7.6 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1068-71: Anglo-Saxon Resistance: 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 Exeter held out against William for so long in 1068.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the reported leadership of Gytha in the city
- the strength of Exeter's defences

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 1 is 12 marks)

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2 Explain why Edgar the Aethling's attempts to overthrow William failed in 1068-70.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the support of Malcolm III of Scotland
- the departure of the Danish fleet in 1070

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 2 is 12 marks)

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3 Explain why Malcolm III of Scotland supported English rebels against William in 1068-70.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Edgar the Aethling and his sister Margaret
- Malcolm's raids into Northumbria

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 3 is 12 marks)

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4 Explain why Hereward escaped capture after the fall of Ely in 1071, as sources report.

You may use the following in your answer:
- his knowledge of the fens and marshes
- the way the island's defences were broken

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 4 is 12 marks)

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5 'Anglo-Saxon resistance in 1068-71 was mainly a regional revolt in the North.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the revolts at Exeter, in the Midlands and in the North
- the Danish attack on York and Hereward's resistance at Ely

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 is 16 marks)

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6 'Hereward the Wake was the most important English leader of resistance in 1068-71.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- Hereward's resistance on the Isle of Ely until 1071
- the revolts of Edwin, Morcar and Edgar in 1068-69

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 is 16 marks)

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7 'The main effect of the revolts of 1068-71 was to make William rely more on castles and garrisons.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the castles at Warwick, Nottingham and York
- the causeway built to reach Ely

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 16 marks)

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8 'Lack of leadership was the main reason why Anglo-Saxon resistance failed in 1068-71.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the separate revolts at Exeter, in the Midlands, in the North and at Ely
- the roles of Edgar the Aethling and Hereward as leaders

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 16 marks)

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9 Name the Scottish king who supported Edgar the Aethling's attacks on the north in 1068-69.

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

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Mark scheme · 7.6 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1068-71: Anglo-Saxon Resistance: 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:

- Exeter had defences that could delay a siege army
- chroniclers report that Gytha, Harold's mother, was in the city and helped its defence
- the city was a major centre in the south-west with a large population to defend it
- William had to bring up his army and build siege works before the city fell
- the siege showed that resistance was still possible in the south-west after 1066

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:

- Weak base: Edgar was young and had little land or following in England, so he depended on foreign help.
- Scotland: Malcolm III gave Edgar shelter, but Scotland could not match the Norman army.
- Danes: the Danish fleet of 1069 helped the northern rebels, but William paid the Danes to leave in 1070.
- Division: Edgar's attacks were separate from the revolts of Edwin and Morcar, Hereward and the south-west.
- William's response: castles, a winter march north and the Harrying left the rebels without bases.
- Judgement: Edgar had a royal claim but too little power of his own, and the allies who backed him were unreliable.

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:

- Family: Malcolm gave Edgar shelter and married Edgar's sister Margaret around 1070.
- Influence: sheltering Edgar gave Malcolm a say over who might rule England in future.
- Plunder: Malcolm raided Northumbria in 1070, gaining wealth and captives.
- Border: weakening Norman rule in the North reduced the risk of a strong Norman neighbour to his south.
- Opportunity: the revolts of 1068-70 meant William could not defend every region at once.
- Judgement: Malcolm's help came from a mix of family ties and self-interest, which made it unreliable.

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:

- Hereward knew the fens and waterways, which let him move where royal troops could not
- sources report that he escaped from Ely after its fall, rather than being captured
- the causeway had let William's army in, but the marshes still made pursuit difficult
- Hereward's escape made him a legendary figure, which later sources emphasise
- Uncertainty: Hereward's later fate is unclear, so historians treat the story of his escape with caution.

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Question 5

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:

- Exeter and the south-west saw resistance, so the revolt was not only in the North
- Edwin and Morcar rebelled in the Midlands and the North in 1068
- the Danish attack on York and the Durham killing centred on the North
- Hereward's resistance at Ely was in the East Anglian fens
- Edgar the Aethling and Scottish support linked the North with wider resistance
- the revolts had different leaders and aims across the country

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:

- Hereward held out on Ely for a long time and was the last major resistance
- Edwin and Morcar were earls with more power and land than Hereward
- Edgar the Aethling was the rightful royal claimant and had Scottish and Danish support
- Hereward had local backing in the fens, but his resistance was isolated
- Edwin was killed in 1071 and Morcar was captured at Ely, so the earls' revolts ended
- the Danish fleets of 1069-70 were a major force that Hereward did not command

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 at Warwick, Nottingham and York held the Midlands and the North for William
- castles gave Norman garrisons a secure base from which to strike
- the causeway built to reach Ely showed how far William would go to end resistance
- the revolts also changed how William governed, through earls, regents and rewards
- the Danish payment and disunity among the rebels also weakened resistance
- the revolts had effects beyond castles, including the Harrying of the North that followed

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:

- the revolts had no single leader and acted separately across the country
- Edwin and Morcar were earls with power, but they submitted in 1068
- Edgar the Aethling was a rightful claimant, but he lacked a firm base and support in the North
- Hereward was a skilled leader on Ely, but his resistance was isolated
- Danish support was unreliable, which made lack of a joint plan more damaging
- William's speed, castles and payments also weakened the rebels, not only their own divisions

Question 9

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

Answer: Malcolm III

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