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HISTORY

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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

Published

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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.

Introduction

- (a) The banding definitions which follow reflect, and should be interpreted within the context of, the following general statement:

Examiners will give their highest marks to candidates who show a ready understanding of the relevant material and a disciplined management of the discussion the question provokes. They will be impressed more by critical judgement, careful discrimination and imaginative handling than by a weight of facts. Credit will be given for evidence of a good historical intelligence and for good use of material rather than for a stereotyped rehearsal of memorised information.

- (b) Examiners will use these banding definitions in combination with the paper-specific mark schemes.
- (c) It goes without saying that any explanation or judgement is strengthened if informed by the use of source material.
- (d) Examiners will also bear in mind that analysis sufficient for a mark in the highest band may perfectly legitimately be deployed within a chronological framework. Candidates who eschew an explicitly analytical response may yet be able, by virtue of the very intelligence and pointedness of their selection of elements for a well-sustained and well-grounded account, to provide sufficient implicit analysis to justify a Band 4 mark.
- (e) The Band in which an essay is placed depends on a range of criteria. As a result, not all essays fall obviously into one particular Band. In such cases a 'best-fit' approach will be adopted with any doubt erring on the side of generosity.
- (f) In marking an essay, examiners will first place it in a Band and then fine-tune the mark in terms of how strongly/weakly the demands of the Band have been demonstrated.

Band 5: 25–30 marks

The answer will be sharply analytical in approach and strongly argued. It will show that the demands of the question have been fully understood and that a conscious and sustained attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. It will be coherent and structured with a clear sense of direction. The focus will be sharp and persistent. Some lack of balance, in that certain aspects are covered less fully or certain arguments deployed less strongly than others, need not preclude a mark in this Band. The material will be wide-ranging and handled with the utmost confidence and a high degree of maturity. Historical explanations will be invariably clear, sharp and well developed and historical concepts fully understood. Where appropriate there will be conscious and successful attempts to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material critically and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations.

Band 4: 19–24 marks

The answer will be characterised by an analytical and argued approach, although there may be the occasional passage which does not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been very well understood and that a determined attempt has been made to respond to them in appropriate range and depth. The essay will be coherent and clearly structured and its judgements will be effectively supported by accurate and relevant material. Some lack of rigour in the argument and occasional blurred focus may be allowed. Where appropriate there will be a conscious and largely successful attempt to engage with the historiography, to evaluate source material and to demonstrate an awareness of competing interpretations. The material will be wide-ranging, fully understood, confidently deployed and well controlled with high standards of accuracy. Historical explanations will be clear and well developed and there will be a sound understanding of historical concepts and vocabulary.

Band 3: 13–18 marks

The answer will attempt an analytical approach, although there will be passages which do not go beyond description or narrative. It will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in large part, and that a conscious attempt has been made to respond to them. There will be an effective focus on the terms of the question and, although in places this may break down, standards of relevance will be generally high. Although it may not be sustained throughout the answer, or always fully supported, there will be a recognisable sense of argument. The material will be clearly understood, with a good range, and organisation will be sound. There will be a conscious attempt to draw conclusions and form judgements and these will be adequately supported. Some understanding of differing and competing interpretations is to be expected and some evaluation of sources may be attempted but probably not in a very sophisticated form. Historical explanations and the use of historical concepts and vocabulary will be generally sound but some lack of understanding is to be expected.

Band 2: 7–12 marks

The answer may contain some analysis but descriptive or narrative material will predominate. The essay will show that the demands of the question have been understood, at least in good part, and that some attempt has been made to respond to them. It will be generally coherent with a fair sense of organisation. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be uneven and there will be a measure of irrelevance. There will be some inaccuracies in knowledge, and the range may be limited with some gaps. Understanding of the material will be generally sound, although there will be some lack of tautness and precision. Explanations will be generally clear although not always convincing or well developed. Some attempt at argument is to be expected but it will lack sufficient support in places and sense of direction may not always be clear. There may be some awareness of differing interpretations and some attempt at evaluating source material but this is not generally to be expected at this level and such skills, where deployed, will be unsophisticated.

Band 1: 1–6 marks

The answers will respond in some measure to the demands of the question but will be very limited in meeting these. Analysis, if it appears at all, will be brief and undeveloped. If an argument is attempted it will be lacking in real coherence, sense of direction, support and rigour. Focus on the exact terms of the question is likely to be very uneven; the answer is likely to include unsupported generalisations, and there will be some vagueness and irrelevance. Historical knowledge, concepts and vocabulary will be insufficiently understood and there will be inaccuracies. Explanations may be attempted but will be halting and unclear. Where judgements are made they will be largely unsubstantiated and investigation of historical problems will be very elementary. Awareness of differing interpretations and the evaluation of sources are not to be expected. The answer may be fragmentary, slight and even unfinished.

Band 0: 0 marks

No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.

Section 1: c.300–c.670

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>How far was the end of Roman rule in Britain caused by external factors?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the pressures on the Roman Empire in Europe on the one hand, and to the economic and political turmoil within Roman Britain on the other.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the barbarian attacks on Rome and its empire led to the withdrawal of troops from Britain by Honorius in 410, and this inevitably led to the downfall of Rome. Before this, a series of usurpations meant the garrisons were depleted.</p> <p>Alternatively, there were other factors, notably the lack of funds to pay for defences and the gradual decline of Roman institutions and trade. The coming of the Anglo-Saxons was the final nail in the Roman coffin.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>Are the Anglo-Saxons who settled in England better seen as welcome newcomers or hostile invaders?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the accounts of the coming of the Anglo-Saxons in Bede and Gildas and to the origins of kingdoms such as Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that some versions of the coming of the Anglo-Saxons suggest they were invited to help fight against destabilising elements in Britain. Their role was to defeat these forces and then assist in setting up a stronger government. Some evidence indicates this may have happened at York.</p> <p>Alternatively, in Wessex and Sussex, the accounts are of a few boatloads of Anglo-Saxons arriving, but being met with hostility and having to fight for their kingdoms. There is evidence of mass slaughter in Northumbria which would confirm this view. It seems unlikely that the native Romano-Britons would have surrendered and handed over power meekly to invaders.</p> <p>It is possible that the Anglo-Saxons were initially seen as hostile invaders, but then later more as welcome settlers as they integrated with the people they found living in Britain. It can also be argued that the situation was not the same in all parts of Britain.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>'Raedwald was the only notably successful ruler in East Anglia and the southern kingdoms in the period c.450 to c.663.' How justified is this view?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the reign of Raedwald and the evidence from the Sutton Hoo ship burial and to the achievements of the reign of Aethelbert of Kent</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that Raedwald was very successful and certainly extremely wealthy as the artefacts at Sutton Hoo show. He was named by Bede as one of the bretwaldas and was seen as a desirable target for conversion to Christianity. But candidates could indicate that Bede says relatively little about him, because the depth of his conversion was suspect. He certainly defeated the Northumbrians in battle.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the most likely rival to Raedwald is Aethelbert of Kent, powerful enough to marry a Frankish princess and to be valued by Rome as its first convert through the Augustine mission in 597. In addition, he was the author of a legal code. He is also named as a bretwalda. Candidates could point out that Bede has more to say about Aethelbert, which makes a balanced judgement difficult. Some candidates might mention Ine of Wessex as another powerful ruler.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>How is the power of the kings of Northumbria best explained?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to a series of Northumbrian kings from Aethelfrith to Ecgfrith and a range of explanations for their power.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that it was the abilities of the rulers themselves which allowed them to be powerful. Edwin recognised the need to hold an impressive court, while Oswald was known for his sense of justice. They enjoyed some military success. Although some of them were defeated by their enemies, they drew the support of their nobility as their victories meant lavish amounts of booty. No clear system of inheritance emerged but membership of a royal house was needed and this made for greater stability. Candidates could suggest that the backing of the Church was very helpful to the kings. The holding of the Synod of Whitby in their kingdom testifies to their strength.</p> <p>Candidates are expected to reach a supported judgement about which is the best explanation.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>How important was the work of missionaries to the spread of Celtic Christianity in the period up to the Synod of Whitby?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the work of missionaries such as St Aidan and St Cuthbert, to the role of kings and nobles and to the part played by monastic foundations.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that without the work of men like Aidan and Cuthbert, little would have been achieved. Both travelled extensively to meet the people and win them to Christianity. Both lived exemplary lives and performed miracles. Both were the subject of veneration after their deaths.</p> <p>But candidates could also argue that the support of the rulers was essential. Oswald sent Aidan to Iona to find a missionary, and from his palace at Bamburgh gave Aidan his full backing. Oswiu extended Christianity into Mercia by marriage and conquest.</p> <p>In addition, the monasteries, especially that at Lindisfarne, were centres of Celtic Christianity and produced artefacts to aid worship as well as providing education for well-born boys. But candidates could suggest that monasteries owed as much to kings and founders like Benedict Biscop, as to missionaries.</p> <p>Candidates should reach a supported conclusion about the main explanatory factor.</p>	30

Section 2: c.670–978

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>'Irish influence is the main explanation for the cultural flowering in Northumbria in this period.' Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to Irish influences in manuscript illumination and the erection of stone crosses, and to Mediterranean influences in book collecting, manuscripts, the writing of poetry and prose, and calligraphy.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the main Irish influence came in the production of works like the Lindisfarne Gospels and the use of insular scripts. The curvilinear motifs, with animals inhabiting them, were often derived from Celtic patterns. The carving of stone crosses as centres of worship was also an Irish custom.</p> <p>Alternatively, there were many Mediterranean influences as Northumbrians like Benedict Biscop and Wilfred looked to Rome as a model. The carpet pages of the Lindisfarne Gospels are derived from Byzantium in part and the text was St Jerome's Vulgate. Bede was conversant with many Roman works and used them in his own writing. The carving on the Ruthwell Cross uses runes, an Irish influence, but the subject matter, especially the scene of the Annunciation has Roman links. The Franks Casket used books in Northumbrian libraries for its inspiration and, like the <i>Dream of the Rood</i>, reflects a period on the cusp between paganism and Christianity.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>How far did Offa's success as king depend on the foundations laid by Aethelbald?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the achievements of Aethelbald in extending the boundaries of Mercia and ruling firmly, and to the way in which Offa developed these features of Mercian rule. They could also consider how far Offa's actions and policies contributed to his success.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that Aethelbald certainly laid a strong foundation for Offa to follow. His realm extended from the Severn to Sussex and he controlled London. His government was harsh and strict, and he aroused discontent in his nobles by being too free with their wives. He was murdered by his bodyguard.</p> <p>Offa, in turn, dominated the same region and increased his control. Aethelbald had ruled via sub-kings but Offa ruled directly. He had considerable influence in Kent and was in touch with Charlemagne. The famous dyke which bears his name was another of his own achievements.</p> <p>Candidates could suggest that the two long reigns from 716 to 796, a period of stability apart from a few months in 757, were another factor in the success of Offa.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p>What best explains the pattern of Viking invasions in the British Isles in the period c.786–871?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the reasons for Viking invasions and how these affected where they settled. They could take geographical factors and consider degrees of opposition.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the initial Danish raids in the British Isles concentrated on areas which were vulnerable. These included islands to the north of Scotland, the Isle of Man and Ireland. In the latter, the rivalries of the various Christian kings made attacks by the Vikings harder to resist, so they kept coming back. Similarly, English monasteries such as Lindisfarne were easy targets. They also held riches, which were largely portable.</p> <p>Once these places had been exhausted, then the emphasis shifted to towns and villages which could be easily accessed by the longships. A further factor was the extent to which the Vikings were resisted. As rulers like the Counts of Flanders built up their defences, the Vikings shifted to attacking England. The resistance of the kings of Wessex also impacted on their invasions.</p> <p>Candidates should reach a supported conclusion.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>Assess the view that the establishment of good government was Alfred's most important achievement.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the reforms Alfred introduced to government, to his revival of Anglo-Saxon culture, and to his defeat of the Danes and building up of defences.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the use of nobles in government and in the <i>witan</i>, the development of writs, a secretariat and Alfred's legal code, were important steps in setting up a stable government which lasted through the Anglo-Saxon period.</p> <p>Alternatively, without the defeat of the Danes and the agreement with Guthrum, there would have been little government to establish, while the use of burhs and the navy helped to keep the Danes at bay.</p> <p>The cultural revival played a vital role in perpetuating the fame of Alfred and in improving standards of learning which affected Alfred's reputation. The work of Asser could be mentioned.</p> <p>Candidates might consider achievements in the long and short term, and the reputation of Alfred as 'the Great'.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>'Edgar maintained the peace but his reign was otherwise unremarkable.' Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to Edgar being nicknamed the 'peaceable' and to the fact that there were no attacks by land or sea during his reign (961–975). He also reorganised local government using shires and reformed the currency as well as presiding over important changes in church life.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that Edgar kept the peace by stern rule and careful patrolling of the coasts. He was recognised as king of England by Scottish, Welsh and Scandinavian lords and was crowned at Bath in a service devised by St Dunstan, parts of which are still included in the coronation rites.</p> <p>They could also suggest that his other accomplishments were worthwhile, such as his development of: the shires, based on a burh, and hundreds for local administration; and, his work on the coinage, with his name on the back of all coins, along with the name of the burh where they were minted. The shires allowed the king to collect taxes easily and so made them richer. Edgar made opulent gifts to monasteries, such as Ely.</p>	30

Section 3: 978–1135

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>How effectively was England governed under Ethelred II?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the raids of the Danes and Ethelred’s response, the Battle of Maldon, the payment of Danegeld, the invasion of Swein and Ethelred’s exile in Normandy.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the government was very ineffective. The Danes seemed to range at will. Resistance was led in 991 by Brythnoth and not Ethelred. When a navy was constructed to fight the Danes, it was lost in storms and amid noble rivalry. The archbishop of Canterbury was brutally murdered. Vast sums were paid out to placate the Danes. Eadric Streona advised Ethelred in his own, and not the royal interests. In 1014, Ethelred left England to take refuge in Normandy.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the very fact that so much money could be easily raised for Danegeld shows that government was working. Ethelred was not without initiatives – he tried to make an alliance with Normandy against the Vikings and married Emma to that end. Even the fiasco of the St Brice’s Day Massacre shows him trying to act like a king. The charters, laws and coinage from the reign indicate that there was some sound government.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>'The mixed fortunes of the Danish kings in the period 1016–1042 depended entirely on their abilities.' Consider this judgement.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the reigns of Cnut, Harold Harefoot and Harthacnut, and the achievements of the rulers.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that the stark contrast in the successes of Cnut compared with the next two monarchs, can be accounted for by personality. Cnut had a sound understanding of what was needed to be a successful king of England. He honoured the martyr Edmund and the late archbishop of Canterbury. He exiled Thorkell, who had mounted a challenge to him. He sent many of his more pugnacious followers back to Scandinavia and he overthrew Eadric Streona. He married Emma, the widow of Ethelred. He promulgated laws in the English tradition and was respectful of the Church.</p> <p>In contrast, Harold found it difficult to make his claim to the throne stick and Harthacnut was notorious for his brutality in punishing the people of Worcester for killing two of his tax collectors.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could argue that the circumstances were more propitious for Cnut as he faced no real challenges from other claimants, was able to restore much needed peace to England and defeat a Scottish invasion, and, above all, benefited from the efficient administration, which allowed him to collect the taxes to fund his policy. He also had the backing of able men like Godwin. Harold Harefoot suffered from a disputed succession and the machinations of Emma. His reputation was marred by the death of Alfred, Emma's son by Ethelred. Both Harold and Harthacnut had short reigns, which did not give them time to achieve much.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p>How successful was Edward the Confessor as King of England?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the main events of the reign, especially the crisis of 1051–52, and to the latter years and the supremacy of Harold Godwinson.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that Edward enjoyed some successes. He came to the throne after his exile in Normandy and he died unchallenged and in his bed. He built the new Westminster Abbey and was devoted to the Church. He asserted himself in 1051 over the fracas at Dover and may have offered William of Normandy the throne at this point. He was able to play off the Godwins against the other earls such as Leofric and Siward.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates may suggest that Edward had little real success and was subservient to the Godwins for most of the reign, and even married one of them. After the return of Godwin in 1052, the family were more dominant with Harold Godwinson described as a <i>sub-regulus</i>. Edward's lack of a son was another failure, which may have been the fault of his wife rather than his alleged celibacy.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>How great were the changes brought to England by the Norman Conquest in the reign of William I?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the transfer of land, building of castles, the Church, the administration, taxation and the law.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that there was considerable change. By the end of the reign most land was in Norman hands and Waltheof, the last English earl was beheaded in 1076. Motte and bailey castles had sprung up all over the country as symbols of Norman power and a means to subdue the Anglo-Saxons. The feudal system was another change, probably quite a gradual one. The bishops were all Norman bar one by the end of the reign and some bishoprics were reorganised. Gradually, Norman stone-built churches came to most parishes, but often after 1087. Trial by combat, the <i>murdrum</i> fine and forest law were innovations.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that much continued as before. Farming patterns were little affected and for the villagers there was a change of master but not of method. The royal household changed only in personnel. Administration was little altered. The Normans took over the efficient Anglo-Saxon system which was new to them. Law enforcement remained in the hands of the sheriffs. Taxation and the coinage went on much as before.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>'Brutal but constructive.' How accurate a judgement is this on the reign of Henry I?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to events of the reign of Henry I, such as his relationship with his brother Robert, his relationships with his barons, his approach to Wales and Scotland, his changes to the administration and his attitude to the Church.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that Henry was brutal. He dealt very firmly with barons who opposed him, such as William of Mortain, and after 1102 he faced no further rebellions from the barons. He defeated his brother decisively at Tinchebrai and imprisoned him. He instigated harsh punishments for law breakers, including members of his court. He intervened aggressively in Wales and set up his son as lord of Glamorgan, dispossessing the Montgomery lords.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that Henry was an effective ruler and no more brutal than either of his brothers. He acted rapidly to secure his claim to the throne in 1100. He recalled the exiled Anselm. He made promises about good government at his coronation. He imprisoned the unpopular Ranulf Flambard. He married Edith, a Saxon princess. Under him the royal household was reorganised. Large amounts of taxes were raised and the Exchequer was established. Law and order was maintained using the sheriffs. He used his illegitimate offspring to make useful alliances and the loss of his heir in the White Ship was hardly his fault.</p>	30

Section 4: Themes c.300–c.1066

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>Did the focus of Anglo-Saxon kingship in the period c.560 to 871 change from war and conquest to effective administration?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to any examples of kings from this period, but should mention kings from at least two different kingdoms.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that early kings such as the Northumbrian rulers were necessarily focused on war as they fought to maintain their position. The nature of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms jostling for power in England meant that conflict was inevitable. A ruler as aggressive as Penda was bound to be focused on war. Moreover, war brought booty and rewards with which the nobles could be rewarded. In the latter part of the period, Scandinavian invaders meant focus remained on war and defence.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that administration was a focus, if often a lesser one. Kings such as Ine and Ethelbert promulgated law codes and most kings acted as judges and headed the council which helped them to govern. Subjects expected kings to preserve law and order. The influence of the Church helped to move the focus to a degree.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>Consider the importance of the agrarian economy in England in the eighth and ninth centuries.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the processes of farming, the transport of food and trade in foodstuffs.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that the agrarian economy was vital in this period. The majority of the people worked on the land, using a form of plough, and produced grain crops and vegetables such as peas, which formed the basis of their diet. Meat was largely an upper class food. There were usually some storage facilities to allow for grain to be kept though the winter. Livestock were kept with oxen being most common. The importance of this economy can be judged by the fact that the normal measurement of land was the amount needed by a peasant to provide for his household.</p> <p>Candidates could also point out that England was largely self-sufficient in food as it was not possible to transport food much further than the local market and that food was an essential part of barter and trade with urban areas, so villagers could acquire the goods they needed but which they could not produce themselves. Woods and marshes were also important in providing other foods and fodder.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p>What best explains the development of contacts between England and continental Europe in the seventh and eighth centuries?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to a range of different contacts between monarchs, in Church affairs, culturally and for trade.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that, since the Anglo-Saxons had come from continental Europe, it was likely that links would be maintained. Ethelbert of Kent married a Frankish princess, illustrating the contacts which the Jutes had with the Franks. Coins found in London show links to Frisia and Holland and suggest trading connections were kept up.</p> <p>The Church was a strong source of contacts with the Augustine mission sent from Rome. Cadwallon, an early king of Wessex went to Rome for baptism. Hadrian sent Theodore of Tarsus to be archbishop. Boniface and Willebrord both worked as missionaries on the continent. Wilfred was a constant traveller.</p> <p>Cultural contacts were also strong and Benedict Biscop brought Roman learning and skills in glassmaking to Northumbria. Both the Codex Amiatinus and the Lindisfarne Gospels testify to the extent of continental influence on manuscript illumination.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p>Assess the view that the development of trade was the most important reason for the growth of towns in the period c.850–1000.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the patterns of trade in the period and to the development of particular towns. Some specific examples are to be expected.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that trade, whether local, national or international was a major factor in the growth of towns. Examples could include Southampton (Hamwic), York and London, which all developed on or near the deserted sites of Roman towns. Most towns were in the south and east, showing their dependence on trade routes to France, Italy and Spain. After suffering from Viking attacks many of these had become fortified towns by 900. By the tenth century, town growth reflected the increased trade with Scandinavia and thence to Russia and Byzantium. Local trade was restricted to town markets where royal officials could keep an eye on transactions. Although many communities were nearly self-sufficient and only imported luxury goods from abroad, some items, like salt, were essential and towns like Droitwich and Nantwich were centres of salt production and trade.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that, other factors contributed. The burhs established by Alfred and his successors extended further north to towns such as Worcester and Lincoln. Once the shire system became the standard unit of local government, these towns took on important administrative roles. Some were the site of mints. Towns also grew as ecclesiastical centres. Some were the seats of bishops, while others expanded around monasteries or minster churches, such as Peterborough, where people were needed to provide labour. Candidates could point out that only about a tenth of the population lived in towns, so the growth was not spectacular.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>How important is the role of law in explaining the stability of late Anglo-Saxon government and society?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the role of the sheriff and earls, law codes of the period and religious links to the law. Other factors such as finance could be considered.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that the establishment of shire courts, with earls and royal observers often present, made law observance a very public concern. Under Edward the sheriffs began to take on this task, appointed by the earls or by the King. Cnut issued a law code with over eighty clauses, which was based on previous codes and so was likely to be known and observed. He emphasised the Christian duty of all to obey the law and live together in a way that was pleasing to God.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that there were other explanations for the stability, such as the wealth of the country, its position as an island, which made it more secure, and the sophisticated governmental systems.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p data-bbox="316 248 1007 282">How prosperous was late Anglo-Saxon England?</p> <p data-bbox="316 315 1310 383">AO1 – Candidates may refer to the state of the towns in this period, to trade within England and with Europe, and to the general wealth of the country.</p> <p data-bbox="316 416 1302 719">AO2 – Candidates could argue that the economy was doing well. The relative ease with which large amounts of Danegeld were raised attests to this. Towns such as York, Canterbury and Rochester had developed, and London was a flourishing port. Towns were fortified, had markets and many had mints, but evidence is very patchy and mainly confined to the south-east. Whereas traders had been itinerant in the earlier period, they settled down in the growing urban centres, where there was protection. The coinage was efficiently managed, further allowing for expansion. London was full of foreign traders and had its own government.</p> <p data-bbox="316 752 1297 853">Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the depredations of the Danes had damaged the economy and prosperity still depended very much on the ownership of land, rather than on trade.</p>	30

Section 5: 1135–1272

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>How seriously destabilised was government in England from 1135 to 1154?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to the chief events of the period, the challenge to Matilda’s claim, the return of Matilda and Robert of Gloucester in 1139, the battle of Lincoln in 1141, Matilda’s errors and the recovery of Stephen, the death of Robert and the withdrawal of Matilda in 1147 and the final settlement.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may argue that government was badly affected by the Anarchy. Certainly the monastic chroniclers perpetuated the view that ‘Christ and his saints slept’. The activities of Geoffrey de Mandeville in East Anglia seemed to bear them out. Areas where there was fighting suffered badly and the centralised coinage system broke down after 1140. Certain elements of lawlessness were tackled in the next reign.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates may suggest that the evidence is not wholly reliable and that the extent of disruption has been exaggerated. The barons were often ready to negotiate and come to terms to prevent instability. The Exchequer continued to function and most of the barons stayed on the same side throughout the conflict. The disorder can be viewed as what happened when barons and king did not agree, rather than as a complete dislocation of affairs.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p>What best explains the crisis of Henry II's reign in 1170–1174?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the death of Becket, the problems Henry II had with his sons, and the roles of Eleanor of Aquitaine and Louis VII.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that Henry II had brought the crisis on himself. His quarrel with Becket culminated in the murder of the latter, which made Becket a martyr and Henry was universally blamed. Henry had a strong dynastic policy but refused to give his adult sons any real share in government. The spark for the rebellion of the sons was Henry's attempt to find lands for his youngest son, John. Encouraged by their mother, who was supposedly outraged by Henry's devotion to his mistress Rosamond Clifford, and by Louis VII, father-in-law to the Young Henry, the three older sons fled to Paris and raised a rebellion against their father. They won support from discontented lords in England and from the Scottish king, always ready to cause trouble in England.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the situation of the Angevin empire in France meant that problems in governing it could well arise. Aquitaine belonged to Eleanor and Richard was her chosen heir, while Young Henry was recognised as the heir to Normandy and Geoffrey would have Brittany by marriage. There was the issue of whether the younger sons would do homage to the eldest and the situation was clearly one in which brotherly rivalry could well be rife. The fact that Henry triumphed completely over the rebellion indicates his power and ability.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>How damaging to King John was his dispute with Innocent III?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the quarrel over the appointment of the archbishop of Canterbury, the Interdict and the excommunication of John and to John's surrender and the outcome.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the outcome was damaging to King John as he was seen to be defying the Pope, the spiritual leader of Christendom. The Interdict meant services were not held and John appeared to be unconcerned with the fate of the souls of his subjects. Once excommunicated, he was an outcast. He had to make a humiliating climb down and accept Langton as archbishop. Langton was then one of the prime movers in drawing up Magna Carta and forcing John to agree to its provisions.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that John did not suffer that much. He was able to take Church revenues during the Interdict as bishoprics fell vacant and to tax the clergy. The practical effects on his power and exercise of his rights were minimal. When he was threatened with deposition he gave in and, by making Innocent his overlord, gained papal support which meant he was absolved from his promise to keep Magna Carta.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>How effectively was England governed during the minority of Henry III?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates might refer to the war with France, reissuing of Magna Carta, the rivalry between Peter des Roches and Hubert de Burgh and the expedition to Brittany.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that there was effective government. Regular reissuing of Magna Carta showed the commitment to sound methods and in 1217 allowed for reconciliation between rebels and royalists. The expulsion of the French after the battle of Lincoln restored order and unity. The backing of William the Marshal and the papacy assisted this process. Royal power, weakened since 1215, was gradually revived by Hubert de Burgh and Fawkes de Breauté was overthrown. Administration returned to normal with the Exchequer functioning again and justices being sent out to restore the rule of law.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that the initial sharing of power after the death of William the Marshal by Pandulph, Peter des Roches and Hubert de Burgh, was not a success as Hubert concentrated on removing his rivals. The divisions between foreign and native landholders made the situation worse. De Burgh installed his own men as sheriffs. In France, Louis VIII attacked Poitou while Hugh de Lusignan took much of Gascony and the English lost the vital port of La Rochelle. These events impinged on the government of England, as they led to high taxation to finance intervention in France. There were also problems as Henry grew older and asserted himself, but was not yet officially old enough to rule alone. In 1231, Peter des Roches returned and ousted Hubert.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p>What best explains the successes of Llywelyn in the reign of Henry III?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the successes of Llywelyn prior to 1216 and his defeat of his Welsh rivals. He claimed to have set up a principality and that other Welsh rulers must pay him homage. The treaty of Worcester in 1218 recognised his claims and he extended his influence over English marcher lords.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that much was due to the abilities of Llywelyn. He was a determined warrior, but also a clever politician who knew when to fight the English and when to negotiate with them. His marriage to Joan, the illegitimate daughter of King John, increased his status and their daughters all married into noble English families, giving him useful allies. His conquests included south Powys and Montgomery, from where he could challenge the Braoses and Mortimers.</p> <p>In addition, Llywelyn was helped by the lack of energy shown by the English crown. In 1228, Hubert de Burgh invaded and Llywelyn paid homage to Henry III, but Hubert then withdrew and Llywelyn kept William de Braose prisoner and married his daughter to Daffyd, Llywelyn's heir.</p> <p>Moreover, in 1231, Llywelyn acted promptly to exploit the situation on the death of William the Marshal, taking much of Glamorgan, and then made an alliance with Richard Marshal in the latter's quarrel with Henry III.</p>	30

Section 6: 1272–1399

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>How successful were Edward I's wars in France?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates may refer to Edward I's war to recover Gascony from 1294–1297 and to the problems he encountered in this operation.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could identify Edward's aims in France as being the restoration of his authority in Gascony, after the depredations of Philip III and Philip IV. They could argue that he was successful in his visit in 1286 after paying homage to Philip IV. After the war in the 1290s, he made a treaty with Philip IV and married Philip's sister Margaret, at the behest of the Pope, and recovered an attenuated duchy. His relationship with Margaret proved to be a strong tie and helped in better relations with France.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could argue that Edward was not very successful. His allies in Flanders, Guelders and Burgundy were unreliable and he was delayed in England by problems with both Wales and Scotland. Financing the war was difficult and English barons asserted that they were not bound by their feudal oath to serve in France. The Scots made an alliance with the French which added to Edward's difficulties. Edward was forced to negotiate and the outcome was fruitless and expensive.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>What best explains the inability of English kings to impose their rule on Scotland up to 1327?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to Edward I's claim to Scotland, his invasion in 1296 and victory at Dunbar, the victory of William Wallace at Stirling Bridge and his defeat at Falkirk and eventual execution. They may also mention the rise of Robert the Bruce and the fighting in the 1300s, culminating with the defeat at Bannockburn in 1314, the capture of Berwick in 1307 and the fiasco of the 1322 campaign.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the Scots were led by resourceful and determined leaders, such as Wallace and Robert the Bruce, who had the support of most of their countrymen. In addition, Edward I's treatment of the Scots made them more resistant. The removal of the Stone of Scone, his interference in Scottish affairs when Balliol was king, his treatment of the relations of Robert the Bruce whom he captured, his granting of Scottish estates to his English supporters and his failure to reward his Scottish allies all contributed. Edward II had little enthusiasm for the war, was roundly beaten at Bannockburn and his inertia spread to the border garrisons who did little to prevent Scottish attacks.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>‘A period of spectacular achievement.’ How valid is this assessment of Edward III’s rule in England up to 1360?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to Edward’s use of Parliament and his raising of taxation, his relationship with the Church, his attempts to improve law enforcement and his running of the economy.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates may try to define <i>spectacular</i> and, if so, this may impinge on how they develop their arguments. Candidates could suggest that Edward’s achievements were remarkable and approaching spectacular, in that he inherited a difficult situation when he overthrew Mortimer and had much to do. The main themes of the reign relate to the development of Parliament, as a result of Edward’s need to raise vast sums for his French wars and the resulting acceptance that monarchs needed the consent of Parliament to raise taxes. Parliament thus became a regular part of the governing process. There was also a range of legislation from the Statutes of Provisors and Praemunire to the Statute of Treason. Trade was encouraged and the wool staple set up at Calais, and a stable coinage established. The successes in France enhanced Edward’s personal popularity.</p> <p>Alternatively, there were some problems. Despite the undoubted wealth of England and the prosperity of the wool trade, the levels of taxation for the war with France were resented. Edward blamed Stratford, the Archbishop of Canterbury for the lack of funds and tried to remove him to a crisis in 1341. The financial problems were never fully resolved. Lawlessness remained rife and the Robin Hood stories which circulated at this time reflect reactions to this situation.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>What best explains English success in the early years of the Hundred Years War to 1377?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the victories at Sluys, Crécy and Poitiers and the terms of the Treaty of Bretigny.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the English had many advantages. Edward and later his son, the Black Prince, were inspiring leaders. Edward believed he had a just cause. Edward was a good judge of men and chose a series of able generals and advisers such as Henry of Grosmont and the earls of Salisbury and Warwick. Edward's forces were relatively small in number and so they could be well-equipped by the civil servants in the royal household. Tactics were often based on methods that had worked in the Scottish wars, while the skill of the English archers with the long bow was a key factor. Living off the land and the spoils of the notorious <i>chevauchées</i> meant there were attractions in service for the ordinary soldier. Ransoms could also be profitable.</p> <p>Alternatively, candidates could suggest that deficiencies on the French side contributed equally. The French could be seen as starting the war by confiscating Gascony after Edward sheltered Robert of Artois, an enemy of Philip VI. The disunity among the French nobles did not help their efforts. At Sluys, the French were taken by surprise. Quarrels over the succession in Brittany allowed the English a foothold there, Philip retreated from Calais and let Edward take it in 1347. At Crécy, Philip failed to control his troops as he was not able to see the full picture. At Poitiers, King John was captured and the flight of part of his army contributed to his defeat and put the English into a very strong position.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
31	<p>Why were Richard II's relations with his nobility so troubled?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to Richard's relationship with John of Gaunt, the influence of his favourites, the establishment of the Lords Appellant and Richard's determination to overthrow them.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that Richard's approach to kingship and apparent desire to increase royal power worried the nobles. He also resented the influence of his uncle, John of Gaunt, and blamed Gaunt for aiming to control him as he came of age. Richard took advice from a circle of close friends such as Robert de Vere and Michael de la Pole, which the traditional nobility resented. Once Parliament began, in 1386, to demand the removal of some of the advisers, Richard grew increasingly hostile and the establishment of the Lords Appellant exasperated him. The Merciless Parliament and the removal of so many of his friends left Richard thirsting for revenge. After a lull and period of greater stability, Richard took his opportunity to attack the Lords Appellant in 1397 as they continued to be critical of his policies. His behaviour in the dispute between Mowbray and Bolingbroke was the last straw for the nobles. Candidates may suggest that the fault did not wholly lie with Richard and that the ingrained prejudices and selfishness of the nobles may have also played a part.</p>	30

Section 7: 1399–1485

Question	Answer	Marks
32	<p>'Decisive leadership was the key to Henry V's remarkable success in ruling England.' How far do you agree?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus is on evaluation of the reasons for the success Henry V had in ruling England, with the contention that it was his successful leadership that was the most important reason, so elements of relative evaluation will be expected. Generally, Henry V was seen as a very able leader, but candidates might contend that he was not without fault.</p> <p>AO2 – It was essential that the kingdom was well ruled in order to pay for the war and to ensure peaceful rule whilst Henry was campaigning. Henry was certainly able to do this. Candidates might point to his relationship with the nobility, his advisors, his pious works and above all his successful prosecution of war. It might be argued that all this owed a great deal to Henry's ability as a leader.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
33	<p>How effective was English government at home and abroad during the minority of Henry VI?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus here is on the minority of Henry VI. Candidates might conclude that given the issues of a minority, in comparison to the majority of Henry VI, that English government was effective. There should be good coverage of both the elements, although the response does not have to be split entirely in two.</p> <p>AO2 – The abilities of Gloucester, Bedford and Cardinal Beaufort are certainly important though the tensions between these men and the later factionalism might be drawn. There should be some interplay between the two elements and the extent to which one impacted the other may be commented upon. The issue of financial arrangements and the organisation of the regency council might be highlighted, but the important determiner is the ability to evaluate effectiveness.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
34	<p>What best explains why civil strife broke out in 1455?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus here is on the outbreak of civil war with the First Battle of St Albans. Candidates could refer to longer term preconditions, the failures in France, the factionalism at court and the personal qualities of Henry VI as a monarch. There are also shorter term issues in terms of the reasons for York raising his standard in 1455.</p> <p>AO2 – Longer term issues included the legacy of Henry V and the dual monarchy, the expense and failure of the French campaigns, the instability after the death of Gloucester and the faction ridden court of Henry VI. Henry's unfitness to rule will also play a part. The grievances of York for the more immediate causes requires analysis, as well as court rivalries, Cade's rebellion and the declaration at Dartford. The immediate causes of the first Battle of St Albans should also be considered.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
35	<p>How effectively did Edward IV manage his relations with foreign powers in the period 1461–1483?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus here is on the foreign policy of Edward IV and there should be reasonably balanced treatment of both reigns. Comment on the effectiveness of policy and relations is important and the key determiner.</p> <p>AO2 – Edward was of course concerned with the stability of his regime, though more so in the first reign. He was concerned to curb French power and to ally firmly with Burgundy, although some candidates might reflect that this had profound repercussions on his relationship with Warwick. He was certainly not keen to wage war or spend a great deal of money, and candidates might conclude that he was successful in this in the second reign. Relationships with Scotland should be discussed, and policy relating to trade might also be considered.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
36	<p>'Richard III was never able to shake off the circumstances of his accession.' Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – The focus must be on the whole reign, considering the reasons for instability and Buckingham's rebellion and Richard's defeat at Bosworth. Attempts to rule well and mitigate the circumstances of his accession should also be considered.</p> <p>AO2 – Whilst many candidates might agree with the statement in the title, given the seriousness of Buckingham's rebellion, the attitudes of Edward IV's household and the ultimate deposition, there is also much to commend Richard as a monarch. Candidates might consider his ability in claiming the throne in the first place and his ability to put down rebellion. He went on royal progresses around the country, worked to ensure reforms to the judicial system and showed interest in trade. His parliament was productive, he was pious and hardworking. But whether this could ever have overcome the circumstances of his accession should be the centre of the debate.</p>	30

Section 8: 1485–1558

Question	Answer	Marks
37	<p>‘Henry VII’s foremost concern was the security of his dynasty.’ Discuss.</p> <p>AO1 – The focus of this question is on the extent to which Henry VII’s motivation and policies were all predicated on the need to secure his crown and the position and longevity of his dynasty. Many candidates might conclude that given the circumstances of his accession, his weak claim and his paranoia, the contention of the question is overwhelmingly true.</p> <p>AO2 –Candidates may be expected to refer to how he secured his claim, how he dealt with rivals and pretenders, and how he arranged his relationships with the nobility. There may be reference to foreign policy, his spy networks, his attitudes to law and order and his preoccupation with wealth. It might be argued that in some ways, especially at the end of his reign, he went too far and jeopardised all that he had strived for.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
38	<p>‘Henry VIII’s personal considerations brought about the break from Rome.’ How valid is this judgement?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus on Henry’s need for a male heir to ensure the continuation of his dynasty needs to be argued against other possible considerations including anti-clericalism, reformist pressures and the views and actions of Henry’s advisors, in particular Cromwell.</p> <p>AO2 – It could be argued that it was not the need for an heir alone that motivated Henry as, once he had become convinced of his supremacy he saw that his personal power could be significantly enhanced as well as his financial situation. The focus should be on the progress to the break from Rome and need not go beyond this. Candidates might reflect on the time it took to accomplish, and the other routes towards divorce that were attempted before the break was contemplated. Candidates might set this within the context of a personal monarchy, when the personal considerations of the monarch were the concerns of the state.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
39	<p>How persuasive is the view that there was no ‘Tudor Revolution in Government’ in the 1530s?</p> <p>AO1 – The focus is on the historical debate over whether the reforms of Thomas Cromwell in the 1530s were so innovative that they constituted a ‘Revolution in Government’.</p> <p>AO2 – Few would argue that what Cromwell achieved, especially in terms of the break from Rome, was remarkable. The legislation of the Reformation Parliament and the establishment of supremacy should be considered. The nature and importance of Parliament itself could be debated, and the nature of the Council. Cromwell’s desire to see the King’s writ run throughout the realm could also be considered. On the other side of the debate is how much was truly innovative and how much survived Cromwell’s death.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
40	<p>‘A period of political and religious stability.’ Discuss this view of the reign of Mary I.</p> <p>AO1 – Traditionally, Mary’s reign has been seen as a disaster both in terms of government and religious policy. A government led by a woman incapable of ruling well and fixated on returning the country to Rome.</p> <p>AO2 – More recent debate has depicted Mary as a wise and innovative ruler, and candidates should consider her policies to stabilise finance and currency, overhaul the Exchequer and the Book of Rates, and govern using an able council. On the other hand, Mary did face rebellion, her marriage and foreign policy was unpopular, and her church never flourished in the way she hoped. She was forced to make compromises in order to return England to Rome. She also had the misfortune to rule at a time of poor harvests and of epidemics.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
41	<p>How effective was English foreign policy in the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates might argue that this was a disastrous time for foreign policy and that it was far from effective. Answers must range over the full scope of these two reigns and, in this instance, a chronological approach with analysis could work well.</p> <p>AO2 – The wars against France and Scotland which were pursued by Somerset at the start of Edward’s reign were ruinously expensive and failed in their aim of marrying Edward to Mary Queen of Scots and the subjugation of Scotland. The consequences to the economy and religious policy were clear. Northumberland’s policy was more effective but could not mitigate the effects of the previous policy. Candidates should also consider Mary’s relations with Spain and the impact this had on relations with France, and the ultimate failure of the war.</p>	30

Section 9: Themes 1066–1558

Question	Answer	Marks
42	<p>Consider the view that towns were flourishing trading centres in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the expansion of towns and the reasons for this. London is likely to be mentioned and other examples can be expected.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that towns grew for a variety of reasons. Some were the result of royal initiatives and others founded by local lords. Some were well-planned, while others resembled large villages. Many towns were eager to govern themselves and ready to pay the Crown for the privilege. Richard I and King John were equally ready to co-operate and London was one of the beneficiaries. The merchant guilds were powerful in regulating trade in many towns and in imposing heavy tolls on the movement of goods, which often had a restraining impact on trade. Fairs and markets were also developing and helping towns to flourish. Other factors leading to the development of towns included associations with the Church. Canterbury flourished as a pilgrimage centre after the death of Becket and towns with large monasteries or cathedrals also grew.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
43	<p>How substantial was the expansion of education in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to developments in schools and universities.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that education expanded considerably, from a relatively small base. Schools were entirely the responsibility of the Church and could vary from small establishments teaching a few boys to read and chant to schools for the training of choristers attached to cathedrals and monasteries. Later developments resulted from the growth of universities and of chantries. The work in the latter gave priests spare time to teach and grammar schools were often set up in consequence. Individuals like William of Wykeham at Winchester set up self-governing schools with far more students. His model served as the pattern for many others, such as Eton in the next century, and so was of lasting importance. Oxford and Cambridge resisted any attempts to establish rival bodies and by 1400 were renowned for their standards of learning. Duns Scotus, William of Occam and John Wyclif were international figures.</p> <p>Candidates could point out that the numbers involved were still very small. Winchester with 96 scholars was much larger than other schools and the total academic population of Oxford was about 1200 students in 1400. No girls were educated in schools, although some clearly were taught to read at home as the frequent representation of St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read illustrates.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
44	<p>What best explains the popularity of the friars in England in the thirteenth century?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the Dominicans, who arrived in England in 1221, and to the Franciscans, who arrived in 1224.</p> <p>AO2 – The friars were often welcomed by bishops, who hoped they would achieve the revival of religion which was so sorely needed. Many bishops left legacies to the friars. Henry III was equally encouraging with gifts of money and accommodation, and often took Franciscans as his confessors, because of his admiration for them. Their refusal to own property, in contrast with monks in their monasteries, won them much support. Their poverty, such as going barefoot in all weathers, was another factor in their popularity, while merchants welcomed them for their contacts with mainland Europe. They were mostly men of education, who won approbation for giving up promising careers elsewhere, and who made able preachers, believing that the poor were best fitted to appeal to the poor who heard them.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
45	<p>How serious were the consequences of the Black Death for society and economy in England up to 1500?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the fall in the population and the consequences for employment and production.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the Black Death had a long-lasting effect in that the fall in the population was not overcome until the sixteenth century. There were three main outbreaks - in 1348–1349, 1361–1342 and in 1369 - but plague was not eradicated and remained a possible disaster for this period. The mortality figures cannot be calculated accurately but between a third and a half of the people died in the first visitation, and in the next occurrences a higher proportion of younger people were lost. The immediate result was falling prices and a shortage of labour. This led to a break-up of the system of villeinage in some places with hired labourers doing the work instead. As there were fewer of them they could demand more money. The Statute of Labourers tried to deal with this, but the economic facts were against such regulation. Efforts to bring peasants back to a servile state partly caused the Peasants' revolt in 1381. Many monasteries also went over to a system of leasing land to tenant farmers and prospered as a result.</p> <p>Although there is little evidence of panic or flight as the plague approached and the wool trade was only briefly disrupted, the impact of the plague on the minds of the people is seen in increased devotion and in increased lax behaviour.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
46	<p>‘A period of remarkable achievement.’ Discuss this view of fifteenth century English architecture.</p> <p>AO1 – Answers to this question should range across the whole century and cover both religious and secular architecture, describing specific examples.</p> <p>AO2 – The developments in domestic and secular architecture include: halls and barns; the increased sophistication of timber framed houses of the yeomanry and gentry, and the refurbishment and domestication of the aristocratic seats of the aristocracy; and, the development of architecture in flourishing towns and cities, and the development of colleges. There is a great deal to be said about the rebuilding of ecclesiastical buildings in the perpendicular style, especially the so-called cloth churches of East Anglia and the Cotswolds.</p>	30

Question	Answer	Marks
47	<p>How important was lay piety to the fifteenth-century Church?</p> <p>AO1 – Candidates could refer to the impact of Lollardy, pious foundations such as chantries and devotional reading.</p> <p>AO2 – Candidates could argue that the Lollards emphasised the importance of reading the Bible in the vernacular, although Wyclif’s translation was not widely available. The foundation of chantries reflected the preoccupation of testators with masses being said for their souls. Gilds were set up to celebrate religious festivals as well as providing other benefits for members. Pilgrimages remained popular, some going even to Compostella or Rome. Sacramental practices increased and events like the Corpus Christi procession were very popular. Many Christians were preoccupied with how to live the best life and a whole genre of devotional literature developed to meet their needs. Higher levels of literacy helped this trend.</p> <p>Candidates could question how far such practices strengthened the Church, as the traditional structure and powers of the Church were little changed.</p>	30