



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 10 June 2022 – Morning

A Level History A

**Y102/01 Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest
1035–1107**

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A. Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section B.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **4** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

Norman England 1087–1107

Study the four sources and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that William II was interested in the Church only as a source of income. [30]

Source A: An anonymous monk, probably from Durham, outlines a speech given by William of Saint-Calais, bishop of Durham, at the bishop's trial in 1088.

The bishop said: 'My lord king, I have permitted three of your sergeants to deprive me of my own lands and my church's money and in no manner whatever have I offered any opposition. Now, when nothing remains to me of my bishopric, except the city in which the bishopric is situated, you even wish to deprive me of that. But I will offer no resistance to you, save by the power of God. I entreat you, however, in the name of God and St Peter and of his vicar, the lord pope, not to deprive me of this. I am prepared to give you pledges that those men of mine, whom I shall leave therein during my journey to Rome, will serve you faithfully.'

The History of the Unjust Persecution of the First Bishop William, written about 1088

Source B: A chronicler, who was for many years archdeacon of Huntingdon in the diocese of Lincoln, gives an account of events in 1093.

In March 1093 William fell ill. He gave the archbishopric of Canterbury to Abbot Anselm, a saintly and venerable man. Also he gave the bishopric of Lincoln to Robert, his chancellor. There was no-one more handsome in appearance, more serene in mind or more agreeable in conversation than Robert. The king also promised to establish peace in the Church. But as soon as he recovered he went back on his word. When the archbishop of York falsely claimed against Bishop Robert that the city of Lincoln and the district of Lindsey ought to be subject to the archbishopric, the case was only concluded after Robert had promised £5000 to the king for the decision in his favour.

Henry of Huntingdon, The History of the English People, written before 1154

Source C: A chronicle describes William's relationship with archbishop Anselm.

The king led an army against the Welsh who had risen against him. He soon received their surrender and so obtained peace. Many were in high hopes that this peace would advance the service of God and that the archbishop, with the approval of the king, would make some great move to reform the Church. All such expectations were shattered by a letter from the king, when he returned from Wales, to Anselm. In this he told Anselm that, so far from being pleased with the archbishop for the soldiers he had sent for the king's campaign, he was greatly displeased, because the men were, as William alleged, neither suitably trained nor fit for warfare.

Eadmer, History of Recent Events in England, written before 1126

Source D: A chronicle gives an account of one of the bishops.

In William's reign, some men obeyed the king's will rather than the dictates of justice. Ranulf, the bishop of Durham, contrary to ecclesiastical law and the rules of his order, for he was a priest, received from the king first abbeys and then bishoprics, whose holders had recently died. These he let out to the highest bidder and from the proceeds he paid the king a large sum of money every year. His cunning and shrewdness were such that the king appointed him as the collector of taxes throughout the kingdom.

Florence of Worcester, Chronicle, written before 1118

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SECTION B**Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035–1087**Answer **ONE** question.

- 2* 'Edward the Confessor lacked the leadership qualities needed by a king.' How far do you agree? [20]
- 3* How effectively had William I consolidated his power in England by 1070? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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