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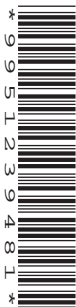
Friday 7 June 2024 – Afternoon

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 answer Question 1.

- 1 'Ranulf Flambard played the key role in William II's government.'

Use the **four** sources in their historical context to assess how far they support this view. [30]

Source A: An English chronicler explains how William II governed England.

William was very harsh and severe over his land and very formidable. Through the advice of evil men and through his own greed, he was ever wearying this nation with an army and with unjust taxes. God's Church he humbled and all the bishoprics and abbacies whose holders died in his days, he either sold or held in his own hands and let for a certain sum. On the day he died, he had in his own hands the archbishopric of Canterbury, the bishopric of Winchester and that of Salisbury and eleven abbacies. All that was loathsome to God and righteous men was customary in this land in his reign.

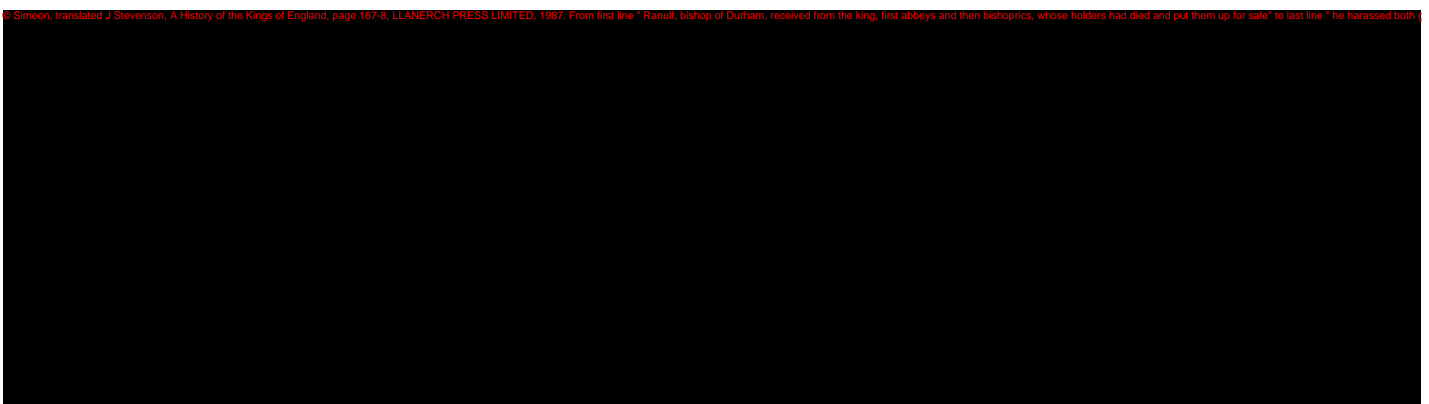
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 1100.

Source B: A chronicler gives an account of the ambitions of Odo of Bayeux.

Odo of Bayeux came to England and received from the king the earldom of Kent. But he saw that everything in the kingdom was not managed at his own pleasure as formerly, for the administration of affairs was now committed to William, bishop of Durham [Ranulf's predecessor]. He was moved with envy and used to mutter with Roger Montgomery and Roger, earl of Northumberland. Even William, bishop of Durham, the confidential minister of the king, joined in their treachery. This was a matter of great concern to William. Odo now carried off booty of every kind to Rochester, plundering the king's revenues in Kent and especially the lands of the archbishop.

William of Malmesbury, Chronicle of the Kings of England, written before 1143.

Source C: A chronicler outlines the activities of Ranulf Flambard.



Source D: A monk at Canterbury gives an account of relations between Ranulf Flambard and the archbishop of Canterbury.

Thurgod, a monk of Durham was chosen to be bishop of St Andrews, but his consecration was delayed because Thomas, the prospective archbishop of York, had not yet been consecrated himself. Accordingly Ranulf, bishop of Durham proposed to consecrate Thurgod at York in the presence of Thomas. He sent a knight to Anselm with a message reporting what was proposed and begging him to give it his authority. Anselm wrote in reply that 'I do not give my authority or permission and more than that, I positively forbid it to be done before the consecration of the archbishop elect.'

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

Section B**Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035–1087**

Answer Question 2 **or** Question 3.

- 2*** 'Disputes over the succession were the main reason for instability in England during the period from 1035 to 1042.'

How far do you agree?

[20]

- 3*** How seriously was William I's consolidation of his power in England threatened by the rebellions of 1067–1070?

[20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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