



Cambridge Pre-U

HISTORY

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Paper 1a British History Outlines c.300–c.1399

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 60

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Introduction

This assessment is designed to test skills in the handling and evaluation of source material, but answers should be informed by and firmly grounded in wider contextual knowledge.

Generic guidance on using levels-based mark schemes

Marking of work should be positive, rewarding achievement where possible, but clearly differentiating across the whole range of marks, where appropriate.

The marker should look at the work and then make a judgement about which level statement is the best fit. In practice, work does not always match one level statement precisely so a judgement may need to be made between two or more level statements.

Once a best-fit level statement has been identified, use the following guidance to decide on a specific mark:

- If the candidate's work **convincingly** meets the level statement, award the highest mark.
- If the candidate's work **adequately** meets the level statement, award the most appropriate mark in the middle of the range.
- If the candidate's work **just** meets the level statement, award the lowest mark.

Assessment Objectives

AO1

Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately.

AO2

Showing understanding of appropriate concepts, investigate and respond to historical questions clearly and persuasively using an appropriate coherent structure to reach a substantiated and sustained judgement.

AO3

Analyse, interpret and evaluate source material and/or interpretations of the historical events studied.

Generic levels-based mark schemes

These level descriptions address Assessment Objectives (AOs) 1 and 2, and should be used in conjunction with the indicative content for each question in the mark scheme.

Level	Description	Marks
5	<p>Contains consistent analysis and argument. Outlines valid criteria for assessing the question, and there is consistent focus on the demands of the question. Uses an appropriate range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge.</p> <p>Coherent and effective structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are clear and well developed.</p> <p>Judgements are developed and well supported by accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	17–20
4	<p>Contains analysis and argument although there may be some descriptive material. There is overall focus on the demands of the question with attempts at establishing criteria for assessing the question. The range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be uneven.</p> <p>Recognisable and coherent structure.</p> <p>Arguments and explanations are generally clear, but unevenly developed.</p> <p>Judgements are adequately supported by some accurate and relevant knowledge.</p>	13–16
3	<p>Contains some analysis and much descriptive material. Focus on the demands of the question is uneven and the range and depth of argument and supporting knowledge may be limited.</p> <p>Some structure and organisation.</p> <p>Arguments, explanations and judgements may be attempted. These are undeveloped and not adequately supported by accurate or relevant knowledge.</p>	9–12
2	<p>Any analysis is brief and undeveloped, and the response is mainly descriptive. There is a very limited attempt to respond to the demands of the question.</p> <p>Limited structure and organisation and lacks coherence.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted. Supporting knowledge has limited depth, accuracy and relevance and this does not go much beyond generalisations.</p> <p>Any judgements are unsubstantiated.</p>	5–8

Level	Description	Marks
1	<p>Includes some information that is relevant to the topic. The information does not relate to the demands of the question and so there is no analysis.</p> <p>Very brief, fragmented or obviously unfinished. There is no structure or organisation.</p> <p>Arguments may be attempted, and some knowledge included, but these are not accurate or relevant.</p> <p>There are no meaningful judgements.</p>	1–4
0	No creditable response.	0

Question	Answer	Marks
1	<p>What best explains the instability of Roman Britain in the fourth century?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the most convincing explanation for the unstable state of Roman Britain in this period. Answers could refer to political and economic factors.</p> <p>Reasons might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the removal of garrisons to support the imperial ambitions of men like Magnentius and Magnus Maximus • lack of taxes to pay for defence • evidence of clipped coinage and fewer coins being minted shows economic pressures • decline of infrastructure – administrative buildings and roads • attacks from the continent in the latter part of the century • poor leadership • evidence from hoards discovered by archaeologists suggest fears of the future led to these being buried. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>How substantial an impact did the Anglo-Saxon settlements of the fifth and sixth centuries have on England?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent of change brought about by the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons. Answers could note the problems with the evidence, which largely comes from monks who were hostile to pagan invaders.</p> <p>Arguments that the impact was considerable could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the view that large numbers of people left Germany at this period • suggestions that local leaders like Vortigern were overthrown by incomers like Hengist and Horsa • the establishment of dynasties in Sussex and Wessex and the defeat of native rulers outlined by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle • evidence in some accounts that extreme violence was used in the conquest with destruction of property and killing of opponents. <p>Arguments that the impact was more muted could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the view that the authorities in power handed over to the Anglo-Saxons once they saw it was pointless to resist • the suggestion that the invaders soon became settlers and intermarried with the native population • evidence from Anglo-Saxon place names which soon became widespread and indicates a more peaceful process. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>How similar was the development of the kingdoms of East Anglia and Mercia in the seventh century?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how far the two kingdoms developed in a similar way and how far they differed. Answers could refer to the rule of Raedwald and Sigeberht in East Anglia and Penda in Mercia as examples.</p> <p>Arguments that the development was similar could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of dynastic rulers • the emergence of a military elite • economic prosperity evidenced by archaeological finds • initial paganism in both kingdoms • powerful leaders. <p>Arguments that there were differences could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raedwald and Sigeberht became Christians, while Penda was aggressively pagan • Penda expanded his kingdom, defeating Edwin and Oswald of Northumbria and killing a succession of East Anglian kings • Penda’s administrative and diplomatic skills seem to have been greater • Penda’s son remained powerful even after the death of his father, while the Wuffingas were in decline. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<p>‘The quality of its kings explains the achievements of Northumbria in the seventh century.’ Does it?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the achievements of Northumbria in the seventh century and how far the leadership of the kings was the main factor. Answers could refer to the reigns of Edwin, Oswald, Oswiu and Ecgrith.</p> <p>Arguments that the kings were responsible could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conversion to Christianity under Edwin • the reputation of Oswald as saint and martyr • the diplomatic role of Oswiu at the Synod of Whitby • Oswiu’s defeat of Penda at the Winwaed • Ecgrith’s settlement with Mercia • evidence for the power of the monarchs from Bede and from the excavations at Yeavering. <p>Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of religious leaders like Aidan and Cuthbert • the development of monastic centres of learning at Lindisfarne and Jarrow-Wearmouth • the promotion of learning and collection of books by Benedict Biscop • the support of nobles for the king as evidenced by Bede. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
5	<p>How important was the role of Augustine to the success of the Roman mission?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the contribution of Augustine to the Roman mission, compared with other factors which helped it to succeed. Answers could refer to the coming of Saint Augustine in 597, the conversion of Aethelbert, establishment of an episcopal framework and the expansion into Northumbria and East Anglia.</p> <p>Arguments that the role of Augustine was crucial could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augustine had the necessary qualities for initial success, without which nothing would have been achieved • Augustine had the support of the pope, Gregory I, which added to his prestige • Augustine persuaded Aethelbert, encouraged by the latter's Christian wife, Bertha, to give him a hearing and allow the building of churches. <p>Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northumbria was converted when Edwin was persuaded after his marriage to a daughter of Ethelbert, and in East Anglia, Anna and his family had a crucial role • there may have been remnants of Christianity in the Romano-British population • the establishment of cathedrals, served by communities of monks assisted growth • there were other missionaries like Birinus and Felix. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
6	<p>What best explains the rise of Mercia under Aethelbald and Offa?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement as to which factor is the key explanation for the rise of Mercia. Answers may refer to the political and military achievements of the kings and their relations with other powers.</p> <p>Possible explanations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the long reigns of the two kings, which gave them time to establish their rule and to bring stability. This could be contrasted with the much more fluid situation in rival kingdoms, such as Wessex and Sussex. • a degree of luck in that Aethelbald's succession was followed quickly by the removal of rulers in Kent and Wessex which gave him opportunities for expansion • the abilities of the two rulers was a factor which led to the rise of Mercia • Aethelbald had a reputation as a cruel and oppressive, but effective ruler and he gained possession of London, an important asset • Offa overthrew the murderers of Aethelbald showing he meant business • Offa built an earthwork to keep the Welsh at bay maintaining security • Offa had contacts with Charlemagne on equal terms showing he was respected on the Continent • Offa was able to see his son consecrated as his heir contributing to the stability of Mercia. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
7	<p>‘Entirely negative.’ Assess this view of the impact of the Viking invasions of c.786 to 871 on England.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about whether the Viking invasions were simply disastrous for England or whether the picture is more nuanced. Answers could refer to invasions such as the sack of Lindisfarne in 793, attacks on Sheppey, Somerset and English towns including London in the 830s, the over-wintering of a Danish army in 858 and the ‘great heathen army’ of 865.</p> <p>Arguments that the impact was entirely negative could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the tremendous loss of artefacts from monasteries • the aim of the Vikings was to raid and plunder • the Vikings were relentless and never gave up in their determination to gain profits • the kings of Wessex had to fight them off for much of their reigns • they often commanded the seas and acted as pirates • both the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria succumbed to the Vikings and they killed Edmund of East Anglia. <p>Arguments that there were some more positive results could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there was some successful English resistance, especially from Wessex • the English ealdormen drew together to fight the Danes • not all monastic treasures were lost, and steps taken to preserve some led to their permanent preservation • some inter-marriage took place, and the Danes became settlers as much as raiders. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
8	<p data-bbox="323 248 1273 315">How important was the revival of learning to Alfred's rule as king of Wessex?</p> <p data-bbox="323 349 1310 517">The question requires a supported judgement about the impact of Alfred's revival of learning as compared with other factors. Answers could refer to his promotion of education, his recovery of ancient texts, his employment of scholars and the evidence from his own writings, along with his governmental reforms and the eventual defeat of the Danes.</p> <p data-bbox="323 551 1193 584">Arguments that the revival of learning was important could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="323 589 1294 994" style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfred's own Christian convictions that it was his duty to promote learning so that the Gospel could be spread, and the heathen converted, reinforced by his visits to Rome • the benefit to his prestige as a ruler with his life being written by Asser and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle recounting his exploits. This set him apart from other princes in England. • the desire that the elite should be well educated and read Latin so be better equipped to govern • translations of books like Gregory's <i>Pastoral Care</i> to give bishops a handbook for their roles • his governmental methods needed the services of scribes to write out charters and letters so were literate. <p data-bbox="323 1032 1086 1066">Arguments that other factors were important could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="323 1070 1302 1272" style="list-style-type: none"> • the winning back of territory from the Danes was the lynchpin of the reign • building burhs and a navy contributed to the security of Wessex • a new law code improved the lives of all • government reforms gave an important role to the nobles which helped to maintain Alfred's control. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
9	<p>How far did Aethelstan achieve his aims?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent of Aethelstan's success as king. In defining his aims, answers could refer to his desire to be recognised as king throughout England, his determination to reduce the independence of some of the English regions, his wish to be recognised as a European ruler and his promotion of the Church.</p> <p>Arguments assessing how far he achieved his aims could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • his great victory at Brunanburh in 937 where a coalition of his enemies from Scotland and the Danelaw was defeated, making him undisputed king of England • his takeover of Northumbria and Mercia, using his patronage of the followers of Saint Cuthbert to his advantage • his establishment of boundaries with the Cornish and forcing the homage of Welsh and Scottish rulers • his law codes which helped to preserve order and his power • his diplomacy which linked him to continental rulers through the marriages of his female relations • his collection of relics which promoted his Christian credentials • his impressive court which was itinerant and so seen by many of his subjects • whether or not he could be ruthless in pursuit of his aims, as in his disposal of possible rivals. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
10	<p>'The main strength of the tenth-century Anglo-Saxon Church was in its monastic foundations.' Was it?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about which factors made the tenth-century Church strong. Answers could refer to the work of the founders of monasteries and reform on monastic life, as well as to the role of individuals and monarchs.</p> <p>Arguments that monastic foundations were the main strength could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the extent of new foundations and the revival of minsters • the stress on the <i>regularis concordia</i> to improve standards • the introduction of the Benedictine rule which linked monasteries more closely to those on the Continent • the example set by trailblazers at Glastonbury, Abingdon, Winchester, Worcester and Ramsey. <p>Arguments that there were other sources of strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the part played by reformers such as Dunstan, Aethelwold and Oswald • the building programme, with new churches set up all over the country • royal encouragement, notably from Edgar, and the political unity that was coming about • the enforcement of tithes gave the Church greater resources and led to landowners setting up churches on their manors. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
11	<p>How far did Ethelred II achieve his aims?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the success of Ethelred II as a ruler. Answers could refer to his main aim being the defeat of the Danes and to the methods he used to try to achieve this. Other aims could be good government and economic prosperity.</p> <p>Arguments that Ethelred failed to achieve his aims could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the victory of the Danes at Maldon and the successes of Swein and Thorkell the Tall • paying the Danes to go away simply led to them coming back for more • the Saint Brice's Day massacre was a fiasco • when Ethelred did try to oppose the Danes, Eadric Streona sabotaged acts of resistance and was only out for his own gain. <p>Arguments that there were some successes could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the essential power of the centralised monarchy was maintained • the ability to pay the Danegeld showed the country was well-off and trade was flourishing • there was extensive legal reform with new law codes being issued. <p>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle tends to underestimate Ethelred's success which has damaged his reputation.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
12	<p>What best explains the varying fortunes of the Danish monarchs, 1016–1042?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about why one of the Danish monarchs, notably Cnut, was more effective as king than others. Answers could refer to the reigns of Cnut, Harold and Harthacnut.</p> <p>Possible explanations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the differences in personality – Cnut was a pragmatic and a realistic ruler, but Harthacnut was known for his brutality • Cnut ruled for an extended period, 1016–1035, and his successors for much shorter ones • Cnut won the throne by clear conquest, while Harold and Harthacnut faced problems over their succession • the position of Edward, son of Ethelred, in Normandy, was more of a threat to the later rulers • Cnut built up a loyal following of both Danish and English nobles and governed through the earls • Cnut used the Church effectively to bolster his regime and even visited Rome • Cnut raised taxes to fund his overseas aims effectively. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
13	<p data-bbox="320 248 1187 282">How effective was Edward the Confessor as king of England?</p> <p data-bbox="320 315 1305 450">The question requires a supported judgement about Edward’s performance as king. Answers could refer to his upbringing in Normandy, his character, his subservience to Earl Godwin, the events of 1050–1051, and the role of Harold as <i>sub-regulus</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="320 483 999 517">Arguments that Edward was effective could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="320 521 1321 763" style="list-style-type: none"> • he managed to stay on the throne for 24 years • he supported Church reform and rebuilt Westminster Abbey • he was able to appoint his own men, often Normans, to some positions • he exiled Godwin’s son • he made a bid for greater control in 1050–1051 • he governed peaceably with Harold in the last years of the reign and the English bureaucracy functioned efficiently. <p data-bbox="320 797 983 831">Arguments that he was not effective could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="320 835 1267 1111" style="list-style-type: none"> • he was very much under the control of Godwin in his early years, as much local government was controlled by the family and he was married to Edith • he was ultimately defeated in the struggle for power in 1050–1051 • he seems to have retreated from government to an extent to take refuge in religious devotion • he let Harold take the major decisions after the death of Godwin • he was indecisive about the succession. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
14	<p>How substantial was the opposition to the Norman conquest of England in 1066?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how easy it was for the Normans to take control. Answers could refer to William's preparations, his arrival in England, the resistance of the English and his tactics at the battle of Hastings.</p> <p>Arguments that there were few challenges could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William was able to recruit a mercenary force in Europe • William's landing was unopposed as Harold was still in the North, and this was a stroke of luck • William was able to supply his troops by local foraging • William was able to build a castle quickly • the Normans were well-supplied with horses and archers and the English lacked both, as well as being tired and under strength • William was a resourceful general when under fire • William's tactics of the 'feigned retreat' worked well • Harold was killed. <p>Arguments that they were challenged could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William had to wait for a favourable wind to cross the Channel and morale faltered • William's claim to the throne was not that strong • the Normans had no support from the natives and if defeated were doomed • the battle of Hastings lasted all day showing the English were strong opponents • Harold's housecarls were doughty fighters • William was not sufficiently secure to move on London at once. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
15	<p>How well-governed was England under Henry I?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the effectiveness of Henry I's government. Answers could refer to the raising of taxation, use of the law courts, the development of institutions, the officials who worked for Henry and the problems over the succession.</p> <p>Arguments that England was well-governed could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there was improved record keeping • the power of the sheriffs was more tightly controlled • the development of the Exchequer to keep a more accurate account of revenue and to have funds available as needed • the efficiency of Roger of Salisbury • the use of writs to ensure justice was done as the King wished. <p>Arguments that England was less well-governed could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heavy taxation to pay for wars to defend Normandy and pay off Robert, which was resented in England as it did not have any direct benefit for the English • threat of rebellion among the barons who held lands in Normandy and England • Henry's use of gruesome punishments to instil fear • the instability towards the end of the reign because of uncertainty over the succession. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
16	<p>What best explains the difficulties Stephen faced in ruling England?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons Stephen was faced with so many problems in his reign. Answers could refer to the circumstances of his accession, the challenge from Matilda and her supporters, and the attitude of the nobility.</p> <p>Possible explanations could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stephen's character – he was seen as lacking authority • the unclear situation at the death of Henry I • the determination of Matilda to challenge for the throne • the support Matilda had, notably from Robert of Gloucester • the ambivalent role of Henry of Blois • the independent actions of barons like Geoffrey de Mandeville • the outcome of the battle of Lincoln • the role of Henry of Anjou. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
17	<p>Assess the strengths and weaknesses of Henry II's government of England.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how effective the government of Henry II was in England. Answers could refer to Henry's methods of government, his relations with his family and his attitude to the Church.</p> <p>Arguments that Henry's government was strong could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry removed unauthorised castles, built in the previous reign • Henry secured the frontiers with Scotland and Wales • Henry governed through the <i>Magnum Concilium</i>, which could function when he was away in France • Henry's use of 'new men' in government made it more efficient • legal reforms improved the administration of justice • royal control of the Church was extended. <p>Arguments that government had some weaknesses could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry's rule was perceived as harsh, and he was much disliked and distrusted • the murder of Becket accentuated his reputation as a tyrant • his quarrels with his wife and sons were a destabilising factor. <p>The considerable increase in royal power meant that a less able king could be a liability.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
18	<p>‘Entirely selfish.’ Assess this view of Richard I as king of England.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how far Richard I was solely concerned with his own priorities. Answers could refer to his determination to go on the Third Crusade and the consequences of this policy, as well as to the arrangements he made for the government of England in his absence.</p> <p>Arguments that Richard was selfish could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard spent little of his reign in England and war was his main interest • he stripped the country of financial assets to pay for his crusading ambitions • the vast ransom which had to be paid to Leopold of Austria was a further financial burden and arose partly because of Richard’s cavalier attitude to Leopold on the Crusade • when Richard returned, he set off again to fight in France • his hostility to Prince John was based on personal dislike • he made little effort to provide an heir. <p>Arguments that he had some concern for English interests could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he made sound provision for the government in his absence, and Hubert Walter was a good administrator and enforcer of the law • he used his mother, Eleanor of Aquitaine, experienced in ruling, to help in government • he believed the strength of England depended on maintaining the French lands, so fighting to recapture them was not selfish • Prince John was a threat to stability and needed to be kept in order. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
19	<p data-bbox="320 248 1262 311">Was John's incompetence the main factor in the loss of his French lands?</p> <p data-bbox="320 349 1294 483">The question requires a supported judgement about the main reason why John lost his French lands. Answers could refer to the Treaty of Le Goulet, events after Mirebeau and the death of Arthur, the defence of Normandy and the policies of Philip II.</p> <p data-bbox="320 517 1262 551">Arguments that John's incompetence was the main factor could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="320 555 1270 797" style="list-style-type: none"> • the concessions he made at Le Goulet • his ill-judged marriage to Isabella and antagonising of the Lusignans • his failure to respond when summoned to Philip II's court • his alienation of William des Roches • his probable murder of Arthur which increased the number of his enemies • his apparent inertia when Normandy was attacked. <p data-bbox="320 831 1254 898">Arguments that there were other factors and John was not incompetent could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="320 902 1318 1144" style="list-style-type: none"> • his victory at Mirebeau showed he could fight effectively • the marriage to Isabella had sound strategic benefits • he had a sound plan to defend Château Gaillard and was unlucky when it failed • Philip II had greater financial resources • Philip II was a better campaigner and diplomat and won over the barons of Normandy and Poitou. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
20	<p>‘Over-reliance on French advisers accounts for Henry III’s problems as king of England from 1227 to 1258.’ Discuss.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why Henry III faced opposition from his nobles up to 1258. Answers could refer to the role of Peter des Roches, the Lusignans and the Savoyards, to Henry’s conception of kingship, to his relationship with Grossteste and to his European policies.</p> <p>Arguments that the influence of the French advisers was the main factor could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter des Roches engineered the downfall of Hubert de Burgh then reasserted royal power, which led to protests from the barons and a leading exponent, Richard the Marshal, was killed and Henry was forced to repudiate Peter • the Lusignans were perceived as urging Henry to embrace absolutism and this led to distrust from the barons • the appointment of a Poitevin to a benefice led to a dispute with Grossteste, bishop of Lincoln, over royal powers over the Church • the Savoyards were blamed for heavy taxation and for problems in Europe. <p>Arguments that there were other factors causing Henry problems could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry had an exalted conception of the role and power of a king which conflicted with the view of the barons and, they thought, with Magna Carta • Henry’s building programmes accentuated his beliefs and were expensive • Henry was over-ambitious in his plan to make his younger son, Edmund, king of Sicily, which involved vast payments to the Pope and seemed to have no benefit for England and united his enemies against him. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
21	<p>What best explains why Edward I was more successful fighting the Welsh than the Scots?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why Edward I was able to subjugate the Welsh while the Scots held out against him more effectively. Answers could refer to the succession problems in Scotland, the war of 1296, resistance from Robert Bruce and William Wallace, Stirling Bridge, the rise to power of Bruce. They could also mention the wars against Llywelyn, the building of castles and the Statute of Wales.</p> <p>Possible explanations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Scots had a long tradition of independence and having their own kings and fought hard to defend this, while the Welsh princes ruled only parts of Wales • the Scots had some help from Edward’s European enemies, which the Welsh did not • the Marcher lords were willing allies in Edward’s conquest of Wales, whereas fighting in Scotland was less popular • the brutal way in which Scots were treated and the execution of Wallace increased opposition there, while Wales was less severely treated • the Welsh wars could be represented as bringing better government to a divided people, which was not the case in Scotland • money was a problem in both cases, but the Welsh wars were paid for by taxation and loans, whereas the Scottish wars coincided with fighting in France and were less well funded • the building of castles subdued the Welsh • Llywelyn and Dafydd were killed but Bruce survived and fought on. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
22	<p>‘Opposition to Edward II primarily arose from his failures as a military leader.’ Did it?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why Edward II faced opposition. Answers could refer to Edward’s failure at Bannockburn and his reluctance to become involved in war, his patronage of Gaveston, Edward’s character, the Ordinances of 1311, opposition from Pembroke, Warwick and Lancaster, Lancaster’s regime and the rule of the Despensers.</p> <p>Arguments that military failures caused opposition could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medieval kings were expected to be successful military leaders and so it was a serious defect if they were not • the defeat at Bannockburn led to less respect for the monarch • his inability to prevent Scottish raids and to keep Ireland under control also affected his reputation and made opposition seem justified • even at Boroughbridge, the main royalist general was Sir Andrew Harclay, not the King • Edward declined to fight in Gascony and was outmatched in negotiations with the French kings. <p>Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward’s devotion to Gaveston who was detested by the nobles • Edward’s lack of interest in ‘courtly pursuits’ irritated many • the execution of Lancaster after Boroughbridge was seen as needlessly brutal • the Despenser regime was one of the most vicious of the medieval period and roused opposition everywhere. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
23	<p data-bbox="323 248 1270 282">How effective were Edward III's reforms of government in England?</p> <p data-bbox="323 315 1286 479">The question requires a supported judgement about how effective the governmental reforms of Edward III were in dealing with the issues. Answers could refer to Edward's need to raise money to fight the French, the powers of Parliament, problems with the Church, the need to maintain order and the need to control trade.</p> <p data-bbox="323 517 1054 551">Arguments that his reforms were effective could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="323 555 1318 999" style="list-style-type: none"> • the use of fifteenths and tenths to raise taxes and the recognition that grants depended on some redress of grievances helped his financial needs to be met • legislation regulated the recruitment of men and purveyance was curtailed, helping the King to be more popular and his requests for money to be met • the statutes of Provisors and <i>Praemunire</i> helped Edward to reduce papal control of England which he and his people resented • law and order was promoted with more justices being sent out to hear cases and treason more widely defined • more foreign traders and weavers were encouraged to settle in England to boost the economy • Edward issued a new coinage which was successful. <p data-bbox="323 1037 1134 1070">Arguments that his measures were not effective could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="323 1075 1318 1339" style="list-style-type: none"> • there was an unbridgeable gap between royal revenue and massive war expenditure, and grants from Parliament were not unconditional • Edward did not fully enforce the laws against the papacy as he wanted diplomatic backing from the Pope • most seriously, he did not solve the problems of law and order: gangs of men of knightly status flourished, there was a massive crime wave in 1346–1347, and complaints in Parliament that the justices were ineffective. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
24	<p>How far was incompetent leadership responsible for England's difficulties in the Hundred Years War in the period 1369 to 1396?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons for the failure of the English to maintain their record of success in the Hundred Years War. Answers could refer to Edward III's decline, the death of the Black Prince, the failures of John of Gaunt, financial problems, the revival of the French under du Guesclin and the increasing unpopularity of English rule in France.</p> <p>Arguments that it was incompetent leadership could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the absence of Edward III as his health failed • the increasing brutality of the Black Prince – Limoges 1370 • the failure of John of Gaunt's chevauchée in 1373 • failure of Duke of Buckingham's expedition in 1380. <p>Arguments that there were other factors could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continual financial pressures leading to reluctance from Parliament to make grants • threat of invasion from France leading to uneasiness and resistance to the war • behaviour of English armies and lords in France made the French fight harder against the English • campaigns of du Guesclin won back territory and by 1380 only Calais and a few ports left in English hands • minority of Richard II. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
25	<p>Who contributed more to the crisis of Richard II's reign in 1399: the king or the nobility?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about how far Richard II was responsible for the deposition and how far the blame could be attributed to the nobility. Answers could refer to Richard's perception of kingship and his use of patronage, the role of the Lords Appellant and the events of 1397–1399.</p> <p>Arguments that Richard was to blame could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that he had what was seen as an exalted view of the role of a king, which some saw as attempted despotism • that he was very loyal and generous to his friends like Burley, de la Pole and de Vere and resented the attempts of Parliament and Gaunt to remove them • that he was seen as too inclined to peace • that he raised taxes in peacetime which was contrary to custom. • that he arrested his main enemies among the nobles which worried the rest of them • that he acted very unwisely in confiscating Bolingbroke's lawful inheritance so sparked the events which led to his deposition. <p>Arguments that the nobility was more to blame could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that Gloucester, Arundel and Warwick, later joined by Nottingham and Derby, initiated action against Richard's ministers in 1387–1388 • that the Merciless Parliament humiliated Richard in a way which he never forgot or forgave • that the creation of the Lords Appellant seemed to Richard to be an attack on his power • that there was a great deal of infighting at court, exemplified by the row between Bolingbroke and Mowbray which precipitated the crisis. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
26	<p data-bbox="320 248 1321 315">To what extent did the agrarian economy change in the years c.1000 to c.1300?</p> <p data-bbox="320 349 1281 483">The question requires a supported judgement about whether the agrarian economy remained much the same or went through developments in this period. Answers could refer to the methods of farming, how estates were organised and the impact of the Norman Conquest.</p> <p data-bbox="320 517 954 551">Arguments that there was change could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="320 555 1262 898" style="list-style-type: none"> • changes in land ownership after 1066 • reduction in the number of slaves working on the land after 1066 • peasants becoming unfree after 1066 • growth in output from 1100 with peace in the country apart from the Anarchy • some diversification, use of horses rather than oxen, introduction of rabbits • more water mills and first windmills in this period • more land cultivated as population rose with drainage schemes and forest clearance. <p data-bbox="320 936 1142 969">Arguments that there was not that much change could include:</p> <ul data-bbox="320 974 1297 1211" style="list-style-type: none"> • the three-field system and the manor as the economic unit was largely unchanged • geographical differences in the country determined the type of agriculture used • sheep were the prime livestock - kept with pigs was popular • productivity remained low as food production required plenty of labour • crop surpluses were sold to towns so not subsistence farming. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
27	<p>How well-led was the English Church in the period c.1066 to c.1216?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the quality of the leadership of the English Church in this period. Answers could refer to archbishops such as Lanfranc, Anselm, Theobald, Becket, Hubert Walter and Stephen Langton, and to the role of bishops.</p> <p>Arguments that the Church was well-led could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • many leaders were experienced administrators and scholars of a European reputation • Church reform was carried out • some leaders worked well with the monarch • even leaders who quarrelled with the monarch provided role models and promoted the Church • there were some equally distinguished bishops. <p>Arguments that the Church was not well-led could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conflicts between the King and Archbishop e.g. Anselm, Becket and Langton leading to exile and so a lack of leadership • some leaders were preoccupied with state affairs and administration • royal bureaucracy relied on a strong input from the clergy as the best educated subjects, and this took some bishops away from dioceses. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
28	<p>‘Only better-off women had any independence in medieval society.’ Assess this view.</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which women could have control over their lives in this period. Answers could refer to women running estates, women in the religious life and working women.</p> <p>Arguments that it was better-off women who had independence could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the most independent women tended to be wealthy widows • some women were left in charge of lands when their husbands were away fighting, especially during the Crusades • well-born women who became nuns could often rise to be abbesses or prioresses and so have a managerial role • queens, such as Eleanor of Aquitaine, could be entrusted with governance • the evidence favours wealthy women • one or two wealthy women became sheriffs. <p>Arguments that other women could have independence or that no women had much independence could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • court rolls record women running businesses and taking over lands, but probably from their husbands • even queens could be imprisoned by their husbands • Magna Carta reveals ways in which women were abused • poorer women who lived alone could be suspected of witchcraft. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
29	<p>How valid is the view that there was a ‘Twelfth-Century Renaissance’ in England?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the extent to which changes in art and learning in the period can be considered a true ‘Renaissance’. Answers could refer to advances in learning and in any of the visual arts.</p> <p>Arguments that there was a renaissance could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scholars studied classical texts and ideas which influenced ideas about the role of man • studies of Roman jurisprudence impacted on Henry II’s legal reforms • work of John of Salisbury • foundation of Oxford • artistic works like the Gloucester candlestick and roods in Churches show a renaissance. 	20

Question	Answer	Marks
30	<p>Why was the impact of the Black Death so far-reaching?</p> <p>The question requires a supported judgement about the reasons why the Black Death had such an impact on English society. Answers could refer to the arrival of the disease, its spread, and the results it had.</p> <p>Possible explanations could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that this was a disease that affected all Europe, so England suffered on a wide scale as contacts with the Continent were affected • that the high death rate was unprecedented • that the plague lingered on and revived regularly throughout the period • that there was no cure, so fear of the plague was part of society • all classes suffered, though the poor more as their living conditions were more insanitary • the loss of labour on which medieval farming depended led to great changes in manorial organisation and the rise of the day labourer • some villages never recovered and were deserted • the government tried to reverse some of the changes which affected the governing classes badly but had little success, so the changes were permanent • the changes led to unrest among the peasantry when their hopes of higher wages and better conditions were dashed • the size of the population did not recover for 200 years. 	20