



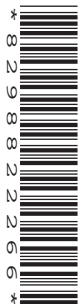
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Monday 12 October 2020 – 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 1087–1100

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 the rebellion of 1088 was a serious threat to William II. **[30]**

Source A: A monk outlines events in 1088.

All the higher nobility faithlessly raised rebellion against William. Adopting his younger brother [Robert of Normandy] as a candidate for kingship, they all raged furiously in their own districts. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, the chief man and governor of England, raised rebellion in Kent and burnt villages belonging to the King and to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Robert, Count of Mortain, began the same round Pevensey. Bishop Geoffrey of Coutances advanced from Bristol and destroyed the town of Bath. Roger Bigod in the castle of Norwich was not slower to begin the exercise of crime throughout East Anglia. William, bishop of Durham, perpetrated similar misdeeds in the borders.

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

Source B: A monk gives an account of Robert of Normandy's actions.

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, fortified the castle at Rochester and sent to Normandy, begging Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, to lose no time in coming to England. He informed the earl that the kingdom was ready for him and if he were true to himself, the crown was his. Struck with the unexpected news, the earl announced it to his friends with exultation, already anticipating triumph. Secure in his hopes of success, he invited numbers of his friends to share the spoil.

Florence of Worcester, Chronicle, written before 1118

Source C: A monk at Durham considers the support given to William II.

The king called an assembly of the English. He showed them the treachery of the Normans and begged that they would aid him. If they would be faithful to him in his hour of need, he would grant them the best laws they could choose for themselves. He forbade all unjust levies and allowed permission for all to use his forests for hunting. The English faithfully assisted him. They reached Tonbridge and found the castle held out against the king, but they bravely attacked it and destroyed the whole castle. The garrison capitulated.

Simeon of Durham, A History of the Kings of England, written before 1129

Source D: A chronicle gives an account of events in 1088.

The Duke of Normandy, the King's brother, gathered a very considerable force and thought to win England. He sent some of his men to this land, intending to come later himself. But the Englishmen that guarded the sea came upon some of the men and killed them and drowned others. When provisions ran out in Pevensey Castle, those within gave themselves up to the king. Bishop Odo swore he would depart and come to England no more.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 1088

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

Answer **ONE** question.

- 2*** 'Harold was defeated at Hastings because he was unlucky rather than incompetent.' How far do you agree? **[20]**
- 3*** How far was William I challenged more by external than internal threats as king of England after 1066? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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