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

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 type of castle built with a wooden tower on top of a large earth mound.

**(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)**

**2** Name the wooden fence built around the top of an earthen castle mound.

**(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)**

**3** Name the continental count who led an attack on the Kent port of Dover in 1067.

**(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)**

**4** Name the young royal claimant who submitted to William at Berkhamsted in late 1066.

**(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)**

**5** Name the Norman abbot of St Stephen's, Caen, who became archbishop of Canterbury in 1070.

**(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)**

**6** Name the bishop of Bayeux whom William left as one of his regents in England in 1067.

.....

**(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)**

**7** Name the Lincolnshire city where Domesday Book records 166 houses destroyed to make room for the castle.

.....

**(Total for Question 7 is 1 mark)**

**8** Name the border region between England and Wales.

.....

**(Total for Question 8 is 1 mark)**

**9** Name the deep trench dug around the earthwork of a castle.

.....

**(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)**

**10** Name the Roman building whose foundations were used for Colchester castle.

.....

**(Total for Question 10 is 1 mark)**

**11** Name the duty by which knights took turns to garrison a fortress for the lord.

.....

**(Total for Question 11 is 1 mark)**

**12** State one privilege enjoyed by the Marcher earls.

.....

.....

.....

**(Total for Question 12 is 1 mark)**

**13** State one reason why the first Norman castles were built of timber.

**(Total for Question 13 is 1 mark)**

**14** State two responsibilities of the regents William left in England in 1067.

**(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)**

**15** State two uses of a castle's garrison.

**(Total for Question 15 is 2 marks)**

**16** State two reasons why William needed to hold the Welsh border.

**(Total for Question 16 is 2 marks)**

**17** Describe one feature of where castles were sited in Norman England.

**(Total for Question 17 is 2 marks)**

**18** Name the Norman lord given the earldom of Hereford in 1067.

**(Total for Question 18 is 1 mark)**

**19** State two things reported about the disturbance outside Westminster on Christmas Day 1066.

**(Total for Question 19 is 2 marks)**

**20** State two things William did before going back to Normandy in 1067.

**(Total for Question 20 is 2 marks)**

**21** Describe two features of the regency of Odo and William FitzOsbern in 1067.

**(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)**

**22** Describe two features of the English submission at Berkhamsted in late 1066.

**(Total for Question 22 is 4 marks)**

**23** Describe two features of castle-building in towns after 1066.

**(Total for Question 23 is 4 marks)**

**24** Describe two features of how knights garrisoned castles for their lords in Norman England.

**(Total for Question 24 is 4 marks)**

**25** Describe two features of the earldom of Chester in the 1070s.

**(Total for Question 25 is 4 marks)**

**26** Describe two features of Odo's position in England after 1066.

**(Total for Question 26 is 4 marks)**

**27** Explain why William built castles in stone rather than timber from the 1070s.

You may use the following in your answer:
- timber castles could burn or decay
- the need to show that Norman rule would last

You must also use information of your own.

**(Total for Question 27 is 12 marks)**

**28** Explain why William needed regents to govern England in 1067.

You may use the following in your answer:
- William's absence in Normandy
- the threat of revolt and invasion while he was away

You must also use information of your own.

**(Total for Question 28 is 12 marks)**

**29** 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 29 is 12 marks)**

**30** 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 30 is 12 marks)**

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

**(Total for Question 31 is 1 mark)**

**32** 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 32 is 12 marks)**

**33** 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 33 is 12 marks)**

**34** 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 34 is 12 marks)**

**35** 'The Marcher earldoms were set up mainly to defend England against Welsh attacks.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the border with Wales and the raids that came across it
- the Norman lords' wish for land and power in Wales

You must also use information of your own.

**(Total for Question 35 is 16 marks)**

**36** '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 36 is 16 marks)**

**37** '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 37 is 16 marks)**

**38** '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 38 is 16 marks)**

**39** Name the northern city where William built a castle in 1068 and a second one in 1069.

**(Total for Question 39 is 1 mark)**

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

## Question 1

any one of: motte and bailey; motte-and-bailey; motte **B1**

**Answer: motte and bailey**

## Question 2

any one of: palisade; wooden palisade; stockade; wooden fence **B1**

**Answer: palisade**

## Question 3

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

**Answer: Eustace of Boulogne**

## Question 4

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

**Answer: Edgar the Aethling**

## Question 5

any one of: Lanfranc **B1**

**Answer: Lanfranc**

## Question 6

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

**Answer: Odo**

## Question 7

any one of: Lincoln **B1**

**Answer: Lincoln**

## Question 8

any one of: the Marches; Marches; the Welsh Marches **B1**

**Answer: the Marches**

## Question 9

any one of: ditch; moat; fosse **B1**

**Answer: ditch**

## Question 10

any one of: temple; Roman temple **B1**

**Answer: temple**

## Question 11

any one of: castle-guard; castle guard **B1**

**Answer: castle-guard**

## Question 12

any one of: they could raise their own armies; they held their own courts; they could make war on the Welsh; they had almost royal powers; or any other valid privilege **B1**

**Answer: they could raise their own armies**

## Question 13

any one of: timber was quick to build with; timber was cheap and easy to find; a timber castle could be built in days or weeks; or any other valid reason **B1**

**Answer: quick and cheap to build**

## Question 14

first valid point. Credit ANY accurate, relevant point, for example: keeping order and suppressing unrest; governing England and collecting revenue for the king **B1**

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

**Answer: keep order; govern and raise revenue**

## Question 15

first valid point. Credit ANY accurate, relevant point, for example: defending the castle against attack; keeping control of the surrounding area **B1**

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

**Answer: defence; control of area**

## Question 16

first valid point. Credit ANY accurate, relevant point, for example: Welsh princes raided across the border into England; the border gave access to Welsh land and wealth **B1**

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

**Answer: Welsh raids; access to land**

## Question 17

a valid feature of where castles were sited, for example: castles were built on high ground; beside rivers or roads; inside towns; at river crossings and ports **B1**

supporting detail developing THAT feature, for example: this let the garrison watch and control routes and towns; high ground gave a view and was easier to defend; sites beside rivers allowed supplies and movement **B1**

**Answer: high ground or river/road site; watch routes**

## Question 18

any one of: William FitzOsbern; FitzOsbern **B1**

**Answer: William FitzOsbern**

## Question 19

first valid point. Credit ANY accurate, relevant point, for example: the crowd's cheers alarmed the Norman guards outside; the guards set fire to nearby houses **B1**

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

**Answer: crowd cheers alarmed guards; guards burned houses**

## Question 20

first valid point. Credit ANY accurate, relevant point, for example: he appointed regents to govern England in his absence; he took English hostages with him to Normandy **B1**

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

**Answer: appointed regents; took hostages**

## Question 21

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: they governed England in William's absence; they had to keep order and deal with threats from abroad; they had to keep control of the English nobles; they built castles to hold the south and the Welsh border) **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: governed England; kept order; control of nobles; castles**

## Question 22

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: several leading English figures submitted, including Edgar the Aethling; the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle names Archbishop Ealdred, Edwin and Morcar among those who submitted; the submission did not end English resistance, as Edwin and Morcar rebelled in 1068; William was crowned soon afterwards, at Christmas 1066) **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: Edgar and others submitted; limits; coronation followed**

## Question 23

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: houses were demolished to clear space for castles, as at Lincoln; townspeople were made to help with building; castles in towns overlooked the population; castles in towns were a visible sign of Norman control) **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: houses demolished; townspeople forced; overlook; visible control**

## Question 24

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: knights took turns to garrison castles for the lord; castles were held by castellans on the king's behalf; garrisons were paid from the land held by the knights; knights owed castle-guard as part of their service) **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: took turns; castellans; paid from land; service**

## Question 25

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: it was a border earldom with wide powers; it was held to guard the border against the Welsh; Hugh held it from 1071; the earl could govern with powers close to those of the king) **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: border earldom wide powers; guard border; from 1071; near-royal powers**

## Question 26

first valid feature (any accurate, relevant feature; examples: Odo was bishop of Bayeux and William's half-brother, and he was also made earl of Kent; Odo held Dover castle, a key port guarding the Channel crossing; Odo was one of William's regents; Odo's power made him one of the leading Norman lords in England) **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: bishop and earl; Dover castle; regent; leading lord**

## 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:**

- stone was more resistant to fire and attack than timber
- stone showed permanence and the king's lasting power
- the White Tower in London was a major stone project
- timber castles had been quick to build, but were vulnerable to attack and decay
- the revolts of 1068-71 showed the need for strong, permanent defences

## 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:**

- William left England to deal with affairs in Normandy in 1067
- Odo and William FitzOsbern were left to govern England and keep order
- English leaders had submitted in 1066 but had not yet been fully won over
- the threat of Danish or English revolt made firm government necessary
- regents allowed the king to rule both Normandy and England

## 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:**

- 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 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:**

- 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 31

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

**Answer: Gherbod**

## 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:**

- 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 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:**

- 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

## Question 34

**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 35

**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:**

- Hereford, Shrewsbury and Chester were on the Welsh border
- the earldoms gave lords wide powers to defend against Welsh raids
- Marcher lords used the earldoms to take Welsh land and extend Norman control
- the earldoms rewarded loyal followers with land and power
- the border lords also expanded the Norman frontier into Wales for their own gain
- the Marcher lords had to defend their lands, which kept them busy with Welsh affairs

## 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:**

- 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 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:**

- 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 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:**

- 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

## Question 39

any one of: York **B1**

**Answer: York**