7.2 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060-66: The Last Years of Edward the Confessor and the Succession Crisis: 2-hour Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 120 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 Northumbrian rising of 1065.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 Describe two features of the role of the Witan and the royal family in choosing a king.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Describe two features of the earldoms held by Godwin's sons.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Describe two features of Earl Godwin's career.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Describe two features of Edward the Confessor's piety.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

6 Explain why Harold's campaign in Wales in 1063 was successful.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the death of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn
- divisions among the Welsh rulers

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 is 12 marks)

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7 Explain why Harold Godwinson agreed to Tostig's exile in 1065.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the scale of the rising in the north
- the rebels' demands

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 12 marks)

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8 Explain why Edward the Confessor restored Godwin and his sons to power in 1052.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Godwin's fleet and army
- Edward's reliance on the earls

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 12 marks)

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9 Name the year in which Tostig became earl of Northumbria.

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

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10 'The death of Edward the Confessor was the main reason for the crisis of 1066.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Edward had no children
- the rival claims of Harold and William

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 10 is 16 marks)

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11 'Harold Godwinson's actions in 1065 were mainly aimed at protecting the power of his family.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Harold's negotiations with the rebels
- Tostig's exile

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 11 is 16 marks)

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12 'Edward the Confessor's relations with the Godwin family were the main cause of conflict in his reign.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the 1051 crisis at Dover
- Stigand's appointment

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 12 is 16 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.2 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060-66: The Last Years of Edward the Confessor and the Succession Crisis: 2-hour Pack

Question 1

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: the rising began in Northumbria against Tostig; the rebels marched south to Northampton; the rebels chose Morcar as their earl; Edward agreed to exile Tostig after negotiation) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that first feature **B1**

a valid second, different feature (any accurate feature of the topic, including those in the example list above) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that second feature **B1**

Answer: began against Tostig; march to Northampton; Morcar chosen; Tostig exiled

Question 2

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: the Witan had a role in choosing a king; kings were usually chosen from the royal family; a king could try to designate his successor; the Witan could accept or reject a candidate put forward) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that first feature **B1**

a valid second, different feature (any accurate feature of the topic, including those in the example list above) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that second feature **B1**

Answer: Witan role; royal family; designation; accept or reject

Question 3

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Harold held Wessex and had earlier held East Anglia; Tostig became earl of Northumbria in 1055; Gyrth later held the earldom of East Anglia; Leofwine held an earldom in south-east England) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that first feature **B1**

a valid second, different feature (any accurate feature of the topic, including those in the example list above) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that second feature **B1**

Answer: Wessex and East Anglia; Tostig 1055; Gyrth East Anglia; Leofwine south-east

Question 4

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Godwin backed Edward's claim to the throne in 1042; Godwin's power as earl of Wessex was central to Edward's government; Godwin died in 1053, and Harold succeeded him in Wessex; Godwin's family was closely linked to the king through marriage) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that first feature **B1**

a valid second, different feature (any accurate feature of the topic, including those in the example list above) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that second feature **B1**

Answer: backed Edward 1042; central power; died 1053; family link

Question 5

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Edward's nickname, the Confessor, reflects his reputation for piety; Edward was a patron of churches and monasteries; after his death, a Life of King Edward written for Queen Edith praised him as a holy king; some historians argue that his piety left much of the daily work of government to the earls) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that first feature **B1**

a valid second, different feature (any accurate feature of the topic, including those in the example list above) **B1**

supporting detail that develops that second feature **B1**

Answer: nickname; patron of churches; Life of King Edward; left government to earls

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:

- Gruffydd: the Welsh ruler Gruffydd ap Llywelyn was killed by his own men, which weakened Welsh resistance.
- Divisions: rival Welsh rulers and internal disputes made it hard for the Welsh to resist the English army.
- Army: Harold led an English army into Wales and was able to strike at Welsh strongholds.
- Submission: Welsh leaders accepted English overlordship after the campaign.
- Reward: the campaign increased Harold's standing and reputation with Edward.
- Limits: the campaign did not end Welsh independence, so its success was partial.
- Other valid points: any other accurate and relevant point, supported by precise knowledge, must be credited; the content above is indicative, not exhaustive.

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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:

- Scale: the rising in Northumbria was widespread and threatened royal authority in the north.
- Negotiation: Harold travelled north to negotiate with the rebels and understood their demands.
- Demands: the rebels wanted Tostig removed and Morcar made earl, which Harold accepted.
- Edward: the king had to agree, and Harold persuaded him that the rising could not be defeated easily.
- Family: Harold's own family interests were affected by Tostig's removal, though Tostig was his brother.
- Judgement: Harold chose a settlement that restored order, rather than forcing a war in the north.
- Other valid points: any other accurate and relevant point, supported by precise knowledge, must be credited; the content above is indicative, not exhaustive.

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:

- Force: Godwin returned with a fleet and an armed force, which the king could not easily resist.
- Support: Edward depended on the earls, and the Godwin family had strong support in the south.
- Unpopularity: the Norman favourites, such as Robert of Jumieges, were unpopular in England and lost support.
- Options: Edward had few alternative earls with the strength to govern the south.
- Compromise: Edward restored Godwin's earldom while accepting the loss of some Norman appointees.
- Limits: Edward remained personally close to some Norman advisers, so the restoration was a compromise.
- Other valid points: any other accurate and relevant point, supported by precise knowledge, must be credited; the content above is indicative, not exhaustive.

Question 9

1055 **B1**

Answer: 1055

Question 10

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:

- Cause: Edward died in January 1066 without a direct heir, which opened the succession to competing claims.
- Cause: the rival claims of Harold, William and Harald Hardrada gave each claimant a reason to act.
- Earlier causes: the tension between Edward and the Godwins, and the 1065 rising, weakened the kingdom before Edward died.
- Earlier causes: Tostig's exile and his alliance with Harald Hardrada increased the danger to England.
- Judgement: Edward's death was the immediate trigger, but earlier divisions in the kingdom made the crisis much more dangerous.
- Balance: historians debate how far the crisis was driven by personal ambition rather than by the king's death.
- Other valid points: any other accurate and relevant point, supported by precise knowledge, must be credited; the content above is indicative, not exhaustive.

Question 11

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:

- Family: Tostig was Harold's brother, and Harold's own family would lose power if Tostig's earldom was lost.
- Family: Harold's negotiation secured Morcar's position, which kept the earldoms in friendly hands.
- Royal duty: Harold could argue that restoring order in the north was necessary for the king and kingdom.
- Royal duty: Harold's settlement avoided a war and kept the kingdom stable.
- Against: Harold had to persuade Edward and deal with the rebels' demands, which were not simply family aims.
- Judgement: family interests played a part, but Harold also acted to keep royal authority and order in the north.
- Other valid points: any other accurate and relevant point, supported by precise knowledge, must be credited; the content above is indicative, not exhaustive.

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Question 12

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:

- Conflict: the 1051 quarrel at Dover led to a dispute in which Godwin refused to punish the people of Dover.
- Conflict: Godwin and his sons were exiled in 1051 and returned in 1052 with force.
- Other conflict: Edward's Norman favourites, such as Robert of Jumieges, were a source of tension at court.
- Other conflict: the appointment of Stigand as archbishop of Canterbury in 1052 was controversial.
- Other conflict: the rising of 1065 in Northumbria showed tensions that went beyond the Godwins.
- Judgement: the Godwins were central to many conflicts, but Norman influence and northern tensions were also important.
- Other valid points: any other accurate and relevant point, supported by precise knowledge, must be credited; the content above is indicative, not exhaustive.

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