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

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 240 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 Name the island in the fens where Hereward resisted William in 1070-71.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the epithet by which Hereward is known, as in 'Hereward the ...'.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Name the payment William gave the Danish leaders in 1070 to make their fleet leave England.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Name the English county in which Exeter lies, the city William besieged in 1068.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 State two reasons why the North rose against William in 1069.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6 State two facts about the fate of the English earl who joined Hereward, after the fall of Ely.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 Describe two features of Hereward's resistance on the Isle of Ely.

(Total for Question 7 is 4 marks)

8 Describe two features of Edgar the Aethling's attacks on the North in 1068-69.

(Total for Question 8 is 4 marks)

9 Describe two features of the attack on Peterborough in 1070.

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

10 Describe two features of the Danish fleet's departure from England in 1070.

(Total for Question 10 is 4 marks)

11 Describe two features of Gospatric's career as earl of Northumbria between 1067 and 1072.

(Total for Question 11 is 4 marks)

12 Explain why the Danes were able to take York in 1069.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the support of the northern rebels
- the claims and ambitions of Sweyn Estrithson

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 12 is 12 marks)

13 Explain why Hereward was able to resist William at Ely for so long.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the marshes and island of Ely
- the support of Morcar and local people

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 13 is 12 marks)

14 Name the East Midlands town on the River Trent where William built a castle in 1068.

(Total for Question 14 is 1 mark)

15 Explain why William responded so quickly to the revolts of 1068.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the castles built at Warwick and Nottingham
- the march north to York

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 15 is 12 marks)

16 Explain why William paid the Danes to leave England in 1070.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the cost and danger of fighting the Danes
- the threat that Danish help posed to the northern rebels

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 16 is 12 marks)

17 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 17 is 12 marks)

18 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 18 is 12 marks)

19 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 19 is 12 marks)

20 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 20 is 12 marks)

21 'The revolts of 1068-71 failed mainly because the rebels lacked Danish support.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the Danish fleets arrived late and were paid to leave
- the rebels lacked a single leader and coordinated plans

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 21 is 16 marks)

22 '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 22 is 16 marks)

23 '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 23 is 16 marks)

24 '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 24 is 16 marks)

25 '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 25 is 16 marks)

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

(Total for Question 26 is 1 mark)

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

Question 1

any one of: Isle of Ely; Ely — **B1**

Answer: Isle of Ely

Question 2

any one of: the Wake; Wake — **B1**

Answer: the Wake

Question 3

any one of: gold; gold and silver; silver; money; a bribe; treasure — **B1**

Answer: gold

Question 4

Devon — **B1**

Answer: Devon

Question 5

a first valid point. Accept any valid reason, e.g. resentment of Norman rule, castle-building or taxation; Norman misbehaviour under the new earl, Robert de Comines, whose men were killed at Durham; the claim of Edgar the Aethling to the throne; support from Malcolm III of Scotland; the promised arrival of a Danish fleet; local loyalty to Gospatric and the old Northumbrian earls — **B1**

a second, different valid point (two valid points from the same category each score) — **B1**

Answer: resentment of Norman rule; Edgar's claim

Question 6

a first valid point. Accept any valid reason, e.g. he was captured when Ely fell; he was imprisoned by William; he was held in custody in Normandy or England; he was not executed; he was released by William in 1087 as the king lay dying; he was arrested again by William Rufus — **B1**

a second, different valid point (two valid points from the same category each score) — **B1**

Answer: captured at Ely; imprisoned for the reign

Question 7

a first valid feature. Accept any accurate feature, e.g. the Isle of Ely was surrounded by marsh and water; William's army built a causeway across the marshes to reach it; Morcar and Bishop Aethelwine joined the rebels on the island; Hereward led raids from the fens; Hereward is said in sources to have escaped when the island was taken in 1071; monks of Ely were reported to have shown William a way in — **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that first feature (names, places, dates, numbers) — **B1**

a second, different valid feature — **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that second feature — **B1**

Answer: marsh; causeway; Morcar; Hereward escaped

Question 8

a first valid feature. Accept any accurate feature, e.g. he had support from Malcolm III of Scotland, who sheltered him; he fled to Scotland in 1068; he attacked York with northern rebels in 1069; he had Danish allies in the North; he was the last male of the royal house of Wessex; his attempts failed to win the throne and he later made peace with William — **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that first feature (names, places, dates, numbers) — **B1**

a second, different valid feature — **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that second feature — **B1**

Answer: Scottish support; attack York; Danish allies; failed

Question 9

a first valid feature. Accept any accurate feature, e.g. Hereward's men raided Peterborough Abbey; the raid was made with Danish help in 1070; the abbey was a rich and important religious house with treasure; the abbot, Turold, was a Norman newly appointed by William; the monks' treasure was carried off to Ely; the raid showed that resistance continued after the Danes left — **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that first feature (names, places, dates, numbers) — **B1**

a second, different valid feature — **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that second feature — **B1**

Answer: Hereward raid; Danish help; rich abbey; resistance continued

Question 10

a first valid feature. Accept any accurate feature, e.g. William paid the Danish leaders (Osbjorn) to leave; the departure left the rebels without outside help; the Danes had proved unreliable allies to the English rebels; the rebels at Ely fought on without Danish support; Sweyn Estrithson came to England in 1070 and then made peace; the Danes left in 1070 with their plunder — **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that first feature (names, places, dates, numbers) — **B1**

a second, different valid feature — **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that second feature — **B1**

Answer: paid to leave; rebels without help; unreliable; Ely alone

Question 11

a first valid feature. Accept any accurate feature, e.g. he bought the earldom of Northumbria from William in 1067; he joined the risings of 1068-69 and fled to Scotland; he joined the Danes and rebels in the attack on York in 1069; he made peace with William and was restored to the earldom about 1070; he was removed again in 1072, his part in the rising of 1069 being held against him **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that first feature (names, places, dates, numbers) **B1**

a second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail that develops or exemplifies that second feature **B1**

Answer: bought 1067; rising and flight; restored c1070; removed 1072

Question 12

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:

- a Danish fleet arrived in 1069 and joined the northern rebels
- the northern rebels were angry at Norman rule and the death of Robert de Comines
- the Norman garrison in York was small and cut off
- Sweyn Estrithson had his own reasons for sending a fleet to England
- the rebels and Danes together could take the castles at York

Question 13

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 Isle of Ely was surrounded by marsh and water, which made attack hard
- William had to build a causeway before his army could reach the island
- Morcar and local people supported the rebels on Ely
- Hereward used raids and knowledge of the fens to fight back
- the rebels were not defeated until William's army had built a way in

Question 14

any one of: Nottingham; Nottingham castle; castle at Nottingham **B1**

Answer: Nottingham

Question 15

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 was aware of the danger from the Midlands and the North
- castles at Warwick and Nottingham showed a quick and practical response
- York was an important city, so William moved north to secure it
- William needed to stop revolt spreading before outside help arrived
- his earlier success in 1066-67 gave him confidence to act quickly

Question 16

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:

- fighting the Danish fleet would have been expensive and risky
- paying the Danes was quicker and ended the threat from the sea
- the Danes had become unreliable allies, and payment separated them from the rebels
- the northern rebels lost their outside help once the Danes left
- William could then turn to Hereward and the Isle of Ely

Question 17

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 18

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 19

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 20

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.

Question 21

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 Danish fleet of 1069 joined the rebels at York, but the Danes were paid to leave in 1070
- Danish support was unreliable and did not last
- the rebels had no single leader; Edwin, Morcar, Edgar and Hereward acted separately
- William's speed and castles prevented the rebels from combining
- the death of Robert de Comines and the fall of York showed the weakness of rebel plans
- Hereward's resistance at Ely lasted, but it was local and isolated

Question 22

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 23

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 24

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 25

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 26

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

Answer: Malcolm III