

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY GCE  
HISTORY**

Document Studies 871–1099

**MONDAY 2 JUNE 2008**

**2580**

Afternoon  
Time: 1 hour

**Additional materials (enclosed):** None

**Additional materials (required):**  
Answer Booklet (8 pages)



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answers, in blue or black ink, on the separate Answer Booklet 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.
- 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.
- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

**The Reign of Alfred the Great 871–899**

Study the four Sources on Alfred and the Viking Threat 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 C

Compare these Sources as evidence for the impact of the Viking invasions on England.

[20]

**(b)** Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that Alfred's success from 878 in resisting the Viking invasions has been over-estimated.

[40]

[Total: 60 marks]

### Alfred and the Viking Threat

**Source A:** King Alfred's contemporary biographer, born in Wales but brought to Wessex and rewarded by the King, outlines the problems facing the King in 878.

The Viking army left Exeter and went to Chippenham and spent the winter there. They forced many men to sail overseas, through both poverty and fear, and very nearly all the inhabitants of that region submitted to their authority. At the same time King Alfred, with his small band of nobles and certain soldiers and thegns, was leading a restless life in great distress amid the woody and marshy places of Somerset. He had nothing to live on except what he could take from the Vikings or from the Christians who had submitted to the Vikings' authority.

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*Asser, Life of King Alfred, written in 893*

**Source B:** A contemporary English chronicler assesses military actions in 892, when Viking armies (previously operating on the Continent) arrived in England.

The great Viking army came up into the estuary of the River Limen with 250 ships. This estuary is in eastern Kent. They rowed their ships up the river as far as the large forest, four miles from the outer part of the estuary, and there they attacked a fortification located in the marshland. Then shortly afterwards Haesten came up the Thames estuary with eighty ships and made a fortification for himself at Milton, and the other Viking army made one at Appledore in Kent.

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*The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, written in 896*

**Source C:** Writing in the late tenth century, Ealdorman Aethelweard, a descendant of one of Alfred's brothers, gives an account of military operations in 893.

The Viking army, having arrived from France, got as far as Western England and devastated Hampshire and Berkshire. Prince Edward, the son of King Alfred, attacked the enemy at Farnham. The tyrant Viking leader was wounded and his forces driven across the River Thames to the north. A siege was started around the island of Thorney. Forces from London aided Aethelred of Mercia. The Vikings there sought a truce, giving hostages and promising to leave the Kingdom. They moved into eastern England, to join the Danes there. Then the savage Haesten with a large force ravaged all the lands of the Mercians up to the borders of Wales. He was aided by Danish forces from East Anglia and Northumbria.

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

**Source D:** A modern historian reflects upon King Alfred's military reforms in the 880s.

Military operations never ceased entirely but they were no longer the King's sole concern. The opportunity was taken to reorganise the defences of the Kingdom of Wessex to ensure that its recently gained security would not be lost and West Saxon military capacity would be strengthened. Alfred realised the importance of a fleet for offence and defence. The military value of fortified strongholds was appreciated. The army was divided into two sections alternating between service in the field and work at home. Initially, this arrangement revealed weaknesses. The military organisation proved its worth in 892–6.

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*D. J. V. Fisher, The Anglo-Saxon Age, 1973*

**The Normans in England 1066–87**

Study the four Sources on William I and the Church in 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 B and C

Compare these Sources as evidence for William I's relationship with the Papacy. [20]

**(b)** Study all the Sources

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that William I's policies towards the Church were driven more by a desire for control than a genuine desire for reform. [40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## William I and the Church in England

**Source A:** A chronicler, born in England in 1075 and later a monk in Normandy, comments on William I's attitudes towards religion.

King William was justly famous for his enthusiasm for reform. When a bishop or an abbot died, this pious prince protected the property of the Church to keep it safe. Then he would ask his churchmen and advisers who they thought the new bishop or abbot should be, and with their advice he would find the candidate who was most suitable, in both spiritual and secular matters. He hated corruption and in appointing abbots or bishops he was not influenced by wealth and power, but by wisdom and a good life. He appointed abbots of known virtue to the English monasteries so that monasticism was revived and restored to its former strength.

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

**Source B:** A well respected author, a monk at Christ Church, Canterbury, reflects upon the impact of William I on the Church in England.

Here are some of the new practices which William introduced to be obeyed throughout England. He would not allow anyone in his kingdom to receive a letter from the Pope unless the King himself had first seen it. He would not allow contact with the Pope unless he approved. He would not allow the Archbishop of Canterbury to pass any Church laws unless these were what the king wanted and had been discussed with him first. He would not allow any of his bishops, except on his instructions, to excommunicate one of his barons even if he was obviously guilty of a moral crime.

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*Eadmer, The History of Recent Events in England, written between 1107 and 1115*

**Source C:** The Pope writes to Archbishop Lanfranc in England, outlining his concerns about William I's policies towards the Papacy.

If indeed some new swollen pride is now raising the King against the Papal see, we shall treat the matter more seriously. Nevertheless, you can prevent unfortunate consequences for him. By careful explanation and by warning, you should advise him not to act unjustly against the Roman Church nor to dare anything contrary to the power of religion, nor attempt any further to hinder you or anyone else from visiting Rome.

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*Letter of Pope Gregory VII, 1079*

**Source D:** A modern historian reflects on Lanfranc's position in the Church in England and on William I's authority over that Church.

The councils which Lanfranc held were impressive symbols of his authority. It was a characteristic feature of Lanfranc's primacy that his friendship with the King gave him what amounted to a general oversight of the monastic order in England. In all that concerned the internal order of the Church, William I seems to have left both initiative and direction in Lanfranc's hands. But in matters of ecclesiastical politics, Lanfranc merely followed a course prescribed by the King. In his relations with Rome, he was content to follow the directions of his sovereign.

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*Sir Frank Stenton, Anglo-Saxon England, 1971*

**The First Crusade 1073–99**

Study the four Sources on Military Operations 1097–99, 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 solutions adopted by the Crusaders to overcome the problems encountered in capturing towns.

[20]

**(b) Study all the Sources**

Using **all** the Sources **and** your own knowledge, assess the view that the success of the First Crusade depended **primarily** upon the military skills of the Crusaders.

[40]

[Total: 60 marks]

## Military Operations, 1097–1099

**Source A:** An anonymous soldier, who went on the First Crusade, describes the siege of Nicaea in May–June 1097.

We began to lay siege to the town using siege engines and towers. We pressed the siege fiercely and bravely, undermining the walls but the Turks sent for help. Count Raymond, trusting in God's protection, made a fierce attack on the Turks and killed many of them. The siege was reinforced by Bohemond and Tancred, Duke Godfrey and the Count of Flanders. I do not think anyone has ever seen such valiant knights. But the Emperor Alexius I, a fool as well as a knave, told the Turks they could leave under safe conduct. He had them brought to Constantinople from where they were ready to injure the Franks and obstruct their crusade.

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*The Deeds of the Franks and other Pilgrims to Jerusalem, written by 1100–01*

**Source B:** The same author describes the attack on Maarat an-Nunan in December 1098.

They attacked the town from all sides and pressed on eagerly and courageously. But the pagans resisted strongly and Count Raymond built a powerful siege-tower to gain access to the walls. Behind this tower stood the priests, clad in holy vestments, praying to God to defend His people and to cast down idolatry. Attacks were made at other points around the city and, at last, the walls were undermined. Our men entered the city and no corner was left clear of Muslim corpses. But food was short and some of our men had to cook and eat the flesh of the dead.

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*The Deeds of the Franks and other Pilgrims to Jerusalem, written by 1100–01*

**Source C:** A well-educated French author, knowledgeable about the First Crusade, reflects on the reasons for the Crusade's success.

What has driven our knights is not ambition for fame, money, or extending their lands. God has instituted in our time holy wars, so that those engaged in slaughter might find a new way to salvation. They were driven to do what no mortal has ever done before. Each and all announced their vow to go on the journey. All were fired with eagerness. Whether they had great wealth or not, they could make that journey. Each faithful soul was led by God alone and saw himself as God's companion-in-arms.

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*Guibert of Nogent, History of Jerusalem, written by 1108*

**Source D:** Two modern historians consider the success of the First Crusade and the ability of the Crusaders to adapt their military tactics.

Relatively crude western military methods were such that the First Crusade would almost certainly have failed if the Muslims of the Middle East had not been hopelessly divided by internal squabbling. However, the Crusaders quickly learnt tactical lessons about the use of manpower, manoeuvre, ambush, employment of cavalry, use of mounted firepower. They also realised the value of co-ordinated infantry and cavalry, missiles and shock tactics, to deal with a resourceful, mobile enemy.

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*Ernest and Trevor Dupuy, The Encyclopaedia of Military History, 1970*

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*Copyright Acknowledgements:*

- Q.1 Source A Source: extract from *Alfred the Great*, by S Keynes & M Lapidge, published by Penguin Classics, 1983.  
 Q.1 Source B Source: extract from *Alfred the Great*, by S Keynes & M Lapidge, published by Penguin Classics, 1983.  
 Q.1 Source C Source: extract from *Alfred the Great*, by S Keynes & M Lapidge, published by Penguin Classics, 1983.  
 Q.1 Source D Source: extract from *The Anglo-Saxon Age*, by D Fisher, published by Longman, 1973.
- Q.2 Source A Source: extract from *The Norman Conquest 1051-1087*, editor P King, OCR Publications.  
 Q.2 Source B Source: extract from *The Norman Conquest 1051-1087*, editor P King, OCR Publications.  
 Q.2 Source C Source: extract from *The Norman Conquest 1051-1087*, editor P King, OCR Publications.  
 Q.2 Source D Source: extract from *Anglo-Saxon England*, by F Stenton, published by Oxford University Press, 1971.
- Q.3 Source A Source: extract from *The Crusades 1070-1192*, editor P King, OCR Publications.  
 Q.3 Source B Source: extract from *The Crusades 1070-1192*, editor P King, OCR Publications.  
 Q.3 Source C Source: extract from *The Crusades 1070-1192*, editor P King, OCR Publications.  
 Q.3 Source D Source: extract from *The Encyclopaedia of Military History*, by E & T Dupuy, published by MacDonald and Jane's, 1970.

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