7.7 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1069-87: The Harrying of the North and Changes in Landownership

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 State two reasons why some English thegns left England after 1066.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Name the northern city that was the centre of the rebellion the Harrying punished.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Describe two features of how Domesday Book recorded land in 1086.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

4 Describe two features of the way William carried out the winter campaign of the Harrying.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Explain why the North was so hard for William to control between 1068 and 1070.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the repeated revolts and Danish invasions
- the strength of the northern earls and rebels

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 is 12 marks)

6 Explain why the Harrying of the North had a lasting effect on the region.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the destruction of crops and villages
- the state of Yorkshire's land in 1086

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 is 12 marks)

7 Explain why many English landowners lost their land after 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the land of those who fought at Hastings
- the need to reward Norman followers

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 12 marks)

8 Explain why some English thegns chose to leave England after 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the loss of land and status
- the chance of paid service abroad

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 12 marks)

9 Explain why the Harrying of the North was carried out in the winter of 1069-70.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the need to destroy the resources that supported the rebels
- the need to make the North unable to support revolt

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 9 is 12 marks)

10 Explain why the landownership changes of 1066-87 meant that the English lost power in their own society.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the confiscation of English land
- the grants of land to Norman followers

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 10 is 12 marks)

11 Explain why chroniclers condemned the Harrying of the North.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the scale of destruction that chroniclers report
- the suffering of ordinary people, including famine

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 11 is 12 marks)

12 Explain why the land changes of 1066-87 had serious consequences for Anglo-Saxon thegns and their families.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the loss of family estates
- the role of the thegns as local lords

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 12 is 12 marks)

13 Explain why taking land from rebels was so important to the Norman government after 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the revolts of 1068-71 and 1075
- the need to reward Norman followers

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 13 is 12 marks)

14 'The Harrying of the North was the main reason why the North was quiet after 1070.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the destruction of crops and villages across the North
- the Norman castles and garrisons in the North

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 14 is 16 marks)

15 'The main reason for changes in landownership after 1066 was the rebellion of English earls.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the seizure of rebels' land
- the land given to Norman followers after Hastings

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 15 is 16 marks)

16 'By 1087 the Norman conquest had given Normans control of most English land.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the Domesday survey and the great landholders
- the English thegns who became tenants or left England

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 16 is 16 marks)

17 'The Harrying of the North caused more lasting damage to the North than the changes in landownership did.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the state of Yorkshire's land in 1086
- the grants of land to Norman lords

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 17 is 16 marks)

18 'The change in landownership was the most important change in England between 1066 and 1087.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the confiscation of land and the grants of land to Norman followers
- the Harrying of the North and its effects on the North

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 18 is 16 marks)

19 Name the elite bodyguard in Constantinople that some English exiles joined after 1066.

(Total for Question 19 is 1 mark)

Mark scheme · 7.7 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1069-87: The Harrying of the North and Changes in Landownership

Question 1

a first valid point. Accept any valid point, e.g. they had lost their land and status in England; service abroad offered pay and a new career, e.g. in the Varangian Guard at Constantinople; they fled the revolts or Norman rule; they were exiled or outlawed as rebels; they hoped to win their land back with foreign help — **B1**

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

Answer: lost land; paid service abroad

Question 2

any one of: York — **B1**

Answer: York

Question 3

a first valid point. Accept any valid point, e.g. it listed the holders of land, county by county; it recorded the value of each manor; it recorded who held the land in 1066 as well as in 1086; it recorded the tax assessment (hides or carucates); it recorded resources such as ploughs, mills, meadow, woodland and villagers; it was compiled from sworn inquests by royal commissioners — **B1**

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

Answer: landholders by county; value of manors

Question 4

a first valid feature. Accept any accurate feature, e.g. William led the army in person; he kept Christmas 1069 at York; he led his army across the Pennines in winter; he went on to Chester, putting down resistance in the north-west in early 1070; he divided his army into smaller groups to devastate the land; he rebuilt the castles at York; he kept his army in the field when many expected him to stop — **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: led in person; Christmas at York; crossed Pennines; Chester

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:

- the North had risen in 1068-69 and had supported the Danes and Edgar
- the Danish fleet of 1069 showed how dangerous the North could be to William
- Norman lords in the North were few and vulnerable after the killing of Robert de Comines
- the North had strong local loyalties and a history of resisting outsiders
- William needed to make the North safe before he could rely on it

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:

- the destruction of crops and livestock left a shortage of food for years
- villages and farms were left empty, so recovery was slow
- the North was poor and had less land under cultivation in 1086
- the Harrying left a memory of Norman brutality that shaped relations with the North
- the North's links with the rest of England were weakened for many years

Question 7

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:

- those who fought against William at Hastings lost their land by forfeiture
- land was taken from rebels in revolts such as 1068-71
- William needed to reward Norman followers who had supported the invasion
- land was granted to new Norman tenants-in-chief in return for service
- English landowners had few allies left after the defeats of 1066 and the revolts

Question 8

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:

- thegns who lost land and status had little to stay for
- some went abroad and joined the Varangian Guard at Constantinople, according to sources
- service abroad offered pay and a new career
- some thegns stayed and served Norman lords, which was an alternative to exile
- exile was a personal choice shaped by loyalty, anger and opportunity

Question 9

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 winter campaign destroyed food and resources the rebels relied on
- crops and livestock were destroyed so that the North could not support armies
- the destruction was intended to deter future revolts in the region
- the Danish threat and the revolts made a firm response necessary
- William's control of the North depended on a secure and quiet region afterwards

Question 10

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:

- English landholders lost much of their land by 1086
- the king's tenants-in-chief were mostly Normans, so power shifted to them
- English thegns who kept land had to hold it from Norman lords
- the loss of land reduced English wealth and status
- the change ended the English nobility's control of the shires and the North

Question 11

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:

- chroniclers such as Orderic Vitalis wrote of famine and great loss of life
- the destruction of crops, livestock and villages seemed excessive to some writers
- the harm fell on ordinary people, not only on the rebels
- later writers credited William with regret, although such accounts are later claims
- the Harrying was remembered as a brutal response to revolt

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:

- thegns who lost their estates lost their local standing and income
- families could lose the land their ancestors had held for generations
- some thegns kept land as tenants of Norman lords, changing their status
- others went abroad or served Norman lords, breaking their local ties
- the loss of thegns weakened the English local lordship that had run the shires

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:

- forfeiture gave William land to reward followers without new taxation
- rebels' land was taken after each revolt, which made revolt costly
- forfeited land could be regranted to trusted men in return for service
- the process strengthened royal control over the landholding elite
- forfeiture also helped create a new class of tenants-in-chief

Question 14

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 Harrying destroyed food and resources and deterred revolts in the short term
- castles and garrisons in York and Durham kept the North under Norman control
- William's rule through earls and regents also changed the North's leaders
- the North had a long history of resistance and revolts continued later
- famine and loss of population made rebellion harder
- the North's quiet was also shaped by the Danish threat ending with payment in 1070

Question 15

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:

- rebels' lands were forfeited, which was a major cause of change
- the land of those who fought at Hastings was also taken and given to Normans
- the need to reward Norman followers was a major motive for the transfer of land
- the rebellion of earls in 1075 added to land forfeitures
- land changes also came from the king's policy of making tenants-in-chief
- much of the change was due to the Norman conquest itself, rather than rebellions alone

Question 16

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:

- by 1086 few English tenants-in-chief remained, so most land was in Norman hands
- Domesday Book shows land held by Norman lords, as historians' estimates suggest
- some English thegns kept land as tenants of Norman lords
- some English landowners went abroad to serve, reducing English presence
- land was granted to Norman followers as fiefs for service
- English landholders still held some land, so control was not total

Question 17

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:

- Domesday Book records many manors in Yorkshire as waste, showing lasting damage from the Harrying
- the Harrying's destruction of crops, livestock and villages affected life for years
- land grants to Norman lords changed who owned land and how it was run
- the change of landholders affected the North as much as the rest of England
- some northern land recovered, so damage was not permanent
- the Harrying and landownership changes were linked, and both shaped the North after 1070

Question 18

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:

- forfeiture and grants transferred most of the English landed elite's land to Normans
- the Harrying changed the North's population and farming, but it was one event in one region
- the Norman castles and government also changed England, not only landholding
- the Church changed as Normans replaced English bishops and abbots
- English thegns' lives changed as they lost land or served Norman lords
- by 1086 most land was held by Norman tenants-in-chief, which shaped the whole kingdom

Question 19

any one of: Varangian Guard; the Varangian Guard **B1**

Answer: Varangian Guard