

Q1. HOW CONVINCING IS INTERPRETATION A ABOUT?

KEY QUESTION 1: WHAT DO I NEED TO DO IN THIS QUESTION?

An interpretation is a historian's opinion. Interpretations are considered convincing when they are based in facts and all interpretations in your exam are convincing. In this question therefore, you simply need to take quotations from the interpretation and explain why they accurate by relating them to your own knowledge.

Marks	8	Exam time	10 minutes
Level/ Mark	What do you need to do?	Marking codes present and structure	
L1 (1-2)	State what the interpretation believes or give own knowledge without directly answering the question	I or K	
L2 (3-4)	Explaining one way the interpretation is convincing with own knowledge	P1: I+ K	
L3 (5-6)	Explaining more than one way the interpretation is convincing with own knowledge	P1: I+ K P2: I+ K	
L4 (7-8)	As above, with extra detail and an aspect of complexity. You could: Add a 3 rd paragraph stating how it is less convincing (e.g., what has it missed out? Why might some historians disagree?) Add a conclusion wrapping up everything, e.g., giving an overall reason for something or main consequence/ change/ reason.		

Structure/ Sentence starters:

Interpretation A states.... [quote]... This makes A convincing because [knowledge]...

KEY QUESTION 2: WHAT DOES A FULL MARK ANSWER LOOK LIKE?

HOW CONVINCING IS INTERPRETATION A ABOUT ENGLISH VILLAGE LIFE AFTER THE NORMAN CONQUEST?

Interpretation A An interpretation of English village life after the Norman Conquest.

Adapted from an article by Arthur Bryant in 'History Today', in 1953.

William the Conqueror did not greatly change the way English villages worked. He left them alone with their communal fields divided into strips, and ancient rights. This was sensible as it meant that neither the Normans nor the English starved. However, William replaced English Lords with Norman Lords who left no one in any doubt that they were masters of the village and saw the English as a conquered race. William was merciless at taxing the rich who in turn taxed the peasants in the villages and demanded more work from them. The King's Forest Law was hated by many peasants. All this made their lives even harder.

1 Interpretation A states "William the conqueror did not greatly change the way English villages worked". This makes A
 2 convincing because peasants' lives stayed the same in most ways. They stayed living the same wattle and daub houses and
 3 used the same strip farming method to produce crops like wheat, barley and rye. Before and after the conquest, life was
 4 dictated by the seasons, and the Church was the centre of the community.

5 Bryant is also convincing as he mentions that the changes that did occur, like "replacing English Lords with Norman Lords",
 6 and the "Forest Law", negatively impacted peasants and "made their lives even harder". Immediately after the conquest,
 7 William set about replacing Anglo- Saxon landowners with around 200 loyal Normans, to reward their loyalty in the
 8 conquest, and to ensure his dominant position in England. While this may have had little direct impact on day-to-day lives
 9 in villages, it did ensure the English were a "conquered race". This became clear to peasants with the introduction of
 10 murdrum fines, which collectively punished the English for crimes against the Normans. In addition, the Forest Laws had a
 11 particularly negative impact on lives. Previously, peasants had hunted in forests to supplement their diets, especially in the
 12 difficult winter months, but this was now forbidden and harshly punished.

13 Overall, A is very convincing as it highlights that William was an efficient ruler who made changes only where he had
 14 calculated it was in his benefit. As Bryant states, William kept some things the same, like day-to-day life, because "it meant
 15 that neither the Normans nor the English starved". At the same time, he change who owned the land, and introduced
 16 Forest Laws, as it "left no one in any doubt that they were masters".

KEY QUESTION 1: WHAT DO I NEED TO DO IN THIS QUESTION?

Marks	8	Exam time	10 minutes
Level/ Mark	What do you need to do?		Marking codes present and structure
L1 (1-2)	Give relevant information without directly answering the question		ID or K
L2 (3-4)	Give one clear explanation with specific knowledge		P1: ID + K + Ex
L3 (5-6)	Give two clear explanations with specific knowledge		P1: ID + K + Ex P2: ID + K + Ex
L4 (7-8)	As above, with an element of complexity. This can be in a conclusion or within paragraphs E.g., of complexity: over time (e.g., short and long-term), different groups (e.g., Anglo-Saxon vs. Norman, poor and rich), wider- context (if this was happening in other places), bigger picture (e.g., castles were part of a bigger project to control, like Abbey building)		

STRUCTURE/ SENTENCE STARTERS:

Code	What it means	Example
ID	Identify what the paragraph is about (say clearly what you are going to write about)	One way castles were important was they helped protect.
K	Provide knowledge- make sure it is as specific as possible.	I know that Motte and Bailey castles had features such as a keep which...
Ex	Directly answer the question.	This means castles were important because...

KEY QUESTION 2: WHAT DOES A FULL MARK ANSWER LOOK LIKE?

EXPLAIN WHAT WAS IMPORTANT ABOUT CASTLE BUILDING IN NORMAN ENGLAND?

- One reason castles were important was that they helped protect the Normans. To gain control England William and the Normans barons/ bishops had to secure hostile areas of the country, such as Yorkshire and the marchers of Wales and Scotland. These areas had often rebelled, and violent attacks were a real threat. In 1069 for example, Anglo- Saxon rebels in Durham killed the Norman baron, Robert of Commines. Similar rebellions occurred in areas such as Yorkshire and the marchers. Motte and Bailey castles were vital therefore as they had many defensive features that made them almost impossible to attack, providing safety for Normans, who were outnumbered in England 10,000 to 1.5million. For example, the motte (a large mound of earth) and keep (a tower) provided a last line of defence and visibility for miles around. In addition, castles garrisoned troops, who could be deployed to crush rebellions in the local area should it arise. This made castles important as they were the only way that Normans could guarantee their safety in a hostile environment and guarantee they would not be attacked and overpowered.
- Another reason castles were important was that they helped to intimidate the Anglo- Saxon population. Castles were alien to the Anglo- Saxon population as they had not been built in England before 1066. They were also large and built in strategic locations, such as on hills or next to major roads and rivers. As a result, castles helped to control the Anglo- Saxon population by scaring them and serving as a constant visual reminder to the people that they had been conquered. This made castles important as intimidation helped to prevent rebellions, keeping the Normans in control. For example, Pontefract Castle was built by Ilbert de Lacy in 1069 close to York, in response to the Harrying of the North. The castle was built on a nature rock formation high in the town and on its main road. The dominating nature of the castle helped keep the local population under control and there were no recorded Anglo- Saxon rebellions.
- Overall, castles were important as they helped the Normans to keep control of England. Shortly after the conquest, the most important function they served was to protect the Norman landholders from attack, which enabled them to have a presence in hostile areas. In the longer-term, the most important function of castles was to intimidate the local population, preventing rebellion through fear. Ultimately, the fact that the Normans faced very few rebellions in areas after castles had been built suggests that they were more commonly used to intimidate than to protect.

KEY QUESTION 1: WHAT DO I NEED TO DO IN THIS QUESTION?

In the simplest terms, 'write an account' mean to *tell the story*. In the Normans paper this question can appear in two forms:

1. Write an account of an **event**. For example, 'Write an account of problems caused by *the death of Edward the Confessor*', 'Write an account of the reasons for William's victory at *Hastings*'. In this format, you need to simply **tell a story which addresses the question**, ensuring that you write in **chronological (time) order**.
2. Write an account of a **change**. For example, 'Write an account of the English Church was *affected* by the Normans', 'Write an account of how towns *changed* under the Normans. In this format, you need to address change, ideally stating clearly what the thing in the question was like **before and after the conquest**.

Marks	8	Exam time	10 minutes
Level/ Mark	What do you need to do?	Marking codes present and structure	
L1 (1-2)	Give relevant information without directly answering the question	ID or K	
L2 (3-4)	Directly answer the question with specific knowledge	P1: ID + K (+ Ex)	
L3 (5-6)	Directly answer the question in greater detail with specific knowledge (e.g., give two changes or state two reasons/problems related to an event)	P1: ID + K (+ Ex) P2: ID + K (+ Ex)	
L4 (7-8)	As above, with extra detail and an aspect of complexity. You can do 3 paragraphs for this question. E.g., of complexity: over time (e.g., short and long-term), different groups (e.g., Anglo- Saxon vs. Norman, poor and rich), wider- context (if this was happening in other places), bigger picture (e.g., castles were part of a bigger project to control, like Abbey building)	P1: ID + K (+ Ex) P2: ID + K (+ Ex) P3: K + Ex OR C: Ex (e.g., for 'Write an account of how towns changed, you could talk about how the rich and poor were impacted differently in P3) OR explain the main change or reason in a conclusion.	

KEY QUESTION 2: WHAT DOES A FULL MARK ANSWER LOOK LIKE?

Q3. WRITE AN ACCOUT OF REBELLIONS AGAINST WILLIAM OF NORMANDY 1067- 1075 (8 marks) [EVENT QUESTION]

1 The first major rebellion William faced in 1067 was led by Anglo- Saxon noble, Eadric the Wild, in the marchers of Wales. Eadric with the
 2 support of Welsh princes and English thegns, raided Norman settlements, for example, stealing property in Chesire. Eventually Eadric and
 3 his men reached Shrewsbury castle, but his army were defeated when William marched to meet them. Eadric surrendered to William who
 4 showed him mercy, allowing him to live and even fight for the Normans in Scotland and France. In 1068 William faced a series of rebellions,
 5 including in Exeter, and a sizeable uprising in Yorkshire and the midlands, led by Edwin and Morcar Edwin. After marching north William met
 6 Edwin and Morcar and battle, and they both surrendered to him. In response, William allowed Edwin and Morcar to live despite the fact
 7 they had both already rebelled against him and had sworn loyalty to him. William's merciful response to these rebellions was part of a
 8 broader campaign to bring England under control by presenting himself as a fair and legitimate ruler, which he hoped would reduce future
 9 rebellion.

10 In 1069 however, the nature of rebellions drastically changed. In January 1069, for example, Anglo- Saxon rebels killed a Norman baron,
 11 Robert of Commies, and burned down the home of the Bishop of Durham. At the same time, Edgar Atheling launched an attack on York. In
 12 September, King Sweyn of Denmark sent a Viking army to England, and together Sweyn and Edgar captured York, capturing two Norman
 13 castles. This rebellion was a far greater threat than those of 1068 and placed William's rule in real danger, as a result his response to them
 14 shifted. In what become known as the 'Harrying of the North' William killed animals, burned down villages, murdered people and ploughed
 15 salt into the ground to prevent crops growing. In total, the harrying resulted in 100,000 deaths, and a plummeting in value of land; the
 16 Domesday Book, for example, found that 80% of land in Yorkshire was waste by 1086. William responded to other rebellions after 1069 with
 17 similar violence. For example, following disagreements over land Norman barons Roger of Hereford and Ralph of East Anglia rebelled
 18 against William and convinced an Anglo- Saxon, Waltheof, to rise up with them. Lanfranc and Odo defeated the rebellion and Waltheof was
 19 beheaded, Roger was imprisoned, and many of the rebels were killed or blinded.

20 Overall, William faced many rebellions from 1067- 1075, and importantly, his response to these changed over time. In the years
 21 immediately after the conquest William focussed on responding with mercy in order to keep control by presenting himself as legitimate and
 22 fair. Over time however, William realised this strategy was not effective enough, and especially after the rebellions in the North in 1069, he
 23 realised that he needed to gain control through force, and by using violence to generate fear, as the rebellions were too much of a threat to
 24 him.

Q3. WRITE AN ACCOUNT OF THE WAYS IN WHICH THE NORMANS CHANGED MONASTIC LIFE IN ENGLAND (8 marks) **CHANGE QUESTION**

1 The first way that monastic life changed in England is that Normans **took up position of power**. Initially the Normans took a more lenient
2 approach to abbots than they had with bishops, allowing many to remain in charge of monasteries. In 1070, for example, only two abbots
3 had been replaced with Normans and by 1075 13 of the 21 abbots were still Anglo- Saxon. Lanfranc's monastic reforms however had a
4 significant impact and by 1086 only 3 Anglo- Saxon abbots remained. Lanfranc also reformed the power structure of monasteries, setting up
5 a clear hierarchy.

6 Another way monastic life changed was it become far **more aligned with monasteries in Europe and therefore became far stricter**. Before
7 the conquest, monasticism in England had been in decline due to the impact of Viking raids, and more importantly, an over reliance on local
8 lords. Local lord had gained influence as they gifted monasteries land, but in return demanded a say in how they were run, and often
9 syphoned money from them. This contributed to a decline in standards, with many English monks breaking the Benedictine vows of poverty,
10 chastity and obedience, by, for example, eating meat, wearing fine clothes and even having relationships. After the conquest, Lanfranc led a
11 series of monastic reforms, enforcing the Benedictine vows and laying out a structure of daily life that monks had to follow strictly. Where
12 English monks pushed back, as in Durham, the rules were strictly enforced. Ultimately Lanfranc's reforms brought an end to the problems of
13 pluralism, simony and nepotism, which had been a common feature of the English Church.

14 Finally, the conquest resulted in **the growth of Cluniac monasteries in England**. The Cluniac monks had been established in 910 and
15 followed a stricter form of the Benedictine vows. Cluniac monks answered only to the Pope and developed a close relationship to him. In
16 1077 the first Cluniac priory was opened by William de Warenne and by 1135, 24 Cluniac had been opened. These monasteries served to
17 strengthen the conquest and were often built besides castles to demonstrate Norman dominance of the church and show that the Pope
18 supported the conquest.