



Edexcel History

# History Revision Booklet

## Anglo-Saxon and Norman England

### Answers



# ANGLO-SAXON AND NORMAN ENGLAND TIMELINE

1060s

1065 - Northumbrian's revolt against Tostig



Jan 1066 - Death of King Edward

Sept 1066 - Battle of Gate Fulford

Sept 1066 William crosses channel landing at Pevensey

Sept-Oct 1066 Harold's forces march south after hearing of William's landing

1068 - William defeats first rebellion in North against Edwin & Morcar



1069-70 - Harrying of the North

1070-71 - Hereward the Wake leads uprising in East Anglia

1077-80 - Revolt of Robert Curthose



Sept 1087 - Death of William the Conqueror

1088 - Bishop Odo leads attempted uprising against William Rufus

1064 - Harold's disputed visit to Normandy



Jan 1066 - Harold's coronation

Sept 1066 - Tostig & Hardrada sail into the Humber

Sept 1066 Battle of Stamford Bridge

Oct 1066 Battle of Hastings

Dec 1066 - William is crowned King on Christmas Day



1069 - Normans face uprisings in North, South West and Welsh borders

1070 - Lanfranc appointed Archbishop of Canterbury

1075 - Revolt of Norman Earls



1070s

1080s

Dec 1085 - William orders Domesday survey

1082 - Bishop Odo of Bayeux is arrested

August 1086 - First draft of Domesday survey

Sept 1087 - Robert Curthose becomes Duke of Normandy and William Rufus becomes King of England



## Context of Anglo-Saxon England

### Legal System

No police, could raise hue & cry if witness crime  
Criminals could face trial by jury or by ordeal  
Most punishments based on violence



### Edward the Confessor

- King 1042-1066
- Struggled to control Earl of Wessex
- Had power over law-making, production of money, landownership, taxation & military

### Towns & Villages

10% of population lived in towns - majority lived in countryside

### Church

Archbishop for North & South England  
Bishops controlled Churches and were powerful  
Local priests were usually poor

### Harold Godwinson

- Earl of Wessex
- From a very wealthy, influential family
- Gets shipwrecked and is rescued by William of Normandy
- Harold takes oath to help William become King of England



### Anglo-Saxon Social Order:

1. The King
2. Earls
3. Thegns
4. Ceorls
5. Peasant Farmers
6. Slaves



### Tostig Godwinson

- Earl of Northumbria in 1055
- in 1065 Northumbrians revolted against Tostig
- Harold ignored King's request to revoke him
- Was exiled by King



## 1. ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND & THE NORMAN CONQUEST



Edward left no heir, these were the competitors for the throne:

### Battle of Hastings

On 14th October 1066 William launched an attack

**William won and Harold was killed**

Harold's soldiers had little preparation and were tired

William had element of surprise and tricked the Anglo-Saxons by **pretending to retreat**  
Harold's army was made up of **housecarls** - trained soldiers and the **fyrd** - working men who were called to fight in times of need

### Harold Godwinson

Chosen to be next king by Wilton  
Had Anglo-Saxon background  
Edward's brother in law



**Edgar Ætheling**  
Edward's nephew  
Strongest blood claim  
Only 14

### William, Duke of Normandy

Harold promised him he could take the throne  
Distant cousin of Edward  
Not English - unfavorable



**Harald Hardrada**  
Viking King of Norway  
Supported by Tostig

### Battle of Gate Fulford 1066

Tostig and Harald Hardrada joined forces to attack England

Hardrada's troops crossed the protective Rive Ouse and defeated the Anglo-Saxons

### Battle of Stamford Bridge 1066

Harold marched his army to North to surprise Vikings

Vikings were defeated and Tostig and Hardrada were killed



# Anglo-Saxon England & The Norman Conquest

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Who were the 4 possible Kings after Edward the Confessor died?

Harold Godwinson, Edgar Ætheling, Harald Hardrada & William, Duke of Normandy

2. When the Battle of Hastings?

14th October 1066

3. What title did Harold Godwinson have before he became King?

Earl of Wessex

4. Who rescued Godwinson when he was shipwrecked?

William of Normandy

5. When did the Northumbrians revolt against Tostig Godwinson?

1065

6. In which battle were Tostig and Hardrada killed?

Battle of Stamford Bridge

7. Who was Harald Hardrada?

Viking King of Norway

8. What percentage of the population lived in towns?

10%

9. Who was Edgar Ætheling?

Edward's 14 year old nephew

10. Who gave an oath to William of Normandy to help him become King of England?

Harold Godwinson

/10

➔ After Harold's death, the Witan chose **Edgar** as the **new King**.

➔ **William** pursued a **strategy of destruction**, burning homes so that towns would surrender out of fear

➔ **Edgar, Edwin, Morcar and the archbishops submitted to William** and swore an oath to obey him

### The Revolt of the Earls

- ➔ A group of Norman and Saxon earls (Waltheof, Ralph & Roger) **plotted to overthrow William** and split the country between them
- ➔ William was unaware and left to visit Normandy
- ➔ Loyal **Norman and Saxon troops** raised an army to **stop the rebellion** and it was crushed by the time Viking boats arrived

### Land Reform

- William passed a law stating **all land belonged to him**
- William could use land to both reward or punish people

## 2. WILLIAM IN POWER: SECURING THE KINGDOM 1066-87

### The Rebellion at Ely

- **Hereward the Wake** was an Anglo-Saxon thegn whose land had been given to Normans
- He started a war against the Normans and joined forces with **King Sweyn & Morcar**
- William recaptured Ely and imprisoned Morcar for life, but Hereward escaped

### The Harrying of the North

- William did this to put down rebellions
- His soldiers burned homes and slaughtered people
- Around **100,000 people died**
- There were **no further uprisings** in Northumbria, and marked William's shift towards **replacing the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy** rather than gaining their support



### Rewarding His Followers

Put all land in his possession so could gift it to his followers



### How did William establish control?

Securing the Borderlands

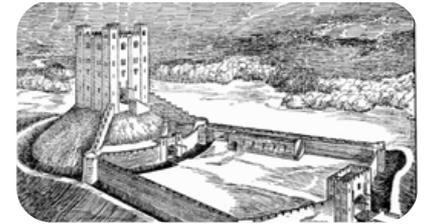
Established **Marcher earldoms** along the English-Welsh border

### Minimising Anglo-Saxon Opposition

Let some Anglo-Saxon earls and the archbishops keep their positions

### Castles

- **Keep** - strong tower & lookout point
- Keeps could be built on a large hill known as **motte**
- **Palisade** - strong fence
- **Bailey** - large enclosure containing barracks and stables



### Revolt of Edwin and Morcar

- ➔ In 1068 William returned to Normandy - **Edwin & Morcar** prepared for **rebellion**
- ➔ They had both lost part of their earldoms and there was resentment against high tax
- ➔ They were joined by **Edgar Ætheling**
- ➔ Revolt was quickly crushed, Edgar escaped to Scotland and Edwin & Morcar were pardoned

Earl Robert Cumin was burnt alive by Northumbrians

Edgar and Malcom II attempted to join rebels in York

The Rebellion at Ely

Edgar, Malcom and King Sweyn of Denmark attacked York



# William in Power: Securing the Kingdom

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. After Harold's death who was chosen as the new King?

**Edgar Ætheling**

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2. Give one way in which William established control:

**Put all land in his possession so could gift to followers, secured the borderlands, minimised Anglo-Saxon opposition**

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3. What is a keep on a castle?

**Strong tower & lookout point**

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4. Who planned a rebellion when William returned to Normandy in 1068?

**Edwin & Morcar (joined by Edgar)**

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5. How many people died during the Harrying of the North?

**100,000**

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6. Who started a war against the Normans at the Rebellion at Ely?

**Hereward the Wake**

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7. William passed a law stating that all land belonged to who?

**Himself**

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8. What was the outcome of the Harrying of the North?

**There were no more rebellions in Northumbria**

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9. What is a strong fence on a castle known as?

**Palisade**

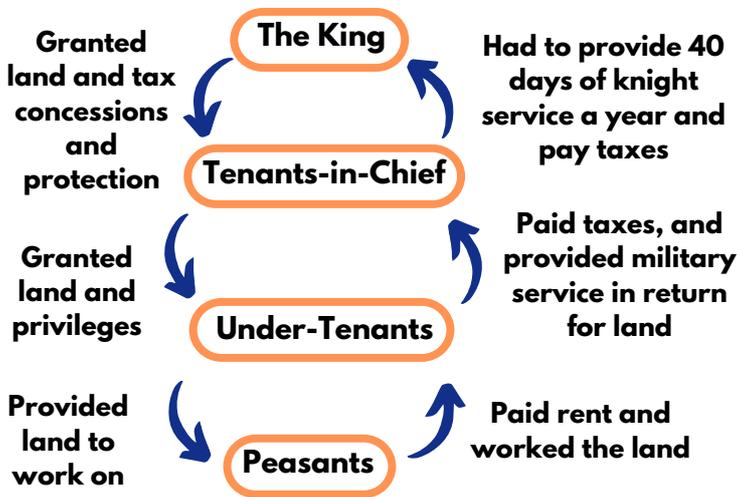
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10. What happened to Morcar and Hereward after Rebellion at Ely?

**Morcar was imprisoned for life and Hereward escaped**

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**/10**



### The Church

- The Church was a major landholder and would hold written documents
- Bishops would often advise the King
- In 1070 Stigand, the Archbishop of Canterbury was replaced by Lanfranc

- When William died he left **Robert** to rule **Normandy** and **William Rufus** to rule **England**
- In 1088 **Bishop Odo** launched a rebellion against Rufus to instate Robert as King of England
- However, majority of Norman lords supported Rufus and Odo's rebellion was defeated



Church owned 25% of land in England

### How did the Church Change?

- Clergy were tried in special bishop's courts
- Bishops had to swear an oath to Lanfranc, and Lanfranc to William
- Marriage for priests was banned and celibacy was compulsory

**Forests**  
William converted lots of land into 'forest' that was protected for hunting, it was strictly regulated and there were harsh punishments for breaking the rules

**Sheriffs**  
Saxon sheriffs were replaced with Normans - they answered only to the King and became powerful though tax-collecting and land-grabbing

## 3. NORMAN ENGLAND, 1066-88

Abolished thegns as a class to remove potential opposition

William owned all land

Feudal system gave King ultimate power

### How Did William Centralise Power?

Normanisation of Church made sure bishops were pro-William



### Norman Social System



**William** and his son **Robert** had disagreements and fought against William with King Phillip of France in 1079, however Robert's mother formed a reunion and he was confirmed as **William's heir in Normandy**



- **Bishop Odo of Bayeux** was William's half-brother
- He aided William's invasion so was made Earl of Kent and was England's second biggest landowner
- His rule was overly harsh
- He stole cathedral treasures and tried to take William's knights to Rome with him, so was imprisoned

**Domesday Book**

- Near end of 1085 William ordered a national survey of landholdings and taxation
- The results were written in the Domesday Book
- Surveys were conducted fairly and included several cases of Anglo-Saxons claiming to be victims of land-grabs



# Norman England

## Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. Who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070?

**Lanfranc**

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2. What percentage of land did the Church own in England?

**25%**

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3. What was banned for priests?

**Marriage**

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4. In what book was the findings of a national survey published?

**Domesday Book**

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5. Who was William's half brother who was imprisoned for going against him?

**Bishop Odo of Bayeux**

---

6. What class did William abolish to remove potential opposition?

**Thegns**

---

7. Who did William leave England and Normandy to after his death?

**England - William Rufus Normandy - his son Robert**

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8. In what year did Bishop Odo launch a rebellion against William Rufus?

**1088**

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9. Who had to provide 40 days of knight service a year to the King?

**Tenants-in-Chief**

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10. What areas of land did William protect for hunting which were strictly regulated?

**Forests**

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**/10**



## Paper 2 Section B - Question 4/5a

4  
Marks

4/5a. Describe two features of ...

- Identify one **valid feature** = 1 Mark
- Give **supporting evidence** for the feature - names, dates, events, places, statistics = 1 Mark
- Do this twice for two different features
- Keep it brief - don't forget it is only worth 4 marks!

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**4a. Explain two features of Norman government.  
(4 marks)**

### Mark Scheme:

1 mark for each valid feature  
Up to 2 features

Second mark awarded for information which develops first feature

Examples of points may include:

- William made the government more centralised than it had been under Anglo-Saxon rule (1), such as by limiting the use of earls (1)
- William's domineering personality played a key role (1) in expanding the influence of royal power across England
- William spent  $\frac{3}{4}$  of his time outside of England, so bestowed more power on regents such as Lanfranc (1). This meant reorganising government so power was held by trusted individuals (1)
- Introduced the role of sheriff (1) to allow more independent and efficient local government (1)

Other relevant material should be credited



## Paper 2 Section B - Question 4/5b

12  
Marks

4b. Explain why....

**3 PEEL paragraphs: 1 on first point given, 1 on second point given and 1 on your own idea**

**P - Point**

**E - Evidence**

**E - Explain**

**L - Link**

**Point** - One reason for [wording of question] is ...  
Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the given points, and one paragraph on a point of your own

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point to the question

**Link** - Link back to the question

**Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion**



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**4b. Explain why William of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings (1066).**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- Feigned retreat
- Fyrd

**You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)**

### Mark Scheme

**6 Marks for AO2 - analysing the second order concept of causation or change**

**6 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of attributes of the period**

Mark	Description
1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vague answer, is not developed, general comments</li><li>• Lack of coherent organisation of ideas</li><li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li></ul>
4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation of change but little analysis, comments are not fully linked to the question, some organisation and development but lacks a clear line of argument</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some understanding of the topic</li></ul> <p>No more than 5 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend beyond the suggested points</p>
7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation of change shows some analysis which is mostly relevant to the question; line of argument is usually clear; organisation and coherence may not be upheld throughout</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the topic</li></ul> <p>No more than 8 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend the suggested points</p>
10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation is analytical and consistently directed at the question; line of argument is coherent, sustained and structured logically</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is judiciously applied to develop the argument, demonstrates a broad understanding of the topic</li></ul> <p>Answers cannot score in this band if they do not extend beyond the suggested points</p>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

- **Fortunate circumstances, such as: the wind which allowed him to cross from Normandy to Pevensey and land without a resistant force waiting in England; wind in the summer prevented him from crossing the channel, but doing so then would have meant Harold's army would have been twice as large; Harald Hadrada launched an attack at the same time**
- **Harold lost many troops at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, meaning William faced a weakened army; also rushed to face William rather than waiting for more troops**
- **William organised his army well; divisions with good communication (use of flags) made a strong fighting force**
- **Strong leadership in a foreign country, maintained morale of his army**
- **Skilled and experienced in battle: feigned retreat to break the shield wall**
- **William was on horseback so could better control his troops and respond quickly, whereas Harold was on foot so could not direct orders to troops well**
- **William gained the Papal Banner; his troops believed they had God's approval, which boosted morale**
- **Harold's army mainly consisted of the fyrd and peasant conscripts, whereas William's consisted of trained mercenaries and knights**

**Other relevant material should be credited**



## Paper 2 Section B - Question 4/5c

16  
Marks

4/5c. [Statement] How far do you agree?  
You may use the following in your answer:

- Point X
- Point Y

**3 PEEL paragraphs: one on point X, one on point Y and one on your own point - this can either be two points agreeing and one point disagreeing with the statement, or vice versa**

x3 {  
Introduction  
P - Point  
E - Evidence  
E - Explain  
L - Link & Mini Judgement  
Conclusion

**Intro** - One or two sentences - wording of question, give the three points you are going to make and give your judgement

**Point** -

Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the factors given in the question, and one paragraph on a point of your own

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point to the question

**Link** - Show how this evidence links your point to the question, and add a mini judgement e.g. Therefore I agree/disagree with [Statement] because [Point]

**Conclusion** - Briefly explain whether you agree or disagree with the statement - why this factor was most convincing and why other was not



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**4c. 'The main reason William I secured power was his harsh suppression of resistance.'**

**How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- Harrying of the North (1069-70)**
- Earls Edwin and Morcar**

**You must also use information of your own. (16 marks)**

### Mark Scheme

**10 Marks for AO2 - analysing and evaluating the second order concept of causation or change**

**6 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of attributes of the period**

<b>Mark</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>1-4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>• Vague answer which lacks organisation and development</b></li><li><b>• Little knowledge and comprehension of the topic</b></li><li><b>• No judgement given</b></li></ul>
<b>5-8</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>• Limited analysis and limited links to the question</b></li><li><b>• Some organisation and development, line of reasoning unsustainable</b></li><li><b>• Some valid information, some understanding of the topic</b></li><li><b>• Judgement given but unsatisfactory justification</b></li></ul> <p><b>No more than 7 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend past the suggested points</b></p>
<b>9-12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>• Some analysis given, directed at conceptual focus of question</b></li><li><b>• Line of reasoning somewhat sustained, some lack of organisation</b></li><li><b>• Correct information given showing good comprehension of the topic</b></li><li><b>• Judgement given with some justification, but not all points are fully explained</b></li></ul> <p><b>No more than 11 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend past the suggested points</b></p>



## Mark Scheme

Mark	Description
13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Intellectual answer with direct focus on the question</li><li>• Coherent line of reasoning and logical structure</li><li>• Correct information used that is relevant to question that has a wide range</li><li>• Points that lead to judgement are fully justified and reach an overall judgement</li></ul> <p>No more than 12 marks can be awarded for answers that do not extend past the suggested points</p>

### Indicative Content

Relevant points that support the statement may include:

- **Harrying of the North: led by rival claimant to the throne, Edgar the Atheling, with Danish and Scottish armies. William destroyed villages, inhabitants killed, animals and crops burnt, salted the land - secured undisputed control of the North by quelling possibility of future rebellion**
- **Earls Edwin and Morcar gathered allies (King of Denmark and Hereward the Wake) against William; William acted swiftly, sending army to prevent revolt and building castles**
- **Revolt of the Earls (1075) defeated, marking a decisive end to Anglo-Saxon rebellion**

Relevant points to counter the statement may include:

- **Harrying the North did not prevent future rebellion entirely; earls Edwin and Morcar joined with King of Denmark and Hereward the Wake to siege towers (rebellion at Ely, 1070-1)**
- **Marcher earldoms were more important; bestowed right to build castles without William's permission, ensuring loyalty and improved protection against attack or rebellion**
- **Ensuring power lay predominantly with Normans; more likely to be loyal to him than Anglo-Saxons (Domesday Book shows how much land and power he entrusted to Normans)**
- **Other ways of bolstering royal power, e.g. government, landholding, castle-building, personal authority**

Other relevant material should be credited