7.4 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066: The Norman Invasion and the Battle of Hastings: 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 Norman use of cavalry at Hastings.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 Describe two features of how Harold died, as accounts report it.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Explain why the Norman victory at Hastings left England open to conquest.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the death of Harold and his brothers
- the loss of housecarls and thegns

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 3 is 12 marks)

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4 Explain why Harold was unable to prevent William's landing in 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the timing of the English army's movements
- the fleet along the south coast

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 4 is 12 marks)

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5 Explain why William's army was able to recover after the Breton flight.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the rumour of William's death
- the discipline of the Norman centre

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 is 12 marks)

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6 Explain why the English army did not win at Hastings despite its strong position.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the high ground at Senlac
- the Norman knights

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 is 12 marks)

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7 'Good fortune, rather than skill, decided the outcome at Hastings.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the timing of the attacks
- the death of Harold

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 16 marks)

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8 'The death of Harold was the decisive turning point at Hastings.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the accounts of Harold's death
- the English shield wall

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 16 marks)

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9 'The ground at Senlac Hill gave the English a real chance of victory.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the high ground and narrow front
- the Norman archers and cavalry

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 9 is 16 marks)

10 Name William's half-brother, a bishop who fought in the Norman army at Hastings.

(Total for Question 10 is 1 mark)

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Mark scheme · 7.4 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066: The Norman Invasion and the Battle of Hastings: 2-hour Pack

Question 1

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: knights charged uphill against the English shield wall; cavalry charges were most effective against broken or disordered lines; knights attacked after archers had weakened the English line; the English had few horsemen to counter them)	**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: uphill charges; broken lines; after archers; few English horsemen

Question 2

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: accounts differ on how Harold died; some accounts say he was struck by an arrow; other accounts say he was killed in close fighting; his death ended the English royal leadership at the 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: accounts differ; arrow; close fighting; leadership ended

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:

- Leaders: Harold, Gyrth and Leofwine were killed, so the English lost the king and his closest supporters in one day.
- Army: many housecarls and thegns died, so the best English fighters were lost.
- Division: Edwin and Morcar had not fought at Hastings and did not act together with other English leaders.
- Heir: Edgar the Aethling was young and had little support to lead a new army.
- Position: William held a base in Sussex and the south coast, and could move on to Kent and London.
- Judgement: the loss of leaders and soldiers made a fresh English army hard to raise, though resistance did continue.

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:

- Timing: Harold's army had marched north to defeat Hardrada and Tostig, so it was far from the south coast.
- Distance: after Stamford Bridge Harold had to march back south, which took time.
- Fleet: according to some accounts the English fleet had been disbanded, so William could cross the Channel without a naval challenge.
- Weather: the wind delayed William's crossing, which gave Harold time to prepare, but he could not stop the landing.
- Defence: Harold was not able to defend the whole south coast at the same time.
- Judgement: Harold's position was difficult because of the earlier northern campaign and the wider threats he faced.

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:

- Leadership: William showed himself to his men, which helped to stop the panic caused by the rumour of his death.
- Discipline: the Norman centre held its formation and did not break under English attack.
- Reserves: the Norman army had more troops in reserve than the broken Breton wing needed, so the line could be reformed.
- Tactics: William switched to attacks on different parts of the English line, which tested the shield wall.
- Cavalry: Norman knights could still charge the English when the ground allowed it.
- Judgement: the recovery came from leadership and discipline, not from a single decisive moment.

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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:

- Position: the English held the high ground, which made Norman attacks difficult for much of the day.
- Knights: Norman cavalry charged repeatedly and could chase down English who left the line.
- Numbers: the English could not replace their losses during the day, while the Normans could reform and attack again.
- Horsemen: the English had few horsemen, so they could not counter the Norman knights in open fighting.
- Leadership: the deaths of Harold, Gyrth and Leofwine removed the English leaders during the fighting.
- Judgement: the position was strong, but it could not outweigh the loss of leaders and the Norman combination of troops.

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:

- Fortune: the battle lasted most of a day, and the outcome depended on events that were partly chance.
- Fortune: the death of Harold, which was traditionally linked to a wound in the fighting, changed the battle.
- Skill: William's use of a mixed army and his attacks on the English line showed planning and skill.
- Skill: the English defence was well organised, showing that Harold's army was not simply lucky.
- Against: historians disagree on the exact sequence of events, so the role of chance cannot be measured precisely.
- Judgement: chance played a part in the result, but planning, numbers and tactics were more important than luck alone.

Question 8

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:

- Turning point: the English army lost its leader, which damaged morale and organisation.
- Turning point: Gyrth and Leofwine were also killed, so the English lost several leading men.
- Against: some accounts suggest the shield wall kept fighting after the king's death, so the death alone did not end the battle.
- Against: accounts of how and when Harold died differ, so the timing of his death is uncertain.
- Against: Norman tactics, including the use of archers and repeated attacks, wore down the English line.
- Judgement: Harold's death was an important turning point, but the battle was decided by the longer struggle over the hill.

Question 9

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 English held high ground, so the Normans had to attack uphill.
- Supporting: a narrow ridge let the English pack their shield wall tightly, and the line held for hours.
- Supporting: marshy ground at the foot of the hill slowed the Norman horses.
- Against: the English had few archers or horsemen, so the Normans could attack them from a distance and by charge.
- Against: the Normans used archers, cavalry and infantry together, which tested the line.
- Judgement: the ground made an English victory possible, but it could not by itself overcome the Norman mixture of troops and the loss of discipline and leaders.

Question 10

any one of: Odo; Odo of Bayeux; Bishop Odo **B1**

Answer: Odo

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