7.9 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Feudal System and the Church: 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 William gave the feudal system such a strong place in the government of England.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the need to hold a conquered kingdom with a small Norman army
- the value of land as a reward and as a payment for service

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 1 is 12 marks)

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2 Explain why Lanfranc's appointment as archbishop of Canterbury in 1070 mattered for the English Church.

You may use the following in your answer:
- his Norman background and monastic training
- the papal support that came with his appointment

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 2 is 12 marks)

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3 Explain why clergy were tried separately from laymen from the 1070s.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the wish to make the clergy answer to church law
- the reform movement's aim of separating church and state

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 3 is 12 marks)

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4 Explain why the English clergy did not welcome the Norman reforms of the Church in William's reign.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the replacement of English bishops and abbots
- the language and culture of the new Norman appointees

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 4 is 12 marks)

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5 'William's Church reforms were mainly driven by the pope rather than by William himself.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the councils of the 1070s and the role of the papal legates
- the role of Lanfranc and the replacement of English churchmen

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 5 is 16 marks)

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6 'Knight service was the most important duty owed to the king by his tenants after 1066.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the military service owed by a knight
- the garrison duties and labour service owed by others

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 6 is 16 marks)

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7 'William's feudal system depended mainly on forfeiture and punishment to keep his tenants loyal.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- forfeiture and the rebellion of 1075
- rewards of land and the oath of 1086

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 7 is 16 marks)

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8 'Lanfranc was the most important figure in the Church during William's reign.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the rebuilding of Canterbury cathedral and its monastery
- the papal legates and the councils of the 1070s

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 8 is 16 marks)

9 Name the Norman monastery where Lanfranc was prior before he came to England.

(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: 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:

- knights and tenants held land for service, so the king could call on them
- forfeiture gave the king a way to punish rebels and reward followers
- the system linked lords and vassals in a chain of loyalty from the king down
- English landholders had to swear loyalty, so the system extended across the kingdom
- the system also helped make England Norman in its landholding
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- Lanfranc was a Norman monk whose reform experience at Bec and Caen suited a reforming church
- he received his authority from the pope, which strengthened his position as primate
- he rebuilt Canterbury cathedral and reformed the monks of Christ Church
- as archbishop he worked closely with the king, which linked Church and royal government
- his leadership helped establish the Norman Church in England
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- clergy had been tried in the same courts as laymen, which church reformers disliked
- the separation was linked to the councils of the 1070s and church reform
- bishops were given courts to try clerical cases under church law
- William wanted to keep control of secular justice while the Church ran its own courts
- the courts gave bishops more power over the discipline of priests
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- English churchmen lost their posts to Normans, which created resentment
- the new appointees spoke French and did not share English ways
- reform changed established customs such as clerical marriage
- some English clergy saw the reforms as a Norman attack on English church life
- reform was pushed from above by the king and the pope rather than agreed locally
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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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:

- papal legates attended the councils of the 1070s and supported church reform
- the reform movement from Rome encouraged the end of clerical marriage and simony
- William gave his own orders on the Church, including appointing Normans and controlling land
- Lanfranc, a Norman churchman, carried out much of the reform as archbishop
- the king kept control of appointments and church lands, which reformers did not fully control
- the reform suited William's aim of tighter royal control
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- knight service provided the fighting men needed to defend the kingdom
- castle-guard, another duty, let knights garrison royal castles
- labour service was owed by peasants on the demesne and was often more important for the lord's income
- the oath of Salisbury and loyalty to the king mattered more than any single service
- the value of a fief depended on the land held, which affected what service could be demanded
- the king's control in practice depended on rewards and punishments as well as service
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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:

- forfeiture was used against rebel landholders, which warned others
- rewards of land gave tenants a stake in the king's rule
- homage and fealty built personal ties that kept most vassals loyal
- the oath of Salisbury united all landholders under the king's authority
- punishment alone could not stop rebellion, as the revolts of 1068-75 show
- the system depended on royal power that could reward as well as punish
- 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:

- Lanfranc rebuilt Canterbury and reformed its monastery, which made him a model reformer
- as archbishop he attended councils that settled the Church's rules and organisation
- the papal legates of 1070 supported the reform, and Lanfranc worked with them
- Lanfranc's primacy over York showed the new order of the Church
- William also relied on other bishops, such as Odo of Bayeux, who held great power in government
- the king directed much of the reform himself, so Lanfranc was not the only leader
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

Question 9

any one of: Bec; Le Bec; Bec-Hellouin **B1**

Answer: Bec

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