



GCE

History A

**Y102/01: British period study and enquiry: Anglo-Saxon
England and the Norman Conquest 1035-1107**

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2023

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS**PREPARATION FOR MARKING
SCORIS**

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *scoris assessor Online Training*; *OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal <http://www.rm.com/support/ca>
3. Log-in to scoris and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

YOU MUST MARK 5 PRACTICE AND 6 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the scoris 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the scoris messaging system, or by email.

5. Crossed Out Responses

Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)*

Multiple Choice Question Responses

When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.
7. Award No Response (NR) if:
 - there is nothing written in the answer space

Award Zero '0' if:

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- anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The scoris **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the scoris messaging system, or e-mail.
9. *Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.*
10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
 - a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
 - b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:


Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

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11. Annotations

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
BP	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
A	Assertion
AN	Analysis
EVAL	Evaluation
EXP	Explanation
F	Factor
ILL	Illustrates/Describes
IRRL	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
J	Judgement
KU	Knowledge and understanding
P	Provenance
SC	Simple comment
	Unclear
V	View

12. Subject Specific Marking Instructions

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
1	<p>Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that William II relied mainly on military force in consolidating his power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source A partly supports the view, answers could suggest that the king raised an army and captured a castle held by rebels, but that he also had to use persuasion and bribery to get support from the English. • In discussing the provenance of Source A, answers could suggest that the monk took a pro-English view and may have talked up the role of the English troops. • In discussing the historical context of Source A, answers could refer to the threat of the 1088 rebellion from well-armed Norman nobles and so the need for military force to suppress it. • In discussing how Source B supports the view, answers could consider that as Malcolm invaded with an army, military force was necessary to deal with him and both the English troops and those of the king were involved (with the former operating initially by their own initiative). • In discussing the provenance of Source B, answers could suggest that the Chronicle, which can be shown in places to be biased, may well have wanted to show English forces in a good light (hence the reference to “the good men who governed this land”). • In discussing the historical context of Source B, answers could explain that the absence of 	30	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At Level 5 there will be judgement about the issue in the question. • To be valid judgements they must be supported by accurate and relevant material. • At Level 4 and below, answers may be simply a list of which sources support or challenge the view in the question. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation, it should only be credited where it is used to analyse and evaluate the sources, in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>William II in Normandy was often the trigger for a Scottish invasion and that William II made peace with Malcolm in the end so used methods other than military force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing how Source C does not support the view, answers could point out that William II used fines to punish some rebels, because he was afraid excessive punishment might spark further trouble, but he probably would have used force if he had thought it prudent. • In discussing the provenance of Source C, answers could consider that Orderic Vitalis' birth and position would have given him a detached, and therefore somewhat dispassionate, view of events. Answers may indicate that he is a respected source and includes detail not found in other sources, but this is NOT to be expected. • In discussing the historical context of Source C, answers could refer to the execution of some of the 1095 rebels, showing another method whereby William consolidated his power. • In discussing how Source D largely supports the view, answers could suggest that William hoped to use an army effectively against the Welsh, but had to settle for castle building, another form of military might. The source also refers to crown-wearing which could be seen as a non-military way of consolidating power. • In discussing the provenance of Source D, answers could argue that someone whose patrons were such significant men would be aware of events affecting the king and his realm. They might also be aware that the monk has a 		

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
2*	<p>reputation for reliability, although this is NOT to be expected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In discussing the historical context of Source D, answers could argue that William found it difficult to secure his power in Wales by any means. <p>Assess the reasons for the Norman victory at the battle of Hastings.</p> <p>In arguing that the Norman success was due to better leadership and tactics,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers could argue that William showed stronger leadership in the course of the battle, especially in rallying his forces when rumours of his death began to spread. • Answers could consider the ‘feigned retreat’ of the Normans. • Answers could consider the nature of the Norman forces which included both mounted soldiers and archers. • Answers could refer to Harold’s ill-judged decision to attack at once, rather than wait for reinforcements. <p>In arguing that there were other very significant factors,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers could point out that the length of the battle shows it was very closely fought and a Norman victory was not predestined. 	20	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels, candidates will focus on weighing up the reasons for the Norman victory but at Level 4, may simply list reasons why they were successful. • At Level 5 and above there will be judgement as to which are the most important reasons. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge importance. • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
3*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers could suggest that William I had a good deal of luck when the wind changed allowing him to cross the Channel and land when Harold was in the north. • Answers might consider the impact of the invasion by Tostig and Harald Hardrada. • Answers could show that the Saxons were tired from their long march south from Stamford Bridge and under-manned, with few archers. • Answers could argue that once Harold was dead there was no point in the Saxons fighting on. <p>How secure was William I's control of England by 1071?</p> <p>In arguing that William's control was secure,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers could suggest that he felt strong enough to return to Normandy in 1067, leaving Norman regents in charge. • Answers could consider that a series of rebellions in a variety of different areas of the country had been put down by 1070 as they were uncoordinated and relatively small-scale. • Answers could argue that the 'Harrying of the North' showed how severe William could be and meant rebellion was less prevalent. • Answers could consider how the redistribution of land and the building of castles contributed to security by 1071. 	20	<p>The indicative content lists features of the period studied that relate to the question set.</p> <p><u>Neither significance nor relative importance are attributed to the features listed.</u></p> <p>The indicative content is intended to reflect the knowledge and understanding a candidate is likely to analyse and evaluate in order to arrive at a judgement in line with the question set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels, candidates will focus on weighing up how secure his position was, but at Level 4 may simply list the main factors for security. • At Level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the extent of William's control. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the degree of security and control that existed by 1071.

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Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
	<p>In arguing that William was not that secure,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers could indicate that he still faced threats to his rule and that the English remained largely hostile. • Answers could argue that the 1075 revolt of the Northern Earls along with Waltheof showed William was not in total control. • Answers could suggest that William's half-brother, Odo, was ambitious for power and was a threat. • Answers could consider that the threat from Scandinavia persisted, notably in 1085, towards the end of the reign. • Answers could also point out that the tensions which emerged on the death of William I show that he had not established total control. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation. It should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with the descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

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APPENDIX 1 – this contains a generic mark scheme grid

	<i>A02: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source materials, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section A, Question 1: How far do the four sources support the view? [30]
Level 6 26–30 marks	The answer has a very good focus on the question throughout. The sources are fully evaluated, using both provenance and detailed and accurate knowledge of their historical context in a balanced way, in order to engage with the sources and reach a convincing, fully supported analysis of them in relation to the issue in the question.
Level 5 21–25 marks	The answer has a good focus on the question. The sources are evaluated, using both provenance and relevant knowledge of their historical context, in order to engage with the sources and reach a supported analysis of them in relation to the issue in the question. There may be some imbalance in the analysis between use of provenance and use of knowledge.
Level 4 16–20 marks	The answer is mostly focused on the question. The sources are evaluated, using both provenance and generally relevant knowledge of their historical context, in order to engage with the sources and produce an analysis of them in relation to the question. The use of provenance may not be developed.
Level 3 11–15 marks	The answer is partially focused on the question. There is partial evaluation of the sources, with use of some knowledge of their historical context, in order to engage with the sources and produce a partial analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 2 6–10 marks	The answer has only limited focus on the question. Evaluation of the sources is very general. There is limited use of generalised knowledge of historical context to engage with the sources and produce a basic analysis of them in relation to the question.
Level 1 1–5 marks	This answer is on the wider topic area, but not on the detail of the question. The sources are evaluated in a very basic way, primarily being used as a source of information with understanding of them being only partial. A very generalised knowledge of historical context is used in a very limited way to engage with the sources and to attempt a very simple analysis of them in relation to the question.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding or reference to the sources.

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	<i>AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.</i>
	Generic mark scheme for Section B, Questions 2 and 3: Essay [20]
Level 6 17–20 marks	There is a consistent focus on the question throughout the answer. Accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated throughout the answer and is consistently evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated, developed and sustained judgements. There is a well-developed and sustained line of reasoning which is coherent and logically structured. The information presented is entirely relevant and substantiated.
Level 5 13–16 marks	There is a mostly consistent focus on the question. Generally accurate and detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer and is evaluated and analysed in order to reach substantiated judgements, but these are not consistently well-developed. There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and in the most part substantiated.
Level 4 10–12 marks	The question is generally addressed. Generally accurate and sometimes detailed knowledge and understanding is demonstrated through most of the answer with evaluation and some analysis, and this is used appropriately to support the judgements that are made. There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.
Level 3 7–9 marks	The question is partially addressed. There is demonstration of some relevant knowledge and understanding, which is evaluated and analysed in parts of the answer, but in places knowledge is imparted rather than being used. The analysis is appropriately linked to the judgements made, though the way in which it supports the judgements may not always be made explicit. The information has some relevance and is presented with limited structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.
Level 2 4–6 marks	The focus is more on the topic than the specific demands of the question. Knowledge and understanding is limited and not well used, with only limited evaluation and analysis, which is only sometimes linked appropriately to the judgements made. The information has some relevance, but is communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.
Level 1 1–3 marks	The answer relates to the topic but not the specific question. The answer contains only very limited relevant knowledge which is evaluated and analysed in a very limited way. Judgements are unsupported and are not linked to analysis. Relevant knowledge is limited, generalised and poorly used; attempts at argument are no more than assertion. Information presented is basic and may be ambiguous or unstructured. The information is supported by limited evidence.
0 marks	No evidence of understanding and no demonstration of any relevant knowledge.

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