

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2580

Document Studies 871-1099

Thursday

12 JANUARY 2006

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 maximum mark for the paper is 120.

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, Education and Religion, 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 D

From this Source **and** your own knowledge, explain the reference to 'his establishment of a school' (lines 18-19). [20]

(b) Study Sources A and B

Compare these Sources as evidence for Alfred's concern to reform the Church. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your knowledge, assess the view that Alfred's concern for religion was driven more by the need for effective government than by religious zeal. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Alfred, Education and Religion

Source A: The Archbishop of Rheims (France) reluctantly agrees to send a learned monk from Flanders to Alfred.

You say that the English Church has fallen into ruin, whether by the frequent invasion and onslaught of Vikings or through the carelessness of its bishops or the ignorance of those subject to them. It needs reform and to help in that task you seek from us one in particular by the name of Grimbald, a priest and monk, to be appointed to undertake the duties of a priest. I agree, but I let him go with immense grief because he will be separated from my sight across such great distances of land and sea.

5

Letter of Archbishop Fulco to Alfred, probably written in 886

Source B: Kind Alfred's contemporary biographer, born in Wales but settled in Wessex and rewarded by the King, explains Alfred's growing interest in learning.

Alfred sent messengers across the sea to Gaul to seek wise teachers. From there, he summoned Grimbald, a priest and monk and a very respected man, extremely learned in every kind of ecclesiastical doctrine and in the Holy Scriptures, as well as being distinguished by his virtuous behaviour. Similarly, he summoned John, also a priest and monk, a scholar of most acute intelligence, immensely learned.

10

Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source C: The same author recounts how he was invited to enter the service of King Alfred and what he observed of the training of important men.

At about this time, I too was summoned by Alfred from the remote, westernmost parts of Wales, and I came to the Saxon land. I was warmly welcomed by him, and we talked at length. He asked me earnestly to commit myself to his service and to become a member of his household. I left and fell ill. When the illness was over, I pledged myself to the King's service as I had promised, spending time equally between Wales and the Saxon land. I know that ealdormen, reeves and thegns all made the effort to learn how to read, to keep their positions of power.

15

Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source D: Two modern historians consider the importance of education to King Alfred.
An important aspect of...

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20

Details:

An extract from 'Alfred the Great' by S. Keynes and M. Lapidge, 1983.

... perform their important responsibilities

The Normans in England 1066-87

Study the four Sources on Norman Control over 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 'received great revenues and fiefs in England' (lines 9-10). [20]

(b) Study Sources C and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for Norman responses to unrest in England. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Norman control over England depended solely upon William I's forceful leadership. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Norman Control over England

Source A: A Norman chronicler, who had served William I both as a soldier and as a chaplain, writes of the end of the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066.

Then they attacked those English that remained with redoubled fury. At last, the English began to weary, and as if confessing their crime in their defeat they submitted to their punishment. Duke William dominated this battle. The English knew that they had lost a great part of their army, and they also knew that their King, with two of his brothers and many of their greatest men, had fallen in the fight. Those soldiers who remained began to flee as swiftly as they could. The Normans eagerly carried on the pursuit and, striking down the rebels in the back, brought a happy end to this famous victory.

5

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

Source B: A chronicler, who was born in England but became a monk in Normandy, gives an account of events in England in 1069-70.

Eustace Count of Boulogne, Robert of Mortain, William of Evreux, Robert of Eu, Geoffrey son of Rotrou of Mortagne and other earls and magnates too numerous to name received great revenues and fiefs in England from King William. He allocated land to knights and arranged their contingents in such a way that the kingdom of England should always have 60,000 knights, ready to be mustered at short notice in the King's service whenever necessary.

10

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

Source C: The same author recounts how William I organised Norman control over England.

About this time the West Saxons of Dorset and Somerset with their neighbours attacked Montacute in Somerset, but by the will of God they failed to take it. For the men of Winchester, London, and Salisbury under the leadership of Geoffrey, bishop of Coutances, marched against them, killed some, captured and mutilated others, and put the rest to flight. Meanwhile, the King had had no difficulty in crushing large forces of rebels at Stafford. In all these battles much blood had flowed. At last the royal forces approached York only to learn that the Danes had fled. In his vengeance, William cut down many, destroyed the hideouts of others, harried the land, and burned all the homes to ashes. Nowhere else had William shown such cruelty.

15

20

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

Source D: A modern historian reflects on Norman campaigns in response to the unrest of 1069-70.

Two aspects of these...

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Details: An extract from 'The Normans in Britain' by D. Walker, 1995. ISBN: 0-8273-6706-6

... the winter of 1066

The First Crusade and its Origins 1073-99

Study the four Sources on Military Successes 1097-99, 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 'they fulfilled their religious vows at the Holy Sepulchre' (lines 18–19). [20]

(b) Study Sources B and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for the importance of Muslim divisions during the First Crusade. [40]

(c) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the success of the First Crusade is best explained by the military skills of the Crusaders. [60]

[Total: 120 marks]

Military Successes 1097-99

Source A: An unknown author, who went on the First Crusade and wrote an important chronicle of the Crusades, gives an account of early Crusader success at the Battle of Dorylaeum (in modern Turkey) in July 1097.

The Turks came upon us from all sides, skirmishing, throwing javelins, and shooting arrows from an astonishing range. The women in our camp were a great help to us that day; they gallantly encouraged those who were fighting and defending them. The valiant Bohemond made haste to send a message to the others (Count Raymond of Toulouse and Duke Godfrey, Hugh the Great and the Bishop of Le Puy, with all the rest of the Christian knights), telling them to hurry to the battlefield with all speed. They did so and we won a great victory.

5

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

Source B: A Muslim writer of the twelfth century gives his views of the Battle of Antioch, 28 June 1098.

When Kerbuqa heard that the Franks had taken Antioch, he advanced into Syria. All of the Turkish and Arab forces rallied to him, except for the army from Aleppo. When the Franks heard of this, they were alarmed and afraid, for their troops were weak and short of food. The Muslims confronted the Franks in front of Antioch. Kerbuqa, however, offended the Muslims by his pride and his ill-treatment of them. The Franks then came out of Antioch and in a great battle forced the Muslims to turn and flee. The Franks killed them by the thousand.

10

Ibn-al-Athir, The Perfect History, written in the period 1160-1234

Source C: The author of Source A describes the capture of Jerusalem in July 1099.

We who had taken the cross had reached our goal. On Friday at dawn we attacked the city from all sides. One of our knights succeeded in getting on to the wall. All the defenders fled along the walls and through the city, and our men went after them, cutting them down as far as Solomon's Temple, where there was a great massacre. After this, our men rushed round the whole city, seizing gold and silver, horses and mules, and houses full of all sorts of goods. Then they all came together rejoicing and weeping from gladness, and they fulfilled their religious vows at the Holy Sepulchre.

15

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

Source D: A modern historian reviews problems faced by the opponents of the Crusaders.

There was a lack...

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Details: An extract from 'The Crusades' by David Nicolle, 2001. ISBN: 1841761796

... ethnic and religious divisions

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