

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced Subsidiary GCE

HISTORY

2580

Document Studies 871-1099

Wednesday

7 JUNE 2006

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 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 **both 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 total mark available for this paper is 60.

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 and the Defence of Wessex, 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 Sources as evidence for the means by which Alfred defended Wessex. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Alfred's achievements against the Vikings were remarkable but incomplete. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Alfred and the Defence of Wessex

Source A: King Alfred's contemporary biographer, born in Wales but settled in Wessex and rewarded by the King, writes about royal activity after 878.

Athelney cannot be reached in any way except by boats or by a causeway which has been built by prolonged labour between two fortresses. A formidable fortress of fine workmanship was set up by the command of the King at the western end of the causeway.

In the monastery he gathered monks of various nationalities from every part, and assembled them there. Also, what shall I say of the burhs he restored or built where none had been before? And what of the military halls splendidly built at new places on the King's command? 5

Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source B: King Alfred and King Guthrum, leader of the Viking army, agree to a treaty between their peoples and set out the boundaries between the English in Wessex and Mercia and the Danish settlers in the southern 'Danelaw'.

This is the peace which King Alfred and King Guthrum and the councillors of all the English race and all the people who are in East Anglia have all agreed on and confirmed with their oaths. 10

First the boundaries between our peoples will be up the River Thames, and then up the River Lea, and along the Lea to its source, then in a straight line to Bedford, then up the River Ouse to Watling Street.

Secondly, both agree to compensation values for anyone slain and for proper transactions in slaves, horses and oxen. 15

A Treaty between King Alfred and King Guthrum, drawn up between 878 and 890, quite possibly in 886

Source C: A contemporary English writer records some of the events of 893 when Viking attacks had resumed.

The Vikings set out and they were pursued by other troops almost every day, by day or by night, both from the English army and also from the burhs. The English army intercepted them at Farnham and put the Viking army to flight and recovered booty. They fled across the Thames and the English army then surrounded them. But that English army had by then completed its period of service and used up provisions. While Alfred was on his way there, and another English army was going home, those Vikings who live in Northumbria and East Anglia assembled some hundred ships, and went south, attacking the north coast of Devon and besieging Exeter. 20

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, written in 896

Source D: A modern historian reflects on the achievements of Alfred in defending his kingdom.

The disaster of 877-878....

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Details:

An extract taken from 'Alfred to Henry III' by C. N. L. Brooke. ISBN-10: 0174451423

.....stable base was remarkable.

The Normans in England 1066-87

Study the four Sources on Military Service in Norman 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 Sources as evidence for the methods used to meet William I's military needs. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the success of William I's military organisation depended **primarily** upon the development of feudalism. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Military Service in Norman England

Source A: William I summons knights for military service.

William, King of the English, to our trusted servant Aethelwig, Abbot of Evesham, greeting. I order you to summon all those who are subject to your jurisdiction that they bring before me at Clarendon all the knights that they owe me, duly equipped. You also on that day shall come to me, and bring with you fully equipped those five knights which you owe me as Abbot.

5

Writ issued by William I in 1072

Source B: A charter sets out the granting of land and the promises of services in return for that land.

Be it known that Peter, a knight of King William, will become the feudal man of Baldwin the abbot, by performing the ceremony of homage. He will do this by permission of the King with the consent of the monks, and in return for the service here stated, excepting always the fealty* which he owes to the King, the fief* having been properly received. Peter will serve on behalf of the Abbot within England with three or four knights at their own expense if he has been summoned by the King and the Abbot to be part of the feudal host. If the Knight Peter serves anywhere in England, it will be at his expense. But if he is summoned to serve outside England, it will be at the Abbot's expense.

10

* ['fealty' = an oath of loyalty sworn to a lord]

* ['fief' = land held of a lord in return for homage and services]

Charter of Baldwin, abbot of Bury St Edmunds in favour of Peter, a knight of King William, probably after 1072

Source C: A chronicler, who was born in Normandy but became a monk in Normandy, describes the response to serious rebellion in 1075.

William of Warenne and Richard of Clare, whom King William had appointed among his chief ministers during his absence from England, summoned the rebels to the King's court. They, however, scorned the summons and joined battle with the King's men. Without delay, William and Richard summoned the English fyrd and engaged in a hard-fought battle with the rebels. They won the field by God's help, and left their mark on all prisoners of whatever rank by cutting off their right foot. They pursued Ralph the Breton to his castle, but could not capture him. Then concentrating their forces, they besieged and attacked Norwich for three months. The army was daily strengthened by reinforcements.

15

20

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

Source D: A modern historian reviews the nature of military obligation and service in the reign of William I.

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Details:

An extract from 'William the Conqueror' by D. C. Douglas. ISBN: 0413243206

The feudal host of.....

.....military feudalism in England.

25

D. C. Douglas, William the Conqueror, 1964

The First Crusade and its Origins 1073-99

Study the four Sources on Crusader Relations with the Byzantine Emperor, 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 B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the views of Westerners about the Byzantine Emperor. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the alliance with the Byzantine Emperor contributed little to the success of the First Crusade. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Crusader Relations with the Byzantine Emperor

Source A: The daughter of the Byzantine Emperor Alexius I, a strong supporter of her father, writes about fears over crusader intentions in 1097.

Emperor Alexius heard rumours of the arrival of innumerable Frankish armies. He feared these people, for he had already experienced the savage fury of their attack, their unreliability, and their readiness to use violence. The Counts, Bohemond above all, had an old grudge against the Emperor and were seeking revenge for the splendid victory which he had gained over Bohemond in Greece in 1083. Apparently, the Franks were making an expedition to Jerusalem. In reality, they wanted to deprive the Emperor of his kingdom and take Constantinople.

5

Anna Comnena, The Alexiad, written between 1140 and 1148

Source B: An unknown author, who went on the First Crusade and wrote an important chronicle of the Crusade, outlines the distrust between Alexius I and some of the Crusade's leaders in 1097.

When the Emperor Alexius heard that the noble Bohemond had arrived, he ordered him to be received with ceremony, but also that he should be lodged outside the city. The Emperor invited Bohemond to a secret conference. Duke Godfrey of Bouillon and his brother, Baldwin, were present. The Emperor, anxious and angry, was planning how to trap these Christian knights by fraud and cunning but, by God's grace, he did not succeed. There was a crafty plan to make all the leaders of our army swear an oath of fealty* to the Emperor. The Emperor swore that he would accompany us with his own army, supply us with provisions, and replace all that we lost. He promised that he would protect any pilgrim on the journey to the Holy Sepulchre. 10 15

*[fealty' = an oath of loyalty sworn to a lord]

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

Source C: A Frenchman, who went on the First Crusade and stayed in the East, writes of events he witnessed in 1097.

The Emperor would not allow us to enter his city of Constantinople, fearing that we planned to harm him. We had to buy our food outside the city walls. When we were refreshed, our leaders conferred with the Emperor and gave a pledge to him, an oath of fealty, at his insistence. This was done by Bohemond and Godfrey of Bouillon and Robert of Flanders, but Raymond of Toulouse refused the oath. Such a pledge was essential since we needed the Emperor's aid to continue our expedition. 20

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

Source D: A modern historian explains how Alexius I withdrew his cooperation with the crusaders in 1098.

Emperor Alexius was preparing to help the crusaders. He was to set out for Antioch. Then he was joined by crusader leaders who had fled when Kerbuqa attacked Antioch. They painted a gloomy picture and convinced Alexius of the uselessness of aiding the besieged crusaders. So he retreated to Constantinople. But then he heard the news of crusader success at Antioch and was aware of how the crusaders would react. They marched on to Jerusalem. The breakdown in relations between the two sides was definite and complete. 25

Ferdinand Chalandon, Cambridge Medieval History, volume IV, 1923

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