7.3 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066: The Rival Claimants, Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge: 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 Explain why Hardrada and Tostig defeated the northern earls at Gate Fulford.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the size and experience of the invading army
- the English army's position near York

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 1 is 12 marks)

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2 Explain why the battle of Stamford Bridge was important for the outcome of 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Harold's march north
- the destruction of the Norse army

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 2 is 12 marks)

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3 Explain why Harold Godwinson chose to march north before William landed in 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- news of the landings in the north
- the defeat at Gate Fulford

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 3 is 12 marks)

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4 Explain why the Norse invasion was able to reach York in September 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Tostig's knowledge of the north
- the sea route up the Humber and Ouse

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 4 is 12 marks)

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5 Explain why Harold Godwinson, not William of Normandy, was chosen as king in January 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Harold's experience as an earl
- the Norman claim based on Edward's promise

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 is 12 marks)

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6 'Harold Godwinson had a stronger claim to the English throne than William of Normandy in 1066.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the Witan's choice
- Edward's alleged promise

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 is 16 marks)

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7 'Edward the Confessor's wishes were the most important factor in deciding who became king in 1066.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Edward's alleged promises
- the Witan's decision

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 16 marks)

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8 'Tostig was the main reason England faced a serious threat from the north in 1066.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Tostig's raids in the spring of 1066
- Harald Hardrada's own ambitions

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 16 marks)

9 Name the city that surrendered to Hardrada after the battle of Gate Fulford.

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

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Mark scheme · 7.3 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066: The Rival Claimants, Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge: 2-hour Pack

Question 1

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: Hardrada's army was experienced and well led, and it had fought in many campaigns.
- Knowledge: Tostig knew the north and had local contacts, which helped the invaders.
- Speed: the English army had been put together quickly, so it was not fully ready for battle.
- Distance: Harold was far to the south, so the northern earls had no royal army close at hand.
- Position: the English chose to fight just south of York, but according to Norse accounts many were driven back into marshy ground and killed.
- Judgement: the defeat was mainly due to the invaders' strength and surprise rather than English weakness alone.

Question 2

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:

- Threat removed: the defeat of Hardrada and Tostig ended the invasion from the north.
- Leaders killed: both Hardrada and Tostig died in the battle, which removed the invasion's leaders.
- Harold's army: the victory showed Harold's strength, but his army had been marched a long way.
- Timing: William landed at Pevensey only days after Stamford Bridge, so Harold had to march south again quickly.
- Effect: the delay before Harold's army reached the south gave William a chance to prepare.
- Judgement: Stamford Bridge was a major English victory, but its effect on the outcome of 1066 depended on what happened next.

Question 3

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:

- Threat: Hardrada and Tostig were invading the north, and the defeat of the northern earls made the danger serious.
- Duty: as king, Harold had to defend the whole kingdom, including the north, against invaders.
- Uncertainty: Harold did not know when William would land, and a long wait on the coast risked his army.
- Speed: a quick march allowed Harold to strike the invaders before their army could grow.
- Cost: the march tired Harold's army, which later had to march south again.
- Judgement: the choice was a risk, but Harold had little option other than to defeat the invaders first.

Question 4

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:

- Route: the invaders sailed into the Humber and up the Ouse, which brought them close to York.
- Support: Tostig knew the north and had contacts there, which helped the invaders.
- Army: Hardrada's army was large and experienced, so it could defeat local forces.
- Distance: Harold's main army was far to the south, so the northern earls could not call on it quickly.
- Earls: Edwin and Morcar were not able to stop the invaders in time to save the city.
- Judgement: the invasion's success depended on the sea route, its strength and the lack of a royal army in the north.

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Question 5

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:

- Choice: the Witan chose Harold as king, which was the decision that counted in England.
- Edward: the claim that Edward had promised the throne to William was disputed, and not all English leaders accepted it.
- Oath: the Norman claim that Harold had sworn an oath was contested, and English leaders did not regard it as binding.
- Authority: the Witan had a right to choose the king from the royal family and the leading men.
- Foreign claimant: William was a foreign duke, and English leaders preferred a man of English experience.
- Judgement: the Witan's choice reflected English custom and the leaders' preferences more than any single claim.

Question 6

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:

- Harold: the Witan chose Harold as king, which gave him the authority of the leading English men.
- Harold: Harold had experience as an earl and had defended England's interests in the 1060s.
- William: Norman sources claimed that Edward had promised him the throne, and William said that Harold had sworn an oath.
- William: William was a powerful duke with family links to England, and his claim was backed by the pope.
- Balance: the strength of a claim depended on how contemporaries judged the evidence and the Witan's authority.
- Judgement: Harold's claim was stronger in English eyes, but the claims were contested and depended on different kinds of right.

Question 7

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:

- Edward: Edward's alleged promises to William, and any wishes he expressed about Harold, could be used to support claims.
- Witan: the Witan chose Harold as king, which was the decision that actually gave Harold the throne.
- Other claims: Edgar's youth and Hardrada's invasion both affected who could hold the throne.
- Other claims: William's armed invasion and the battle of Hastings were decisive in settling the throne.
- Balance: Edward's wishes were debated by contemporaries, so their weight in deciding the succession is unclear.
- Judgement: the Witan's choice and the military outcome mattered more in 1066 than the wishes Edward may have expressed.

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Question 8

Level 1 Shows limited relevant knowledge of the northern threat of 1066 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:

- For: Tostig had been exiled in 1065 after the Northumbrian rising and wanted his earldom back, which gave him a strong personal motive to bring an invasion to England.
- For: in the spring of 1066 Tostig raided the south and east coasts, including Sandwich, before being driven out of Lindsey by Earls Edwin and Morcar and taking refuge in Scotland.
- For: Tostig joined Hardrada's invasion and brought local knowledge of the north, where he had been earl for ten years; chroniclers suggest he encouraged Hardrada to act.
- Against: Hardrada had his own claim, based on an earlier agreement between Magnus of Norway and Harthacnut, and a reputation as an ambitious warrior king who did not need Tostig to want England.
- Against: Hardrada's large fleet and experienced army were what made the threat serious; Tostig on his own had been easily driven off in the spring.
- Against: the north was exposed because Harold had kept his forces in the south all summer, expecting William, and the fyrd was dismissed on 8 September.
- Judgement: Tostig helped to start and guide the invasion, but the threat was serious mainly because of Hardrada's power and ambition and the weakness of the northern defences.

Question 9

York **B1**

Answer: York

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