7.9 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Feudal System and the Church: 1-hour Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 60 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 Describe two features of knight service in Norman England.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 Describe two features of the quotas of knights owed to the king.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

3 Describe two features of the replacement of English bishops and abbots after 1066.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

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4 Describe two features of Lanfranc's rebuilding of his cathedral after 1070.

(Total for Question 4 is 4 marks)

5 Describe two features of the English village life that continued after 1066.

(Total for Question 5 is 4 marks)

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6 Describe two features of the lord's court on a Norman estate.

(Total for Question 6 is 4 marks)

7 Explain why William I wanted to reform the English Church after 1066.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the wish of the papal reform movement to raise standards among the clergy
- the need for loyal and effective churchmen

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 12 marks)

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8 'The feudal system gave William firm control over the kingdom after 1066.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the oath of 1086 and the loyalty of all landholders
- forfeiture and the rewards of land for followers

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 16 marks)

9 Name the group of unfree people whose numbers were falling by 1086 in Domesday Book.

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

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Mark scheme · 7.9 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Feudal System and the Church: 1-hour Pack

Question 1

first valid feature, e.g. knight service was the military duty owed in return for a fief; knights supplied their own horse, armour and weapons; service was normally limited to about 40 days a year; knights garrisoned castles (castle-guard); the number of knights owed was fixed by the king	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. household knights as an alternative	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: duty for a fief; own equipment; limited period; garrisons

Question 2

first valid feature, e.g. the king fixed the number of knights each tenant-in-chief owed; quotas were often in multiples of five, such as 5, 10, 20, 40 or 60; tenants-in-chief met their quotas by granting land to knights or keeping knights in their households; bishops and abbots had to supply knights too	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. quotas did not depend on the size of an estate; the number of knights granted land could be above or below the quota; the Church was given quotas although churchmen did not fight	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: king fixed quotas; round numbers; met by granting land; Church too

Question 3

first valid feature, e.g. most English bishops and abbots were replaced by Normans by the 1080s; the new appointees spoke French and shared the king's culture; the change strengthened royal control of the Church; Norman monks and clerics from Normandy filled the vacant posts; Stigand was deposed in 1070	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. Lanfranc replaced Stigand at Canterbury; only Wulfstan of Worcester remained of the English bishops; English abbeys such as Glastonbury received Norman abbots	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: Normans replaced most; French speakers; royal control; Normans filled posts

Question 4

first valid feature, e.g. Lanfranc led the rebuilding after he became archbishop in 1070; the old cathedral had been damaged by fire in 1067; stone for the new building was brought from Caen in Normandy; the design was influenced by Lanfranc's abbey church at Caen; the new building showed the authority of the Norman archbishop; it was built quickly, within about seven years	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. the new church was larger and in the Romanesque style; Lanfranc also rebuilt the monastic buildings	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: Lanfranc led; Caen stone; Caen influence; authority

Question 5

first valid feature, e.g. many English villages kept their old layout and the same villagers stayed in place; the peasants' strips and shared pastures survived in the open fields; the manor and its court kept the same basic shape; Norman lords mostly took over existing estates rather than moving villages; most peasants still farmed as before; English place names and local customs survived	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. the new lord replaced the old thegn but the villagers were mostly unchanged; most villagers kept to their usual farming year	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: villages kept layout; open fields survived

Question 6

first valid feature, e.g. the court was held by the lord for the tenants of his manor; it settled disputes between tenants and enforced local customs; the lord could fine tenants who broke the customs; the court recorded the holding of land and changes of tenant; the lord's steward or reeve often presided	**B1**
supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. disputes about boundaries, strips or debts; fines paid to the lord; tenants attended as suitors of the court	**B1**
second, different valid feature	**B1**
supporting detail developing that second feature	**B1**

Answer: lord's court; disputes; fines

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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:

- reform was supported by the papacy, which wanted church discipline
- bishops and abbots who were loyal to the king could be trusted with lands and power
- reform let William appoint Norman churchmen who shared his culture
- the councils of the 1070s set out rules for church discipline and courts
- reform also gave William control over the Church's wealth and authority
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- homage and fealty bound each vassal to a lord, forming a chain of loyalty up to the king
- the oath of Salisbury made every landholder a direct man of the king
- forfeiture was used to remove rebels, which showed the king's power over land
- knight service gave the king a body of fighting men he could call on
- the feudal system gave the king a reliable source of soldiers and castles
- the feudal system did not stop rebellion in 1075 and later, so its control had limits
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 9

any one of: slaves; slavery **B1**

Answer: slaves

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