# Unit Y102: tHE ENQUIRY TOPIC: NORMAN ENGLAND 1087-1107

Note: Based on 3x 50 minute lessons per week

Terms based on 6 term year.

| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **William II ‘Rufus’ and the consolidation of power and government** |  | 1 | Securing the throne; | * the succession: * dispute over the Conqueror’s inheritance * role of Lanfranc and William I’s letter * inspection of the royal treasury and decisions over coinage and seal * William’s relationship with Robert * role of Odo of Bayeaux and his rivalry with William de St Calais and Lanfranc * causes, nature and effect of the rebellion of the Norman barons (1088): * sieges at Tonbridge, Rochester and Pevensey * desertion and trial of William de St Calais * William’s reaction to the rebels and reasons for magnanimity | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * *Ruling England 1042-1217*, Huscroft * *Medieval England 1042-1228*, Purser |

| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 2-3 | Opposition and Control; | * reasons for opposition and extent of threats: * the issue of Normandy and desire for unity * nature of Anglo-Norman priorities and support for Robert Curthose * Edgar Atheling * the Northumbrian campaigns (1092 and 1094) * rebellion in 1095 and Robert de Mowbray * aims, needs and methods of securing or extending the frontiers: Scotland and Wales * continuity and change in methods of control: * increase and development of castles * completion of the Tower of London * development of scutage and use of mercenaries * conciliation, leniency, privileges, ruthlessness * marriage, fealty and diplomacy * William’s relationship with Robert and the issue of Normandy: * insurrection at Rouen (1090) * siege at Courcy (1091) * role of Odo of Bayeaux and Henry * Robert’s departure on crusade and temporary peace * William’s recognition as ruler of Normandy 1096-1100 * recovery of Maine and Vexin by 1099 * impact of unity with Normandy on English government * William’s diplomacy in Scotland: * King Malcolm, homage, the treaty of 1091 * construction of the castle at Carlisle * Malcolm’s death at Alnwick (1093) and support for Duncan * support of Edgar’s claim to the throne (1097) * William and Wales: * extent to which William built upon previous campaigns of Harold * significance of Welsh disunity * Gruffudd ap Cynan * Battle at Brecon 1093 and role of Roger of Montgomery * revolt after 1094 and William’s invasion of Wales (1095 and 1097) * role of Hugh d’Avranches and Robert of Rhuddlan | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * *Ruling England 1042-1217*, Huscroft * *Medieval England 1042-1228*, Purser |
|  |  | 4 | Structure and nature of government and administration. | * political and social implications of Henry’s coronation charter * continuity, development and impact of Norman rule: * royal household – legal, military and private functions * writs, charters, pipe rolls, the Exchequer and taxation * military strategy, organisation, recruitment * building of the Great Hall at Westminster * role of earls, barons and bishops * local government: shire, hundred and seignorial courts, forest laws, criminal law, landholding and disputes * the *Liber Regius* * role of Ranulf Flambard: regency council, collection of taxes, reputation * role of William, Bishop of Durham, Walkelin, Roger Bigod and Urse d’Abitot * William’s style of kingship: personality, model ruler versus extravagance | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * *Ruling England 1042-1217*, Huscroft * *Medieval England 1042-1228*, Purser |
| **William II ‘Rufus’ and the Church** |  | 5 | Relations between William, papacy and bishops; | * church appointments and the issue of lay investiture * William’s personal attitude towards the Church: plundering wealth, * leaving vacant sees, effect of illness in 1093, unwillingness to hold synods * role of Lanfranc at the trial of William de St Calais (1088) * the political role of bishops and royal administration * the primacy of Canterbury * death of Lanfranc and role of Richard of York * the appointment of and relationship with Anselm as Archbishop of Canterbury (1093) * relations with Urban II and the Council of Rockingham (1095) | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * *Ruling England 1042-1217*, Huscroft * *Medieval England 1042-1228*, Purser |
|  | 6 | Development of the Church in England. | * impact of Anselm’s departure to Rome * continental influence, Gothic architecture and cathedral-building * the spread of monasticism, including the Augustinians * role and influence of Rufus and the English Church in Wales and Scotland * extent to which the Church had been reformed | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * *Ruling England 1042-1217*, Huscroft * *Medieval England 1042-1228*, Purser |
| **The death of William II ‘Rufus’ and the succession of Henry 1107** |  | 7 | The demise of William ‘Rufus’ | * William’s return to England in 1099 * negotiations with Duke William IX of Aquitaine * Robert’s return from crusade * circumstances of William’s death in the New Forest * nature of issues of succession and Henry’s relations with Robert Curthose: * previous quarrels between William I’ s sons at L’Aigle in 1077 * actions of Robert and support from Philip of France * pawning of Normandy to William II in 1096 * Henry I as the beneficiary of William’s death and consecration at Westminster | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * *Ruling England 1042-1217*, Huscroft * *Medieval England 1042-1228*, Purser |
|  | 8 | Henry I: securing the throne (1100-1101) | * Henry’s coronation charter, concessions and grants of favour * reorganisation of defences * Henry’s marriage to Edith and adoption of the name Mathilda * imprisonment of Ranulf Flambard, his escape from the Tower and flight to Normandy * nature, extent and effect of the crisis of 1101: * reasons for support for either Robert or Henry * Robert’s invasion and landing at Portsmouth * role of individuals and groups such as Robert of Belleme, Robert of Meulan, Arnulf of Pembroke, the court circle and the English Church * Treaty of Alton, negotiation and pension payment to Robert | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * *Ruling England 1042-1217*, Huscroft * *Medieval England 1042-1228*, Purser |
|  | 9 | Henry I’s consolidation of power to 1107 | * reasons for the reinstatement of Flambard and significance of his role * relations with Anselm * significance of the marriage of Count Eustace of Boulogne * extent to which Henry achieved his aims: * the House of Montgomery * the issue of Normandy * the investiture dispute * stability in England * significance and impact of the Battle of Tinchebray (1106): * surrender of Falaise * imprisonment of Robert at Devizes * William Clito * extent to which Henry’s position was secure by 1107 | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * *Ruling England 1042-1217*, Huscroft * *Medieval England 1042-1228*, Purser |
|  |  | 10 | Optional | Revision |  |

# Unit Y102: British Period Study: Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035–1087

| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Anglo-Saxon England 1035–1066** |  | 11 | Condition of England by 1035 | * impact of Cnut’s death and the extent of Viking influence on society * Anglo-Saxon heritage and the legacy of Aethelred the ‘Unready’ : nature of the four kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia, Northumberland and Wessex * social groups: slaves, ceorls, thegns and earls * the role of Godwin, Leofric and Siward * religious belief , the condition of the Church and the significance of Cnut’s burial at Winchester * nature of claims to succession: Edward, Harthacnut, Swein, Harold * instability, compromise and the assembly at Oxford | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 12 | Government and Kingship in England 1035 -66 | * the continuation of Viking influence : * Aelfgifu’s return from Norway * role and impact of Harold I ‘Harefoot’ 1035–1040 * absence of Harthacnut and return from 1040–1042 * threat from Swein Estrithson and Magnus of Norway * the role of Emma, Queen of England and the Encomium * Edward’s succession as King of England: * reasons for his return to England in 1040 * election and coronation in 1043 * consolidation and establishment of power * nature and extent of opposition and challenges to the crown such as: * internal threats: Godwins, Swein’s murder of Beorn, events at Dover and Count Eustace of Boulogne * relations with the Scots, death of Duncan and role of Macbeth * defeat of the Welsh 1063 * continuity, change , similarity and difference in methods of government and the nature of kingship between 1035 and 1066: * role of the crown in Church appointments * relations with the papacy, archbishops and bishops * methods of warfare and dealing with opposition * role of the earls, thegns and bishops * diplomacy, alliances and marriage ties * importance of Winchester and the *‘Domus Dei’* * law and order * taxation * writs, records and the development of the chancery * role of the bishops and significance of Leofric, Wulfwig and Regenbald * relationship between features of central and local government, the role of Wessex * military organisation * appointment of Robert of Jumièges as Archbishop of Canterbury and the extent of pre-Conquest Norman appointments * the role of Stigand * importance of the Godwin family: * Edward’s marriage to Edith * Earl Godwin and the fall from power 1051-2 * death of Godwin and promotion of Harold, Tostig, Gyrth and Leofwine * conflict between the Godwins in 1065 * reasons for and the nature of the succession crisis by 1066: * the issue of succession in England * Edward’s policy and approach * visit of William of Normandy 1051-2 * the claim of Harald Hardrada * Harold Godwinsson’s claim and Edward’s death * comparative strength of the claims * attitude of the Anglo-Saxon nobility and role of the witangemot in Harold’s | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 13 | The role and significance of Edward | * Edward’s upbringing, education and exile in Normandy * personal beliefs, character and religious piety * dynastic links, the Godwins and marriage to Edith * personal connections and relations with Normandy: previous support of Duke Robert, communication with William ‘the Bastard’ * methods in dealing with the problems he faced and leadership qualities * his effectiveness as monarch: strength and diplomacy versus weakness and indecision * personal involvement in the development of the Church * royal patronage and the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 13-14 | Nature and impact of Anglo-Saxon rule on religion, society and economy | * social groups and the three ‘orders’: those who fight, pray or work * effect of local government, taxation and law on: * nature of crime and methods of punishment * similarities and differences between rural communities and urban centres * distribution of wealth and competition in trade * role of the monasteries in literacy and education, medicine and health * extent of Saxon, Viking, Norman, French and Flemish influence: * monastic libraries and theological tradition * communication and trade * marriage, dynastic and familial ties * religious beliefs and practices * traditions and customs * nature of Anglo-Saxon society and whether it was ‘feudal’ * royal and noble patronage of Benedictine monasticism and religious houses * purpose and significance of late Anglo-Saxon art, architecture and culture * extent to which pre-Conquest England was civilised, cultured and sophisticated * nature of contemporary records: the *Rectitudines*, Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, foundation charters | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
| **William of Normandy’s invasion and the Battle of Hastings 1066** |  | 15 | Plans, preparations and events prior to Hastings | * William of Normandy’s invasion plans and preparations: * security of his position and reputation by 1066: military experience, the conquest of Maine, timely deaths of major rivals (Henry of France and Fulk of Anjou) * preparations of the fleet and positioning at the mouth of the Somme * Hardrada’s invasion: * reputation and experience in Scandinavia, Russia and Byzantium * support of Tostig * advance up the Humber and attacks on York, Scarborough, Cleveland and Holderness * English reactions: * reasons for Harold’s disbanding of the army and nature of the Anglo-Saxon fyrd * comparative seriousness of the Viking and Norman threats * recall of the southern army and forced march * Battle at Fulford Gate and the role of Edwin and Morcar * the course and outcome of the Battle of Stamford Bridge * the timing and nature of the Norman landings at Pevensey and Harold’s response | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 15 | The course and outcome of the Battle of Hastings | * comparative strength and skill of the opposing armies: * the English *fyrd*, thegns, housecarls, weaponry * Norman knights, cavalry, archers * location and positioning of armies, preparation and timing of the battle * reasons for William’s victory: leadership skills, strategy, tactics, resources, logistics, chance * casualties and the nature of Harold’s death | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 16 | The impact and significance of the Norman victory at Hastings | * William’s methods in establishing control of the local area: * march through the south and events at Dover and Rochester * arrival in London * significance of symbolism, religious references, anointment and coronation at Westminster Abbey (Christmas Day 1066) * contemporary records and interpretations of the events such as the Bayeux tapestry * the foundation of Battle Abbey * interpretations of the significance of 1066 to the government of England | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
| William I and the consolidation of power |  | 17 | Aims and methods of consolidating power in England | * nature of the ‘conquest’ and imposition of Norman rule * similarities and difference in short- and long-term goals: extension of power beyond the south, consolidation and maintenance * the nature of William’s kingship and control of England: * role of the Norman barons and individuals such as William fitzOsbern, Odo of Bayeux, Robert of Mortmain * removal or submission of Anglo-Saxon earls * brutality dealing with rebellions * bribing the Danes * feudal ties , loyalty and obligations * castles * taxation and land grants * diplomacy and treaty with Scotland at Abernethy (1072) * the Domesday inquest * extent to which control was gained through ‘Normanisation’ * the maintenance of Anglo-Saxon systems: shires, sheriffs, earldoms, laws and taxes * the role, development and significance of castle building: * motives, timing and location * techniques in building, style and strengthening of existing fortifications * effectiveness in maintaining authority * whether they represent oppression or security * the importance of specific locations such as London, Durham, York, Dover, Rochester, Exeter, Shrewsbury, Chepstow * impact of rebellions on William’s policy towards the earls * extent to which William used diplomacy and conciliation or brutality and violence * extent to which security was only truly achieved after 1075 | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 18 | Nature and extent of challenges to William | * significance and impact of William’s departure to Normandy in 1067 * reasons for rebellion and opposition, the nature of the threat to power and the effectiveness of William’s actions in relation to events such as: * Edric ‘the Wild’ and the Welsh revolt (1067) * siege of Exeter (1067) and submission of Bristol and Gloucester * Edwin and Morcar (1068) * the North (1069–1070) * Swein Estrithson * Hereward the Wake * the Harrying of the North * rebellion of Norman earls led by Ralph de Grael * alliance of Malcolm of Scotland with Edgar Atheling * King Philip of France’s support for Edgar Atheling * comparative seriousness of internal, border and overseas threats * the effectiveness of William’s methods of control | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
| **William I and the government and administration of England** |  | 19 | Structure of government and administration | * personality and the power of the king * itinerant nature of kingship and the role of deputies and regents * the royal household (curia regis) * writs, charters, seals, pipe rolls and instruments of government * development of the position of chancellor and the role of Regenbald, Herfast, Osmund , Maurice and Gerard * Ranulf Flambard as keeper of the Great Seal * functions of the sheriffs, royal judges, shire and hundred courts * enlargement of the royal palace at Winchester and building of the new cathedral * relationship between features of temporal and religious government such as the role of the Bishops of Durham * manipulation of vacant earldoms and creation of new titles * comparative extent of Normanisation or continuation of Anglo-Saxon administration at central, regional and local levels | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 20 | The role of earls, barons and knights | * the fate of Anglo-Saxon earls * role and attitudes of Norman barons, knights and castellans: first and second generation, primogeniture * marriage, loyalty and feudal obligations * development of the Anglo-Norman élite * nature and development of ‘manorial land’ (demesne), baronial households, eigniorial rights, power and influence * role of individuals and families such as William de Warenne, William fitzOsbern, Roger Bigod, Hugh d’Ivry, Roger de Montgomery, William de Briouze, Hugh de Montfort | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 21 | The role of the Church | * relations between the crown, nobility and the Church: * the appointment of archbishops , bishops, abbots and priors * effect of overlapping religious titles and earldoms on noble relations, feudal ties and administration * patronage of monasteries, religious houses and churches: foundations, endowments, feudal dues * cathedral-building and development: significance of Durham, York, Canterbury, Winchester, Exeter, Westminster * canon law, ecclesiastical courts and synods * monastic libraries, scribes and the preservation of records: * purpose of foundation charters and histories * chronicles and continuations * role of Walcher, Walkelin, Gundulf, William de St.Calais, Ingulf, Lanfranc * the deposition of Stigand, appointment of Lanfranc and the primacy of Canterbury: * religious role as Archbishop of Canterbury * personal involvement in government * extent to which he created stability between Church and state * relations with the papacy and Rome | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 22 | Influence of developments on the continent and the affairs of Normandy | * involvement in the Norman campaigns: * effect of William’s absence from England, his aims in Normandy and intentions over succession, relations with his son Robert (‘Curthose’), imprisonment of brother Odo * role of the Anglo-Saxon fyrd and English soldiers in campaigns against Maine * overlapping priorities of the Anglo-Norman élite, second generation barons and knights * influence of Cluniac monasticism and William de Warenne’s foundation of Lewes Priory * Peace and Truce of God movement * issue of lay investiture and Gregorian reform | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 23 | Impact of government on economy and society | * military recruitment and organisation * extent to which feudalism reflected change, continuity or development * Forest Law and creation of the New Forest * royal mint and significance of coinage * trade with Sweden, the Rhineland, Normandy and Flanders * continuation of Anglo-Saxon and Viking beliefs, practices and familial connections; Danelaw customs in the north and east * free tenants, cottars and villeins * crime and punishment, seignorial courts, new laws * The Domesday Inquest and Book: * naming, ‘descriptio’ and the Book of Winchester * purpose * architects of the Inquiry: bishops, royal clerks, land pleas, commissioners * role of scribes, landowners, hundreds, localities, checkers * use of Anglo-Saxon procedures * the Ely Enquiry and Oath of Salisbury * coinage, Treasury and taxation * personality and anonymity * role of Robert and Samson (Bishops of Winchester), William de St Calais, Osmund and Ranulf Flambard * land grants and transfers, relics, oaths, judicial ordeal * ‘Great’ and ‘Little’ Domesday * whether it fulfilled its aims or marked the completion of feudal intentions | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  | 24 | Nature and extent of the ‘Conquest’, change and continuity | * Anglo-Norman assimilation and adaptation * similarity and difference between regional, geographic, urban and rural areas * comparative impact of Norman rule on social groups: barons, earls, tenant farmers, peasants, slaves, monastic communities * the pace of change, turning-points and personal role of William * contemporary opinion and the writing of chronicles | * *OCR A Level History: Early Medieval England 871-1107*, Holland & Fellows * The Feudal Kingdom of England 1042-1216, Barlow * Anglo-Norman England 1066-1166, Chibnall * The English and the Norman Conquest , Williams |
|  |  | 25+ | Optional | Revision |  |

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