7.9 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Feudal System and the Church: 30-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

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

1 Name the term for the lands a Norman lord kept for his own farming, worked by his own servants.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the oath of loyalty a vassal swore to his lord, alongside homage.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Name the pope who led the reform movement from Rome from 1073.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Name the monastic order to which the monks of Bec belonged.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 State two reasons why the Norman kings needed knights to serve them.

(Total for Question 5 is 2 marks)

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6 State two ways in which William kept control of the Church.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 State two ways in which a tenant-in-chief supplied knights for the king.

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

8 Give two reasons why Lanfranc was a useful churchman for William.

(Total for Question 8 is 2 marks)

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9 Describe one way in which Norman lords rewarded their knights.

(Total for Question 9 is 2 marks)

10 Explain why William made landholders swear the oath of 1086.

You may use the following in your answer:
- the threat of invasion from Denmark in 1085
- the need to secure the loyalty of landholders after the rebellions

You must also use information of your own.

(Total for Question 10 is 12 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.9 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Feudal System and the Church: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

any one of: demesne; the demesne; lord's demesne **B1**

Answer: demesne

Question 2

any one of: fealty; oath of fealty **B1**

Answer: fealty

Question 3

any one of: Gregory VII; Hildebrand; Pope Gregory VII **B1**

Answer: Gregory VII

Question 4

any one of: Benedictine; Benedictines **B1**

Answer: Benedictine

Question 5

any one valid reason, e.g. to defend the kingdom against invasion; to put down rebellion; to garrison castles; to keep order in the shires; to fight in the king's wars **B1**

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

Answer: defence; garrisons and order

Question 6

any one valid way, e.g. the king appointed bishops and abbots and gave them their lands; he invested them with ring and staff; no papal letters could be received without his consent; no pope could be recognised without his permission; no council could make laws without his consent; no baron or officer could be excommunicated without his consent **B1**

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

Answer: king appointed; consent for papal letters and councils

Question 7

any one valid way, e.g. he granted part of his land to knights who owed him service (subinfeudation); he kept some knights in his own household and paid them; he hired mercenaries **B1**

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

Answer: granted land to knights; household knights

Question 8

any one valid reason, e.g. he was a Norman whose background matched the king's; he had reform experience as prior of Bec and abbot of Caen; he was loyal to William; he was respected by the pope and a learned scholar; he could replace English clergy with trusted men **B1**

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

Answer: Norman background; reform experience and loyalty

Question 9

a valid way lords rewarded knights, e.g. they granted them land as a fief; they kept them in the household as household knights **B1**

supporting detail, e.g. the fief was held in return for knight service and could be passed to an heir; household knights were fed, housed, armed and paid by the lord instead; the lord granted a manor or manors to the knight **B1**

Answer: land as fief; household knights fed and paid

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:

- the threat from Cnut IV of Denmark made William want loyal men across England
- tenants had sworn to their own lords, which could divide loyalty in a crisis
- the oath made every landholder a direct man of the king
- the rebellions of 1075 and after had shown the danger of disloyal tenants
- the oath was taken at a great assembly, which made the commitment public
- any other valid point supported by accurate detail should be credited

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