



ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE

HISTORY

Document Studies 871–1099

2580

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet

OCR Supplied Materials:

- 8 page Answer Booklet

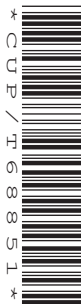
Other Materials Required:

None

Tuesday 13 January 2009

Afternoon

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's Kingship**

Study the four Sources on Alfred's Kingship and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

1 (a) Study Sources A and B

Compare these two Sources as evidence for the problems faced by Alfred as King. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the success of Alfred's Kingship depended **entirely** on the force of his personality. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

Alfred's Kingship

Source A: King Alfred's contemporary biographer, originally from Wales but settled in Wessex and well-rewarded by the King, describes the many difficulties the King faced.

By gently instructing, urging, commanding and, when his patience was exhausted, by sharply correcting those who were disobedient, he carefully and cleverly converted his bishops, ealdormen, nobles and his thegns and reeves as well, to his own will and to the general advantage of the whole realm. But if the commands were not fulfilled, or fortifications as ordered by the king had not yet been begun, or had not been completed, and enemy forces burst in by land and sea, then those who had opposed the royal commands were humiliated. They then promised to make every effort to do what they had previously refused, constructing fortresses and other things of general advantage to the whole kingdom.

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Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source B: King Alfred was a well-known translator of major works. Here, in an Introduction to one of them, written by himself, he explains some of the challenges facing him.

Learning had declined so thoroughly in England that there were very few men south of the River Humber who could understand their divine services in English, or even translate a single letter from Latin into English. Thanks be to God Almighty that we had any teachers at all! When I reflected on all this, I remembered how – before everything was ransacked and burned – the churches throughout England stood filled with treasures and books. Similarly, there was a great multitude of monks and priests serving God. I wondered why the good, wise men who were formerly found throughout England and had thoroughly studied all those books, did not wish to translate any part of them into their own language.

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Translation of Gregory's 'Pastoral Care', c. 890

Source C: Aethelweard, an ealdorman and descendent of Alfred's brother, writing in the late tenth century, reflects on Alfred's reign.

In 899 the magnanimous Alfred passed from the world, King of the Saxons, unshakeable pillar of the western people, a man full with justice, vigorous in warfare, learned in speech, above all instructed in divine learning. He had translated unknown numbers of books from Latin into his own language. The king's body lies at peace in Winchester.

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Aethelweard, The Chronicle, probably written in the early 980s

Source D: Two modern historians assess the nature of Alfred's Kingship and its achievements.

After the traumatic events of the 870s, Alfred enjoyed a period of relative freedom from external attack which lasted throughout the 880s and was only brought to an end when the Vikings returned from the Continent in 892. He took full advantage of the situation, for the period saw the beginning of the programmes of military, cultural and government reforms which in combination express the distinctive character of his achievement.

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Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge, Alfred the Great, 1983

The Normans in England 1066-87**Norman Rule over England**

Study the four Sources on Norman Rule over England and then answer **both** sub-questions.

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

2 (a) Study Sources A and C

Compare these two Sources as evidence for the efforts of the Normans for maintaining peace in England. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the success of William I's government depended **entirely** upon the personal interventions of the King. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

Norman Rule over England

Source A: A Norman chronicler, who had served William I as a soldier and as his chaplain, writes of the regency established by the King in 1067.

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and William fitz Osbern administered their different parts of the Kingdom. They were both devoted to keeping Christian people in peace. But the English preferred rebellion to peace. Not only did they take up arms in open revolt but they were involved in regional conspiracies and constantly sent messages to the Danes from whom they could hope for aid. There were even some who went into exile in the belief that they would escape the power of the Normans or in the hope that they would return to fight against them with the assistance of foreign troops.

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William of Poitiers, The Deeds of William Duke of the Normans and King of the English, written c. 1071

Source B: A chronicler, born in England in 1075, who later became a monk in Normandy, gives his account of the regency.

The King's regents, Bishop Odo and William fitz Osbern, were so swollen with pride that they were not prepared to listen to the pleas of the English, however reasonable. Thus, the English were groaning under the heavy Norman yoke and they suffered additional oppressions from the proud lords who ignored the King's instructions. Their subordinates who were guarding the castles oppressed the English.

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Oderic Vitalis, Ecclesiastical History, written 1114 to 1141

Source C: William I gives instructions to local lords that the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds should be protected and have proper justice.

William, by the grace of God, king of the English, to Robert, count of Eu, Hugh de Montfort, and Richard son of Count Gilbert, greeting. See that the lands and men of St Edmund remain in quiet and peace as they were on the day when I crossed the sea. See that those men of St Edmund, whom Peter de Valognes holds in prison, are released from imprisonment and pardoned. Later, do firm justice between the abbot and the same Peter and all others who have wronged the men and monastery of St Edmund.

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Writ of William I, issued between 1067 and 1087

Source D: A modern historian comments on the Norman government of England after 1066.

From the pre-conquest English kingdom the Normans inherited a well organised treasury, and a well developed system of local and central administration. After 1066, the association of the kingdom of England with the duchy of Normandy created a new problem, the problem of a king who was frequently away from his kingdom. The Conqueror arranged for regents to take over responsibility as required.

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His greatest administrative achievement was the Domesday Book. Anglo-Saxon influence was strong when major disputes about land tenure were settled. The Conqueror had no wish to overthrow old English law. He was anxious that the distribution of spoils after his conquest of England should be kept under some kind of control. Records of trials over land disputes demonstrate clearly the Conqueror's personal determination to establish the rule of law in his newly-conquered kingdom.

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D. Walker, The Normans in England, 1984

The First Crusade and its Origins 1073–99**Problems on the Crusade**

Study the four Sources on Problems on 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 how hardships were faced by those on the Crusade. **[20]**

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the success of the First Crusade depended **mainly** on the unity of the crusaders. **[40]**

[Total: 60 marks]

Problems on the Crusade

Source A: A Frenchman, who went on the First Crusade and stayed in the East, writes of the problems during the Crusade between July and August 1097.

Then we came to Antioch. We were in need of bread and other food. The land was terribly wasted and depopulated by the Turks. Small beasts were weighed down by baggage. Even armed knights used oxen as mounts. And whoever heard of such a mixture of languages in one army? But though we were of different tongues, we seemed to be brothers in the love of God. If anyone lost any property, he who found it would keep it very carefully and return what was found.

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Fulcher of Chartres, History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, written c. 1101–06

Source B: A contemporary French writer, who went on the Crusade as a priest and chaplain to Count Raymond of Toulouse, records the many problems during the siege of Antioch in the winter of 1097–8.

To add to our misfortunes, Bohemond threatened to depart, saying that he saw his men and horses dying from hunger. We learned afterward that he made these statements because ambition drove him to covet Antioch. Then the Bishop of Le Puy urged the people to fast three days, to pray, to give alms, and to form a procession. Count Raymond, who had been ill, met his princes and the Bishop. He distributed money to the group on the terms that, if any of the knights lost his horse, it would be replaced from funds which had been granted to the group. Cavalry protection was very useful because the poor people of the army needed its protection against the ceaseless attack of the Turks.

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

Source C: The author of Source A reflects on the end of the Crusade when Jerusalem was captured in July 1099.

But who is so hard of heart that he can hear of these deeds of God without being moved by the deepest piety to break forth in His praise? Who will not marvel how we, a few people in the midst of the lands of our enemies, were able to resist and survive? We were surrounded on all sides by our enemies. Here a great sea separated us from Christendom and by the will of God enclosed us in the hands of butchers. But His mighty arm mercifully protected us.

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Fulcher of Chartres, History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, written c. 1101–06

Source D: A modern historian comments on the problems facing the Crusade.

The Crusaders' task was formidable. Their army was large, but had little cohesion. It carried numbers of non-combatants; it was quite unused to the climate and terrain of Asia Minor and Syria, and even its leaders had no experience of fighting the Seljuk Turks. It was very likely that it was Bohemond who adapted the military techniques of the West to local conditions. Yet, it is doubtful if the crusading armies would have survived but for the fact that the Turkish leaders were divided among themselves. The Crusaders had to deal with a series of isolated Turkish enemies, instead of facing the united strength of the Sultan.

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C. Brooke, Europe in the Central Middle Ages, 962–1154, published in 2000



Acknowledgements:

1. Sources A – D From S Keynes & M Lapidge, *Alfred the Great: Asser's "Life of King Alfred" and Other Contemporary Sources*, Penguin Classics, 1983
2. Sources A – D From D Walker, *Conquest and Colonisation: The Normans in Britain, 1066-1100 (British History in Perspective)*, Palgrave Macmillan, 1994
3. Sources A – D C Brooke, *Europe in the Central Middle Ages 962 - 1154*, by permission of Pearson Education Ltd

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