



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

9769/11

Paper 1a British History Outlines, c.300–c.1399

For examination from 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Specimen

This syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 3 Pre-U Certificate.

This document has **26** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Assessment Objectives**AO1**

Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

AO2

Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

AO3

Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

Levels-based mark scheme

The level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

Levels-based mark scheme for all essay questions

Level	Description	Marks
5	<p>Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge.</p> <p>Coherent and effective structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed.</p> <p>Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	17–20 marks
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument in the most part although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven.</p> <p>Recognisable and coherent structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed.</p> <p>Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	13–16 marks
3	<p>Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited.</p> <p>Some structure and organisation.</p> <p>Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.</p>	9–12 marks
2	<p>Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question.</p> <p>Limited structure and organisation, and lacks coherence.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations.</p> <p>Any judgements are unsubstantiated.</p>	5–8 marks
1	<p>Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis.</p> <p>Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant.</p> <p>There are no meaningful judgements.</p>	1–4 marks
0	No creditable response	0 marks

Section 1: c.300–c.690

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>What best explains the difficulties encountered by the rulers of Roman Britain in the fourth century?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the different reasons for problems experienced by the rulers of Roman Britain in the period. Answers may define the debate in terms of external and internal factors. The problems include an unstable government, pressure from invasions and economic decline.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of changes in the person of the Emperor • the impact of withdrawal of troops by Magnus Maximus • invasions – the ‘barbarian conspiracy’ • problems with defences meant barbarians could not be kept out • the need to raise high taxes to pay for defences – discontent • economic decline as result of disorder and taxes – vicious circle. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>‘Buildings and artefacts were the most significant legacy of Roman Britain.’ Do you agree?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about whether the most significant legacy of Roman Britain was its buildings and artefacts, as opposed to other legacies which could include the law, Christianity, and the use of plants and vegetables in cookery.</p> <p>In assessing the role of buildings and artefacts, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings such as the amphitheatre at Verulamium or villas like Lullingstone and Fishbourne are a permanent legacy. • Defences such as Hadrian’s Wall or the Saxon Shore forts were used after the Roman period. • Roman roads were another long-lasting legacy. • Coins also had a considerable influence. • Some major settlement sites were used by early settlers and others resettled later. <p>In assessing the role of other legacies answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christianity followed Roman governmental patterns with bishops and dioceses. • The Roman legal system remained influential. • The Romans brought plants and herbs such as garlic to England. • The legacy of items which have a lesser physical presence can be undervalued. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>Why was England so attractive to Anglo-Saxon settlers in the period c.450–c.600?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the most important reasons why the Anglo-Saxons came to England in this period. These reasons could include those which encouraged the Anglo-Saxons to leave their native shores and those which attracted them to England as a destination.</p> <p>The reasons given in answers might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rising populations in continental Europe • grazing shortages for cattle and sheep • technical developments which allowed migrants to cross the sea more safely • leadership by skilled chieftains who saw England as a desirable place to settle • invitations sent by British leaders like Hengist and Horsa • Anglo-Saxons settling and sending back favourable reports, therefore others followed • the divided nature of the rulers of England which made it easy to overthrow them. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>Was Penda a ruler of outstanding ability?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent of Penda's abilities and whether he was exceptional or run-of-the-mill. There could be some consideration of what was required to make a ruler outstanding in this period. Evidence on which to base a judgement might include his reputation as a warrior and his administrative and diplomatic skills.</p> <p>Arguments that he was outstanding might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the defeats he inflicted on Edwin and Oswald • his domination of the English Middle Kingdom and the Hwicce • his slaughter of three East Anglian kings • the expansion of his realm to encompass land from Cirencester to East Anglia • the alliances he built up with Cadwallon and with Oswiu • his pragmatism in allowing his son to become a Christian in order to get an alliance with Oswiu. <p>Arguments suggesting that he was not outstanding might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his eventual downfall at the Battle of the Winwaed in 655 • his need for constant warfare to satisfy his nobles, indicating that he was far from being an absolute ruler • the criticisms made by Bede, who saw him as a pagan tyrant • his fluctuating influence over southern England. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>‘St Wilfred was more important than Theodore of Tarsus in the consolidation of Christianity in England after the Synod of Whitby.’ Was he?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about which of the two men contributed more. The consolidation of Christianity involved the setting up of monasteries and the introduction of Roman practices everywhere, and the holding of synods and the restructuring of the diocesan system.</p> <p>Arguments that St Wilfred (died 709/710) contributed more might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his foundations at Hexham and Ripon from where Christianity in the Roman form was disseminated • his conversion of Sussex, the last bastion of paganism • his work in Mercia as well as in Northumbria, showing an impressive geographical range • the fact that his connections across Europe enhanced his reputation. <p>In arguing that Theodore (died 690) contributed more, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilfred’s abrasive personality and periods of exile diminished his contribution. • Theodore held office 668–690 and gave the Church a period of stability. • Theodore aimed specifically to heal the breaches in the Church laid bare at Whitby and so enhance its missional capacity. • Theodore held synods at Hertford and Hatfield to try to bring some uniformity to the Church and reform the dioceses. 	20

Section 2: c.670–978

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>What best explains the cultural achievements of Northumbria in the later-seventh and the eighth centuries?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons for the cultural achievements. Examples of cultural distinction might include the work of Bede, the Lindisfarne Gospels and the Codex Amiatinus, the Ruthwell Cross and the Franks Casket, <i>The Dream of the Rood</i> and <i>Beowulf</i>.</p> <p>Reasons for this cultural flowering might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the provision of books by Benedict Biscop for the library at Monkwearmouth-Jarrow, which made the work of Bede possible • the genius of Bede himself, possibly the best scholar of his day • his contacts with other centres as far apart as Ireland and Byzantium which influenced artistic styles • the impact of both paganism (the Franks Casket) and Christianity (Ruthwell Cross) • the religious motivation in the preparation of artefacts such as the Lindisfarne Gospels • the importance of monastic centres in the life of Northumbria. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>'Offa of Mercia was a good soldier but had few other abilities.' Discuss this judgement.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the achievements of Offa, considering how far he was simply a skilled soldier and how far he had other valuable attributes. Aspects of his rule which might be mentioned include his victories in Sussex and Wessex, Offa's Dyke, his contacts with Charlemagne and the papacy, and his methods of government.</p> <p>Arguments that he was a good soldier might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how he subjugated Sussex and defeated Cynewulf of Wessex • his wars against the Welsh • his use of the dyke as a defensive strategy against the Welsh. <p>Arguments that he had other abilities might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his intervention in a disputed succession in Wessex, allowing him to increase his influence through diplomacy • his development of a more elaborate court • his relations with underkings, showing leadership skills • his recognition by Charlemagne, showing his international reputation • his holding of a Church Council, showing his authority • his new coinage, showing economic control • his laws, although none survive. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p data-bbox="304 232 1267 266">How significant, in his lifetime, were Alfred’s military achievements?</p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1326 439">The question requires a supported judgement about the importance of Alfred’s military successes. Examples might include the battles of Ashdown and Edington, the use of burhs, the establishment of a standing army and the building of a navy.</p> <p data-bbox="304 477 1027 510">Arguments that he achieved a great deal might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 548 1278 887" style="list-style-type: none"> • his victories over the Danes at Ashdown and Edington which turned around the resistance to the Danes • his success against Guthrum which led to Guthrum’s baptism and the settlement between them • his precautionary measures to ensure further Danish attacks could be countered, such as building defensive burhs • his provision of a standing army so that any attack could be quickly resisted • his building of a navy so that invasions could be prevented in the first place. <p data-bbox="304 925 1321 958">In arguing that his achievements had their limitations, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 996 1315 1193" style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfred suffered defeats early in his reign at Chippenham and had to retreat to Athelney, and was very lucky not to be captured by the Danes. • He was also fortunate in that the Danes turned their attention to northern France, which gave him time to build up his defensive measures. • His truce with Guthrum was not a complete victory as the Danes were still ruling parts of England. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>‘Edgar maintained the peace, but his reign was otherwise unremarkable.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the achievements of Edgar (959–975) and how far he was notable for achievements beyond keeping the peace. Aspects of his reign such as his peacemaking, his administration and his coinage could be discussed.</p> <p>In arguing that Edgar kept the peace, answers could suggest that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Edgar was named ‘the peaceable’, keeping the peace was his main achievement. • His navy patrolled the coasts stopping invasions and keeping the peace. • He was recognised as ruler by Scottish, Welsh and Scandinavian lords, with whom he kept the peace. <p>In arguing that he had other achievements, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He developed local government based on shires and hundreds, which helped him to collect more taxes and become richer. • He minted coins with his name and the name of the burh where they were made, which led to a stable currency. • He was on good terms with churchmen and made gifts to monasteries, showing his religious convictions. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>How effective were Church reforms in the tenth century?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the impact of the Church reforms. Answers could discuss the work of reformers such as Dunstan, Aethelwold and Oswald.</p> <p>In suggesting that the reforms had a major impact, answers might argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Danish invasions and the murder of King Edmund had led to a crisis for Christianity, so the reforms were much needed. • The reformers often had influence at court and so were able to ensure reforms were upheld. • The main reformers were men who were in post for long periods, including Dunstan as abbot and archbishop 944–988, Aethelwold as bishop 963–984 and Oswald as bishop and archbishop 961–992. • The revival of monasticism following the Benedictine rule brought the English Church back into the mainstream. • The coronation ceremony drawn up by Dunstan remains the basis of this service. <p>In arguing that the impact was limited, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dunstan was out of favour at times and twice went into exile. • The papacy was not wholly supportive of the Anglo-Saxon Church. • The reforms were highly focused on monasteries and did less for parish priests and their churches. 	20

Section 3: 978–1135

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>How effectively was England governed under Ethelred II?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the degree of effectiveness of Ethelred as king. There could be some discussion about what constituted effective government in the face of the Danish incursions. The argument could be centred on his dealings with the Danes and his time in exile.</p> <p>In suggesting that he was not very effective, answers might argue that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main resistance to the Danes was led by Brythnoth and not Ethelred. • The archbishop of Canterbury was murdered by the Danes because Ethelred was highly ineffective. • Vast amounts of money were wasted trying to placate the Danes. • In 1014, Ethelred fled to Normandy showing how ineffective he was. • Ethelred’s adviser, Eadric Streona, was selfish and worked for his own ends. <p>In suggesting that Ethelred was not entirely ineffective, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from charters, coinage and laws indicates that government continued and was effective. • The raising of large sums shows that there was a government structure. • Ethelred tried to deal effectively with the Danes but his main policy, the St Brice’s Day Massacre, was a failure. • The loss of his fleet in a storm was a misfortune. • Resisting the power of the Danes was not easy. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>What best explains Cnut’s achievements as ruler of England?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons for Cnut’s success. Examples of success could include his choice of advisers, his methods of government and his relationship with the Church.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his removal of more disruptive elements by sending them back to Denmark • getting rid of Eadric Streona • appointing Leofwine, Siward and Godwin as earls who ran local government under his aegis • providing justice through the shire courts • raising taxes to finance his policies adequately • boosting his reputation by founding churches and making grants to monasteries • visiting the Pope which helped his credentials as king • having determination and good sense to see what was needed. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p>‘All the successes in the reign of Edward the Confessor were due to the Godwins.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how far the successes of the reign depended on the Godwins. Examples of success might include the administration of England, the resolution of the crisis of 1051–1052, the role of Harold as sub-king and the development of the Church.</p> <p>In arguing that the Godwins were responsible, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Godwins took control of the country and ran it effectively. Godwin himself could overrule Edward’s wishes. • The crisis of 1051–1052 was resolved in favour of the Godwins and Harold ruled as sub-king for the rest of the reign. • Given the Norman upbringing and weak personality of Edward, the rule of the Godwins was preferable and the period was a largely stable one. • Harold eventually dealt with enmity from Wales and Scotland so making the country more secure. <p>In arguing that some successes were Edward’s, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward initiated the events of 1051–1052 in a bid to reduce Godwin’s power and this was destabilising. • Edward managed to outlaw unruly Godwin sons such as Swein and Tostig. • Edward had Westminster Abbey rebuilt. • The big failure of the reign was the lack of provision for the succession. Possibly Edward tried to deal with this by naming William of Normandy, but he lacked the power to ensure this happened. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p data-bbox="304 237 1214 304">How effectively did William I deal with the opposition he faced in England after 1066?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1310 472">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which William I eliminated opposition to his rule in England. Examples of opposition could include rebellions at Exeter, in the Fens and in the North, incursions from the Danes and the Scots, and the rebellion of the earls in 1075.</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 1289 577">In arguing that opposition was dealt with effectively, answers could suggest that:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 613 1310 994" style="list-style-type: none"> • William began by treating opposition quite leniently, hoping it would not escalate. • As opposition grew, William was more brutal as in the ‘Harrying of the North’. This discouraged further resistance. • William showed persistence in dealing with Hereward, which eventually paid off. • The efforts of the Scandinavians were fought or paid off. • The Scots were defeated, but William also used diplomacy. • William’s enemies never united against him. • William built castles and used the feudal system to bring the English into subjection. <p data-bbox="304 1030 1273 1097">In arguing that the opposition was not dealt with effectively, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1133 1310 1375" style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance was never entirely removed due to: the killing of the Norman bishop in Durham in 1080; problems with the Welsh in 1081 and Odo in 1082; and another Danish invasion in 1085. • The rebellion of the earls in 1075 showed how William could not rely on the loyalty of some Normans, as well as Anglo-Saxons. • The Anglo-Saxons were bound to feel resentful at the rule of the Normans and this would always simmer under the surface. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>‘He deserved his reputation as a bad king.’ Consider this view of William II.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how far William II really was a bad king. There could be some discussion about what being a bad king entailed, such as acting despotically and defying the Church. Evidence to be considered might include his raising of taxes, his attitude to the Church and his use of advisers.</p> <p>In arguing that he does deserve his bad reputation, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William put up taxes to exorbitant levels. • William left much of the government to Ranulf Flambard who was feathering his own nest and a very firm authoritarian. • William quarrelled with the archbishop of Canterbury and then seized Church property. • William’s mysterious death, possibly at the hands of one of his own men, may show how unpopular he was. <p>In suggesting that he had some redeeming features, answers might argue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William provided stable government. • Anselm was trying to exalt the Church over the State which William was bound to resist. • William did not go on the Crusade but took the opportunity to deprive his brother of Normandy, which strengthened his realm. • Most of the contemporary accounts are by churchmen who were bound to be hostile to William and give him no credit. 	20

Section 4: 1135–1272

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p data-bbox="304 300 1329 367">How far were the shortcomings of both Stephen and Matilda responsible for prolonging the Civil War in England?</p> <p data-bbox="304 405 1329 539">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons for the Civil War lasting so long. The support for each side, key events like the battle of Lincoln and the role of disruptive elements might be discussed.</p> <p data-bbox="304 577 1217 645">In arguing that the shortcomings of the leaders were the main reason, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 683 1313 1025" style="list-style-type: none"> • Stephen alienated the bishops and Robert of Gloucester who then allowed Matilda to land, so the war began. • Stephen risked battle at Lincoln and was defeated and captured, prolonging the war. • Stephen showed himself unable to keep order, one of the main duties of a medieval king. • Matilda was abrasive and haughty and so lost backing. • Matilda alienated the people by keeping Stephen in chains. • Matilda could not get control of London which was critical in preventing her from winning. <p data-bbox="304 1064 1158 1093">In arguing that there were other reasons, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1131 1329 1473" style="list-style-type: none"> • The two sides were quite evenly matched. • Some English barons changed sides according to how the war was going and others exploited the disorder to maraud for themselves. • There was general reluctance to accept a female ruler. • Stephen's queen acted with energy after Stephen was captured and so kept his cause alive. • The heirs for Stephen and Matilda, Eustace of Boulogne and Henry of Anjou, were also rivals and kept hostility going. • The Civil War only ended when several of the participants died, leading to the Treaty of Wallingford. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>‘An outstanding soldier but a very poor king.’ Consider this view of Richard I.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the qualities of Richard I. Answers could consider his role in the wars against the French and the Third Crusade, contrasted with his governmental and administrative skills. In arguing that he was a fine soldier but a poor king, answers might consider what a poor king might look like in this period, notably in relation to the maintenance of authority and order.</p> <p>Answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard fought with distinction against Philip Augustus and soon regained most of what the French had captured. • Richard was a decisive force in the Third Crusade with the siege of Acre and the battle of Arsuf. • Richard was admired for his skill by friends and enemies alike. • Richard used England as a cash cow to finance his Crusade. • Richard was not interested in England and spent minimal time there. <p>In arguing that Richard was not such a poor king, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England was well governed in his absence by William Longchamp and later Walter of Coutances with help from William Marshal and Geoffrey FitzPeter. • Eleanor of Aquitaine remained a powerful influence in the government. • Hubert Walter later took control and ruled effectively. • The relative ease with which the ransom was raised suggests strong government. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p data-bbox="304 232 1249 300">What best explains why King John's relations with his barons were frequently so bad?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1318 577">The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons for John's poor relations with his barons. The debate could be seen as lying between the view that John was responsible for the poor relations because of his policies and behaviour, and the view that circumstances made John's position very challenging. Answers could discuss the impact of events in France, John's need for money and the drawing up of Magna Carta.</p> <p data-bbox="304 616 616 645">Reasons might include:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 683 1318 1227" style="list-style-type: none"> • Kings were meant to win wars and John lost Normandy. • John was outmanoeuvred by Philip Augustus and looked weak as a result. • John was resident in England for much of the reign and barons were not used to so much royal supervision. His enforcement of the law was harsh. • John needed to raise large sums to try to regain his French lands and he exploited feudal revenues, which alienated the baronage. • John had a suspicious nature and saw the worst in his barons. • John was accused of lusting after baronial wives and daughters. • John was rumoured to have murdered his nephew, Arthur, which made the barons uneasy. • The barons finally came together, led by Stephen Langton, to draw up Magna Carta and forced John to agree. • Barons could take the moral high ground against John after his quarrel with the Church. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p data-bbox="304 232 1310 266">How effectively was England governed during the minority of Henry III?</p> <p data-bbox="304 304 1302 472">The question requires a supported judgement about how well England was governed in the period 1216–1232. Answers might suggest what would be effective government in this period and refer to the maintenance of law and order and the support of the Church. Answers might consider the way power was exercised, the wars in France and the administration.</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 1214 544">In arguing that the government was effective, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 580 1321 853" style="list-style-type: none"> • the government regularly reissued Magna Carta, showing commitment to sound rule • reconciliation between royalists and rebels • the French were expelled after the battle of Lincoln • support from the papacy • the role of William Marshal • the return of rule of law under Hubert de Burgh and the removal of Fawkes de Breauté. <p data-bbox="304 891 1246 958">In arguing that the government was not always effective, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 994 1326 1234" style="list-style-type: none"> • Power-sharing was not successful as Hubert de Burgh ousted his rivals. • Foreign and native landholders quarrelled and were hard to control. • Louis VIII regained French lands and Hugh de Lusignan took Poitou showing weak government. • High taxes had to be raised to pay for war. • Henry asserted himself as he grew older and challenged the government. • Peter des Roches took power from de Burgh suggesting instability. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p data-bbox="304 232 1329 300">To what extent was the rise of princely power in Wales dependent on the achievements of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1315 472">The question requires a supported judgement about why the Welsh princes enjoyed a resurgence in their power. Answers could consider the role of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd and the inability of the English to give their full attention to Wales.</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 1206 544">In arguing that Llywelyn was the main factor, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 580 1310 819" style="list-style-type: none"> • Llywelyn defeated his rivals to become dominant in Wales. • He was able to bring North and South together, an admirable achievement. • He took the title of Prince of Wales which was impressive. • He used diplomacy and marriage to advance his cause so did not solely rely on fighting. • He had a long period of power so could consolidate his position. <p data-bbox="304 857 1222 891">In arguing that there were other explanations, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 927 1281 1126" style="list-style-type: none"> • The civil war between Henry III and Simon de Montfort meant princely power could grow unchecked. • There were other contributors such as Owain and Dafydd, brothers of Llywelyn, and Gruffydd ap Gwenwynwyn. • The death of Llywelyn in 1282 ended the resurgence so his achievements were transitory. 	20

Section 5: 1272–1399

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>How successful was Edward I's government of England?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the efficacy of Edward I's government. Evidence cited might include his legislative reforms, his concern for justice and his financial exactions.</p> <p>In arguing that Edward I's government was successful, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His series of statutes and writs helped remedy abuses. • He investigated encroachments on royal rights which re-established his power. • He raised loans to pay off debts using revenue from customs duties. • He granted taxation by Parliament. • He used Parliament fully. • Skilled advisers such as Burnell helped make his government effective. <p>In arguing that he had limited success, answers might consider the decline in royal power in the latter years of his reign which was demonstrated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The later years were less successful. • War with Gascony was expensive. • There was concentration on raising money and so no more major legislation. • There were issues with barons over taxation and military service. • There was near rebellion in 1297 which meant that Edward had to compromise. • Ministers were less able. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>‘All the advantages lay with the Scots.’ How valid is this view of Anglo-Scottish relations between 1286 and 1357?</p> <p>The question requires a judgement about the reasons for the nature of the wars with Scotland. Answers could mention the key battles and the problems facing the English in fighting in Scotland.</p> <p>In arguing that the Scots did have the advantages, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders like William Wallace and Robert Bruce were able and determined. • The Scots were fighting for their independence so had every incentive to persist. • The Scots were on home territory so had fewer problems with supplies and reinforcements. • The English were often short of funds. • Bannockburn led to reluctance from the English to carry on the fight. • The Scots could get help from France. <p>In arguing that the Scots did not have all the advantages, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wars arose from a disputed Scottish succession, with many rivalries within Scotland. • Scottish kings had sworn fealty to English kings, so the English were justified in intervening. • The English won some battles and William Wallace was executed. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>‘A period of decline in royal power.’ How valid is this view of Edward III’s reign after 1360?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the state of royal power in the last years of the reign. Aspects to be considered might include the revival of the French war, the death of the Black Prince, the rise of Alice Perrers and the role of John of Gaunt.</p> <p>In arguing that royal power was weakened, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward returned from France with few victories to his credit. • The Black Prince’s excesses tarnished his reputation and then he died. • The succession was secure but likely to result in a minor becoming king. • The ascendancy of the grasping Perrers made Edward look a weak fool. • There was outcry from Parliament in 1376 over abuses by royal officials. <p>In arguing that royal power was not much affected, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John of Gaunt maintained his government and administration. • The succession of Richard II went smoothly. • The monarchy was generally respected in England and barons saw advantages in a strong king. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>How far were English successes in the Hundred Years War up to 1360 the result of French weaknesses?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons why the English were victorious in the early stages of the Hundred Years War. Successes could include victories at Sluys, Crécy and Poitiers, and the gains made in the Treaty of Brétigny.</p> <p>Reasons concerning French weaknesses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alliances built up by Edward III meant France was surrounded by enemies. • The French were beset by problems such as the disputes over Brittany. • The ravages of English troops in France – chevauchées – weakened morale and resolve. • The capture of John II was a major blow. <p>In arguing that there were other reasons, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the English gained control of the Channel after Sluys, so could bring in supplies • the military leadership of Edward III, Lancaster and the Black Prince • the skill of men-at-arms and longbowmen • war was popular in England so Parliament was ready to provide taxes. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>What best explains why Richard II's minority was less troubled than his personal rule?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the relative importance of the reasons why Richard II's reign was more problematic after he took the government into his own hands in 1383. Evidence might be drawn from the Peasants' Revolt, the Council of Regency and John of Gaunt, and the French war, along with the advisors of Richard II, his quarrels with barons and the Lords Appellant.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government was able to unite in the minority over fighting France. • John of Gaunt held the government together. • The need to deal firmly with the Peasants' Revolt kept the Council united. • Richard had very determined views about the nature of monarchy. • Richard chose advisors whom the barons resented. • John of Gaunt and Richard quarrelled. • The Lords Appellant were set up to control Richard but just led to him being even more set on overthrowing them. • There was a clear alternative in the person of Henry of Lancaster. 	20

Section 6: Themes

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>How great an impact did the Danish invasions have on English society in the period c.793–c.980?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent of the impact of the Danes. Evidence cited could include the raids from 793 onwards and the establishment of the Danelaw after raiding turned to settlement.</p> <p>In arguing that the impact was considerable, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site at Lindisfarne was abandoned and never resettled • artefacts were lost in other raids • from 866, the Danes were established in York thereby extending their influence • East Anglia suffered heavily and King Edmund was martyred • Alfred fought the Danes for much of his reign, so nobles had to become warriors • Danish place names are common in Lincolnshire and other eastern areas. <p>In arguing that the impact was not so great, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not all the country was affected • there were periods of respite • eventually, the Danes and Anglo-Saxons settled down together • the Danes became Christians • Anglo-Saxon culture was far from being overcome. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>‘More harmony than discord.’ How accurate is this view of Crown–Church relations in the period 1066–1272?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the nature of Church–State relations in the period. Evidence could be drawn from any number of reigns from William I to Edward I.</p> <p>Arguments that the relationship was harmonious could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the strong friendship between William I and Lanfranc • the use John made of his eventual surrender to Innocent III • the role of the papacy in the reign of Henry III • the common interests of both in maintaining authority • the use made of bishops in administration. <p>In arguing that there was discord, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the quarrel between Anselm and William II and Henry I • the total falling out between Becket and Henry II, culminating in Becket’s murder • John, and Stephen Langton, epitomising the conflict between the Pope and European monarchs • efforts by Parliament to reduce clerical privileges in reaction to papal claims. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>‘Their most significant role was economic.’ Assess this view of the role of women in medieval society up to c.1216.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which women had a distinctive role in the economy of the early medieval period. Evidence cited is likely to be drawn from upper class women.</p> <p>In arguing that women had a political and religious role rather than an economic one, answers might suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were examples of royal women who exerted real power. • Royal women with real power could include the Empress Matilda, Matilda, queen to Stephen, and Eleanor of Aquitaine, all of whom made decisive interventions in events. • Religious orders provided women with a chance to exercise authority as abbesses and prioresses. • Some women were appointed to act as sheriffs. <p>In arguing that there was an economic role, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasant families depended on female labour to stay alive. • Women had a role in cloth production – spinsters. • Women could be left to run estates when husbands were absent, and so were responsible for the economic well-being of their vassals and villeins. • In the towns, women were a valuable support to merchants, who were often absent for long periods, and to artisans. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>‘A period of great architectural achievement.’ Assess this view of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent of the historical impact of architectural achievement in the period. Evidence cited could come from both religious and secular buildings, likely to be mainly cathedrals and castles.</p> <p>In arguing that the achievement was great, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Norman style showed solidity and power in both churches and castles – Rochester is a prime example. • Stone buildings took over from wood. • The Normans used architecture as a symbol of their strength. • The coming of Gothic with pointed arches and flying buttresses allowed buildings to be more ambitious. • A few domestic buildings, as at Lincoln, survive and show how these styles were translated for merchant housing. • Castle defences became more elaborate with curtain walls and massive keeps. • Some Norman castles, such as Castle Rising, were lavishly and ostentatiously decorated. <p>In arguing that there were limitations to the achievements, answers could suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many cathedrals suffered from collapse of towers which shows some limitations. • Compared with the work in northern France, English architecture was less impressive. • Castles could look impregnable but might be captured. • Comfort was not often a consideration in architecture. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p data-bbox="304 237 1310 304">How serious were the consequences of the Black Death for society and the economy up to c.1399?</p> <p data-bbox="304 338 1289 472">The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which the results of the Black Death affected England up to 1399. Evidence which might be considered could include the loss of population, the impact on the economy and the impact on popular beliefs.</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 1275 544">In arguing that there was a lasting serious impact, answers might suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 577 1305 925" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 577 1305 645">• The decline in the population by about a third was nowhere near made up by 1399. <li data-bbox="304 645 1305 712">• The shortage of labour remained an issue and the tightening up of the labour laws had partly led to the Peasants' Revolt. <li data-bbox="304 712 1305 779">• The governing classes were still uneasy about the possible repercussions of peasant discontent. <li data-bbox="304 779 1305 846">• There was some questioning of the role of the Church, since prayer had been powerless against the plague. <li data-bbox="304 846 1305 880">• The plague reappeared regularly. <li data-bbox="304 880 1305 925">• Heavy death toll among the clergy led to shortages of priests. <p data-bbox="304 958 1283 992">In arguing that the consequences were less grave, answers could suggest:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1025 1318 1339" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="304 1025 1318 1093">• An active land market emerged with land changing hands at lower prices and so extending ownership. <li data-bbox="304 1093 1318 1126">• The decline of feudalism was accelerated. <li data-bbox="304 1126 1318 1193">• Sumptuary laws were passed, probably to restrict the wealthier peasants who had benefited. <li data-bbox="304 1193 1318 1261">• As less land was needed for growing crops, landlords began to enclose and keep sheep. <li data-bbox="304 1261 1318 1328">• A middle class began to emerge, distinct from those who fought or prayed or did manual work. 	20