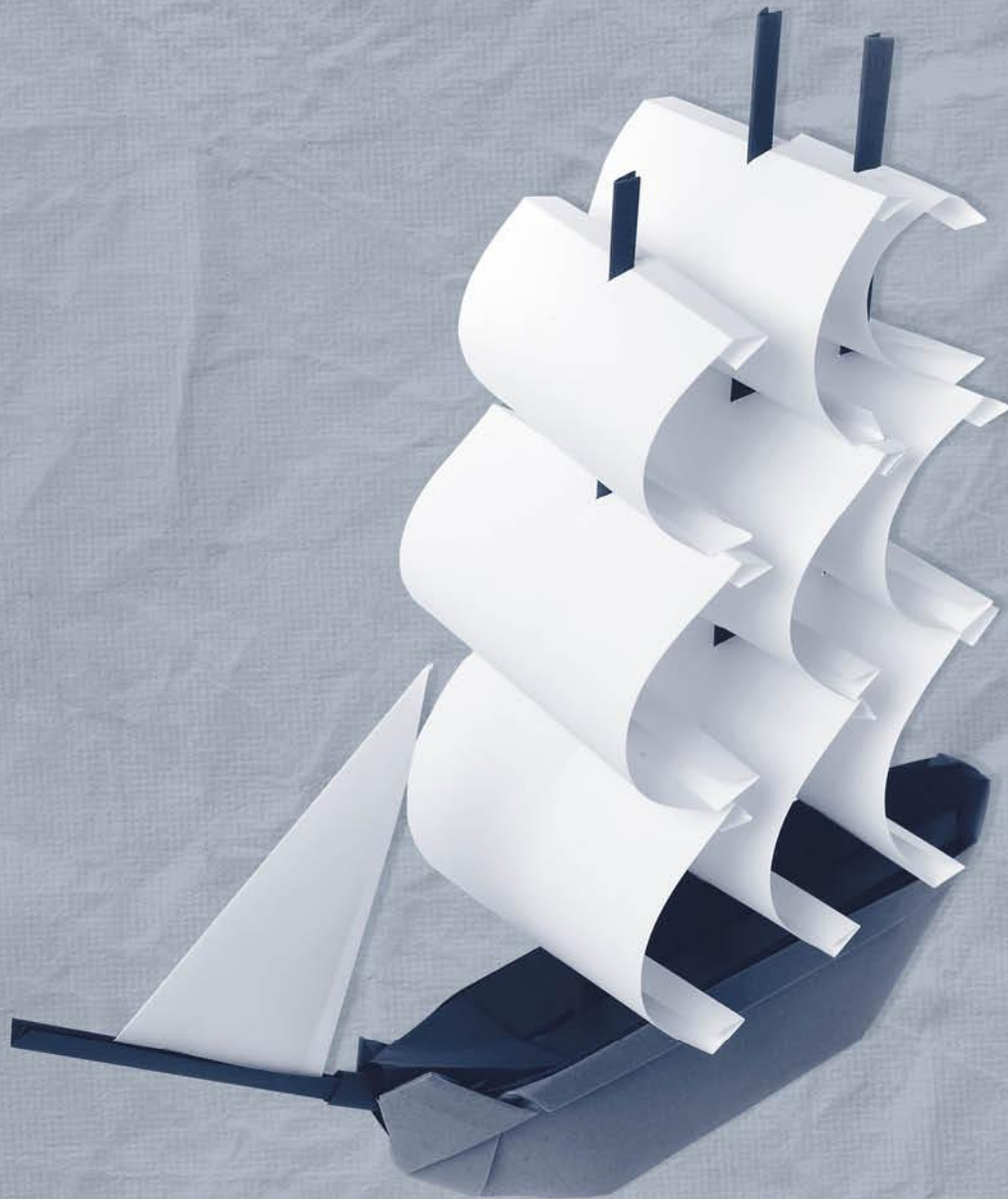


Pearson Edexcel

GCSE (9-1) History



EXEMPLAR STUDENT RESPONSES 1HI0_02

Exemplar responses pack 3

GCSE (9-1) History

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About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new GCSE (9-1) History specification (first teaching 2016).

The pack contains exemplar student responses to GCSE (9-1) History Paper 2:

- Option 22: British America, 1713–83: empire and revolution *and* Medieval depth options.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Sample Assessment Materials.

These exemplar responses are not intended to be seen as model answers to emulate; they are examples of how students have answered the questions to which the mark schemes have then been applied.

The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCSE
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of the periods studied.	35
AO2	Explain and analyse historical events and periods studied using second-order ¹ historical concepts.	35
AO3	Analyse, evaluate and use sources (contemporary to the period) to make substantiated judgements, in the context of historical events studied.	15
AO4	Analyse, evaluate and make substantiated judgements about interpretations (including how and why interpretations may differ) in the context of historical events studied.	15
Total		100

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 1HI0_02

Option 22: British America, 1713–83: empire and revolution and Medieval depth options.

SECTION B - Medieval depth options

Question 4 (a)

Option B1: Anglo-Saxon and Norman England, c1060-88

4 (a) Describe **two** features of the Witan.

(4)

Exemplar response A

Feature 1

The Witan is the council which helped the king make decisions.

Feature 2

If he liked any decisions which came up then he would persuade him more.

Marking instructions

Award one mark for each valid feature identified up to a maximum of two features. The second mark should be awarded for supporting information.

e.g.

- *It was a council of leading Saxon nobles (1), which made important decisions such as selecting the monarch (1).*
- *The Witan gave advice to the monarch (1), which helped the monarch deal with rebels and those who were suspected of disaffection (1).*
- *There was no fixed meeting place for the Witan (1); it met where the monarch decided (1).*

Accept other appropriate features and supporting information.

This response received 1 mark.

Examiner's comments:

One valid feature has been identified 'the council which helped the king make decisions' but there is a lack of supporting information that can be awarded.

Exemplar response B

Feature 1

The Witan was the council which advised William on laws.

Feature 2

It was made up of earls and aristocrats.

This response received 3 marks.

Examiner's comments:

Two valid features have been identified and Feature 1 has supporting information.

Exemplar response C

Feature 1

The king chose who was part of the Witan, which consisted of people he trusted like earls and archbishops.

Feature 2

The Witan chose the next king, when the king died if no one was appointed or he had no heir the Witan could choose.

This response received 4 marks.

Examiner's comments:

Two valid features have been identified and supported.

Exemplar response D

Feature 1

One feature of the Witan was that it was made up of noblemen and other powerful people. For example the Archbishop, earls, thegns and the richest people with the most land.

Feature 2

Another feature of the Witan was that they were the king's council. They would help the King with his decisions and approve or disapprove any ideas he brought to them.

This response received 4 marks.

Examiner's comments:

Two valid features have been identified and supported.

Exemplar response E

Feature 1

It comprised of the most important Aristocrats, Saxon Earls and Archbishops of society and these nobles discussed religious affairs, threats from foreign powers and land disputes.

Feature 2

They had no particular place to meet up; they met whenever the monarch decided to.

This response received 4 marks.

Examiner's comments:

Two valid features have been identified and supported.

Question 4 (b)

(b) Explain why there was a disputed succession to the English throne when William I died.

(12)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Normandy
- Bishop Odo

You **must** also use information of your own.

Exemplar response F

Everyone wanted the throne when William I died. A few people deserved it but some others didn't even have a part in it at all.

There was many issues coming out and one of them was the person Bishop Odo, he believed in many other stuff but so did every one really. Bishop Odo wanted the throne to himself but just because he wanted his word to be said. He had no connection to the throne but him wanting it made everyone have a disagreement.

Another reason there was a disagreement was because there was no one in line for the throne. So out of nowhere they were ended up with everyone wanting the throne; this caused arguments which then caused Wars. Everyone wasn't getting their own way so everyone just got mad with one another.

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Landfrane accepted William's claim to the throne so therefore he wanted a chance. He felt he had done enough so he felt he should have that chance to make a difference to the country.

The main reason there was a disagreement, it was because people were fighting to go on the throne. Obviously that wouldn't be what William I wanted so they let him down all trying to claim the throne.

1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1]
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This response received 2 marks.

Examiner's comments:

The response is simple and generalised with comments such as 'everyone wanting the throne' (AO2). The knowledge and understanding is limited (AO1) with some awareness of the role of Odo.

Exemplar response G

In 1087 when William I died his son William Rufus was his successor and was going to be the next King. So there was a disputed succession to the English throne because Bishop Odo didn't want William Rufus as King because he was not a warrior/military king.

William Rufus' uncle Robert Curthose wanted to be King instead so the teamed up and used each other's resources to start a revolt against William II. They led the revolt against William but lost because they weren't strong enough, and Curthose and Odo were captured. Odo fled to Rochester where he surrendered and Curthose died while imprisoned.

2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] <p><i>Maximum 5 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
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This response received 5 marks.

Examiner's comments:

The response is mid-Level 2. This has some explanation with limited analysis (AO2) as the response has elements of a narrative account with accurate and relevant information (AO1) on the events following the death of William I.

Exemplar response H

When William I died he wanted his third and favourite son William II to be King, however he left it up to God to decide. In September 1089, William II was crowned King of England, however his brother Robert wanted the power. Previously Robert has been exiled by his father but on his father's deathbed he forgave him. Robert teamed up with previous criminal Odo who had also been forgiven to rebel against William II.

On the day of the rebellion Robert didn't know leaving Odo on his own rebelling against William II. The Church didn't like Odo as he had previously rebelled and the people didn't like Odo as he hadn't treated the people right so the rebellion failed and William II remained king.

Before William II claimed the throne England was in complete chaos. Slaves were stealing all they could, ran back to the land. Everyone was conscious of the fact they could lose their land. With no one in charge people were worried that a massive war would break like the battles that happened when Edward the confessor died e.g. Gate Fulford, Battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings. This dispute lasted ages and people didn't want it to start again.

2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustainable links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] <p><i>Maximum 5 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
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This response received 5 marks.

Examiner's comments:

The response is mid-Level 2. This has some explanation with limited analysis (AO2). The response has elements of a narrative account with accurate and relevant information (AO1) on the events following the death of William I; the final paragraph is irrelevant for the set question.

Exemplar response I

After William I died there was a disputed succession because his eldest son Robert and him didn't get along well, as Robert with the help of Bishop Odo started a failed revolution against William I. This meant William couldn't trust Robert with England as he could go power crazy.

Robert also didn't get along with his two younger brothers after they dumped water on him he started a real fight with them; this meant if William I gave his succession to one of his sons the sons would fight each other in anyway endangering a lot of people and wealth.

However William I also wanted to give his succession to his favourite son William but to solve the quarrelling between the brothers the succession was disputed and therefore William I gave Robert Normandy and gave William England.

3	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] <p><i>Maximum 8 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
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This response received 7 marks.

Examiner's comments:

The response is low Level 3 for both strands AO2 and AO1. An explanation is given showing some analysis of the causes of the disputed succession when William I died (AO2). There is a line of reasoning focused on Robert which includes accurate and relevant information (AO1).

Exemplar response J

William the first had two sons; William Rufus and Robert Curthose. On William's death bed (he had a prolonged death after receiving a stomach infection) he had decided that William Rufus would inherit England whilst Robert Curthose would inherit Normandy. This was very odd in the era because the general rule of thumb was that the eldest son would receive all of his father's estates. This fact that Robert Curthose, William's eldest son, was to become Duke of Normandy and not King of England, may have been caused by a previous dispute that occurred between himself and his father; during a battle, Robert had humiliated his father by defeating him, but then handed him his horse and instructed him to fight. Despite efforts to alleviate the tension between the two by his wife Matilda, they were not on good terms.

When William was on his death bed, it was reported that he felt incredibly guilty about the way he had received the crown; after the march to London, the Harrying of the North and the unfair rule over the Anglo-Saxons, he had decided to leave who was going to be king to God. In other words, this meant that there was room for disputes over who was going to be king. Both sons wanted each other's territories in their entirety because that was the way that their father had ruled. Because of this, there were a obviously noblemen that took either son's side in the matter. Each had their own legible reasons for the claim of the throne.

An example of this included Bishop Odo and his brother, who owned much land in the South of England, and Bishop Odo was in face previously prisoned for his attempt to overthrow William I. Bishop Odo knew the nature of Robert Curthose; he was someone that could be easily manipulated and controlled if he was to become king. In light of that, he aided him in rebellion against his brother alongside some other Noblemen. This catalysed the dispute between the brothers. However, this rebellion ended up backfiring as William II had defeated them and eventually exiled Odo from England.

4	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
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This response received 12 marks.

Examiner's comments:

The response is an analytical explanation which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question; the reasoning is coherent and sustained (AO2) with comments such as 'there were obviously noblemen that took either son's side' and 'this catalysed the dispute between the brothers'. Accurate and relevant knowledge is precisely selected showing an understanding of the period (AO1) with material on both the stimulus points provided (Normandy and Bishop Odo) as well as the dispute between Rufus and Curthose.

Question 4 (c) (i)

- (c) (i) 'The main reason William I was able to keep control of England in the years 1066–75 was the building of castles.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- The design of motte and bailey castles
- Lanfranc and the Church

You **must** also use information of your own.

Exemplar response K

I feel as though William I managed to keep control in many ways and not just by building castles. He must have been seen as a leader in the first place for him to end up getting the throne anyway. To be a leader you must be brave, strong and intelligent so he must have shown all that. And he must have all that so manage to be on the throne and stay there.

The castles were classed as defences they helped William and his army with everything really. It was a barrier against other armies. William would normally always win because of their castles. It was easy to fire from and there was safe and hiding places. The design of the castles included a building in the middle and dug out mud around the whole of it so it was as if it was on its own separate bit of land but if you were charging towards it you would fall where the mud has been dug out.

William I was brave. He could tackle any task which was thrown at him. He must have been brave throughout having the throne or he wouldn't have managed to keep it until he died but everyone remembered him. Yes the castles did make a massive impact to it all but it's not only because of the castles that he stayed King.

William I was a very religious man. He had many meetings with the church and religion was a massive part back then. If you was a religious King or Queen you would be known for a bit longer and everyone loves a religious King or Queen. So therefore the Church also made another impact onto his ruling.

In my opinion I feel as if the castles did make a big impact on how long he ruled but there was also many other reasons because of this. The castles were a big thing but it wasn't the main thing cause there was simply no other thing.

1	1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple or generalised answer is given, lacking development and organisation. [AO2] • Limited knowledge and understanding of the topic is shown. [AO1] • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. [AO2]
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This response received 4 marks.

Examiner's comments:

The response is low Level 2 for the first strand of AO2 with some limited analysis, commenting about the need for William to 'be brave', the importance of the Church and religion. For AO1 the response is mid-Level 1 with limited knowledge and the judgement offered is also Level 1 as it is asserted without any justification offered. This gives an overall 'best-fit' mark of high Level 1.

Exemplar response L

I agree that the main reason William I was able to keep control of England in the years 1066-1075 was the building of castles because of one reason, the design of the motte and bailey castles were good for battle as they were good defense systems when it came to invasions. The moat made it hard for invaders to reach the castles, they were built on a hill so it was harder to climb and it was strong and couldn't be knocked down easily.

Another reason William was able to keep control of England in those years was because of the appointment of Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury. Lanfranc becoming the Archbishop of Canterbury meant that there was an increase in Norman control. But this also meant that William I had better control and influence over the church because a lot of people were with the Church and the bishops and priests and Archbishops were powerful people, so for William I to have some power of the Church was an

accomplishment and also because they were a part of the Witan, the people who backed the King’s decisions.

Also why William could keep control over England in the years 1066-1075 was because of the Harrying of the North. The Harrying of the North was an important part of this as they/it helped people decide if they wanted to support William I as King or not.

2	5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given showing limited analysis and with implicit or unsustained links to the conceptual focus of the question. It shows some development and organisation of material, but a line of reasoning is not sustained. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing some knowledge and understanding of the period. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given but its justification is asserted or insecure. [AO2] <p><i>Maximum 7 marks for Level 2 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
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This response received 6 marks.

Examiner’s comments:

The response is low Level 2 for AO2 as, although three aspects are referred to (motte and bailey castles, Lanfranc and the Harrying of the North,) there is a lack of sustained reasoning and the 'Harrying of the North', whilst going beyond the aspects prompted by the stimulus points, lacks development. For AO1 there is some knowledge and understanding of the period for low Level 2. There is no overall judgement offered for the third strand of the mark scheme. This therefore gives an overall 'best-fit' mark of 6.

Exemplar response M

William’s castles that he built were very large and they protected the areas all around. They were built on hills with a mote surrounding it to stop intruders entering. The castles were for protection but also to prove who had authority. These castles were everywhere so whenever the anglo-saxon people went they were reminded who was in control and that they were living in a conquered country. People were reluctant to step out of line due to always being watched by the people in the castles; however I don’t feel like this was the main reason.

I believe the Harrying of the North was the main reason for keeping control. The Harrying of the North was due to rebellions happening all through the North. People rebelled because of numerous reasons. William introduced geld tax which the Danes weren’t used to, killed people he believed posed a threat to his authority and used illegal land grabs to steal people’s land and recovered his followers with. The people in the North weren’t happy and so decided to revolt when William travelled to the North to stop the rebellions they disapproved and when he left they started again. He was sick of them and so he burnt houses and fields so they had no food, killed people and live stock. The impact this had on the people in the North was horrendous. 100.000 people starved to death those who didn’t turn to cannibalism to survive. No one lived between York and Durham for 9 years. This was the end of rebellious danes and showed William wouldn’t put up with anything. This is a very important way to control England because after this

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William stripped any Anglo-Saxon aristocrats of their title and gave it to his followers. People were terrified of going against the King.

Another reason William was able to keep control in England was due to him travelling throughout England meeting important people in society to authorise his power. This travelling around meant that people saw him in a positive friendly light trusting him with their contry.

William was also a very strong, ruthless warrior, as proven in the battle of Hastings. He wouldn't give up when his boat was blown into a different direction. He persevered and defeated Harold's army. Being a warrior King appealed to the danes as they were known for their fighting skills. This deterred people as they knew what would happen if they went against the King.

Therefore I do not agree with this statement as I believe Harrying of the North was the most successful due to stopping all rebellions and controlling England.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
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This response received 13 marks.

Examiner's comments:

The first strand of the mark scheme for AO2 is low Level 4 as the response is an analytical explanation which is directed consistently at the question. It has a line of reasoning as to why William I was able to keep control of England in the years 1066-75. For AO1 the response overall is mainly high Level 3 with accurate and relevant knowledge included showing good knowledge and understanding but with more precisely-selected information to address the question with regard to the Harrying of the North; overall this is sufficient to achieve low Level 4. The overall judgement is justified rather than reached as part of a process and is, therefore, Level 3. This gives an overall 'best fit' mark of low Level 4.

Exemplar response N

William the Conqueror exercised many tactics in controlling England, and Motte and Bailey Castles played an important role in this. Motte and Bailey Castles were used as a base by the local lord, used to dominate territory and were a widespread symbol of Norman power. They could be seen for miles and were the most important infrastructure in the area. A feature of the Motte and Bailey Castle was the 5-7 metre high Motte; this

took 4-9 months to be constructed by peasants (which was relatively not a long time) and thus could be efficiently replicated all over England (all together, there were 500 castles). Additionally, there was a “keep” where people could look out for any potential attacks on the castle; this was effective in controlling Anglo Saxons because they would not be able to set fire to or damage the castle in protest. Also, a ditch was present (and was often filled with water) to protect the main components of the castle; the Motte and Bailey.

However, another tactic William used in controlling England was the frequent journeys he made around his country. At the time, Danelaw was very prominent and made certain areas (the Northumbria) very different to other parts of England. He had to show his presence in this area; otherwise the impact of his rule would have little impact on these areas. As a result, he would travel with the Royal Court around England. During his travels, he would meet with important families and Earls of the area. If he was not doing that then he would be defeating rebellions with armies in areas of protest.

Another way William controlled England was through changes to landowning. During Edward the confessor’s rule, many lords and thegns owned their own land, and it was possible (through a series of steps) for even peasant to own land. However, William had made the system of landowning operate in a way that all the land in England was his. For example, the Tenants of England were controlled by the Tenants in Chief, and ultimately they were controlled by the King. William would exercise this power frequently; for example, he would take land off of rebels and Anglo-Saxons and give it to his followers, who would continue to own much of English land. (Most of the time, the land that was taken off of the Anglo-Saxons was not for justified reasons).

When William the Conqueror would visit Normandy, he would leave Archbishop Lanfranc to rule in England. When Lanfranc ruled, it was very effective in controlling any form of dispute or unrest, as the power of the church was used to do so.

Overall, I feel that Motte and Bailey Castles were very important factors in controlling England, because of their ability to control Anglo-Saxons, and their design and function allowed them to also serve as a widespread symbol of Norman Power. Additionally, there were many of the Castles situated around England which allowed for further control of more areas of England. Therefore, the Motte and Bailey Castles were the most important factor in controlling England.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analytical explanation is given which is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question, showing a line of reasoning that is coherent, sustained and logically structured. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is precisely selected to address the question directly, showing wide-ranging knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • Criteria for the required judgement are justified and applied in the process of reaching the overall judgement. [AO2] <p><i>No access to Level 4 for answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
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This response received 14 marks.

Examiner's comments:

The response is an analytical explanation and is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question with a logical structure. There is also a judgement offered with criteria. The response also has accurate and relevant information which is precisely selected to address the question directly.

For AO1 the response is mid- Level 4 with material offered on motte and bailey castles, William's journeying and changes to land ownership. The response also meets the criteria for Level 4 for AO2 and AO3 as it is directed consistently at the conceptual focus of the question and criteria are applied for the overall judgement. This gives an overall 'best fit' mark of mid-Level 4

Question 4 (c) (ii)

(c) (ii) 'The main consequence of the appointment of Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1070 was an increase in Norman control of England.'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

(16)

You may use the following in your answer:

- Archbishop Stigand
- monasteries

You must also use information of your own.

Exemplar response 0

There were many consequences of the appointment of Lanfranc as archbishop of Canterbury. One of them was that there was an increase in Norman control of England because Lanfranc had control over taxes who became a priest which meant Lanfranc favoured Normans causing an increase in Norman control.

However Lanfranc also appointed Stigand as an archbishop to back him up when needed allowing him to change more things in his favour as Lanfranc introduced more laws.

The laws were that priests are not allowed to marry or have love interests as they are supposed to be spiritual meaning a lot of priests lost their jobs or had to stop being together and allowing Lanfranc more power over who was a priest.

He also introduced a new court specific to people involved in running the church; this was called a church court and it allowed archbishops to judge priests if they have sinned or not. This had a bit impact because it changed not only the church but also the legal system, although this was only the start as Lanfranc also took away a lot of William I's power over the church meaning Lanfranc could control over quite a lot power being able to decide who was a priest or not without them being interrupting.

Overall I think the main consequence of appointing Lanfranc as the bishop of Canterbury in 1070 was that Lanfranc gained the power over church and could decide who was a priest or not, introducing new laws and changing the whole legal system. Therefore the increase of Norman control of England wasn't the main consequence and I strongly disagree.

3	9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An explanation is given, showing some analysis, which is mainly directed at the conceptual focus of the question. It shows a line of reasoning that is generally sustained, although some passages may lack coherence and organisation. [AO2] • Accurate and relevant information is included, showing good knowledge and understanding of the required features or characteristics of the period studied. [AO1] • The overall judgement is given with some justification, but some criteria selected for the required judgement are left implicit or not validly applied. [AO2] <p><i>Maximum 11 marks for Level 3 answers that do not go beyond aspects prompted by the stimulus points.</i></p>
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This response received 9 marks.

Examiner’s comments:

The response is an explanation showing some analysis directed at the focus of the set question but is low Level 3 for AO2 as the reasoning is not sustained. The response is also low Level 3 for AO1 as there is some relevant and accurate information but the impact of Lanfranc's work is not well developed. The overall judgement given is insecure and awarded at Level 2. This gives an overall 'best-fit' mark of low Level 3.