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

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 230 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 Name the term for the lands a Norman lord kept for his own farming, worked by his own servants.

(Total for Question 4 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)

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

(Total for Question 7 is 1 mark)

8 State two obligations a vassal owed his lord.

(Total for Question 8 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 9 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 10 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 11 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 12 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 13 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 14 is 2 marks)

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

(Total for Question 15 is 2 marks)

16 Describe two features of knight service in Norman England.

(Total for Question 16 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 17 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 18 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 19 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 20 is 4 marks)

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

(Total for Question 21 is 4 marks)

22 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 22 is 12 marks)

23 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 23 is 12 marks)

24 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 24 is 12 marks)

25 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 25 is 12 marks)

26 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 26 is 12 marks)

27 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 27 is 12 marks)

28 '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 28 is 16 marks)

29 '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 29 is 16 marks)

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

(Total for Question 30 is 1 mark)

31 '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 31 is 16 marks)

32 '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 32 is 16 marks)

33 '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 33 is 16 marks)

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

(Total for Question 34 is 1 mark)

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

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

Answer: demesne

Question 5

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

Answer: fealty

Question 6

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

Answer: Gregory VII

Question 7

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

Answer: Benedictine

Question 8

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 9

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 10

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 11

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 12

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

Question 13

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 14

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 15

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 16

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 17

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 18

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 19

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 20

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 21

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

Question 22

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

Question 23

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 24

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 25

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 26

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 27

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

Question 28

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 29

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 30

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

Answer: slaves

Question 31

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 32

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 33

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 34

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

Answer: Bec