

**Modified Enlarged 18pt**

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Thursday 19 May 2022 – Morning**

**GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)**

**J411/41 The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087**

**Time allowed: 1 hour**

**plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:**

**the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet**

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



## **INSTRUCTIONS**

**Use black ink.**

**Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.**

**Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.**

**Answer Questions 1 (a–b) and 2, and EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

## **INFORMATION**

**The total mark for this paper is 50.**

**The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].**

**Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).**

**Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).**

## **ADVICE**

**Read each question carefully before you start your answer.**

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## The Norman Conquest, 1065–1087

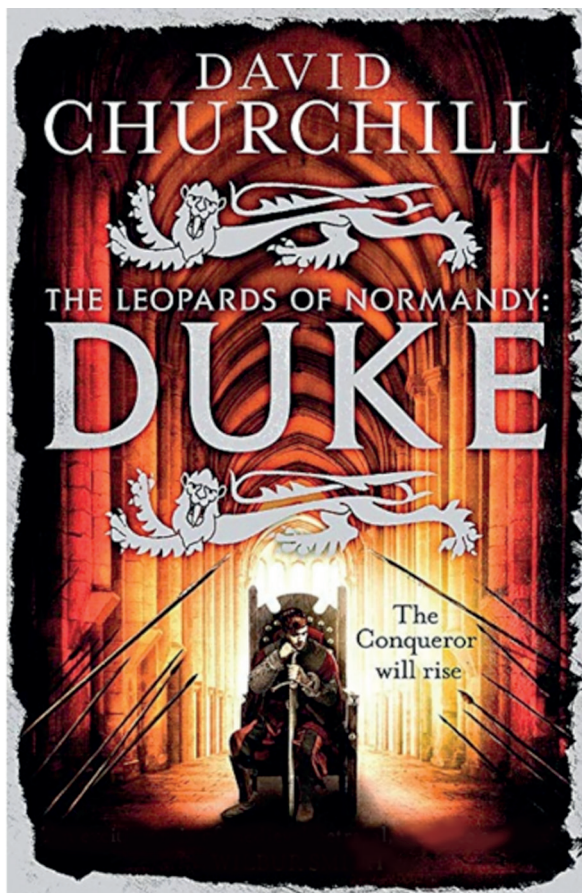
Answer Questions 1 (a–b) and 2.

- 1 (a) In INTERPRETATION A, the book makes William, Duke of Normandy seem like a hero.

Identify and explain ONE way in which it does this. [3]

### INTERPRETATION A

Publicity materials for a historical novel 'Duke' by David Churchill, published in 2017. The novel is set in Normandy in the years before 1066.



An action-packed historical epic of battle, death and betrayal.

**Sparks fly from clashing swords as those surrounding the Duke seek advantage and power. Most want the Duke dead. Some will go to any lengths to make it happen.**

**The Duke is William. His destiny is to conquer.**

- (b) If you were asked to do further research on ONE aspect of INTERPRETATION A, what would you choose to investigate?**

**Explain how this would help us to analyse and understand William's rule in Normandy before 1066. [5]**

**2 INTERPRETATIONS B and C both focus on Hereward the Wake and resistance against the Norman Conquest.**

**How far do they differ and what might explain any differences? [12]**

**(✎) Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]**

**INTERPRETATION B**

**An extract from an interview with a member of the Wake Hereward Society. The interview was shown on a local TV channel in East Anglia in 2017.**

**Hereward is in danger of being completely forgotten and we think he deserves recognition. We need to raise the profile of this important local and national leader who led the resistance against William the Conqueror from his stronghold in Ely. He symbolises the English resistance to the Norman Conquest and he is a national hero, an English patriot. He was standing up for the local people in the Fenlands against the oppressive rule of the king.**

## **INTERPRETATION C**

**An extract from a British newspaper article published in 2005.**

**One of history's 'greatest Englishmen' wasn't really English at all. Hereward the Wake was actually Danish, according to new research.**

**From a base in the Fens, Hereward led a war of resistance against the Normans until he was defeated in 1071. The popular story is that Hereward was the son of an Anglo-Saxon nobleman. But Peter Rex's new book, 'Hereward', to be published this week, reveals that Hereward had a high-ranking Anglo-Danish father. Hereward also received help from the Danish royal family, who sent a small army to help him.**

**The research sheds a fascinating new light on the English resistance to the Norman Conquest. 'My new research shows, for the first time, that English resistance was really Anglo-Danish rather than purely Anglo-Saxon,' said Mr Rex.**

**Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.**

- 3\* In his 2010 pamphlet ‘Anglo-Saxon Democracy’, writer Tony Dyer argued that late Anglo-Saxon society was ‘fair, creative and prosperous’.**

**How far do you agree with this view of late Anglo-Saxon England? [20]**

**() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]**

- 4\* The website ‘gethistory.co.uk’ argues that ‘the most important impact of the Norman Conquest was its effect on Anglo-Saxon earls and thegns’.**

**How far do you agree with this view of the impact of the Norman Conquest, 1066–1087? [20]**

**() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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