



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE HISTORY

Document Studies 871–1099

2580

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

Other Materials Required:
None

**Tuesday 2 June 2009
Morning**

Duration: 1 hour



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 **60**.
- This question paper contains questions on the following three Options:
 - The Reign of Alfred the Great 871–899 (pages 2–3)
 - The Normans in England 1066–87 (pages 4–5)
 - The First Crusade and its Origins 1073–99 (pages 6–7)
- Answer both sub-questions from **one** Option.
- You should write in continuous prose and are reminded of the need for clear and accurate writing, including structure of argument, grammar, punctuation and spelling.
- The time permitted allows for reading the Sources in the one Option you have studied.
- In answering these questions, you are expected to use your knowledge of the topic to help you understand and interpret the Sources, as well as to inform your answers.
- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

The Reign of Alfred the Great 871–899**Alfred as a Warrior King**

Study the four Sources on Alfred as a Warrior King and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

1 (a) Study Sources A and C

Compare these two Sources as evidence for the methods adopted by Alfred in fighting the Vikings. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Alfred's success as a King depended **entirely** on his military skills. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

Alfred as a Warrior King

Source A: King Alfred's contemporary biographer, originally from Wales but settled in Wessex and well-rewarded by the King, gives an account of Alfred's success in 878.

Alfred moved his forces to Edington, and fighting fiercely with a dense shield-wall against the whole pagan army, he gained the victory through God's will. He overthrew the pagans with very great slaughter. He seized everything he found outside their stronghold – men (killed immediately), horses and cattle – and boldly made camp with all his army in front of the pagans' gates. When he had been there for fourteen days, the pagans, thoroughly terrified by hunger, cold and fear and then despair, asked for peace on one condition: that the King should take as many hostages as he wanted, but in return give none himself. Never before had the pagans made peace with anyone on such terms as these. Alfred was as usual moved to compassion and took the hostages he wanted. The pagans also swore an oath that they would leave the kingdom immediately. Guthrum, their king, promised to become a Christian and be baptised.

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Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source B: The same contemporary biographer records some of the events of 886.

After so many towns had been burned and so many people slaughtered, Alfred splendidly restored the city of London and made it habitable again, entrusting this task to Aethelred, ealdorman of the Mercians. All the Angles and Saxons – those who had formerly been scattered everywhere and were not in captivity with the Vikings – turned willingly to King Alfred and freely submitted themselves to his lordship.

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Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source C: A part of a contemporary account of the campaigning of 893, the year after two Viking armies previously operating on the continent arrived in England.

When both Viking armies had gathered at Shoebury, they went together up the Thames, joined by great reinforcements from the East Angles and the Northumbrians, until they reached the Severn. Then the Ealdormen of Wiltshire and Somerset and the King's thegns, then occupying the fortifications, assembled from every burh east of the River Parret, and both west and east of Selwood, and also north of the Thames and west of the Severn, together with some of the Welsh. They overtook the Viking army at Buttington [near Welshpool in Montgomery] and surrounded them. Then the Vikings, already weakened by famine, came out against the Christians and there was a mighty slaughter of the Danes.

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The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, written in 896

Source D: A modern historian reviews Alfred's concerns as King.

Alfred, oppressed by Viking invaders and the illness that plagued him throughout his life, devoted much of his time and energy to translating Latin literature into English and promoting education. He tried hard to gain and spread knowledge as well as to defeat his enemies and enhance the power of his dynasty. He showed high political skills and also waged bloody and ruthless war.

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R. Abels, Alfred the Great, 1998

The Normans in England 1066–87**Norman Control and Settlement**

Study the four Sources on Norman Control and Settlement and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

2 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these two Sources as evidence for opposition to Norman rule in England. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that William I's control of England depended **mainly** on castles. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

Norman Control and Settlement

Source A: A chronicler, born in England, but for much of his life a monk in Normandy, gives an account of events in 1068, a year of rebellion in Northern England, and of William I's responses.

To meet the danger, the king rode to all the remote parts of the kingdom and fortified suitable places against enemy attacks. The fortresses which the French call 'castles' had been very few in the English provinces, and for this reason the English, although warlike and courageous, had shown themselves too weak to withstand their enemies. The king thus built a castle at Warwick and committed it to the keeping of Henry, son of Roger de Beaumont. Then Edwin and Morcar with their followers, preferring peace to war, obtained the King's pardon, at least outwardly. Then the king built Nottingham castle, entrusting it to William Peverel.

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Orderic Vitalis, The Ecclesiastical History, written between 1125 and 1141

Source B: A monk, John of Worcester, who wrote using a range of earlier chronicles, gives an account of the Danish invasion and English rebellion of 1069.

The sons of Sweyn, King of the Danes, came with an army in 240 ships and landed at the mouth of the Humber. There Edgar the atheling, Earl Waltheof and many others hastened to join them. In York the Normans, who held the castles, set fire to all the neighbouring houses. Very quickly the Danes arrived, destroyed these castles, and put to the sword more than 3000 Normans. When King William was told of this he summoned his army, his heart bursting with anger. Throughout the whole winter he lay waste to the countryside all around, killing the inhabitants.

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The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, written 1124–40

Source C: The author of Source A gives an account of the 'Harrying of the North' in 1069–70.

He harried the land and burned houses and everything in them. Nowhere else had William shown such cruelty. He made no effort to control his anger, and he punished the innocent as well as the guilty. He commanded that crops, herds and food should be put to the flames. His intention was that the whole region north of the Humber should be stripped of all means of sustenance. In consequence a dreadful famine led to deaths of more than 100,000 Christian people of both sexes, and of all ages. Our narrative has praised William generously for many of his deeds. But for this act I dare not commend him.

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Orderic Vitalis, The Ecclesiastical History, written between 1125 and 1141

Source D: A modern historian comments on an important source of support for William I.

William's support for the Church in England was reciprocated as the new Norman bishops and abbots lent their weight to the enforcement of the Norman Conquest. Anyone who spoke treason against William or his rule would be excommunicated. Church leaders were part of the new aristocracy, major landowners, with lands owing military service to the King.

D. Bates, William the Conqueror, 1989

The First Crusade and its Origins 1073–99**Motives for the Crusade**

Study the four Sources on Motives for the Crusade, and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

3 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these two Sources as evidence for the ways in which Popes tried to gain support for holy war. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that holy war was motivated **mainly** by the threat of Muslim expansion. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

Motives for the Crusade

Source A: Pope Gregory VII had hoped to begin a holy war but was prevented from doing so by a quarrel with Henry IV, the German Emperor. Here he calls for action.

We hereby inform you that the bearer of this letter, on his recent return from Palestine, came to Rome to visit us. He repeated what we had heard from many others, that a Muslim race had overcome the Christians and with horrible cruelty had devastated everything, almost to the walls of Constantinople, and were now governing the conquered lands with tyrannical violence. They had slain many thousands of Christians. If we love God and wish to be recognised as Christians, we should be filled with grief at the misfortune of this great empire [Byzantium] and the murder of so many Christians. But simply to grieve is not our whole duty. Go and aid your brethren.

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Pope Gregory VII's appeal of 1074

Source B: The author, who claimed to be an eye witness, gives an account of the Council of Clermont, where Pope Urban II delivered a forceful speech in favour of a crusade.

From Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople a horrible tale has gone forth that an accursed race of Muslims has invaded the lands of those Christians and depopulated them by sword, pillage and fire. They have led away captives into their own country. They have either entirely destroyed the churches of God or seized them for their own religion. On whom therefore does the responsibility of avenging these wrongs and of recovering this territory rest, if not upon you? Let none of your possessions detain you. This land which you inhabit is too small for your large population. It furnishes scarcely food enough for you. You murder one another. You wage war. Let hatred depart from among you, let your quarrels end, let wars at home cease, and let all dissension end.

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Robert the Monk's account of Urban II's sermon at the Council of Clermont in November 1095, written by 1120

Source C: A German writer, who had lived in the Holy Land from 1101 before returning to Germany, outlines some of the reasons why people went on crusade.

It was easy to persuade the western Franks to leave their farms. Their land had been afflicted for some years, sometimes by civil war, sometimes by famine, sometimes by an excessive death-rate. Finally a plague had terrified the people to the point at which they despaired of life. As for other nations, some went because of local prophets or signs in the sky. Others went to escape personal disadvantages. Many took wives and children and their domestic goods.

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Ekkehard of Aura, Chronicle, written c. 1115

Source D: A contemporary French writer, a priest and chaplain to Count Raymond of Toulouse, who went on the First Crusade, gives an account of the sack of Jerusalem in July 1099.

In the Temple of Solomon and the entrance, crusaders rode in blood up to the knees and bridles of their horses. It was poetic justice that the Temple of Solomon should receive the blood of pagans who had blasphemed God there for many years. Jerusalem was now littered with bodies and stained with blood.

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Raymond of Aguilers, History of the Franks who have captured Jerusalem, written by 1105

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