

Assessment Task 1 (Chapters 1–4)

1. Give **one** thing you can infer from Source A about medieval religion. (2 marks – one paragraph)

What I can infer: Lots of money was spent on medieval religious buildings.

Details in the source that tells me this: The cathedral is very large and used a lot of materials to build.

2. Describe **one** feature of a medieval village. (2 marks – one paragraph)

A medieval village had a tithe barn. This was where members of the village would leave a share of what they had produced as tithe payment.

3. Explain **one** way in which King John had to behave differently after the Magna Carta. (4 marks – one paragraph)

After the Magna Carta, King John was no longer allowed to ask for extra taxes. This was because he had previously spent the taxes he had collected on unsuccessful battles. After 1215, he had to ask parliament's permission before collecting a tax.

4. Explain why William I built motte and bailey castles after 1066. (6 marks – one paragraph)

After 1066, William I built motte and bailey castles to appear strong and in control of England. Between 1067 and 1071, William faced a number of rebellions from the Anglo-Saxons and foreign invaders, including Earls Edwin and Morcar. William built motte and bailey castles to stand high on the English landscape and show any rebellious Anglo-Saxon that he was now King of England and in control of the country. These strong buildings acted as a deterrent for any future rebellion.

Total = 14 marks

Assessment Task 2 (Chapters 5–7)

1. Describe **two** features of churches during the reign of Edward VI. (4 marks – two paragraphs)
The Prayer book was in English, not Latin. This was to ensure that the majority of the English people could read it and connect with God.

The royal coat of arms would be placed in the church. This was to show that the king was the new Head of the Church, not the Pope.

2. Study Interpretation 1, which gives a view about the reign of Mary I. What is the view? Explain your answer using detail from the interpretation. (2 marks – one paragraph)
Interpretation 1 gives a negative view of the reign of Mary I. The author describes Mary's actions as "cruel orders" and states that "she did no good but rather harm to her cause" leading to the English people losing support for the queen.

3. Explain **two** consequences of the Black Death, 1348. (8 marks – two paragraphs)
The Black Death led to a third of the population dying from the plague that spread through Britain in 1348. The population of whole villages were killed by the speed of the deadly epidemic that was not understood, and so could not be prevented or treated.

The Black Death in 1348 led to an improved lifestyle for the peasants. Without many peasants to work on the land, those villagers who did survive were able to leave their villages and demand high wages from the land owners of England. They were no longer confined by Feudal Law keeping them in one village and working for one land owner.

4. Explain the importance of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots for the reign of Elizabeth I. (8 marks – two paragraphs)
The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots was important for the reign of Elizabeth I because it showed that she was prepared to sacrifice members of her family who were disloyal. Many believed that Elizabeth was a weak monarch because she was an unmarried female. However, the strength she showed in executing a member of her own family who was disloyal demonstrated how ruthless she could be when needed.

The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots was also important for the reign of Elizabeth I because it sent a message to all Catholics that she would remain Queen of England. Elizabeth had faced many challenges to her crown from Catholics during her reign and she needed to take action that would eliminate further opposition. This execution sent a strong message of strength to all who opposed her.

Total = 22 marks

Assessment Task 3 (All chapters)

1. Describe **two** features of a motte and bailey castle. (2 marks – one paragraph)

Moat – would surround the castle and be filled with water to prevent the enemy from easily being able to enter the bailey.

Palisade – a wooden fence that would surround the castle and make entry more difficult.
2. Explain **one** way in which warfare was different in the medieval and Stuart England. (4 marks – one paragraph)

Warfare during medieval England was slower and soldiers would use axes. However, by the Stuart period warfare was faster and soldiers would use guns. This change took place because of scientific advances and the introduction of gunpowder.
3. How useful is Source A for an enquiry into the murder of Thomas Becket? Explain your answer. (8 marks – two paragraphs)

Source A is useful for an enquiry into the murder of Thomas Becket because it tells us what happened in Canterbury Cathedral on this day in 1170. We are told that Becket died in the cathedral showing bravery, as it says in Source A that Becket said ‘I am ready to suffer in His name.’ We are also told that Becket was killed by armed knights, ‘knights came back with swords and axes and other weapons fit for the crime.’

Source A is also a useful account for a historian because of its author. This account was written by Edward Grim, an eye-witness, who ‘was with Becket when he was murdered’ and so will provide useful information to a historian studying the events of the murder inside Canterbury Cathedral because he recorded what he saw and heard on this day.
4. Explain **two** consequences of the English Civil War. (8 marks – two paragraphs)

One consequence of the English Civil War was that the monarchy was removed from England. King Charles I was blamed for the English Civil War and this led to his execution in 1649. Following this, England became a Republic with parliament in charge and then Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector.

Another consequence of the English Civil War was that under Oliver Cromwell’s leadership, England became a country that followed Puritan Law. The Puritan way of life was one of simplicity and strictness. These laws included the banning of football, the closure of theatres and the banning of gambling.
5. Explain why William, Duke of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings in 1066.
You may use the following in your answer:
Shield wall
Cavalry

You must also use information of your own. (12 marks – three paragraphs)

William, Duke of Normandy won the Battle of Hastings because of his skill. After numerous attempts to break the Anglo-Saxon shield wall, William seized the opportunity to use the tactic of a feigned retreat whereby his men pretended to run away. This led to William’s victory because it brought Harold and his Anglo-Saxon soldiers down from the hilltop into a vulnerable position where William used his cavalry to attack them with their height advantage.

William also won the Battle of Hastings because of mistakes made by Harold. Before the Battle of Hastings, Harold and his men had to fight Harald Hardrada at Stamford Bridge. Following the conclusion of this battle, Harold marched his men straight to Hastings to meet William, Duke of Normandy. He did not wait for more troops in London or rest his men before the Battle of Hastings. This led to William's victory because Harold's men were tired from previously fighting compared to William's army who had been given time to rest and discuss battle tactics.

Luck was also a crucial factor contributing to William's victory at Hastings. William was ready to set sail for England months before he actually did in October 1066 but he was delayed by the lack of wind. This led to William's victory because he finally had enough wind and arrived at exactly the right time to have an advantage over Harold. William arrived as Harold Godwinson and his army were fighting in the north. Had he have arrived earlier, Harold Godwinson would have been ready to meet him with a large, well-equipped and rested army. By arriving in October, after the Battle of Stamford Bridge, Harold Godwinson did not have this advantage.

Total = 34 marks