normandy could serve the duke and the king
- cross-Channel estates spread the risk of losing power in one region
- the Conquest had given many Norman families English lands to add to their Norman estates
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 9

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 Norman lords came from Normandy, where French was the language of the elite
- the aristocracy needed a shared language to rule and to communicate across the Channel
- the English nobility was largely removed, so English did not become the elite language
- the elite used Latin for records, and French for daily life
- English remained the language of most ordinary people
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 10

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:

- lords believed that gifts to monasteries would win prayers for their souls
- patronage showed piety and gave lords status in their communities
- monasteries could be used to bring in monks from Normandy and to tie the lord to the Church
- the Church in England was reformed, and Norman monasteries were part of that change
- patronage gave lords a visible sign of their power over the land
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 11

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:

- Odo supported Robert Curthose's claim, which he saw as the rightful succession
- Odo had lost some of his influence and wealth under the new king
- Odo had the lands and followers to make a rebellion possible
- many Norman lords in England and Normandy were unhappy with the new king
- the rebellion aimed to put Robert on the throne of England as well as Normandy
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 12

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:

- marriage secured land and alliances across the Channel
- a marriage could link a lord to the king's family and its favour
- families used marriage to share lands and to keep power in the family
- lords needed kin to support them in revolt or war
- marriage ties helped keep the cross-Channel aristocracy together
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- hunting displayed a lord's wealth, since it needed horses, dogs and land
- the chase trained knights in horsemanship and quick decisions for war
- the king's forests provided the best hunting grounds, so royal favour mattered
- hunting brought the aristocracy together in a shared culture
- the pastime was tied to status and to the lord's right to hunt on his land
- 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:

- Odo shared the regency of England with William fitzOsbern in 1067
- as earl of Kent he controlled the county nearest Normandy and its ports
- he held vast estates, which made him one of the richest landholders in the kingdom
- he led the royal army against Ralph de Gael in 1075
- his fall in 1082 and rebellion in 1088 show the limits of family favour
- historians debate how far his power came from skill or from his brother's favour
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- the Norman aristocracy came from Normandy and brought its language and customs with them
- Norman French was the language of the elite, which reflects its Norman roots
- cross-Channel estates and marriages kept the aristocracy linked to Normandy
- Latin was used for the Church and government, which linked England to wider Christendom
- English remained the language of the people, so culture was divided rather than English or Norman
- the aristocracy adopted English lands and some local practices, so English influence was present too
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 16

any one of: Bayeux; Bayeux, Normandy **B1**

Answer: Bayeux

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:

- lords founded and endowed abbeys, which showed their piety and wealth
- monasteries were used to bring in monks from Normandy and to tie the lord to the Church
- castles and hunting were also important ways of showing power and status
- service to the king and rewards of land were the main source of lords' power
- monastic patronage also gave lords a claim to be remembered and prayed for
- the Church's own reform and its discipline shaped how patronage worked
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 18

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:

- Odo's family tie to William brought him land, office and the earldom of Kent
- royal favour explains much of his wealth, as the king gave Odo many estates
- Odo had abilities as a commander and as a government servant, which kept him in favour
- his arrest in 1082 shows that his power depended on the king's goodwill
- his rebellion of 1088 failed, which shows the limits of what royal favour could give him
- historians disagree on how much of Odo's power came from his own skill
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 19

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 gave Odo the earldom of Kent and vast estates
- Odo used his wealth and position to build up his own following
- William was forced to arrest Odo for plotting an expedition to Italy, according to chroniclers
- Odo's rebellion in 1088 shows he was still a threat after his release
- William also relied on Odo as a commander and as regent in 1067, so trust brought benefits
- William's other half-brother, Robert of Mortain, stayed loyal until 1088, so trust in family was not always misplaced
- 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:

- mounted knights and castles gave the Norman lords military power over the English
- military skill was needed to win and hold land in the rebellions of 1068-75
- royal favour and rewards of land gave lords their wealth and status
- office in government, such as sheriffs and regents, also gave lords power
- the Church and the lords' families gave support beyond military strength
- historians differ on how far force alone explains the Norman lords' power
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 21

any one of: First Crusade; the First Crusade; the crusade of 1096 **B1**

Answer: First Crusade