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

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 225 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 Name the Welsh ruler who was killed by his own men in 1063.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the Norwegian king who joined Tostig in an invasion of England in 1066.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Name the earl of Mercia who was the brother of Earl Morcar.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 State one fact about Edward the Confessor's family that left England without an obvious adult successor.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 State one reason why Tostig was unpopular in Northumbria.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

6 Name the earl of Wessex who died in 1053 and was the father of Harold.

(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)

7 Name the country to which Robert of Jumieges fled in 1052.

(Total for Question 7 is 1 mark)

8 Name the year in which Westminster Abbey was consecrated.

(Total for Question 8 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

10 Describe one feature of Harold's Welsh campaign of 1063.

(Total for Question 10 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 11 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 12 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 13 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)

17 Describe two features of Harold Godwinson's succession as earl of Wessex in 1053.

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

18 Describe two features of the situation in England at the death of Edward the Confessor.

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)

19 Describe two features of the appointment of Stigand as archbishop of Canterbury.

(Total for Question 19 is 4 marks)

20 Name the earldom Harold Godwinson held before he became earl of Wessex.

(Total for Question 20 is 1 mark)

21 Describe two features of Godwin's rise under Cnut.

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

22 Describe two features of Ralph of Mantes's position under Edward the Confessor.

(Total for Question 22 is 4 marks)

23 Describe two features of Harold's campaigns in Brittany as Norman sources describe them.

(Total for Question 23 is 4 marks)

24 Describe two features of the Northumbrian rising of 1065.

(Total for Question 24 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 25 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 26 is 4 marks)

27 Describe two features of Earl Godwin's career.

(Total for Question 27 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 28 is 4 marks)

29 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 29 is 12 marks)

30 Explain why Harold Godwinson succeeded as earl of Wessex in 1053.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Godwin's death
- Harold's record of royal service

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 30 is 12 marks)

31 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 31 is 12 marks)

32 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 32 is 12 marks)

33 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 33 is 12 marks)

34 'Edward the Confessor's reign was dominated by the House of Godwin.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the Godwin family's earldoms
- Edward's Norman advisers

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 34 is 16 marks)

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

(Total for Question 35 is 1 mark)

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36 '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 36 is 16 marks)

37 '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 37 is 16 marks)

38 '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 38 is 16 marks)

39 Name the count of Boulogne whose quarrel at Dover led to Godwin's exile in 1051.

(Total for Question 39 is 1 mark)

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

Question 1

any one of: Gruffydd ap Llywelyn; Gruffydd; Gruffudd ap Llywelyn **B1**

Answer: Gruffydd ap Llywelyn

Question 2

any one of: Harald Hardrada; Hardrada; Harald Sigurdsson; Harald III of Norway **B1**

Answer: Harald Hardrada

Question 3

any one of: Edwin; Earl Edwin; Edwin of Mercia **B1**

Answer: Edwin

Question 4

any one of: his marriage to Edith produced no children; Edward had no son of his own; his nephew Edward the Exile died in 1057 soon after returning to England; his great-nephew Edgar the Aethling was still a boy; no obvious adult member of the royal house was available; any other valid fact about Edward's family and the succession **B1**

Answer: his marriage to Edith produced no children

Question 5

any one of: high taxation; he was seen as an outsider from the south; harsh or unjust rule; he had nobles murdered (e.g. Gospatric in 1064); he was often absent at court; he ignored local law and custom; any other valid reason **B1**

Answer: high taxation

Question 6

any one of: Godwin; Earl Godwin; Godwine **B1**

Answer: Godwin

Question 7

Normandy **B1**

Answer: Normandy

Question 8

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

Answer: 1065

Question 9

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

Answer: Northampton

Question 10

a valid feature of the campaign (any one of: Harold led an English army into Wales; Tostig and Harold attacked by land and sea; Harold struck at Gruffydd's base at Rhuddlan; Gruffydd ap Llywelyn was killed by his own men; any other valid feature) **B1**

supporting detail developing that same feature (e.g. Gruffydd's head was sent to Harold; the fleet sailed from Bristol while Harold marched by land; Gruffydd's own men turned on him in August 1063) **B1**

Answer: English army into Wales; Gruffydd killed by his men

Question 11

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 12

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 13

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

Answer: Edith

Question 14

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 15

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 16

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

Question 17

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Harold succeeded his father, Godwin, as earl of Wessex in 1053; Harold had already been earl of East Anglia; Harold was the eldest surviving son of Godwin; the succession kept the earldom of Wessex within the Godwin family) **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: succession in 1053; East Anglia; eldest surviving son; family control

Question 18

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Edward died without a direct heir; English accounts claim Edward named Harold as his successor on his deathbed; rival claimants, including William of Normandy and Harald Hardrada, soon emerged; Harold Godwinson was crowned king the day after Edward's death) **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: no heir; deathbed claim; rival claimants; Harold crowned next day

Question 19

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Stigand was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1052; Stigand was an ally of Godwin; Stigand also held the bishopric of Winchester at the same time; the papacy did not accept Stigand's position) **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: 1052; Godwin ally; Winchester at same time; papacy

Question 20

any one of: East Anglia; the earldom of East Anglia **B1**

Answer: East Anglia

Question 21

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Cnut made Godwin earl of Wessex; Godwin became one of the most powerful earls in England; Godwin's family rose through royal service and grants of land; Godwin's power depended on the favour of the king) **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: earl of Wessex under Cnut; powerful earl; service and land; royal favour

Question 22

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Ralph was Edward's nephew through his mother; Ralph was given the earldom of Hereford around 1051; Ralph was of Norman background and part of Edward's court of Normans; Ralph's position reflected Edward's favour towards Normans) **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: nephew; Hereford; Norman background; Edward's favour

Question 23

a valid first feature (any accurate feature of the topic, for example: Norman sources say Harold took part in a campaign in Brittany alongside William; the campaign is recorded mainly in Norman sources, and historians debate Harold's role; Norman sources present Harold's service in Brittany as binding him to William; the Bayeux Tapestry shows Harold rescuing Norman soldiers from quicksand during the campaign) **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 sources; campaign; debated role; Tapestry quicksand

Question 24

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 25

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 26

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 27

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 28

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 29

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.

Question 30

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:

- Inheritance: Godwin died in 1053 and his earldom passed to the eldest surviving son, Harold.
- Royal favour: Edward accepted Harold as earl, which kept the Godwin family in power.
- Record: Harold had already served as earl of East Anglia and had shown ability.
- Family power: the family's wealth and network of earldoms supported Harold's position.
- Sweyn: Sweyn's earlier outlawry meant he was no longer a rival for the earldom.
- Continuity: the succession kept the earldom of Wessex within the same family.
- Other valid points: any other accurate and relevant point, supported by precise knowledge, must be credited; the content above is indicative, not exhaustive.

Question 31

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.

Question 32

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 33

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 34

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:

- Supporting: the Godwin family held Wessex and other southern earldoms, which gave it great regional power.
- Supporting: Edith's marriage to Edward linked the family to the royal household and gave it influence at court.
- Against: Edward brought Norman advisers and churchmen to court, and they could challenge the Godwin family.
- Against: the family was exiled in 1051 and restored only in 1052, showing that Edward could act against it.
- Against: Edward also relied on other earls, such as Leofric and Siward, so no single family dominated.
- Judgement: the House of Godwin was very powerful for much of the reign, but it was not able to dominate the king completely.
- Other valid points: any other accurate and relevant point, supported by precise knowledge, must be credited; the content above is indicative, not exhaustive.

Question 35

1055 **B1**

Answer: 1055

Question 36

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 37

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.

Question 38

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.

Question 39

any one of: Eustace of Boulogne; Eustace **B1**

Answer: Eustace of Boulogne