7.9 Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, 1066-88: The Feudal System and the Church: Test 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 Name the ceremony in which a vassal knelt before his lord and placed his hands between the lord's hands.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the cathedral city where a fire in 1067 led to the cathedral being rebuilt in stone.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Name the archbishop of York who accepted the primacy of Canterbury in 1072.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 Name the state of remaining unmarried that the reform movement wanted priests to keep.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

5 Name the court that tried clergy in the 1070s once clerical cases were removed from the shire courts.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

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6 Name the right a lord held over the land of an heir who was still a minor.

(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)

7 Name the type of lord's court that settled disputes among the tenants of one estate.

(Total for Question 7 is 1 mark)

8 Name the rank of landholder who held land from the king's tenants-in-chief and owed them service.

(Total for Question 8 is 1 mark)

9 Name the style of church architecture introduced by the Normans, with round arches and thick walls.

(Total for Question 9 is 1 mark)

10 Name the payment an heir made to his lord to take up his inheritance.

(Total for Question 10 is 1 mark)

11 State two things a rebel tenant could lose through forfeiture.

(Total for Question 11 is 2 marks)

12 State two ways in which the life of a villein was restricted.

(Total for Question 12 is 2 marks)

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13 Name the number of days' military service a knight usually owed his lord each year, as commonly stated.

(Total for Question 13 is 1 mark)

14 State two ways in which Lanfranc reformed the Church in England.

(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)

15 Describe one feature of labour service on a Norman manor.

(Total for Question 15 is 2 marks)

16 State two reasons why William needed the Church's support after 1066.

(Total for Question 16 is 2 marks)

17 State two ways in which bishops and abbots fitted into the feudal system.

(Total for Question 17 is 2 marks)

18 State two things a vassal received from his lord in return for service.

(Total for Question 18 is 2 marks)

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19 Name the Wiltshire town where landholders swore an oath of loyalty to William in 1086.

(Total for Question 19 is 1 mark)

20 Give two reasons why William gave lands to the Church.

(Total for Question 20 is 2 marks)

21 Describe two features of the bond between a lord and his vassal.

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

22 Describe two features of the new system for trying churchmen in the 1070s.

(Total for Question 22 is 4 marks)

23 Describe two features of the move of bishoprics to towns after 1066.

(Total for Question 23 is 4 marks)

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24 Describe two features of the manor in Norman England.

(Total for Question 24 is 4 marks)

25 Name the most numerous group of peasants recorded in Domesday Book.

(Total for Question 25 is 1 mark)

26 Describe two features of Norman churches built after 1070.

(Total for Question 26 is 4 marks)

27 Name the city where a council of 1075 ordered bishops to move their sees to towns.

(Total for Question 27 is 1 mark)

28 Name the English bishop of Worcester who kept his see after 1066.

(Total for Question 28 is 1 mark)

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

Question 1

any one of: homage; doing homage **B1**

Answer: homage

Question 2

any one of: Canterbury **B1**

Answer: Canterbury

Question 3

any one of: Thomas; Thomas of Bayeux; Thomas I **B1**

Answer: Thomas

Question 4

any one of: celibacy; clerical celibacy; unmarried clergy **B1**

Answer: celibacy

Question 5

any one of: ecclesiastical court; church court; bishop's court **B1**

Answer: ecclesiastical court

Question 6

any one of: wardship; wardships **B1**

Answer: wardship

Question 7

any one of: manorial court; manor court; court baron **B1**

Answer: manorial court

Question 8

any one of: mesne tenants; under-tenants; sub-tenants **B1**

Answer: mesne tenants

Question 9

any one of: Romanesque; Norman Romanesque **B1**

Answer: Romanesque

Question 10

any one of: relief; a relief **B1**

Answer: relief

Question 11

any one valid loss, e.g. his land held from the king; his lands passing to the king or another lord; the right to pass his lands to his heirs; his position or title **B1**

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

Answer: land; right to pass land to heirs

Question 12

any one valid restriction, e.g. he could not leave the manor without his lord's permission; he owed labour service on the demesne; he owed dues in goods or money; he had to use the lord's mill or pay to marry or to pass on his holding; he was subject to the manorial court **B1**

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

Answer: tied to manor; dues as well as labour

Question 13

any one of: 40 days; about 40 days; forty days **B1**

Answer: 40 days

Question 14

any one valid way, e.g. he held church councils that set rules for the clergy; he rewrote the rules (constitutions) for the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury; he rebuilt Canterbury cathedral; he replaced English bishops and abbots with Normans; he separated church courts from the shire courts; he enforced the rules on simony and clerical marriage; he asserted Canterbury's primacy over York **B1**

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

Answer: councils; monastic rules

Question 15

a valid feature of labour service, e.g. peasants worked on the lord's own land (demesne); it was owed in return for the land they held; it was owed on set days each week **B1**

supporting detail of that feature, e.g. ploughing, sowing or harvesting; extra "boon" days at harvest; it was usually owed by villeins and bordars; it saved the lord from paying wages **B1**

Answer: work on lord's land; owed with holding

Question 16

any one valid reason, e.g. to legitimise his rule as a conqueror; to win the backing of the papacy; to gain the support of the clergy and their influence over the people; to use churchmen as literate administrators; to use Church lands and wealth to support his rule **B1**

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

Answer: legitimacy; papal and clergy backing

Question 17

any one valid way, e.g. they held land as tenants-in-chief of the king; they owed knight service for their lands; they attended the king's court and council; they did homage and swore fealty; they granted land to knights to meet their quota **B1**

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

Answer: tenants-in-chief; knight service

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Question 18

any one valid thing, e.g. land held as a fief; protection; a share of the lord's justice (his court); help in a dispute; money or equipment (household knights) **B1**

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

Answer: land; protection

Question 19

any one of: Salisbury; Old Sarum **B1**

Answer: Salisbury

Question 20

any one valid reason, e.g. to reward churchmen who supported the conquest; to win the prayers and support of monasteries; to make the Church dependent on him; to have churchmen owe knight service; to secure papal goodwill **B1**

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

Answer: reward churchmen; prayers and support

Question 21

first valid feature, e.g. homage was a ceremony in which the vassal knelt and placed his hands between the lord's; fealty was an oath of loyalty sworn with homage; the bond was for life; the lord gave land (a fief) and protection in return for service **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. homage made the vassal the lord's man; the oath was sworn on the Bible or relics; the lord owed protection and justice **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: homage ceremony; fealty oath

Question 22

first valid feature, e.g. clerical cases were removed from the shire and hundred courts; they were heard by bishops under church law; the separation was linked to church reform and the wish for clerical discipline; the courts gave bishops more power over the clergy **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. bishops had earlier sat alongside the sheriff in the shire court; the change was made by a royal ordinance of the 1070s; church courts could use penalties such as penance or excommunication **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: removed from shire courts; bishops' law

Question 23

first valid feature, e.g. the Council of London of 1075 ordered that sees be moved from villages to towns; the bishop of Selsey moved to Chichester; the bishop of Sherborne moved to Old Sarum; the bishop of Lichfield moved to Chester; the bishop of Dorchester moved to Lincoln **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. Lincoln had a royal castle; Old Sarum was a fortified hill; the new sees were in larger and better defended places **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: council 1075; Selsey; Sherborne; Lichfield

Question 24

first valid feature, e.g. a manor was an estate centred on the lord's hall and demesne; it included land held by villagers in return for service; a lord might hold several manors scattered across the country; the manor was the basic unit recorded in Domesday Book; the manor had its own court and often a church and a mill **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. the demesne was farmed by the lord's servants and labour service; villagers' land was held in open-field strips; a lord might hold manors in several counties **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: lord's hall and demesne; villagers' land; scattered manors; Domesday unit

Question 25

any one of: villeins; villein **B1**

Answer: villeins

Question 26

first valid feature, e.g. they used round arches over doors and windows; they had thick walls and heavy stone pillars; they were built of stone, which lasted longer than timber churches; the style spread across England as the Normans rebuilt churches; they were larger and grander than Anglo-Saxon churches **B1**

supporting detail developing that first feature, e.g. small windows because the walls carried the weight; examples include Canterbury, Durham and Winchester cathedrals; many cathedrals and abbeys were rebuilt **B1**

second, different valid feature **B1**

supporting detail developing that second feature **B1**

Answer: round arches; thick walls; stone

Question 27

any one of: London; the Council of London **B1**

Answer: London

Question 28

any one of: Wulfstan; Wulfstan of Worcester; Bishop Wulfstan **B1**

Answer: Wulfstan

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