7.3 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066: The Rival Claimants, Gate Fulford and Stamford Bridge

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 230 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 Name the Norman duke who claimed the English throne in 1066.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the port on the River Somme from which William's invasion fleet finally sailed in September 1066.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Name the elite guard of Constantinople in which Hardrada served as a young man.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 State one claim William made to the English throne, according to Norman sources.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 State one reason why Tostig joined Hardrada's invasion.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

6 Name the battle fought on 20 September 1066 in which Edwin and Morcar were defeated.

(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)

7 Name the Scottish king who gave shelter to Tostig after his raids in 1066.

(Total for Question 7 is 1 mark)

8 Name the date on which Harold sent the fyrd home in 1066.

(Total for Question 8 is 1 mark)

9 State one reason why Harold kept an army on the south coast through the summer of 1066.

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

10 Name the year in which Harald Hardrada became king of Norway, sharing power with Magnus.

(Total for Question 10 is 1 mark)

11 Name the earl of Mercia who drove Tostig off at Lindsey in 1066.

(Total for Question 11 is 1 mark)

12 State two reasons why the Witan chose Harold Godwinson as king.

(Total for Question 12 is 2 marks)

13 State two reasons why Hardrada and Tostig landed in Yorkshire rather than in the south.

(Total for Question 13 is 2 marks)

14 State two ways in which William tried to win support for his invasion.

(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)

15 Describe two features of Harold's army after the battle of Stamford Bridge.

(Total for Question 15 is 4 marks)

16 Describe two features of the battle of Stamford Bridge.

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)

17 Name the group of islands off the north of Scotland where Hardrada's fleet stopped on its way to England in 1066.

(Total for Question 17 is 1 mark)

18 Describe two features of Harold Godwinson's coronation.

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)

19 Describe two features of Tostig's raids in spring 1066.

(Total for Question 19 is 4 marks)

20 Describe two features of Hardrada's fleet and landing in 1066.

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)

21 Describe two features of the aftermath of Stamford Bridge.

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

22 Describe two features of Edgar the Aethling's family background.

(Total for Question 22 is 4 marks)

23 Describe two features of William's motives for invading England in 1066.

(Total for Question 23 is 4 marks)

24 Explain why William of Normandy claimed the English throne in 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Edward's alleged promise
- the family links between Normandy and England

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 24 is 12 marks)

25 Explain why Harald Hardrada invaded England in 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the agreement between Norwegian and Danish kings
- Tostig's alliance

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 25 is 12 marks)

26 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 26 is 12 marks)

27 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 27 is 12 marks)

28 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 28 is 12 marks)

29 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 29 is 12 marks)

30 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 30 is 12 marks)

31 'William of Normandy was the only claimant with a realistic chance of success in 1066.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the Norman army and fleet
- Hardrada's invasion

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 31 is 16 marks)

32 '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 32 is 16 marks)

33 '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 33 is 16 marks)

34 '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 34 is 16 marks)

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

(Total for Question 35 is 1 mark)

36 Name the Anglo-Saxon prince, grandson of Edmund Ironside, who was a claimant in 1066.

(Total for Question 36 is 1 mark)

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

Question 1

any one of: William of Normandy; William, Duke of Normandy; William **B1**

Answer: William of Normandy

Question 2

any one of: Saint-Valery; Saint-Valery-sur-Somme **B1**

Answer: Saint-Valery

Question 3

any one of: Varangian Guard; the Varangian Guard **B1**

Answer: Varangian Guard

Question 4

any one of: Edward had promised him the throne; Harold had sworn to support his claim; Edward's mother Emma was William's great-aunt (family link) **B1**

Answer: Edward had promised him the throne

Question 5

any one of: he wanted to regain his earldom of Northumbria; he had been exiled from England; he wanted revenge on Harold; or any other valid reason **B1**

Answer: he wanted to regain his earldom of Northumbria

Question 6

any one of: Gate Fulford; Fulford **B1**

Answer: Gate Fulford

Question 7

any one of: Malcolm III; Malcolm **B1**

Answer: Malcolm III

Question 8

any one of: 8 September; 8th September; 8 Sept; September 8 **B1**

Answer: 8 September

Question 9

any one of: to guard against a Norman invasion; he expected William to invade; to watch the Channel; or any other valid reason **B1**

Answer: to guard against a Norman invasion

Question 10

any one of: 1046 **B1**

Answer: 1046

Question 11

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

Answer: Edwin

Question 12

first valid reason. Credit ANY accurate, relevant point, for example: he had experience of government and war as an earl; Edgar was too young to rule; he was Edward's brother-in-law and the most powerful earl; he was an adult English leader able to defend the kingdom; Edward was said to have named him on his deathbed; William and Hardrada were foreigners **B1**

second, different valid reason (any accurate, relevant point; two valid points from the same category score 2) **B1**

Answer: experience as earl; Edgar too young

Question 13

first valid reason. Credit ANY accurate, relevant point, for example: Tostig knew the north from his years as earl of Northumbria; Harold's army was waiting in the south, so the north was less well defended; the north was disaffected after Tostig's exile; the sea route up the Humber and Ouse led to York; the Norse had historic ties with the Danelaw **B1**

second, different valid reason (any accurate, relevant point; two valid points from the same category score 2) **B1**

Answer: Tostig's knowledge of the north; Harold's army in the south

Question 14

first valid reason. Credit ANY accurate, relevant point, for example: he obtained the pope's backing, including a papal banner; he recruited soldiers from Brittany, Flanders and elsewhere with promises of land; he publicised Harold's oath and Edward's promise; he built an alliance through his marriage to Matilda of Flanders **B1**

second, different valid reason (any accurate, relevant point; two valid points from the same category score 2) **B1**

Answer: papal backing; recruited with promises of land

Question 15

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: Harold marched his army south after Stamford Bridge; the army was made up of housecarls and the fyrd; Harold gathered his forces near London before marching; the army had marched a long way and had fought a battle) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that first feature **B1**

second, different valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: march south; housecarls and fyrd; gathered near London; tired

Question 16

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: the battle was fought on 25 September 1066 near the River Derwent; Hardrada and Tostig were both killed; Harold's army defeated the Norse army; the invaders had not expected Harold to march north so quickly) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that first feature **B1**

second, different valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: 25 Sept Derwent; Hardrada and Tostig killed; Norse defeated; surprise

Question 17

any one of: Orkney; the Orkney Islands; Orkneys **B1**

Answer: Orkney

Question 18

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: Harold was crowned king on 6 January 1066; the coronation took place at Westminster Abbey; Harold had been chosen by the Witan after Edward's death; according to some accounts, the coronation took place on the day of Edward's burial) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that first feature **B1**

second, different valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: 6 January 1066; Westminster; Witan choice; same day as burial

Question 19

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: Tostig raided the Isle of Wight and the Kentish coast at Sandwich; Tostig raided in Lindsey in Lincolnshire; Tostig used Flanders as a base before launching his raids; Tostig fled north to Scotland after his defeat) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that first feature **B1**

second, different valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: Isle of Wight and Sandwich; Lindsey; Flanders base; flight to Scotland

Question 20

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: later chroniclers gave the fleet about 300 ships, a figure historians doubt; the fleet sailed into the Humber estuary; the fleet sailed up the River Ouse towards York; Hardrada's army was large and well equipped) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that first feature **B1**

second, different valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: about 300 ships (doubted); Humber; Ouse; large army

Question 21

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, only 24 ships were needed to carry the survivors home; Olaf, Hardrada's son, was allowed to leave with a few ships, according to chroniclers; the surviving Norse fled to their ships; the victory removed the invasion threat from the north) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that first feature **B1**

second, different valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: 24 ships; Olaf allowed home; survivors fled; threat removed

Question 22

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: Edgar was a grandson of Edmund Ironside; Edgar was a great-nephew of Edward the Confessor; his family had lived in exile in Hungary; his father, Edward the Exile, had lived abroad for many years) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that first feature **B1**

second, different valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: Edmund Ironside; great-nephew; Hungary exile; father abroad

Question 23

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: England offered land and wealth to reward William's followers; a conquest would raise William's prestige among European rulers; papal backing gave the invasion religious legitimacy; the invasion gave William the chance to reward his Norman barons) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that first feature **B1**

second, different valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature) **B1**

accurate supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: land for followers; prestige; papal legitimacy; rewarding barons

Question 24

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:

- Promise: Norman sources state that Edward had promised William the throne, which gave William a claim to press.
- Oath: William claimed that Harold had sworn an oath to support him, a claim historians debate.
- Family links: Edward's mother Emma was Norman, and Edward had spent his youth in Normandy, linking the two courts.
- Ambition: as Duke of Normandy, William was a powerful ruler who wanted greater status and lands.
- Opportunity: the death of Edward in January 1066 left the throne open, and William acted quickly.
- Support: William gained papal backing, which strengthened his case in the eyes of many.

Question 25

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:

- Claim: Hardrada based his claim on an earlier agreement between Norwegian and Danish kings.
- Tostig: Tostig's exile and his wish to regain Northumbria gave Hardrada an English ally.
- Ambition: Hardrada was an experienced and ambitious king who wanted to expand his power.
- Opportunity: the rising in the north and the divided English leadership made an invasion more likely to succeed.
- Wealth: a successful invasion could bring land and plunder for the Norse army.
- Limits: Hardrada's invasion depended heavily on his own army and on the support Tostig could provide.

Question 26

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 27

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 28

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 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:

- 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.

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:

- 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 31

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: William had a large army, a fleet and papal support, which gave him a realistic chance of invasion.
- Supporting: William landed in Sussex and secured a base in the south before the English army could react.
- Against: Hardrada and Tostig invaded in the north and won at Gate Fulford before Stamford Bridge.
- Against: Harold Godwinson was a skilled and experienced leader who had defeated the Norse army.
- Against: William's success depended on the outcome of the battle at Hastings, which was not certain.
- Judgement: William had the strongest force in the south, but other claimants also had a chance until Hastings was won.

Question 32

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 33

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.

Question 34

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 35

York **B1**

Answer: York

Question 36

any one of: Edgar the Aethling; Edgar **B1**

Answer: Edgar the Aethling