

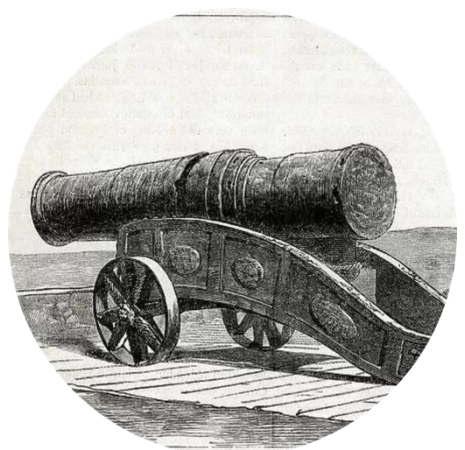


Paper 1: Thematic study and historic environment

Option 12: Medieval Warfare & English Society, c1250–c1500

End of Unit Test

ANSWERS



1. Explain **one** way in which the tactics used in battle in the period c1250-c1500 were similar to the period c1700-c1900.

[4 marks]



Mark Scheme

2 Marks for AO2 - analysing the second order concept of similarity/difference

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

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vague comments about a similarity/difference• Vague information about the topic, showing little comprehension of the specified periods
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aspects of the time are analysed to explain a similarity/difference• Precise information supports the pupil's comparison that demonstrate good comprehension of the specified periods

Indicative Content

- In both periods armies were split into infantry and cavalry that could be deployed at different times to achieve various targets. Long range weapons were also used to try and gain an early advantage – the longbow c1250-c1500 and field artillery c1700-c1900
- Choice and use of battleground was important in both periods. A good defensive position that had protected flanks was utilised by the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo (1815), William Wallace at the Battle of Falkirk (1298) and Henry V at the Battle of Agincourt (1415)
- Cavalry charges were still used (though often to ill effect) c1700-c1900, such as the Charge of the Light Brigade by Lord Cardigan during the Battle of Balaclava in 1854

2. Explain how the recruitment and training of medieval feudal armies changed between c1250 and c1500.

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

- The Assize of Arms
- Impact of the longbow

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"> • Vague answer, is not developed, general comments • Lack of coherent organisation of ideas • Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic
4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some understanding of the topic <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"> • 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 • Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the topic <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"> • Explanation is analytical and consistently directed at the question; line of argument is coherent, sustained and structured logically • Relevant knowledge is judiciously applied to develop the argument, demonstrates a broad understanding of the topic <p>Answers cannot score in this band if they do not extend beyond the suggested points</p>
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Indicative Content

- In 1250 mounted knights were recruited through the feudal levy, which required them to serve for 40 days. Tenants also owed their lords a number of knights based on how much land they owned. This system was hard to enforce and was therefore supplemented by the Assize of Arms, which required all men with land to provide knights
- Towards the end of the period paid mercenaries increasingly replaced feudal service
- They were often paid for by subjects paying scutage instead of serving
- The Statute of Westminster (1285) extended the Assize of Arms and required all healthy men between 16 and 60 to muster for 40 days a year
- Commissioners of Array were introduced across the country to assess recruits and their weapons
- Requisitioning became more common as the demand for supplies increased, and pillaging became commonplace during times of war



3. 'The impact of new weapons was more significant to changes in the nature of warfare between c1250 and c1500 than any other factor.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

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

- Gunpowder
- Changes in recruitment

You **must** also use information of your own.

[16 marks + 4 marks SPaG = 20 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

4 Marks for SPaG - spelling, punctuation and grammar and terminology

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

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

Marks for SPaG

Mark	Description
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing is written • Answer is not related to the question • Extremely poor SPaG and answer is difficult to understand
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPaG is reasonable and does not greatly affect the understanding of the answer • Limited range of specialist terminology used
2-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPaG is mostly accurate • Good range of specialist terminology
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPaG is accurate and consistent throughout answer • Wide range of specialist terminology

Indicative Content

Relevant points that support the statement may include:

- The introduction of the longbow in the 1290s had a big impact on warfare. They had a long effective range, which changed how battles were fought, and arrows could pierce through chainmail armour which changed how soldiers were armed
- The introduction of gunpowder and development of cannon shortened sieges and meant that defensive tactics had to change
- These weapons led to the decline of the mounted knight and changed the role of the cavalry to become more integrated and used for roles like scouting and patrol rather than charging the enemy
- Longbows also led to changes in training as they were difficult to master and required a lot of strength. The Statute of Winchester in 1285 set up archery targets in every town and in 1363 Edward III made archery practice mandatory on every feast day and holiday

Relevant points to counter the statement may include:

- The rise of mercenaries, who increasingly replaced soldiers recruited by feudal service and the Assize of Arms meant that the composition of who fought in armies in the period changed significantly
- There were also several changes in provisioning- the increased demand led to a rise of requisitioning, the building of weapon stores and supply depots, and the use of pillaging in enemy territory.
- Longbows were difficult to master, and cannon had several limitations (heavy, expensive, unreliable) which meant that they were difficult weapons that were not always utilised effectively during warfare

Other relevant material should be credited

[Total for test = 36 marks]