7.9 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Feudal System and the Church: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 Name the town to which the bishop of Dorchester moved his see in the 1070s.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the sin of buying or selling church offices, which reformers opposed.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Name the king of Denmark whose threatened invasion in 1085 led to the Domesday survey.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 State two obligations a vassal owed his lord.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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5 Give two reasons why bishops moved their sees to towns after 1066.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

6 Describe one feature of the oath sworn by landholders in 1086.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.9 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Feudal System and the Church: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

any one of: Lincoln **B1**

Answer: Lincoln

Question 2

any one of: simony **B1**

Answer: simony

Question 3

any one of: Cnut IV; Cnut **B1**

Answer: Cnut IV

Question 4

any one valid obligation, e.g. military (knight) service; supporting the lord in war; attending the lord's court; paying feudal dues or aids; loyalty (fealty); giving counsel **B1**

a second, different valid point (both marks may come from the same category if the points are distinct) **B1**

Answer: military service; court, dues or loyalty

Question 5

any one valid reason, e.g. towns were centres of royal government, trade and population; a bishop had more influence there; the royal castle gave protection; the move was ordered by the Council of London of 1075; larger churches could be built; it suited the reform movement **B1**

a second, different valid point (both marks may come from the same category if the points are distinct) **B1**

Answer: centres of power; castle protection

Question 6

a valid feature of the oath, e.g. it was taken by all landholders, not only the tenants-in-chief; it was taken at Salisbury in 1086; it made the king the lord of every landholder; it was sworn after the Danish threat of 1085 **B1**

supporting detail of that feature, e.g. it made a landholder's duty to the king come before his duty to his own lord; it was sworn at a great assembly of landholders after the survey was ordered; it was a response to the threat from Cnut IV of Denmark **B1**

Answer: all landholders; king before own lord

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