# 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
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| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
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|  |  | 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
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| **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
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| **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
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|  | 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
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|  |  | 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
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 |
| **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
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 |
|  | 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
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 |
|  | 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
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|  |  | 25+ | Optional | Revision |  |

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