

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE
HISTORY**

Document Studies 871–1099

WEDNESDAY 6 JUNE 2007

2580

Afternoon

Time: 1 hour

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)



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.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- 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 sub-questions from **one** Option.
- Teachers may indicate to candidates in the examination room the part of the paper which covers the Option studied.
- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- 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 document 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 **both** sub-questions.

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

1 (a) Study Sources B and D

Compare these Sources as evidence for Alfred's methods in dealing with the Viking threat. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Alfred's successful leadership against the Vikings owed as much to careful planning as to military strength. [40]

[Total: 60 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, gives an account of an early setback in the King's reign in 871.

Early in his reign, Alfred fought most vigorously, with a few men who were easily outnumbered, against the entire Viking army at a hill called Wilton. When both sides had been fighting violently and resolutely on all fronts for much of the day, the Vikings realised the danger they were in and turned and fled. But then, scorning the small number of pursuers, the Vikings advanced again into battle and were victorious.

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Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source B: The same author records the King's success in rallying support in 878.

After Easter, King Alfred, with a few men, made a fortress at a place called Athelney, and from it with the thegns of Somerset he struck out relentlessly and tirelessly against the Vikings. After Easter he rode to Egbert's Stone, and there all the inhabitants of Somerset and Wiltshire and all the inhabitants of Hampshire – those who had not sailed overseas for fear of the Vikings – joined him. When they saw the King, receiving him as if he was restored to life after such great suffering, they were filled with immense joy. They made camp and the next day moved to Edington, to fight the Viking army.

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Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893

Source C: A modern historian considers Alfred's military position in 892.

The building of a.....

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An extract from 'Anglo-Saxon England' by Sir Frank Stenton. ISBN: 978-0198217169

.....had come into being.

Sir Frank Stenton, Anglo-Saxon England, 1971

Source D: A contemporary English chronicler gives an account of events in 896.

The Viking armies from East Anglia and Northumbria greatly harassed Wessex all along the south coast with raiding bands, and most of all with their warships. Then King Alfred ordered 'long-ships' to be built to oppose the Viking warships. On a certain occasion, six Viking ships did considerable damage, both in Devon and all along the sea-coast. Then the King ordered his men to set out in some of the new ships against those Vikings. The English captured two of the Viking ships and killed all the men. Another one escaped because the English ships ran aground. The Danes then beached their three ships and attacked the stranded English ships.

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The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, written in 896

The Normans in England 1066–87

Study the four Sources on Lanfranc and the English Church, 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 D

Compare these Sources as evidence for the nature of the relationship between the archbishops of Canterbury and York. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Lanfranc was more concerned to extend Norman control over England than to reform the English Church. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

Lanfranc and the English Church

Source A: Archbishop Lanfranc's determination to assert his authority over the Church in England is recorded by a contemporary. Much of the document is concerned with Lanfranc's primacy over the English Church.

It was decided by the King's order and the general decision of all those present at a council that, for the moment, Thomas of Bayeux, Archbishop of York should read out what he had written to Lanfranc. In this document, he promised to obey Lanfranc's instructions unconditionally in all matters relating to the practice of the Christian religion. He fulfilled what was required and in December 1070 was consecrated as Archbishop of York. Soon after, Lanfranc received declarations of obedience from all those bishops of the English realm who earlier had been consecrated by other archbishops or by the pope.

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A memorandum on the primacy of Canterbury, drawn up between April 1073 and August 1075

Source B: The official record of a meeting of the English Church leaders called by Lanfranc reports its outcome.

Decrees prohibited the existence of bishoprics in small towns. By the generosity of the King and the authority of the council, permission was granted to three bishops to move from townships to cities: Hermann from Sherborne to Salisbury, Stigand from Selsey to Chichester, and Peter from Lichfield to Chester. Also, it was decreed that no one shall buy or sell holy orders nor any position in the Church which carried pastoral responsibility.

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The Council of London, December 1074 to August 1075

Source C: After Lanfranc's death, his great energy and actions as Archbishop are recorded.

In the second year after his consecration (1071-72), Lanfranc went to Rome. In this year also Lanfranc held a general council at Winchester in which he deposed Wulfric, Abbot of New Minster, and made many orders concerning the proper observance of Christian monastic life.

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In 1076-77, Lanfranc gave the bishopric of Rochester to Gundulf the monk and consecrated him at Canterbury. Also Thomas, Archbishop of York, sent letters asking that two bishops be sent to consecrate as a bishop a certain priest from the Orkney Islands, to the north of Scotland. Lanfranc agreed to this petition.

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In the next year (1077-78), Lanfranc held a council at London, and there he deposed Ailnoth, Abbot of Glastonbury.

The Acts of Lanfranc, composed in the 1090s

Source D: A historian considers Lanfranc's position in and power over the English Church, and his relations with King William I.

William I's religious policy benefited England: civil and Church courts were separated, regular synods were held, regulations were enforced. The Normanising of the Church brought closer contact with the Continent. Lanfranc upheld the primacy of Canterbury, forcing the Archbishop of York to admit dependence on him. He may even have falsified and forged documents to achieve this, though this has been debated. He had the support of the King in his reforms and in upholding the rights of his archbishopric.

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Henry Norbert, Catholic Encyclopedia, 1910

The First Crusade and its Origins 1073–99

Study the four Sources on The People's 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 Sources as evidence for the reasons why there was strong support for the People's Crusade. [20]

(b) Study all the Sources

Using **all** these Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the People's Crusade failed **primarily** because popular enthusiasm was no substitute for effective military organisation. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

The People's Crusade

Source A: A well-educated French author, knowledgeable about the First Crusade, gives an account of the appeal and leadership of Peter the Hermit.

The common people became followers of a certain Peter the Hermit. Unless I am mistaken, he came from Amiens in France, and had led the life of a hermit. He travelled through cities and towns to preach, and was surrounded by such crowds of people, given such gifts, and so acclaimed for his holiness, that I remember no-one ever having been held in such honour. Whatever he did or said was regarded as divine.

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Guibert of Nogent, History of Jerusalem, written by 1108

Source B: The daughter of the Byzantine Emperor Alexius I wrote an important account of the First Crusade. Here she remarks upon the nature of Peter the Hermit's expedition and its problems.

As if he had sounded a divine voice in the hearts of all, Peter the Hermit inspired people from France and other parts of Europe to gather together with their weapons, horses, and other military equipment. Full of enthusiasm and ardour, they crowded every highway. With the soldiers came a large number of unarmed men, carrying palms or wearing crosses on their backs. There were women and children, too, who had left their own countries. The Emperor advised Peter to wait for the nobles and their forces to arrive but, confident in the number of his followers, he would not.

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Anna Comnena, The Alexiad, written in the 1140s

Source C: A German writer in the early twelfth century, almost certainly working from the accounts of eye-witnesses of the events of the First Crusade, gives more detail on the rescue of the survivors of Peter the Hermit's expedition in October 1096.

A loyal Greek messenger was able to sail across the sea to find Peter, who was in the royal city of Constantinople. When Peter learned of the tragedy, he went, weeping and grieving, to beseech the Emperor in Christ's name to assist those wretched Crusaders, the few who were left out of so many thousands. The Emperor ordered forces to leave Constantinople and to cross the Bosphorus Straits to assist both the captured and the besieged Christians. When the Turks heard of the Emperor's command, they marched away, taking their Christian captives and much booty with them. The crusading soldiers, who had been besieged in a fort, were freed from these godless men.

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Albert of Aachen, History of Jerusalem, written about 1130

Source D: A modern historian reflects on the responses to Pope Urban II's call to go on crusade.

Urban II's speech at.....

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An extract from 'Medieval Civilization' by Aryeh Grabois. ISBN: 978-0805046533

.....as an anarchic movement.

Aryeh Grabois, Medieval Civilization, 1980

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