7.2 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1060-66: The Last Years of Edward the Confessor and the Succession Crisis: 30-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 30 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 Westminster Abbey was consecrated.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the town where Harold met the Northumbrian rebels in October 1065.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 State two ways in which Harold helped to settle the rising of 1065.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Describe one feature of Tostig's rule in Northumbria.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 Name the woman who married Edward the Confessor in 1045, the daughter of Earl Godwin.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

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6 State two features of how Edward the Confessor himself became king.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 Describe two features of the House of Godwin's power under Edward the Confessor.

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

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8 Describe two features of the Norman advisers at Edward's court.

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

9 Explain why Edward the Confessor relied so heavily on the Godwin family during his reign.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Edward's lack of a royal heir
- the family's experience of running England

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 9 is 12 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: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

any one of: 1065; December 1065; 28 December 1065 **B1**

Answer: 1065

Question 2

any one of: Northampton; Northampton in Northamptonshire **B1**

Answer: Northampton

Question 3

a valid way Harold helped settle the rising (e.g. he travelled north to negotiate with the rebels; he met the rebels at Northampton; he accepted Morcar as earl; he accepted Tostig's removal) **B1**

a second, different valid way (e.g. he helped to persuade Edward to accept the rebels' demands; he advised against fighting a civil war; he restored order in the north; any other valid way) **B1**

Answer: negotiated with rebels; persuaded Edward

Question 4

a valid feature of Tostig's rule (any one of: Tostig raised heavy taxes; he ruled harshly or unjustly; he was an outsider from the south; he was often absent at the king's court; Gospatric was murdered at court in 1064 with Tostig suspected of involvement; any other valid feature) **B1**

supporting detail developing that same feature (e.g. his officials were killed at York in 1065; the rebels demanded his removal; the north rose against him in October 1065; Tostig was close to Edward and Edith) **B1**

Answer: heavy taxes; officials killed at York

Question 5

any one of: Edith; Queen Edith; Eadgyth; Edith of Wessex **B1**

Answer: Edith

Question 6

a valid feature of how Edward became king (e.g. he was recalled from exile in Normandy by his half-brother Harthacnut in 1041; he was the son of Aethelred II and Emma; he was crowned in 1043) **B1**

a second, different valid feature (e.g. he became king in 1042 when Harthacnut died without an heir; he had the backing of Earl Godwin; any other valid feature) **B1**

Answer: recalled by Harthacnut; Godwin's backing

Question 7

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: the family controlled the earldom of Wessex; Edith's marriage to Edward linked the family to the royal household; Godwin's sons held several earldoms across England; the family's wealth came from its lands in southern 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; Edith's marriage; several earldoms; southern lands

Question 8

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Edward brought Norman advisers and churchmen to court; Norman churchmen such as William, bishop of London, were given English bishoprics; the Godwin family resented the influence of the Norman advisers; Norman influence at court was reduced when Godwin returned in 1052) **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: Norman advisers; Norman bishops; Godwin resentment; reduced in 1052

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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:

- Experience: the Godwin family had long experience of government and military leadership in the south.
- Loyalty: Godwin had supported Edward's return to power, and Edward needed trusted earls.
- Marriage: Edward's marriage to Edith linked the king to the Godwin family.
- No heir: with no children, Edward needed a stable and powerful family to support his rule.
- Military strength: the Godwin family controlled large earldoms and resources.
- Limits: Edward also relied on Norman advisers, and his reliance on the Godwins was not total.
- 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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