

**ADVANCED GCE****HISTORY**

Historical Investigations 768–1216

2587

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:

None

Wednesday 21 January 2009**Afternoon****Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name clearly in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure that you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **90**.
- This paper contains questions on the following two Options:
 - Charlemagne (pages 2–3)
 - King John (pages 4–5)
- Answer on **one** Option only. In that Option, answer the question on the Passages and **one** other question.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Passages in the one Option you have studied.
- You are advised to spend equal time on the Passages question and the essay you select.
- In answering the Passages question, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you explain and evaluate the interpretations in the Passages, as well as to inform your answers.
- In answering the essay question, you are expected to refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations to help you develop your arguments.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Charlemagne

If answering this Option, candidates **MUST** answer **Question 1** and **ONE** other question.

1 Study all the Passages.

Using these **four** Passages **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the **main** motive for Charlemagne's wars was the defence of his empire. **[45]**

- A** From: C. W. Previté-Orton, *Outlines of Medieval History*, published in 1916. The historian sees Charlemagne's wars as driven by a range of motives.

Charlemagne's wars had several motives. When the Lombard kingdom collapsed in 774, Charlemagne himself ascended the vacant throne. Soon, over the entire papal territory, he was exercising the rights of an absolute ruler. Meanwhile he was achieving major conquests elsewhere. From 778 onwards he intervened in Moslem Spain, conquering the Spanish March round Barcelona.

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From 772 to 804 Charlemagne's main efforts were bent towards the incorporation of all German lands with Francia. To him it must have appeared a necessary step in the completion of the great Christian monarchy of the West. This conscious aim partly succeeded: Christianity was extended to the Elbe. The Saxons were the most primitive of the continental Germans, obstinately heathen. They were conquered and Christianized, and revolted again. With ferocity Charlemagne insisted on their submission and conversion and in the end he won. The annexation of the Christian vassal-state of Bavaria was a simpler matter. The conquest brought, however, a serious war with it. The Franks fought as the Avars. Charlemagne resolved to end their marauding ways. In 795-6 their kingdom was overthrown and blotted out.

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- B** From: T. Reuter, *Plunder and Tribute in the Carolingian Empire*, published in 1985. The historian thinks that professional warriors were very important in Charlemagne's armies and needed good rewards.

Tribute and plunder was the prized income of the Franks from warfare. Frankish armies enslaved Saxons and Slavs. The treasure of pagan temples was also a preferred object of plunder. Apart from treasure, the form of plunder most frequently referred to is arms and horses. The king kept fighting men in the palace without fixed positions or incomes, who lived from gifts of food and clothing, gold and silver, horses and arms. We can see gangs of warriors in action frequently in the annals of the Carolingian era. Rewards were expected – for the professional warrior. The question of how the Carolingians recruited their fighting men has generally been considered from the point of view of military obligation – it seems worthwhile considering incentive because plunder enabled Charlemagne to enlist these professional warriors to form his armies.

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- C** From Michel Rouche, *Barbarian Kingdoms: Christian empire or independent principalities*, published in 1989. This historian argues that Charlemagne's wars were motivated by several factors.

Charlemagne conducted his campaigns with foresight, broke them off in the event of defeat and brought them to a prudent conclusion. He set out to annex Saxony and started on a piecemeal conquest, only to be deflected by events in Italy and Spain. In the process he destroyed the Irminsul, the main sanctuary of the Saxons' pagan cult and later he beheaded Saxon nobles to destroy the religious prestige attached to their warrior-priests. He organised several expeditions against the nomadic Avars, who were a threat to parts of Italy and Bavaria. When he captured their ring fortification, the booty it yielded enabled him to reward lavishly his faithful followers. His repeated victories were thus the chief source of his authority and of the obedience he received. Defeats created solidarity and triumphs brought him prestige and greatness.

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- D** From: Stuart Airlie, *Charlemagne and the aristocracy: captains and kings*, published in 2005. The historian surveys different interpretations of Charlemagne's wars and their purpose, seeing religious factors as especially important.

Those who governed in the name of Charlemagne were also warriors. Gerold fell in battle on the frontiers of the empire in 799, as did Eric, duke of Friuli. Both men were commemorated in poetic epitaphs that attest to their status in contemporary eyes as Christian warriors and governors. Eric assuredly profited from the campaigns against the Avars, but it was to Charlemagne in Aachen that he sent the captured treasure.

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That men such as Eric and Gerold were Christian warriors cannot be doubted. Such men could fight Christian wars. It has been argued that there was more to the military activity of Charlemagne's aristocracy than the plunder and tribute. Or rather, that there was *less* of plunder and tribute than we might think. We should give full weight to religious and ideological factors as motivating forces for Charlemagne's aristocracy: 'glory – heroic and heavenly'. Glory was indeed a prize worth staking one's life on.

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Answer **either**

- 2** Assess the impact of Charlemagne's Imperial coronation (800) on his policies for the remainder of his reign. [45]

or

- 3** Assess the factors that influenced Charlemagne to promote culture and learning in his empire. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

King John

If answering this Option, candidates **MUST** answer **Question 4** and **ONE** other question.

4 Study all the Passages.

Using these **four** Passages **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that King John was responsible for the breakdown in relations with the barons. **[45]**

- A** From: Article 60 of *Magna Carta* (1215) outlining the means by which the charter could be secured and suggesting baronial mistrust of John.

Since, moreover, for the love of God, for the improvement of our kingdom, and for the better settling of the conflict that has arisen between us and our barons, we have granted all these liberties, wishing them to enjoy them by full and firm establishment forever, we have made and granted them the following security: that the barons shall elect twenty-five barons of the kingdom, whomsoever they please, who to the best of their ability should observe, hold and cause to be observed the peace and liberties which we have granted to them and have confirmed by this our present charter. Specifically, if we or any servants of ours break any article of the peace, and if the breach is shown to four barons of the aforesaid twenty-five barons, these four barons shall come to us to explain to us the wrong, asking that without delay we cause this wrong to be redressed.

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- B** From: J. C. Holt, *The Northerners*, published in 1961. This historian sees John as an able king confronted by untrustworthy barons.

The loss of Normandy in 1204 marked a break, a change in the problem facing John. Although there were some important administrative innovations before then, it was not until 1207 and subsequent years that his whole energy was concentrated on the exploitation of his kingdom. His subjects also took time to adjust to the fact that the King was in a new situation and needed money. Some continued to gamble heavily in buying and selling wardships, marriages and offices. Many got themselves into increasing financial difficulties as a result; some suffered the penalties of losing their lands and imprisonment. The final crisis of 1215 was produced not only by John's skilful financial exploitation, but also by the eagerness with which some plunged into debt and so suffered financial subjection to the King.

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- C** From: R. V. Turner, *King John*, published in 1994. The historian explains some of John's actions and baronial reactions, seeing relations with his barons as being generally poor.

One of the most common accusations made by historians against King John is his inability to manage his magnates. John recruited only a handful of great men for his household, and mutual mistrust characterized his relations with his barons. John's mistreatment of William de Braose, a favourite early in his reign, is infamous; but he also quarrelled with other barons, some of whom would support him loyally in the crisis of 1215–16.

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If John could not get along with leading loyalist barons, his troubles with others should be no surprise. While his suspicious character contributed to troubles with his great men and individual grievances roused some barons to rebellion, the Angevin revolution in government generated a broad baronial reaction. By 1210, Angevin habits of arbitrary government were building a sense of grievances among the baronage. Resentment of arbitrary and exploitative tendencies in Angevin government, worsened by John's frenzied quest for funds and his prickly personality, brought on civil war by spring 1215. 30 35

By the early thirteenth century, however, the baronage was beginning to think of itself as a corporate body with collective rights and responsibilities. John would face by early 1215 a sworn band of barons, bound together not simply by private complaints but by broad opposition to his rule based on principle.

D From: David Carpenter, *The Struggle for Mastery: Britain 1066–1284*, published in 2003. The historian emphasises the importance of John's alienation of Northern barons as well as John's general behaviour towards many barons.

Resentment against John's style of government was particularly strong in the north. The financial burdens borne by northerners like William de Mowbray and Nicholas de Stuteville created wide circles of antagonism. Of course, such tensions were not unique to the north, but they seemed more novel since the northern counties had only gradually, from Henry II's reign onwards, felt the full force of royal government. John indeed came north in every year of his reign bar four – far more frequently than any of his predecessors. The face he showed was threatening. The leading part played by 'the Northerners' in the ultimate rebellion was the result. 40 45

Answer **either**

5 'The loss of Normandy and other Angevin lands in 1204 was due more to the strengths of Philip Augustus than the weaknesses of King John.' How far do you agree? [45]

or

6 Assess the view that King John gained far more than he lost in his conflict with Pope Innocent III. [45]

Candidates are reminded that they must refer to and evaluate relevant interpretations in developing the argument in their essay.

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Copyright Acknowledgements:

- Q1 Passage A Extract from CW Previté-Orton, *Outlines of Medieval History*, Cambridge University Press, 1933
- Q1 Passage B Extract from T Reuter, 'Plunder and Tribute in the Carolingian Empire', from Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Fifth Series, Vol. 35, 1985, Cambridge University Press
- Q1 Passage C Extract from M Rouche, 'Barbarian Kingdoms: Christian empire or independent principalities', from R. Fossier (ed.), *The Cambridge Illustrated History of the Middle Ages*, Cambridge University Press, 1989
- Q1 Passage D Extract from S Airlie, 'Charlemagne and the aristocracy: captains and kings', from J. Story (ed.), *Charlemagne: Empire and Society*, Manchester University Press, 2005
- Q4 Passage A Extract from JC Holt, *Magna Carta*, Article 61, Cambridge University Press, 1992
- Q4 Passage B JC Holt, *The Northerners*, Oxford University Press, 196, by permission of Oxford University Press.
- Q4 Passage C Extract from RV Turner, *King John*, Longman, 1994
- Q4 Passage D Extract from D Carpenter, *The Struggle for Mastery: Britain 1066-1284*, Penguin, 2004

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