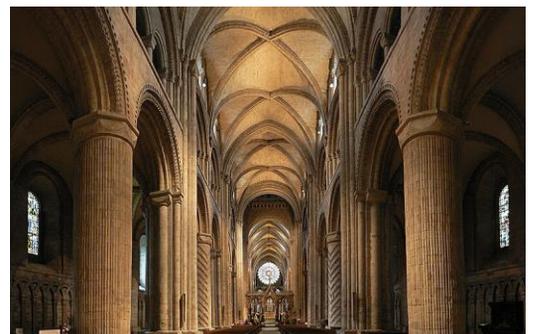
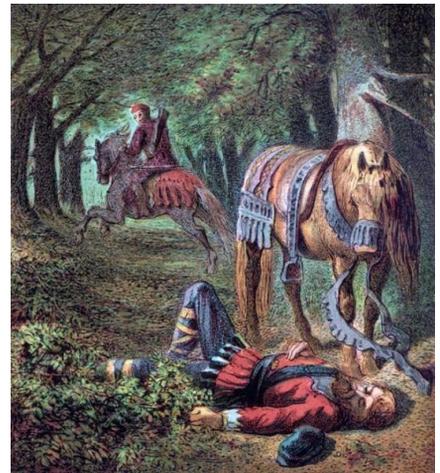


A level History

OCR A Level History

Unit 1: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest



Contents page

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- OCR Unit 1 specification: **'Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035-1107'**
- RAG rating table for whole unit – To be used through Year 12 & Year 13
- Exam/essay technique guidance (both styles of question).
- Past paper/ example essay questions
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A Level course overview

Content overview	Assessment overview	
<p>Unit 1: British period study and enquiry</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035-1107</p>	<p>50 marks</p> <p>1 hour 30 minute paper</p>	<p>25% of total A Level</p>
<p>Unit 2: Non-British period study</p> <p>Russia 1894-1941</p>	<p>30 marks</p> <p>1 hour paper</p>	<p>15% of total A Level</p>
<p>Unit 3: Thematic study and historical interpretations</p> <p>Civil rights in the USA 1865-1992</p>	<p>80 marks</p> <p>2 hour 30 minute paper</p>	<p>40% of total A Level</p>
<p>Unit 4: Topic based essay</p> <p>A 3000 - 4000 word essay on a chosen topic</p>	<p>Non-exam assessment</p> <p>40 marks</p>	<p>20% of total A level</p>

Assessment Objectives

	Assessment Objective
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.
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source materials, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Assessment objective weightings for each unit

Units	% of A Level			
	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest	10%	15%		25%
Russia 1894-1941	15%			15%
Civil rights in the USA	25%		15%	40%
Topic based essay	10%	5%	5%	20%

2-year A Level teaching plan

Year 12

Mr Britton and Mr Papworth teach 'Anglo-Saxon and the Norman Conquest' for 3 lessons per week.

Miss Allen-Mitchell and Mrs Burgess teach 'Civil rights in the USA' for 2 lessons per week

	Mr Britton/ Mr Papworth	Miss Allen /Mrs Burgess
Half Term 1: September – October half term	Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035– 1107 	Civil rights in the USA 1865-1992 
Half Term 2: October half term – Christmas		
Half Term 3: Christmas – February half term		
Half Term 4: February half term – Easter		
Half Term 5: Easter – May half term		
Half Term 6: May half term – Summer holidays	Preparation for the Topic based essay	

Year 13

Mr Athorn teaches 'Russia 1894-1941' for 2 lessons per week.

Miss Allen-Mitchell and Mrs Burgess teach 'Civil rights in the USA' for 2 lessons per week

Mr Britton supervises the Topic based essay for one lesson per week

	Mr Athorn	Miss Allen /Mrs Burgess	Mr Britton
Half Term 1: September – October half term	Russia 1894-1941 	Civil rights in the USA 1865-1992 	Topic based essay
Half Term 2: October half term – Christmas			
Half Term 3: Christmas – February half term			
Half Term 4: February half term – Easter			
Half Term 5: Easter – May half term			
Half Term 6: May half term – Final exam			

Unit Y102: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035–1107	
British Period Study: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035–1087	
Key Topics	Content Learners should have studied the following:
Anglo-Saxon England 1035–1066	England in 1035; the consequences of Cnut's death (1035); instability resulting from the continuation of Danish influence (Harold I 1035–1040 and Harthacnut 1040–1042); Edward's upbringing, the problems he faced and leadership qualities; Edward's policies (taxation, law and order, government and administration, military organisation); Edward's Norman connections; the importance of the Godwin family (Earl Godwin, Edward's marriage to Edith, the crisis of 1051–1052, Harold Godwinson and his brothers); the succession crisis including the claim of Harald Hardrada.
William of Normandy's invasion and the Battle of Hastings 1066	William of Normandy's invasion preparations; Hardrada's invasion, Fulford Gate and the Battle of Stamford Bridge; the Norman landings in Hastings and Harold's response; the course and outcome of the Battle of Hastings; reasons for William's victory (leadership skills, strategy, tactics, resources, logistics, chance); William's march through the south; William's coronation.
William I and the consolidation of power	William's departure in 1067; the imposition of Norman rule; the suppression of rebellions (including, Exeter 1067, Edwin and Morcar 1068 and the North 1069–1070 Hereward the Wake); the Harrying of the North; castle building (motives, techniques, effectiveness); the establishment of and challenges from a new elite; threats from Scotland, Norway.
William I and the government and administration of England	Change and continuity in government and administration during the reign of William I; the fate of Anglo-Saxon earls; the role of Norman barons and knights; relations between the crown and the Church; military organisation; change in urban and rural areas; Domesday Book.

Enquiry Topic: Norman England 1087–1107	
Key Topics	Content Learners should have studied the following:
William II 'Rufus' and the consolidation of power and government	Dispute over the Conqueror's inheritance; William's relationship with Robert; rebellion from the Norman barons (1088 and 1095); the role of Odo of Bayeux; William's diplomacy in Scotland (King Malcolm, homage, the treaty of 1091, Malcolm's death); the Northumbrian campaigns (1092 and 1094); William's invasion of Wales (1095 and 1097); Ranulf Flambard and government.
William II 'Rufus' and the Church	William's attitude towards the Church; the trial of William of Saint-Calais (1088); William's relationship with the papacy, including Urban II; the appointment of and relationship with Anselm as Archbishop of Canterbury (1093); the Council of Rockingham (1095); the spread of monasticism, including the Augustinians.
The death of William II 'Rufus' and the succession of Henry 1107	William's return to England in 1099; negotiations with Duke William IX of Aquitaine; Robert's return from the Crusade; the event of William's death (2 August 1100 hunting trip); circumstances of William's death; Henry I as the beneficiary of William's death.

Anglo-Saxon and Norman England 1035-1107 – RAG rating checklist

For each area rate your current knowledge:

R – very limited (a lot of revision needed)

A – OK (know the basics but need to revise for precise details)

G – Confident (just need to use revision to cement knowledge)

<u>Topic area</u>	<u>May Yr 12</u>	<u>July Yr12</u>	<u>Nov Yr 13</u>	<u>Jan Yr 13</u>	<u>May Yr 13</u>
Anglo-Saxon England, 1035-66					
Stability of England 1035-42					
Challenges/influence of Normans on Edward the Confessor.					
Challenges/influence of Godwins on Edward the Confessor.					
Edward the Confessor effectiveness as a monarch					
The succession crisis in 1066					
Battle of Hastings					
Harold's security in his position as King of England					
William's preparations for the invasion					
The impact of Hardrada's invasion					
Events of the battle					
Reasons for William's victory					
William's actions to establish himself as King by the end of 1066					
William I and his consolidation of power					
William's departure to Normandy in 1067					
Revolts against William 1067-71					
Impact of the 'harrying of the north'					
Consequences of the unrest in England					
Importance of castles and churches in maintaining order					
New Norman elite and the threat they posed					
William's dealings with Scotland and Scandinavia					
William I and his government and administration of England					
Change and continuity in the government and administration of England					
Impact on Anglo-Saxon earls					
Role of Norman barons and knights					
Military organisation					
Impact on the Church					
Impact on urban and rural areas					

<u>Topic area</u>	<u>May Yr 12</u>	<u>July Yr12</u>	<u>Nov Yr 13</u>	<u>Jan Yr 13</u>	<u>May Yr 13</u>
Role of the Domesday Book					
<u>William II 'Rufus' and the consolidation power</u>					
Dispute over the Conqueror's inheritance					
Rufus' relationship with Robert Curthose					
Rebellions by Norman barons (1088 and 1095)					
Rufus' diplomacy in Scotland					
Rufus' campaigns in Northumbria					
Rufus' invasions of Wales					
Ranulph Flambard and government					
<u>William II 'Rufus' and the Church</u>					
Rufus' attitude towards the Church					
Trial of William of St Calais					
Rufus' relationship with the papacy					
Appointment of and relationship with Anselm					
Council of Rockingham					
Spread of monasticism (Augustinians)					

Decoding the question (Differences? Structure? Key focus?)

“.... was the most important reason for... how far do you agree/assess this view”

“.... was a problem... how far do you agree/assess this view”

“How effective/successful...”

“To what extent did... change”

Introduction

Set out full argument for the question:

- Show HOW you will come to a judgement
- Overview of the argument to come
- Show connection between sections

Paragraphs (at least 2/3)

- First sentence analytically links to the question focus and argument from introduction (so isn't just “another reason was...”).
- Link chosen factor/key point to the other sections to allow you to demonstrate importance/change/scale of problem etc.
- For accuracy of argument provide precise and relevant facts (dates/names of individuals and places, exact events etc.)
- Reinforce argument stated in introduction at the start of paragraph and end of each paragraph.

Conclusion

Final strengthening of your line of argument (stated in introduction) and justification for the answer.

Use links made throughout to hammer home points made.

Source Question Technique - 30 marks (55 minutes)

Introduction

Briefly sum up each source (no need to go in to detail) – say how far each agrees with the interpretation. Don't use quotes and don't bring in any extra knowledge here.

E.g. "The sources vary in their view on ... for example source ... and ... strongly agree by focusing on ... On the other hand source ... partly agrees for similar reasons but also partly disagrees by mentioning... Source ... does not agree at all as it focuses more on..."

Main section structure

For the main section you can address each source 1 at a time but this will lead to writing more and timing issues – this is the most straight forward method but is more time consuming. The more concise way to approach it is to link some sources together to only write 3 paragraphs.

Method 1 – linking some sources

Para 1 – 2 sources that give a similar view

Para 2 – One of the other sources

Para 3 – The other source.

Method 2 – Keeping the sources separate

Para 1 – Source that most agrees

Para 2 – Sources somewhere in between

Para 3 – Sources somewhere in between

Para 4 – the way the sources disagree with the view.

Or you can just do:
Source A
Source B
Source C
Source D

For each method the focus is the same:

Content - Source... *slightly/partly/largely agrees with the view when it states ".....". This suggests that it slightly/partly/largely agrees because...*

Knowledge - *This is supported by the fact that...*

Provenance – *This view is/is not particularly valid because... (if you find it helps you can move this section earlier)*

Analysis/evaluation – *use this information to argue why "how far" this supports the view.*

Conclusion – if time

This should be quite brief – repeat your judgements on how far the sources agree with the view (it should be similar to the introduction but with more reasoning given).

Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest

Example essay questions

Bold and italics = questions that have come up (or that have had very similar wording) on exams (AS and A Level)

1035-66

Broad

Assess the reasons why Edward found it difficult to rule England?

How effective was Edward as King of England?

How far do you agree that Edward lacked the leadership skills required to be King?

Specific

Assess the stability of England between 1035-42

How far do you agree that the Godwins/Norman influence/Edward's personality were a reason Edward found it difficult to rule England?

How far do you agree that Edward dealt with the Godwin family effectively during his reign?

Assess the reasons for the succession crisis in 1066

1066

Broad

Assess the reasons for William's victory at the Battle of Hastings?

How far do you agree/assess the view that Harold's mistakes/weaknesses of the Saxon military were the main reason for William's victory at Hastings?

How far do you agree/assess the view that William's leadership/the Norman military machine were the main reason for William's victory at Hastings?

How far do you agree/assess the view that luck/papal support/Harold Hardrada's invasion were the main reason for William's victory at Hastings?

Specific

Assess the view that William prepared for the Battle of Hastings more effectively than Harold Godwinson.

***'Harold was defeated at Hastings because he was unlucky rather than incompetent.'* How far do you agree?**

Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest

Example essay questions

William I's consolidation of power

Broad

Assess the main reason for William's consolidation of power

How far do you agree that the building of castles/William's personal presence/fear was the main reason for William's consolidation of power?

How far do you agree that William had successfully/effectively consolidated his power by 1070/1075.

How far was William I challenged more by external than internal threats as king of England after 1066?

Specific

How far do you agree that the revolts between 1067-70 posed a serious threat to William

Assess the impact of the 'harrying of the north'

Assess the importance of castles/churches in maintaining order during William I's reign.

"William I dealt with the threats from Scandinavia and Scotland effectively during his reign". How far do you agree?

William I's Government and Administration

Broad

How far do you agree that William I changed the government and administration of England?

How far do you agree that Norman men and methods replaced Saxon men and methods in the government and administration of England?

Specific

Assess how far William I changed the military organisation of England

How far do you agree that it was Lanfranc who ensured good relations between the crown and the Church during the reign of William I?

Assess the view that the Church saw significant changes during William I's reign.

To what extent did the Norman Conquest change urban and rural areas in England?

Assess how far taxation was the main reason why William I had the Domesday Book compiled

Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest

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Example sources and source questions

1. Using these 4 sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that William 'Rufus' was reluctant to support the Church (30 marks)

Source A: A chronicler provides an account of how Rufus, after a bout of illness, came to appoint an archbishop and bishop.

In this year in Spring the King William became so very ill in Gloucester that he was everywhere declared dead; and in his affliction he promised many vows to God: to lead his own life righteously, and to grant peace and protection to God's ministers and never again to sell them for money, and to have all just laws in his nation. And the archbishopric in Canterbury, which earlier stood in his own hand, he committed to Anselm who had been abbot of Bec, and to Robert his chancellor and bishopric in Lincoln, and granted land to many monasteries—but he afterwards withdrew that when he was better, and relinquished all the good laws he had earlier promised us

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (annals) 1093.

Source B: Eadmer, who was a monk at Christ Church Canterbury, describes the attitudes of the bishops to Anselm at the Council of Rockingham in 1095.

Anselm said to the bishops, 'If you are now ready to give me advice I will accept it.' But the bishops replied, 'if you are prepared, without reservation, to change your views and devote all your thoughts to the service of our lord the king, we will give you immediate and sound advice. But if you expect from us advice which is in keeping with God's will, but which might be contrary to the king's will, you will find that we will not support you in such a way.' Then they were silent and bowed their heads, as if to take what was coming to them.

Eadmer, *Historia Novorum in Anglia (History of Recent Events in England)*, written between 1107 and 1115

Source C: A leading medieval historian, William of Malmesbury, describes how William 11 treated the Church.

No Council was held in his time, through which the Church might be strengthened by the correction of abuses. He hesitated a long time before he gave anyone high positions in the Church, either for the sake of the revenue he received or because he was weighing up the merits of each candidate. So that, on the day he died three bishoprics and twelve abbeys were vacant. He took advantage of the papal schism between Urban and Guibert (Clement 111, the anti-pope), to forbid the payment of tribute to the Holy See. He was inclined to favour Guibert, because Anselm, a man dear to God, had pronounced Urban to be the true Pope.

William of Malmesbury: "The Deeds of the Kings of the English," (c.1125).

Source D: A chronicler, who was a monk at Durham, gives an account of William 11's treatment of those living and working in the monastery at Durham

Bishop William enjoyed the friendship of the King for a time, as he had previously done with his father. But, a dispute arose between them and he spent three years in exile. The monks feared too that they would encounter harsh treatment from the King, but in fact found that the King treated them gently and did not confiscate any of their property, although he was ferocious towards other monasteries. Indeed, he even made donations to their monastery. When the prior came to see King William, the King rose humbly to meet him and received him kindly

Simeon of Durham: "A History of the Church of Durham", written in the 1120s.

2. Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that the main issue between William II 'Rufus' and archbishop Anselm was money [30].

Source A: A monk gives his account of how Anselm became archbishop.

In 1093 king William, being seized with a severe illness and thinking that death was near, vowed to God to amend his life and to give up his practice of imposing taxes on churches. Moreover, he gave to Anselm, the abbot of Bec, who was then in England, the archbishopric of Canterbury. But Anselm was not allowed to receive any income from the archbishopric, apart from that permitted by the king, until the annual rent which had been received since Lanfranc's death was paid to the king.

Florence of Worcester, Chronicle, written before 1118

Source B: A monk explains how William and Anselm quarrelled.

In 1094 William demanded the sum of one thousand pounds from Anselm without delay, asserting that he had a right to demand it because he had admitted Anselm so readily to the archbishopric.

But Anselm considered he could not fill the king's coffers without damaging his own conscience.

He then asked the king's permission to go to Rome to receive the pallium from pope Urban. At the mention of the pope's name William was violently incensed and asserted that no archbishop of his dominions should pay respect to the court of the pope in Rome. Anselm was brought before the king and accused of high treason.*

* symbol of the power of an archbishop

Roger of Wendover, History of England, written before 1236

Source C: A monk at Canterbury, and a close friend of Anselm, describes the relationship between the king and the archbishop.

Anselm went to the king and said, 'I beg you, my Lord King, to give help and guidance to secure Christianity in the kingdom of yours as it has almost entirely died out and should be restored to its rightful place.' The king replied, 'What help? What guidance?' Anselm answered, 'Command if you will that Councils, such as were held in the old days, be revived, that wrongs committed be brought to light, when brought to light be examined, when examined be censured and so censured checked. No general Council of bishops has been held in England since you became king, nor for several years before that.' The king said, 'I will deal with these things when I think fit, not at your pleasure but at mine. I will consider all that at some other time.'

Eadmer (c.1060–c.1126), History of Recent Events in England

Source D: A monk comments on Anselm's attitude towards some of William's practices.

Under William, positions in the Church, as the holders died, were put up for sale. Whenever the death of any bishop or abbot was announced, directly one of the king's clerks was sent to make an inventory of everything and take all the rents for the royal exchequer. In the meantime, some person was sought out to take the place of the deceased, not because of a moral life but because of money to pay for the position. Anselm, who was completely spiritual, tried to correct these abuses, but, lacking support from his bishops, he voluntarily left the kingdom in 1093, yielding to the depravity of the times.

William of Malmesbury, Chronicle of the Kings of the English, written before 1143

3. Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that William II 'Rufus' and his bishops had different interests. [30]

Source A: A chronicle expresses a view of William II 'Rufus' shortly after his death.

William humbled God's Church. All the bishoprics and abbeys whose holders fell in his time, he either sold as fiefs or held in his own hands and let for a certain sum in rent. He would be the heir of every man, both of the clergy and the laity. On the day he fell he was holding in his own hands the archbishopric of Canterbury, with the bishopric of Winchester, that of Salisbury and eleven abbeys, all let for a sum... He was odious to God, as his end testified, for he departed in the midst of unrighteousness, without any chance for repentance.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 1100

Source B: A monk at Canterbury and a close friend of Anselm describe events at the Council of

Rockingham.

The king was vexed to the last degree and said to the bishops, 'How is this? Did you not promise me that you would deal with him [Anselm] just as I wished, that you would judge him and condemn him?' The bishop of Durham answered, 'At first he spoke haltingly so that we thought him a simpleton, devoid of all human shrewdness.' He added, 'It is now night...we will spend the night thinking out some plan on your behalf.' In the morning...William of Durham, when he was asked what he had thought out in the night, replied that there was no argument which could be advanced to invalidate Anselm's reasoning.

Eadmer (c.1060–c.1126), History of Recent Events in England

Source C: A monk at Durham gives an account of the activities of Ranulf Flambard.

Ranulf, bishop of Durham, contrary to church law, received from the king first abbeys and then bishoprics, whose holders had died, and put them up for sale. Each year he made no small sum of money. His policy and talent were so serviceable, and he increased revenue so much in a short time, that the king appointed him administrator of the whole kingdom.

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

Source D: A church leader reports on events in 1093.

The king promised to amend evil laws and to establish peace in the house of the Lord. But as soon as he recovered he went back on this.... He regretted that he had not sold the bishopric of Lincoln and so, when the archbishop of York falsely claimed against bishop Robert that the city of Lincoln ought to be subject to the archbishopric, the case was only concluded after Robert had pledged five thousand pounds to the king for the liberty of his church. The blame for this act of simony belonged to the king, whereas the bishop behaved correctly.

Henry of Huntingdon, The History of the English People, written by circa 1160

4 . Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that William II ‘Rufus’ saw the Church as an enemy. [20]

Source A: Part of an assessment of William II ‘Rufus’ written shortly after he died.

He humbled God’s Church. He either sold or held in his own hands and let for money all the lands belonging to bishoprics or abbacies which became vacant. He claimed to be the heir of every man, both of the clergy and laity. On the day that he died he had in his own hand the archbishopric of Canterbury with the bishopric of Winchester and that of Salisbury, all let for rent. All that was loathsome to God was customary in this land in his time.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (1042–1154)

Source B: A monk at Durham writes about events there during the exile of the bishop.

The monks found that the king was quite gentle towards them. Although his conduct towards other monasteries and churches was ferocious, he did not deprive them of any portion of their property but even contributed to it from his own and defended them from injury. When the prior went to visit William, the king rose humbly to meet him, received him kindly and urged him to exercise due care over the Church in all things as if he were its bishop.

Simeon of Durham, History of the Church of Durham, written before 1129

Source C: A description of the relationship between the king and Archbishop Anselm by a monk at Canterbury, who was a close friend of Anselm.

Anselm went to the king and humbly sought permission to go to pope Urban at Rome for his archiepiscopal pallium*. But the king flared up at the name of Urban and said that he did not recognise him as pope and that it was contrary to established usage to allow anyone in his kingdom to support a pope who was not of his choosing. Hence there arose a serious difference of opinion but the discussion of it was put off until another time. The order went out therefore to the bishops, abbots and barons of England that they should come together at the castle of Rockingham to discuss the differences.

Eadmer (c.1060–c.1126), Life of Saint Anselm

Example sources and source questions A/S style

5 . Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that England's relationship with Rome was a troubled one (20 marks).

Source A: An account of a visit from a papal representative in 1095.

The Pope's nuncio came hither to this land. This was bishop Walter, a man of very good life, from the town of Albano... on behalf of Pope Urban he gave Archbishop Anselm his pallium* and Anselm received him at Canterbury. Bishop Walter remained afterwards in this land a great part of the year. Men then sent by him the Peter's pence**, which they had not done for many years.

Anglo Saxon Chronicle (1042-1154)

*Symbol of the power of an archbishop

**Tax paid by the people to Rome

Source B: A monk writes about problems at Rome.

There were at this time (1091) two popes of Rome, so called, who opposed each other and made a schism in the Church of God, namely Urban, bishop of Ostia and Clement, archbishop of Ravenna. This affair so perplexed the Church of England for many years, to say nothing of other parts of the world, that from the time of the death of Gregory (1085) up to this period, it yielded submission and obedience to no one claiming to be pope. Italy and France had already acknowledged Urban.

Florence of Worcester, Chronicle, written before 1118

Source C: A monk at Canterbury describes William II Rufus's reaction to the death of pope Urban in 1099.

Urban the Pope died before he received the reply to Anselm which he was expecting from the King of England. When his death came to the ears of that king, William exclaimed, 'The hatred of God rest upon whoever cares a rap for that!' He then went on to ask, 'But the new pope, what sort of man is he?' When told that in some respects he was like Anselm, he said 'By the face of God, if he is like that he is no good. But let him keep strictly to himself for his popedom shall not get the upper hand of me this time; to that I take my oath; meantime I have gained my freedom and shall do freely as I like.' He had the idea that not even the pope of the whole world could have any jurisdiction in his realm unless with his permission.

Eadmer (c. 1060-c.1126). History of Recent Events in England

Example sources and source questions A/S style

6. Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that William II 'Rufus' had a poor relationship with his leading clergy. [20]

Source A: An anonymous monk, probably from Durham gives an account of the trial of William of Saint-Calais in 1088.

[William said], 'I entreated the king to restore my property to me, and, if he had any cause for complaint against me, that he would proceed against me in law as one of his bishops. Yet the king has not returned my property but distributed the lands of my Church amongst his barons at his pleasure. Afterwards, when in my own person, I offered the king justice in court, I received from him a determined negative. Not only did he keep what he had taken before, but gave further orders that I should be deprived of what remained.'

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

Source B: A monk at Canterbury, who was a close friend of Anselm, describes events in 1097.

Anselm sent a message to the king that with the utmost urgency he wished, with the king's permission, to go to Rome. At this the king was astounded and said: 'Certainly not. We cannot believe that he is guilty of any such sin as to need absolution which only the pope can give, or that he is in want of any advice. We are convinced that, where it is a case of advice, he is better able to help the pope than the pope to help him.' This refusal was reported to Anselm. He replied: 'He holds the mastery and can do as he pleases.'

Eadmer (c.1060–c.1126), History of Recent Events in England

Source C: The archbishop of Canterbury writes to the Pope.

I have been archbishop for four years but I have borne no fruit. I have lived uselessly... I have kept seeing in that country many evils which it was wrong for me to tolerate, but which I had not a bishop's freedom to express. Moreover, the king himself did some things which ought not to be done in the Church. After the death of a bishop he would deal with things in a way that was not right. He did not restore to me the lands held by archbishop Lanfranc which he had given to his knights.

Anselm, Letter, 1098

Recommended reading list

Below are some books that cover the Anglo-Saxon topic. Many of them will be easy to find cheap online. DO NOT buy them all brand new! There are many more books on the topic.

- M Morris, *The Norman Conquest*, Hutchinson (2012)
- P. Hill, *The Road to Hastings, The Politics of Power in Anglo Saxon England*, Tempus (2005)
- P Rex, *1066: A New History of the Norman Conquest*, Amberley Publishing (2011)
- T. Cole, *The Norman Conquest: William the Conqueror's Subjugation of England*, Amberley Publishing (2018)
- E. Mason, *William II: Rufus the Red King*, Tempus (2005)

The Penguin Monarchs series give a small brief overview on each monarch, but can be a good place to start.

- William I (Penguin Monarchs) M. Morris (2018)
- William II (Penguin Monarchs) J. Gillingham (2019)
- Edward the Confessor: the Sainted King (Penguin Monarchs), D. Woodman (2020)

Articles:

There are many articles on the Norman conquest. When finding/ using them, make sure you check that the author is a published historian on the subject.

You are given a range of different articles through the course. Many of these are from the BBC History Magazine website, but most are behind either a pay wall, or having to sign up to get access. As a department we do have access, so if there is something you have found and want access, please let us know.

Documentary:

Who Was The Real King Harold? - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J2DKtmNoiKg>