



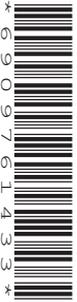
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level History A

Y102/01 Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest
1035–1107

Wednesday 13 June 2018 – Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

SECTION A

Norman England 1087–1107

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 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

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

Answer **ONE** question.

- 2*** Assess the reasons why Edward the Confessor found it difficult to rule England. **[20]**
- 3*** 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? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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