

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

Document Studies 871–1099

FRIDAY 11 JANUARY 2008

2580

Afternoon
Time: 1 hour

Additional materials (enclosed): Answer Booklet (8 pages)

Additional materials (required):
None



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers on the separate Answer Booklet provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

This question paper contains questions on the following three Options:

- The Reign of Alfred the Great 871–899 (pages 2–3)
- The Normans in England 1066–87 (pages 4–5)
- The First Crusade and its Origins 1073–99 (pages 6–7)
- Answer both sub-questions from **one** Option.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Option you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

The Reign of Alfred the Great 871–899

Study the four Sources on Alfred, Religion and Learning and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

1 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for Alfred's actions on behalf of the English Church.

[20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Alfred saw the revival of the Church and education as the key to the future survival of Wessex.

[40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Alfred, Religion and Learning

Source A: The Archbishop of Reims writes to King Alfred, to thank him for gifts, which included hunting dogs, and to answer the King's request for help in providing scholars and clergy. The Archbishop refers to the clergy as 'spiritual dogs'.

You have sent to me some hunting dogs which are intended for driving away the fury of wolves with which our country greatly abounds. You seek from me 'spiritual dogs' which undoubtedly would be suitable to bark out mighty growls on their master's behalf, and continually guard his flock and keep away impure spirits who threaten our souls. From the number of such watchdogs you seek from us, one in particular by the name of Grimbald, a priest and monk, is to be appointed to an important Church office.

5

Fulco, Archbishop of Reims, letter to King Alfred, written around 886

Source B: King Alfred's contemporary biographer, born in Wales but settled in Wessex and rewarded by the King, gives an account of Alfred's gifts of money to churches and monasteries.

He bestowed money on the two monasteries which he had established. Money was to be given to the school, which he had recruited from many nobles of his own race and also from boys not of noble birth. He gave money also to neighbouring monasteries throughout the Saxon land and Mercia; and in certain years to churches and the servants of God dwelling within them in Wales and Cornwall, Gaul, Brittany, Northumbria, and sometimes even in Ireland.

10

Asser, The Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source C: The author of Source B outlines problems faced by King Alfred in reforming the monasteries and recruiting monks.

Alfred was distracted by relentless Viking attacks from land and sea. He made frequent expeditions and fought battles against the Vikings. In addition, he had no men of his own race to undertake the monastic life. The desire was lacking and the proper rule of monastic life was not maintained because of either the ravages of foreign enemies or the abundance of riches.

15

Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source D: Two modern historians put King Alfred's concerns with religion and education into a wider context.

Alfred's practical measures for the defence of Wessex undertaken in the 880s would protect the kingdom from the threat of further Viking attack. But if his military reforms can be regarded as prevention, his programme for the revival of religion and learning was the intended cure. It was clearly felt, however, that the Church had fallen into serious decay during the ninth century. Although some laid the blame on the Viking invasions, others attributed the decline to general failings on the part of the English themselves. Alfred seems to have regarded the Viking invasions as a form of divine punishment for the decline, and his endeavours to revive religion and learning can be seen as an attempt to strike at the heart of the problem and thereby to ensure peace and prosperity in the future.

20

Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge, Alfred the Great, 1983

The Normans in England 1066–87

Study the four Sources on William I and the Government of England and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

2 (a) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the problems created by the actions of William I's sheriffs. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that William I was more concerned with upholding property rights and customs than with changing the system of English government. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

William I and the Government of England

Source A: A record of a major investigation into land-holding rights disputed between Archbishop Lanfranc and Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent.

Lanfranc carefully gathered all information and hastened to the King, to state his case. King William then ordered all of the shire court of Kent to meet, bringing together all the Frenchmen in the county and also those Englishmen who knew well traditional laws and customs of the land. Many questions were raised and many points made concerning customary rights and legal customs in the county. Lanfranc proved his title to lands and upheld his rights against Odo, the Bishop of Bayeux. A verdict was passed in Lanfranc's favour by the whole court of the shire, who all gave judgement that, just as the King himself held his lands in every way freely, so also did the Archbishop of Canterbury.

5

Report of a Trial held on Pinnenden Heath (Kent), probably between August 1075 and July 1076

Source B: King William I sets up an investigation into the actions of his sheriffs.

William, King of the English, to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, and all his other nobles of England, greeting. Summon my sheriffs and tell them from me that they must return to my bishoprics and abbacies all the estates which my bishops and abbots, either through carelessness or fear or greed, have given them. Unless they return those things belonging to the estates of my churches, you are to compel them to do so. If anyone else, or, if any one of you, is liable to the same accusation, let him likewise restore what he holds.

10

Writ of William I, dated to 1077

Source C: William gives a judgement in a dispute over lands and rights belonging to the abbey of Ely.

The rights in question might have been lost because they had been neglected for fourteen years, owing to the restrictions placed by King William and the unjust exactions made by his officials, above all many of his sheriffs. The King ordered his nobles to investigate these matters at an assembly in Suffolk, bringing together the shire courts of the three neighbouring counties. A thorough investigation was made and the King accepted, then confirmed, the verdict in favour of the abbey.

15

20

Record of a Judgement given by William I, 1080

Source D: A modern historian comments on the continuity between the Anglo-Saxon and Norman government of England.

By 1066 the whole country had been divided into shires, which were further subdivided into hundreds. This organisational structure allowed for the levying of geld-tax administered by the sheriff. The use of the written word was seen most powerfully in the writ. The Conquest made little, or no, difference to this structure. There was continuity at many levels and among personnel, though much less so at the top of the administration, where time brought changes. Problems did exist, not least with the over-powerful sheriffs. Money, as ever, was the King's priority.

25

B. Golding, Conquest and Colonisation, 1994

The First Crusade 1073–99

Study the four Sources on the Importance of Religion in the Crusade, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend two thirds of your time in answering part **(b)**.

3 (a) Study Sources B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the influence of racial prejudice on the crusaders. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that religion was the **most** important factor in motivating those who took part in the First Crusade. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The Importance of Religion in the Crusade

Source A: A well-educated French author, knowledgeable about the First Crusade, describes Pope Urban II's speech at the Council of Clermont.

The Pope ordered soldiers to wear the emblem of the Cross. He commanded that if anyone, after receiving this emblem, should break from his vow, he should be regarded an outlaw forever. Furthermore, the Pope cursed all those who dared to molest the wives, children, and possessions of those who were going on this journey for God.

Guibert of Nogent, History of Jerusalem, written by 1108

Source B: A Jewish chronicler describes some of the attacks on Jews made by crusading forces on their way through Germany.

At this time arrogant people, French and German, set out for the Holy City. They wore the sign of the Cross. They were determined to exterminate all Jews. They attacked the community of Speyer, killing some Jews. Then they attacked the community of Worms, slaughtering about 800. Count Emicho, the oppressor of all the Jews, arrived outside the city of Mainz. He would not accept treasure but over-ran the community, killing over 1100. And this slaughter continued along the way of the River Rhine for at least a month.

5

10

Solomon bar Simson, Chronicle, written in the middle of twelfth century

Source C: An anonymous soldier, who went on the First Crusade, describes the events surrounding the discovery of the Holy Lance at the siege of Antioch in 1098.

We knew the Turks to be the enemies of our race and religion, fearsome and ungodly. In the army there was a pilgrim named Peter. Before we took Antioch, St Andrew appeared to him and indicated the place where he might find the lance that pierced our Saviour Jesus Christ while he was hanging on the Cross. Later on, inside Antioch, St Andrew appeared again to Peter: 'He who carries this lance in battle shall never be defeated', he said. Peter told our men what St Andrew said. When our men heard that their enemies were destined to be defeated, their spirits revived at once. Later, when we had dug and found the lance, all the city rejoiced and we decided to attack the army of Kerbuqa. Our forces eventually gave great battle outside the city and killed many Turks just as we had already killed many inside the city.

15

The Deeds of the Franks and other Pilgrims to Jerusalem, written by 1100–01

Source D: A modern historian reflects on the motives and actions of the Crusaders.

The improving climate and greater food supply in Northern Europe increased the numbers of landless younger sons among the French nobility, providing many recruits for an army devoted to battling on behalf of the Cross and opening up the conquest of rich lands in the East. In the end, a very varied assembly of different peoples set out, many pillaging and massacring Jewish urban communities in the Rhineland on their way. Ultimately, the crusading army took Jerusalem, killing thousands of Arabs and Jews along the way, massacring and plundering, no matter their religious vows. Military aggression featured large.

20

25

Norman Cantor (ed.), The Pimlico Encyclopedia of the Middle Ages, 1999

Copyright Acknowledgements:

1. Source D From S Keynes & M Lapidge, *Alfred the Great: Asser's "Life of King Alfred" and Other Contemporary Sources*, Penguin Classics, 1983
2. Source D From B Golding, *Conquest and Colonisation: The Normans in Britain, 1066-1100 (British History in Perspective)*, Palgrave Macmillan, 1994
3. Source D From N Cantor (ed.), *The Pimlico Encyclopedia of the Middle Ages*, Pimlico, 1999

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (OCR) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.