7.5 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-87: Establishing Control: the Earls, the Marcher Earldoms and Castles: 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 William kept some English earls in power after 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the earls' knowledge of local people and regions
- the risk of provoking revolt by removing them

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 1 is 12 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

2 Explain why William gave the earldoms of Hereford, Shrewsbury and Chester to trusted followers.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the loyalty of Norman followers who had fought at Hastings
- the need to defend the border with Wales

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 2 is 12 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

3 Name the Flemish lord who held the earldom of Chester in 1070.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Explain why the submission of English leaders at Berkhamsted did not end English resistance to William.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the revolt of Edwin and Morcar in 1068
- the position of Edgar the Aethling after 1066

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 4 is 12 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

5 Explain why William gave the Marcher earls such wide powers on the Welsh border.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the threat of Welsh raids across the border
- the distance of the border from the royal court and the need for quick action

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 is 12 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

6 Explain why castles were sited in towns in the years after 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the need to control towns and their markets
- the revolts in the North and Midlands

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 is 12 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

7 'Castles were the most important means by which William controlled England after 1066.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the garrisons and castles in towns such as York and Lincoln
- the Marcher earls on the Welsh border

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 16 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

8 'William's decision to keep English earls in power in 1066-67 was a mistake.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Edwin, Morcar and Waltheof were kept in positions of power
- the revolts that followed from 1068

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 16 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

9 'The main purpose of William's castle-building in England was to overawe the English rather than to defend against foreign invasion.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the castles built inside towns such as Lincoln and York
- the threats from Denmark and Scotland to England

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 9 is 16 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 7.5 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-87: Establishing Control: the Earls, the Marcher Earldoms and Castles: 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:

- earls knew the local people, customs and land
- removing them could provoke revolt in their regions
- Norman lords were too few to replace every English earl at once
- the policy was later reversed as revolts and distrust grew
- William preferred to rule through people who had accepted him

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:

- the Welsh border was a source of raids and resistance
- loyal lords were needed to defend and push the border
- the Marcher earls were given powers to raise armies and hold courts
- the earldoms rewarded trusted Norman followers
- the earls could take Welsh land, which increased their own wealth and power

Question 3

any one of: Gherbod; Gherbod the Fleming **B1**

Answer: Gherbod

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:

- the submissions were made under pressure and did not give the English any lasting security
- Edwin and Morcar rebelled in 1068, showing that submission did not end their hostility
- Edgar the Aethling's claim to the throne remained a rallying point for opposition
- Norman control of the North was weak and the earls there had little reason to accept William
- the Danes and Harold's sons kept the threat of invasion and revolt alive

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:

- Marcher earls had palatine powers, close to royal rights, which let them act quickly
- earls could raise armies and hold their own courts on the border
- the earls were expected to take Welsh land and extend Norman control
- the border was a frontier where the king's direct control was weak
- wide powers rewarded trusted followers who were willing to take risks

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

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:

- towns were centres of population, trade and markets that needed control
- a castle in a town gave the garrison a base to overawe the townspeople
- existing Anglo-Saxon burhs provided defensible sites for castles
- houses were demolished at places such as Lincoln to make room for castles
- the revolts showed that rebels could take towns, so garrisons were needed

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:

- castles in towns and key sites gave a permanent base for royal authority
- castles were a visible symbol of Norman power and intimidated the English
- castle-guard by knights meant that garrisons could be manned on the king's behalf
- William also relied on earls, regents and the rewards of land to control England
- the revolts of 1068-71 show that castles alone did not prevent resistance
- the Church and the reward of followers also helped William to rule

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:

- Mistake: Edwin and Morcar rebelled in 1068, so keeping them in power did not secure their loyalty.
- Mistake: Waltheof joined the Revolt of the Earls in 1075, showing the risk of trusting English earls.
- Mistake: the kept earls held local power bases from which they could raise rebellion.
- Not a mistake: Normans were too few to replace every English earl at once, and removing them early could have caused immediate revolt.
- Not a mistake: English earls knew local people and kept the peace while William built castles and brought followers.
- Judgement: the policy bought time in 1066-67 but did not prevent later revolts, so it was a gamble that only partly paid off.

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:

- castles inside towns, such as Lincoln and York, were used to control the population
- castles were a visible symbol of Norman power intended to overawe English people
- the Danish threat in 1069-70 and the risk of invasion show that defence against foreign attack mattered
- castles on the Welsh border were designed to defend against Welsh raids
- many castles were built in the years of revolt, so they served to put down resistance
- castles were also used as bases for attacks on the surrounding countryside

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk