

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2580

Document Studies 871-1099

Wednesday

12 JANUARY 2005

Morning

1 hour

Additional materials:
one 8-page answer book

TIME 1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer book.

Write your answers on the separate answer book provided.

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 all **three sub-questions** from **one** Option.

Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part of the paper which covers the Option studied.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each sub-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 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 question paper consists of 8 printed pages.

The Reign of Alfred the Great 871-899

Study the four Sources on Alfred and Government, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

1 (a) Study Source C

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'construct fortified places' (line 20). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and B

Compare these two Sources as evidence for Alfred's concern to be an effective lawgiver. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Alfred's success as a ruler was based upon a close personal supervision of all aspects of government. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Alfred and Government

Source A: King Alfred sets out a law code for his kingdom.

I, King Alfred, gathered laws together and ordered to be written many of the laws that our forefathers observed – those that seemed to me most just. And many of the ones that did not please me I rejected with the advice of my councillors, and commanded that they be observed in a different way. Then I showed them all to all my councillors, and then they said that it pleased them all to observe these laws as the laws of the kingdom.

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The Laws of King Alfred, probably compiled in the late 880s or early 890s

Source B: King Alfred's contemporary biographer, born in Wales but settled in Wessex and rewarded by the King, outlines Alfred's attitude towards the giving of law by his judges.

King Alfred used also to sit at judicial hearings for the benefit both of his nobles and of the common people, since they frequently disagreed violently among themselves at assemblies of ealdormen or reeves*, to the point where virtually none of them could agree that any judgement reached by the ealdormen or reeves in question was just. The separate parties could undertake to submit to the King's judgement a procedure which both parties hastened to carry out. If the King was unhappy, he was firm with the judges. He said, 'I command you either to give up immediately the offices of worldly power that you possess, or else apply yourselves much more attentively to the pursuit of wisdom.' Having heard these words, the ealdormen and reeves were terrified as if by the greatest punishment and they made every effort to apply themselves to learning what is just.

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*['reeves' = officials in charge of counties]

Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source C: The same author explains the King's attitude to government.

He carefully and cleverly employed his bishops and ealdormen and nobles, and his thegns and reeves as well (in all of whom, after God and the King, the authority of the entire kingdom is seen to be invested), to his own will and to the general advantage of the whole realm. Now all loudly applaud the King's foresight and promise to make every effort to do what they had previously refused – that is, with proper respect to construct fortified places and to do other things of general advantage to the whole kingdom.

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Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source D: A modern historian reflects upon the extent of Alfred's authority and power.

King Alfred has been...

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Details:

Title: New Cambridge Medieval History

Author: Simon Keynes

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...authority extended over themselves

Simon Keynes, New Cambridge Medieval History, 1999

The Normans in England 1066-87

Study the four Sources on Government and Law in Norman England, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

2 (a) Study Source B

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'shire courts' (line 11).
[20]

(b) Study Sources A and C

How far does Source A support Source C as evidence for William I's concern to reconcile the English and the Normans?
[40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that William I provided just and innovative government in Norman England.
[60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Government and Law in Norman England

Source A: A chronicler, who was born in England but became a monk in Normandy, comments upon the start of William I's reign.

After his coronation King William made many wise, just and merciful provisions whilst still in London. He set down certain laws and established them firmly. No one sought a just judgement from him in vain. He punished those who deserved such. On his nobles he enforced good conduct and ordered all to avoid at all costs oppressions of the people that might lead to rebellion. He forbade disorders, murder and plunder, restraining the people by arms and by laws. In collecting taxes and dues he set a limit that was not oppressive.

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

Source B: In 1080, William I judges a dispute over lands and rights belonging to the Abbey of Ely and finds in the Abbey's favour.

There was a danger that the rights in dispute might be entirely extinguished because they had been neglected for fourteen years, owing to the restrictions imposed by King William, and because they had been almost destroyed by the unjust exactions of his officials. The King therefore gave orders to his attendant nobles that they should investigate these matters at an assembly at Kentford [Suffolk] of the shire courts of the three neighbouring shires. After thorough investigation, the King accepted and confirmed the verdict.

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Record of a Judgement given by William I, 1080

Source C: A compilation of laws and legal judgements, made after William I's death, shows his interest in legal matters.

Here is set down what William, King of the English, established in consultation with his nobles:

I wish one God to be respected throughout the whole realm, one faith in Christ to be kept, and peace and security to be preserved between English and Normans. Each man shall affirm by oath that he will be loyal to me both within England and abroad, that he will defend my lands and honour with all fidelity and will defend me against all my enemies.

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All the men whom I have brought with me, or who have come after me, shall be protected by my peace. All shall have and hold the law of King Edward* in respect of their lands as well as those decrees I have obtained for the welfare of the English people.

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*['King Edward' = Edward the Confessor, King from 1042 to 1066]

The Laws of William the Conqueror, composed 1095-1120

Source D: A modern historian assesses the importance of one of the major achievements of Norman government.

To acknowledge that the...

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Details:

Title: England and its Rulers 1066-1272

Author: M. T. Clanchy

ISBN-10: 0006351581

ISBN-13: 978-0006351580

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...presence of royal officers

M. T. Clanchy, England and its Rulers 1066-1272, published in 1983

The First Crusade and its Origins 1073-99

Study the four Sources on Religious Motivation and Crusade, and then answer **all** the sub-questions.

It is recommended that you spend one half of your time in answering part **(c)**.

3 (a) Study Source B

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'this land which you inhabit is too small for your large population' (lines 11-12). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the nature of the Turkish threat to the Christians. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the Crusaders were inspired primarily by strong religious feelings. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Religious Motivation and Crusade

Source A: Twenty one years before the Council of Clermont and the launching of the First Crusade, the Pope appeals for a crusade to help the Byzantine Empire after it had been invaded by the Turks.

We heard that a pagan race had overcome the Christians and with horrible cruelty had devastated everything almost to the walls of Constantinople. They were now governing the conquered lands with tyrannical violence and had slain many thousands of Christians as if they were but sheep. If we love God and wish to be recognised as Christians, we should be filled with grief at the misfortune of the Byzantine Empire and the murder of so many Christians. We should lay down our lives to liberate the Holy Lands. We are trusting in the mercy of God. You should undertake the difficult task of bearing aid to your brethren.

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Pope Gregory VII's appeal of 1074

Source B: An account of the Council of Clermont (1095) sets out some of the arguments the Pope made there in his forceful sermon in favour of a crusade. The author may have been present.

Let the deeds of your ancestors move you and invite your minds to manly achievements: the glory of other kings, who have destroyed the kingdoms of the pagans, and have extended in these lands the territory of the Holy Church. Let none of your possessions detain you, nor care for your family affairs, since this land which you inhabit is too small for your large population. It does not abound in wealth and furnishes scarcely food enough for its cultivators. Hence it is that you murder one another and wage war. Therefore let hatred depart from among you, let your quarrels end, let wars cease, and let all dissension and controversies slumber.

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

Source C: An unknown author, who went on the First Crusade and wrote a valuable chronicle, describes the Battle of Dorylaeum (in modern Turkey) in July 1097 in which he had fought.

After we had set ourselves in order, the Turks came upon us from all sides, skirmishing, throwing javelins and shooting arrows from an astonishing range. We went forward as one man, although we had no chance of withstanding so many foes. We could not understand how such a great number of Turks attacked, so fiercely and strongly. For our part we passed a secret message along our line, praising God and saying, 'Stand fast together, trusting in Christ and in the victory of the Holy Cross. Today, please God, we will all gain much booty.'

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The Deeds of the Franks and other Pilgrims to Jerusalem, written by 1100-1101

Source D: A contemporary French writer, a priest and chaplain to Raymond of Toulouse, gives an eyewitness account of the sack of Jerusalem in July 1099.

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

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Raymond of Aguilers, A History of the Franks who have captured Jerusalem 1098-1099, written by 1105

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