

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2580

Document Studies 871–1099

Wednesday

8 JUNE 2005

Afternoon

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 answer in 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 question or 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's Wars with the Vikings, 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 A

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'the Viking army went to London and spent the winter there' (line 2). [20]

(b) Study Sources B and C

How far do these Sources support each other as evidence for English methods against the Vikings? [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Alfred's long-term success against the Vikings depended primarily upon 'the defensive measures' of the 880s (Source D, lines 25–26). [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Alfred's Wars with the Vikings

Source A: King Alfred's contemporary biographer, born in Wales but settled in Wessex and rewarded by the King, outlines events in the early years of the reign.

In 871 the Saxons made peace with the Vikings, on condition that they would leave them; and this the Vikings did. In 872 the Viking army went to London and spent the winter there; and the Mercians made peace with them. In 873 the Viking army left London and moved on to the province of the Northumbrians, and they spent the winter there in the district known as Lindsey. The Mercians again made peace with them.

5

Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source B: The same author records a major success in 878.

Alfred came to Edington and, fighting fiercely with a compact shield-wall against the entire Viking army, he persevered resolutely for a long time. At length he gained the victory through God's will. He destroyed the Vikings with great slaughter, and pursued those who fled as far as the stronghold, hacking them down. He seized everything which he found outside the stronghold – men (whom he killed immediately), horses and cattle – and boldly made camp in front of the Viking stronghold with all his army. When he had been there for fourteen days the Vikings, thoroughly terrified by hunger, cold, fear, and by despair, sought peace.

10

Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source C: Writing in the late tenth century, Ealdorman Aethelweard, a descendant of one of Alfred's brothers, gives an account of events later in Alfred's reign.

In 892 the treaty is broken; the savage Haesten with a large force ravages all the lands of the Mercians from Benfleet, until they come to the borders of the Welsh. The Viking army then residing in the eastern area and the Northumbrian army give them assistance. The distinguished Ealdorman Aethelhelm then attacks Haesten openly with a cavalry force, together with Ealdorman Aethelnoth and the western army of the English. Afterwards Ealdorman Aethelred of the Mercians joins them, assisting with a mighty army. These unite to wage war.

15

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

Source D: Two modern historians reflect upon the military changes across the reign.

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Details:

An extract from 'Alfred the Great' by Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge

.....based on the burhs

Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge, Alfred the Great, 1983

The Normans in England 1066–87

Study the four Sources on Norman Rule over England 1066–70, 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 D

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'he laid waste to the countryside' (line 25). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the Norman treatment of the native English. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the harshness of Norman rule provoked serious English resistance in the period 1066–70. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Norman Rule over England 1066–70

Source A: An English chronicle, which recorded events, gives an account of William's actions immediately after the Battle of Hastings.

William went back to Hastings and waited to see whether submission by the English would be made to him as their new lord. But when no one came to him, he went inland and ravaged all the region until he reached Berkhamsted. There he was at last met by the chief men of the English kingdom, and there they submitted to William out of necessity after so much damage had been done by the Normans. On Christmas Day William was consecrated King and swore that he would rule all this people as well as the best of the English Kings before him. He taxed the English people very severely.

5

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, D (Worcester) version, written in the twelfth century

Source B: 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. Nothing persuaded the English to prefer the happiness of peace to the troubles of rebellion. They took up arms in open revolt and were involved in regional conspiracies and constantly sent messages to the Danes from whom they hoped for aid. There were even some who went into exile in the belief that through banishment they would escape the power of the Normans, or that they would return to fight against them with the assistance of foreign troops.

10

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

Source C: A chronicler, born in England in 1075 and later a monk in Normandy, gives his account of the time when William was away from England soon after the Conquest.

In the meantime, 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. 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. They protected their men, no matter the seriousness of their crimes that they had committed against the English.

15

Orderic Vitalis, Ecclesiastical History, written between 1125 and 1141

Source D: A monk of Worcester, who wrote using a range of earlier chronicles, gives an account of the Danish invasion and English rebellion of 1069–70.

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 and throughout the whole winter of 1069–70 he laid waste to the countryside all around, killing the inhabitants.

20

25

The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester, written 1124–1140

The First Crusade and its Origins 1073–99

Study the four Sources on Decisive Events 1098–99, 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 C

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to ‘thousands of martyrs died a blessed death’ (line 16). [20]

(b) Study Sources B and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for the problems that the Crusaders had to overcome. [40]

(c) Study **all** the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the First Crusade succeeded more through popular enthusiasm than through decisive leadership. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Decisive Events 1098–99

Source A: A Frenchman, who went on the First Crusade and stayed in the East, reports on events in 1097–98 and the appeal sent to Pope Urban II in September 1098.

Through the great mercy of God, Antioch has been taken by us. The Turks have been captured and slain. We, pilgrims of Jesus Christ going to Jerusalem, the Holy City, have avenged the injury to God Almighty. After the capture of Nicaea, we overcame the great number of Turks in battle at Dorylaeum. Finally, all the battles were won and the Christian faith was exalted. We ask you to join us and finish with us the sacred pilgrimage proclaimed by you to liberate the Holy Sepulchre and exalt the Christian name above all. 5

Fulcher of Chartres, History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, written by 1101–1106

Source B: A contemporary French writer, who was a priest and chaplain to Raymond of Toulouse and who went on the Crusade, writes about the tensions amongst Crusaders in November 1098.

The princes became so violent that they almost took up arms, although Godfrey and Robert of Flanders actually took the Antioch quarrel lightly, and secretly favoured Bohemond's possession of the city. The people, upon observing this princely quarrel, began to suggest first privately and later publicly: 'It is obvious that our leaders, because of cowardice or because of the oath to Alexius, Emperor of Byzantium, do not wish to lead us to Jerusalem. Therefore, why should not we ourselves select a brave knight in whose loyal service we can be secure and, God willing, we shall reach the Holy Sepulchre with him as our leader?' Swayed by these and other views, Raymond and Bohemond settled the disputes. On a set date, orders went out to all the people to prepare for resumption of the Crusade. 10 15

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

Source C: The author of Source A reflects upon the scale of Crusader success in 1099.

Oh! how many thousands of martyrs died a blessed death on this expedition! 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 not only to resist but even to survive? We were surrounded by so many powerful enemies. 20

Fulcher of Chartres, History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, written by 1101–1106

Source D: A well-educated Frenchman, knowledgeable about the First Crusade, reflects on the achievements in capturing Jerusalem in 1099.

If we consider past battles and great military enterprises, we can think of no army and absolutely no exploit comparable to ours. What shall I say of those who, without a lord, without a prince, with only God to move them, have ventured beyond the frontiers of their native provinces? What has driven our knights is not ambition for fame, for money, for extending the boundaries of their lands. The universal response brought together so many people of different countries, languages and clothes, bound by the sign of the cross. 25

Guibert of Nogent, History of Jerusalem, written by 1108

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