Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Friday 6 June 2025 – Afternoon

A Level History A

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

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

You must have:
- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

1398269189

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 Question 1 in Section A. Answer **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3 in Section B.

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

ADVICE
- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

© OCR 2025 [F/506/4252]
DC (KS) 358947/1
OCR is an exempt Charity

Section A

Norman England 1087–1107

Study the **four** sources and answer Question 1.

1 'William II's actions in dealing with threats from Scotland and Wales were effective'.

Use the **four** sources in their historical context to assess how far they support this view. **[30]**

Source A: A Chronicle gives an account of events in the north.

While king William was out of England, king Malcolm of Scotland invaded England and overran a great deal of the country, until the good men who governed it sent an army against him and repulsed him. When king William in Normandy heard this, he came to England and his brother, earl Robert, was with him. He issued orders to collect forces, both naval and military, but before the naval force could reach Scotland it perished miserably. The king and his brother proceeded with the land force. When the king came near to Malcolm with the army, earl Robert and Edgar Aethling interceded and so made peace between the kings. King Malcolm came to our king and did homage and promised obedience.

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 1091

Source B: A monk at Durham reports on events in 1093.

The Scots chose the brother of king Malcolm as their king and expelled all the Englishmen at court from Scotland. When this was known, Duncan, the son of king Malcolm, begged king William, in whose service he was then fighting, that he would grant him his father's kingdom. Having obtained this he swore fealty to William and hastened to Scotland with a multitude of English and Normans and drove his uncle from the kingdom and ruled in his stead. Then some of the Scots assembled together and cut off nearly all his men and he and a few others escaped with difficulty. Nevertheless, after this the Scots permitted him to reign.

Simeon of Durham, A History of the Kings of England, written before 1129

Source C: A monk gives his view about William's achievements in Wales by the end of 1095.

William led an expedition against the Welsh in which he performed nothing worthy of his greatness. He lost many of his soldiers and had his packhorses intercepted. Not only at that time, but frequently in Wales, was fortune unfavourable towards him. This may seem strange as the chance of war was generally on his side in other places. But it appears to me that the unevenness of the country and the badness of the weather, as it assisted their rebellion, were also a hindrance to him in displaying his valour.

William of Malmesbury, Chronicle of the Kings of England, written before 1143

© OCR 2025

Source D: An archdeacon in the diocese of Lincoln describes events in Wales.

In 1095 the energetic king invaded Wales. This was the reason: in the previous year they had killed many Frenchmen and stormed the strongholds of the nobles and invaded the borders with sword and fire. They destroyed the castle of Montgomery and murdered the inhabitants. So the king crossed the border into Wales, but, as he was unable to pursue them, he left, having accomplished little or nothing.

Henry of Huntingdon, The History of the English People, written before c.1157

Section B

Anglo-Saxon England and the Norman Conquest 1035–1087

Answer Question 2 **or** Question 3.

2* ‘Harold’s response to the invasions of 1066 was effective.’

How far do you agree? **[20]**

3* To what extent did urban and rural areas change under William I? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

© OCR 2025