

GCSE Independent Study Guide Historic Environment

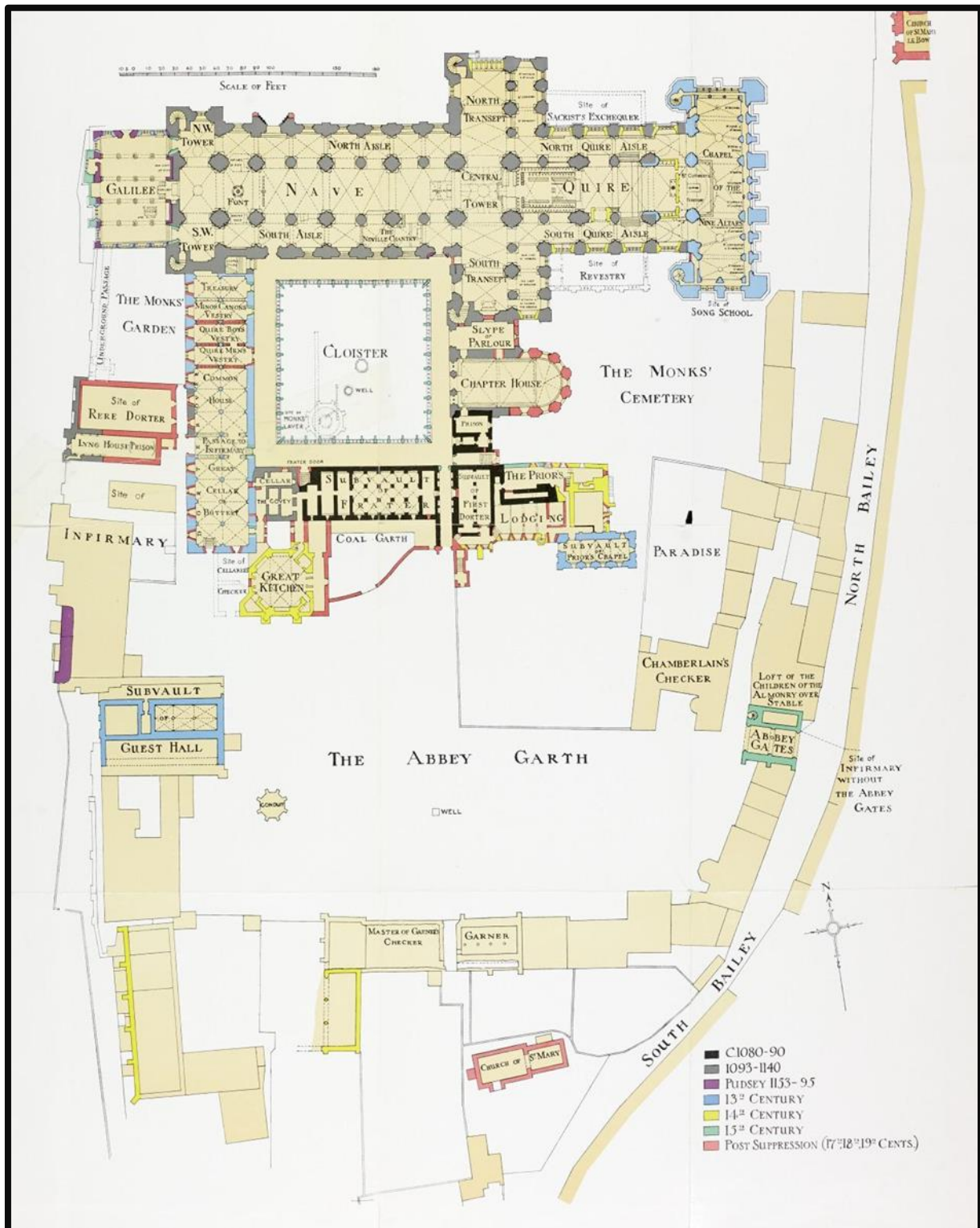
Durham Cathedral

Name:

History Teacher:



Figure 1: A plan of Durham Cathedral



Information about this STUDY GUIDE

The historic environment for the summer 2017 exam focuses on Durham Cathedral and its links to the Normans. You will need to be clear about the cathedral in its historical context i.e. what events were happening in Norman England between 1066 and 1100. You will also look at the links between Durham Cathedral and the key events, features or developments of the period e.g. what was William I and his son William II doing at key points during the Norman Conquest.

You will need to use any resources available to you, including written information in this study guide, along with researching information using ICT facilities at school and available to you elsewhere.

There will be a specific exam question on your paper next year based on Durham Cathedral which requires you to think about and focus on showing skills such as change, continuity, causation and/or consequence. You will need to be able to identify key features of Durham Cathedral and understand their connection to the wider historical context of the Normans. The site will also show you how people lived at the time, how they were governed and their beliefs and values.

Central to dealing with this topic will be to study:

- 👍 *the location of the cathedral*
- 👍 *the function the cathedral performed in Norman society*
- 👍 *the structure of the cathedral and how it was designed*
- 👍 *people connected with the site e.g. the designer, originator and occupants*
- 👍 *how the design reflects the culture, values, fashions of the people at the time*
- 👍 *how important events/developments from the depth study are connected to the site.*

The geographical location of Durham Cathedral

Durham Cathedral is situated in **north-eastern England**, towards the border with Scotland. It was built in this location for a number of reasons, not just one. It was the **site of an important Christian shrine** – that of **Saint Cuthbert**, as well



as being built on a **strong defensive position**.



Durham Cathedral was **built on the site of an earlier Anglo-Saxon cathedral** built by Bishop Aldhun in 995 as a shrine to St Cuthbert (634 – 687). Cuthbert was a **Northumbrian** monk with a reputation for Christian holiness who, after his death, had many miracles attributed to him. St Cuthbert's relics were kept on the island of Lindisfarne but

because of Viking raids, the monks moved to the mainland in 875 where St Cuthbert's tomb was established at Chester-le-Street in 882. The Danish raids continued so in 995 the monks moved again, this time taking St Cuthbert's relics to Durham which **became a place of pilgrimage** with a small town growing up around it. Bishop Aldhun also enjoyed a strong relationship with the Earls of Northumberland, who helped to protect the area, meaning that any cathedral and shrine built at Durham was even better protected from invasions by Viking raiders or the Scottish.

This all happened well before the Norman Conquest of 1066, and shows us that Durham was an important place in Christian and Anglo-Saxon history.

As well as being a site of religious significance, the cathedral is also built in a strategic location. The cathedral and castle are located on land formed by a bend in the **River Wear** where the **steep riverbanks** on either side formed a **natural defence**.

In Anglo-Saxon times the kingdom of Northumbria had shifting northern borders which sometimes stretched into south-eastern Scotland. Durham was strategically important because it could **control this troublesome border with Scotland**. It was also well placed to **deal quickly with local English rebellions in the North after the Norman Conquest**. The Scottish raided northern England at this time and there was also the **threat of invasion by the Danes**. As a result William the Conqueror ordered a castle to be built at Durham. The castle became the secure stronghold and home of the Bishop of Durham who was given military, and political powers as well as religious authority over the region. It was a wealthy and powerful position, leading one historian to describe it as 'the greatest **Marcher** lordship in the British Isles.'

Keywords

Marcher – medieval term for land on the border of two countries.

Northumbrian – a person from the area of England called Northumbria

Shrine – a place regarded as holy because of its association with a religious person

Tasks:

1. What was already on the site before the Cathedral was built?
2. Why is St. Cuthbert so important to Durham Cathedral?
3. Pilgrimage also helped the cathedral to become important – why do you think this was?
4. Why does the location matter for the building of Durham cathedral? (there are several issues to write about for this)



Durham cathedral's position on a peninsular

Label the following features on the picture of Durham cathedral on the previous page, using the arrows as guidance to help you identify the points:

- ✓ *Natural bend in the river*
- ✓ *Steep river banks for natural defence*
- ✓ *Large living area around the cathedral for monks and lay visitors*
- ✓ *Castle built opposite the cathedral*



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Use the image above to note down anything else which is effective about why the cathedral was built in that location

What exactly was the FUNCTION of Durham Cathedral: what purpose did it serve?

(Highlight key facts in the text as you go through)

Before the Norman Conquest cathedrals were sited (built) in historic places that were linked with Anglo-Saxon saints. They tended to be fairly small and were **places of pilgrimage** rather than anything to do with the **government**, and the site was often more important than the building.

From around 1050 onwards the gradual change in the study of God and religious belief (theology) along with how the Church was organised by the Normans, led to a rethink of the function of the cathedral. Even before the Conquest this had generated new building projects and church reform. Edward the Confessor, for example, was influenced by the fresh ideas in church design already spreading through Normandy, and used them when rebuilding the monastery at Westminster, 1050-1065. This shows us that change to Durham Cathedral did not only happen under the Normans, but that it certainly **accelerated** under their rule.

1. Spiritual function

One of the reasons for the building of Durham Cathedral was to provide a **protective shrine for the remains of the Anglo-Saxon Saint Cuthbert**. Initially, a very simple temporary structure was built from local timber to house the relics of Cuthbert. The shrine was then transferred to a sturdier, probably wooden, building known as the **White Church**. This church was itself replaced three years later in 998 by a stone building also known as the White Church, which was complete apart from its tower by **1018**. Durham soon became a **site of pilgrimage**, encouraged by the growing cult of Saint Cuthbert. King Canute was one early pilgrim, granting many privileges and much land to the Durham community. It is important to understand that one of the principal purposes of the Cathedral was as a sacred space in which people would walk in solemn procession or as crowds of pilgrims making their way towards the shrine of St Cuthbert.

2. Administrative function

The Conquest brought change quite quickly within the church because there was a re-organisation of administrative structures. The church became an important part of how the country was run, and an essential part of ensuring the peace of the conquered country, with the cathedrals becoming important areas where people could be controlled from. A series of church councils, the most important being in **London in 1075**, led to the re-organisation of **dioceses** (*a district under the pastoral care of a bishop in the Christian Church*). Where necessary this involved moving the cathedrals to centres of population so that they could form a partnership with the civil and military powers, therefore **increasing the control of the Normans**.

In 1109 the new diocese of Ely was carved out of the enormous area controlled from Lincoln to help keep control over the people there who were considering rebelling. In 1133 a new diocese was created at Carlisle from part of Durham. Durham Cathedral was part of this effort to control the troublesome north of England and along with the castle, ensured that the local area was under Norman control.

The Normans also wanted to make a statement to both the defeated Anglo-Saxons and to the Scots further north about where authority lay in the newly conquered England. The cathedral, on its rocky **peninsula**, gave the impression of human as well as **divine power**.

Historical Background

When a saint was made, it often had a **cult** associated with it. This was where people devoted themselves to a particular saint – often one that was local or had a particular significance to their life. Christians also went on **pilgrimage** to visit the shrines of saints, such as that of Saint Cuthbert at Durham. A pilgrimage is where a Christian makes a journey to pray at the shrine of a saint – this could be to ensure that they go to heaven when they die, or to cure an illness. Sites of pilgrimage often became very rich from the pilgrims who would pay to go to these sites. Durham was no exception.

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The diocese of Durham, controlled by the Prince Bishops who were given special powers by the Norman kings.

3. Prince Bishops

A prince-bishop is a bishop in the Church who is given the power by the king to rule an area for him – like a prince. The Prince Bishop of Durham was allowed to raise an army, mint his own coins and raise taxes from the local people. He could govern the area how he wanted because he was so far from London, as long as he swore an oath of loyalty to the king!

Following the Norman Conquest in 1066, William the Conqueror soon realised his kingdom could not be safely protected from Scottish invasion until northern England had good defences. The area which Durham was in was called Northumbria, but it was a long way from London and could not be easily controlled by a king in the distant south of England (where William was based). Northumbria's two most powerful men in King William's time were its Earl, who lived at Bamburgh and the Bishop of Durham. William gained the **allegiance** of Northumbria's Bishop and Earl and confirmed their powers and privileges, but Northumbrian rebellions followed and he realised the area could not be ruled just by a religious man, it had to be someone who was an experience leader and fighter.

The first Prince Bishop was appointed in 1075, and William the Conqueror's son, **William Rufus**, carried on this system by appointing **William St Calais** in **1081**. William St Calais, was a strong leader though and he created something called a

palatine in Durham. His **Palatine** was a virtually separate area, a kind of defensive '**buffer zone**' sandwiched between England and the often dangerous Northumbria-Scottish borderland. William St Calais and other bishops that came after him, had nearly all the powers within their 'County Palatine' that the king had in the rest of England and it is for this reason that history has named the old bishops of Durham, 'the Prince Bishops'. Bishops of Durham were thus given powers enabling them to; - **hold their own parliament**, - **raise their own armies**, - **appoint their own sheriffs and Justices**, - **administer their own laws**, - **levy taxes and customs duties**, - **create fairs and markets** and **mint their own coins**. Indeed the Prince Bishops lived like kings in their castles or 'palaces' at Durham.

Keywords

Pilgrimage – a trip made by a religious person to visit a site of religious importance

Theology – the study of God and religious beliefs

Relics - a part of a deceased holy person's body or belongings kept for people to pray to

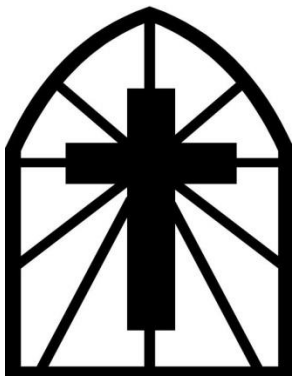
Peninsula – a piece of land almost entirely surrounded by water

Divine power – power that is given by God

Allegiance - loyalty or commitment to a person, group or cause

Palatine – having local authority in an area which belongs to a monarch

TASK: Using the table below, condense the main facts from each of the headings above into bullet points so that you have the key things which you need to know about the function and role of Durham Cathedral.



Spiritual



Administrative



Prince Bishops

[illegible]

the area and set up **Benedictine** monastic communities at Jarrow and Wearmouth. Walcher also began the construction of some monastic buildings at Durham as part of his plan to introduce monks into the Cathedral. Before he could achieve this, some of Walcher's supporters had a violent dispute with the local Northumbrian nobles. Although the Bishop tried to calm the situation, he failed and was killed at Gateshead in May 1080. The nobles **besieged** the Bishop's Castle at Durham for 4 days which resulted in William the Conqueror sending his half-brother, Odo of Bayeux, north with an army to harry the Northumbrian countryside.

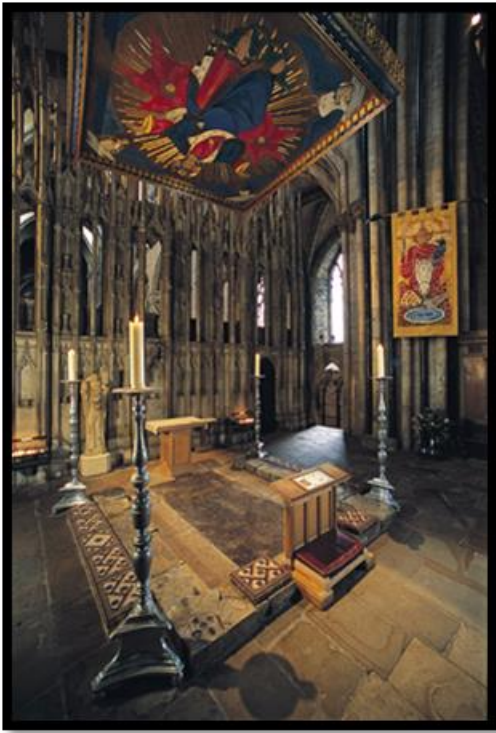
William the Conqueror's next Bishop of Durham was **William of Saint Calais**. He ordered the demolition of the 'White Church', which had previously housed St Cuthbert's remains, and the building of a new cathedral at Durham on a grand scale. He was a Benedictine monk, and abbot of the Abbey of St Vincent in Le Mans, northern France. William was a good organiser, and very knowledgeable about the law and the Bible. He set about reforming the existing cathedral priests by offering them a chance to join a new Cathedral Chapter but as this involved abandoning their wives and families, only **one** agreed. St Calais then brought Benedictine monks from Jarrow to be part of the Cathedral. St Calais gave them a new stricter set of rules based upon those that **Archbishop Lanfranc** had created at Canterbury. William St Calais wanted his new monastic cathedral to be spectacular and admired throughout Western Europe.

St Calais came into conflict with William Rufus (William the Conqueror's son) when he was suspected of conspiring with Norman rebels. In 1088, Rufus confiscated St Calais' lands and he was brought before a court in front of the king and Lanfranc. St Calais said that he had done nothing wrong and that he could only be tried as a bishop in an **ecclesiastical court**. However, St Calais' opponents argued that he should be tried as a baron as he had power over large areas of land that was not linked to the Church. St Calais fled to Normandy, but was allowed to return to Durham in 1091.

St Calais died in 1096 but his successor as Bishop, **Ranulf Flambard**, shared the ambitions of his predecessor for the new cathedral. Flambard was one of William Rufus' closest advisors and someone he wholly trusted. However, there were many others who did not trust Flambard. One of Flambard's roles was **exactor**. This meant that he was charged with finding money for Rufus. Flambard was very good at this, automatically doubling any tribute that was granted to the king. Flambard also encouraged Rufus to leave valuable clerical posts empty for a long time after the previous occupants died to keep income for himself. Flambard became bishop in 1099 however in 1100, William Rufus died and was replaced by his brother Henry, who soon after arrested Flambard.

TASK

- ✓ Using the blank page on the reverse of this sheet, draw an accurate timeline, starting in 1050 and ending in 1100. How you space each decade out is up to you with your measurements.
- ✓ Put on the dates when each of the bishops came to control Durham cathedral.
- ✓ Next to, or around each of the dates, write 3 key bullet points which explains what happened to them



Anglo-Saxon figures connected with Durham Cathedral

On the photograph opposite is the shrine of St Cuthbert who is buried beneath a simple stone slab in Durham Cathedral.

Using the internet find out the following pieces of information about Cuthbert.

You can use the main search engines to do this, but you need to look at the information linked directly to Durham Cathedral's website to get additional facts too.

If you are unable to find some of the answers, there is a factsheet available on the shared area for this.

1. Who was Cuthbert, and when was he born?
2. Why was Cuthbert important – how did he spend his life?
3. Why was he sainted?
4. Why did Alfred the Great feel inspired by the work of Cuthbert?
5. When did Cuthbert die and where was he buried?
6. Why was tomb of Cuthbert under constant threat there?
7. Where were Cuthbert's remains moved to in 1083?
8. What interesting objects were found when Cuthbert's tomb was opened?
9. Who else's bones have been laid to rest in Durham cathedral?

SECTION B:

Durham Cathedral as a building

The structure of Durham Cathedral

Part 1 Design

- 👉 The style in which Durham is built is heavily influenced by the buildings that William St Calais had seen in France on his journey to Rome, and by Norman



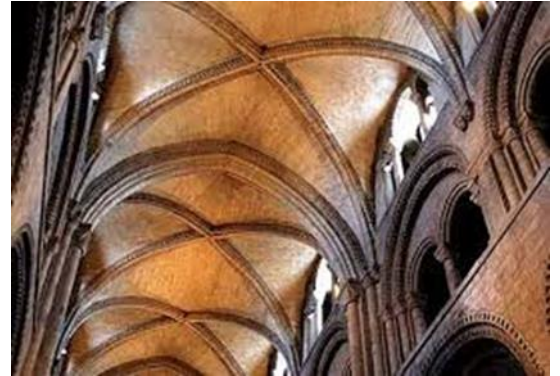
architecture. There were several influences on the design of Durham Cathedral including **St Peter's Basilica in Rome**. The original **length** of Durham Cathedral and its **nave** are almost

exactly the same as the old St Peter's Basilica while the **spiral columns** at Durham closely match those around the canopy of St Peter's Shrine.

- 👉 Most important masons and carpenters had trained in Normandy or beyond. **Easier travel** led to increasing mobility among master craftsmen in the second half of the eleventh century, and this in turn allowed the exchange of artistic and technological ideas. There is **great similarity between the new English cathedrals begun in the eleventh century and those being built in Normandy**.
- 👉 Each new cathedral was planned as a whole. Although the **work of construction was slow**, the masterplan was normally in place from the start. There was an aisled **nave** for the common people, this would have been a vast space, bigger than any other in the city and **used as a place of justice, assembly, commerce, entertainment, and refuge, as well as worship**. The central crossing provided drama and its flanking **transepts** could be used for special chapels and to provide light. Further east were the more sacred spaces where the clergy could celebrate the mysteries of the mass.
- 👉 As with many earlier Cathedrals, St Calais wanted to include **shrines to saints**, so the new cathedral housed the bodies of St Cuthbert, and the Venerable Bede. This would bring people to the cathedral for the purposes of pilgrimage and would raise Church funds.
- 👉 The intersecting arches along the aisles of Durham Cathedral may also have been inspired by the architecture of **Islamic Spain**. Inside Durham Cathedral the **austerity** of the first generation of Norman buildings was discarded for more elaborate carving which some would see as a **revival of a more Anglo-Saxon style** of decoration.

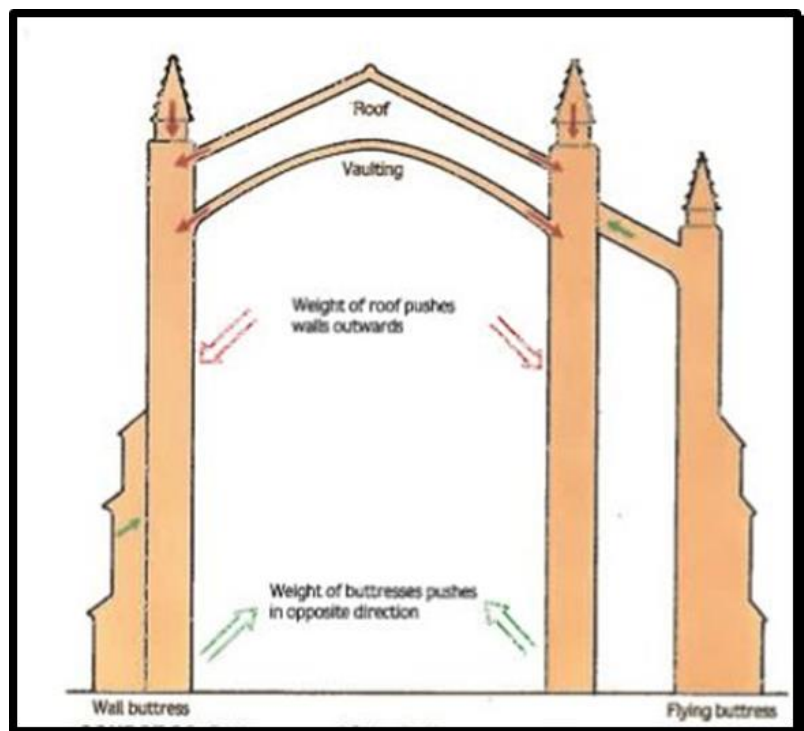
- 👍 In the middle of the 12th century, new building styles were developed in France. The French were building thinner walls, making their churches taller and lighter. These new churches soared upwards into the heavens, letting the light in from above.

- 👍 Those returning from the first crusades (c.1095-99) brought back stories of the **Eastern Church** with its huge buildings and decorative mosaics which would have inspired many craftsmen. There was also technical innovation, perhaps brought back by returning masons who had worked on the great fortresses of the crusader kingdoms. The first examples of the **ribbed vault**, the pointed arch, and the flying buttress are found in different projects around the country at this time. At Durham, for example, the **first ribbed vaults in Europe** were built, between 1095 -1100, and concealed **flying buttresses** were under construction there in the first half of the twelfth century. The architecture of this period is often called '**transitional**' providing a **link between the 'Romanesque' of the Conquest and the Gothic styles of the thirteenth century.**



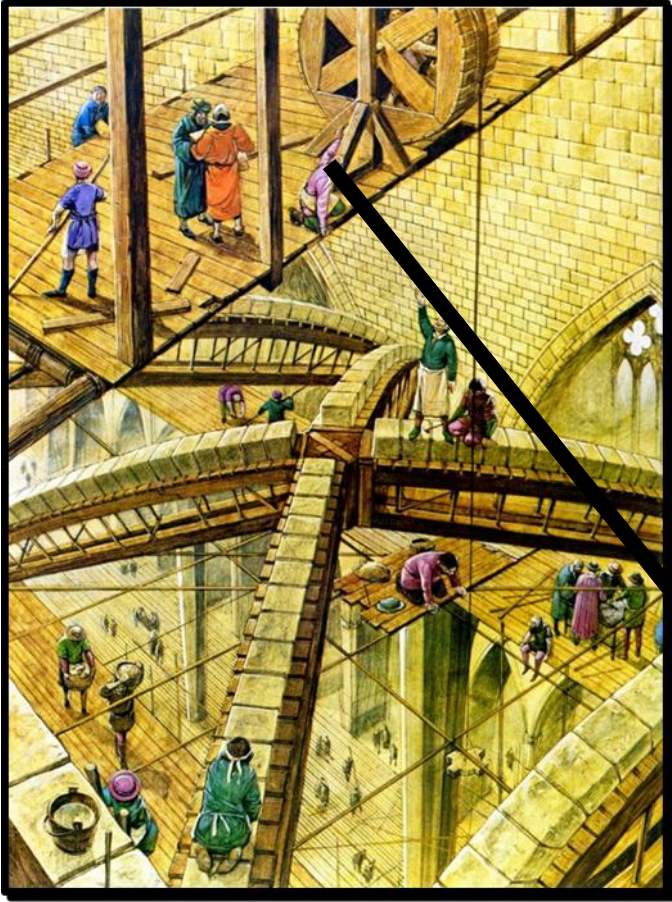
Why was Durham Cathedral as a building so special?

The builders used a **pointed arch** to span the roof of the nave which meant the cathedral could be really tall. In turn this allowed larger windows in the part of the church above head height so that these windows now brought more light into the building.



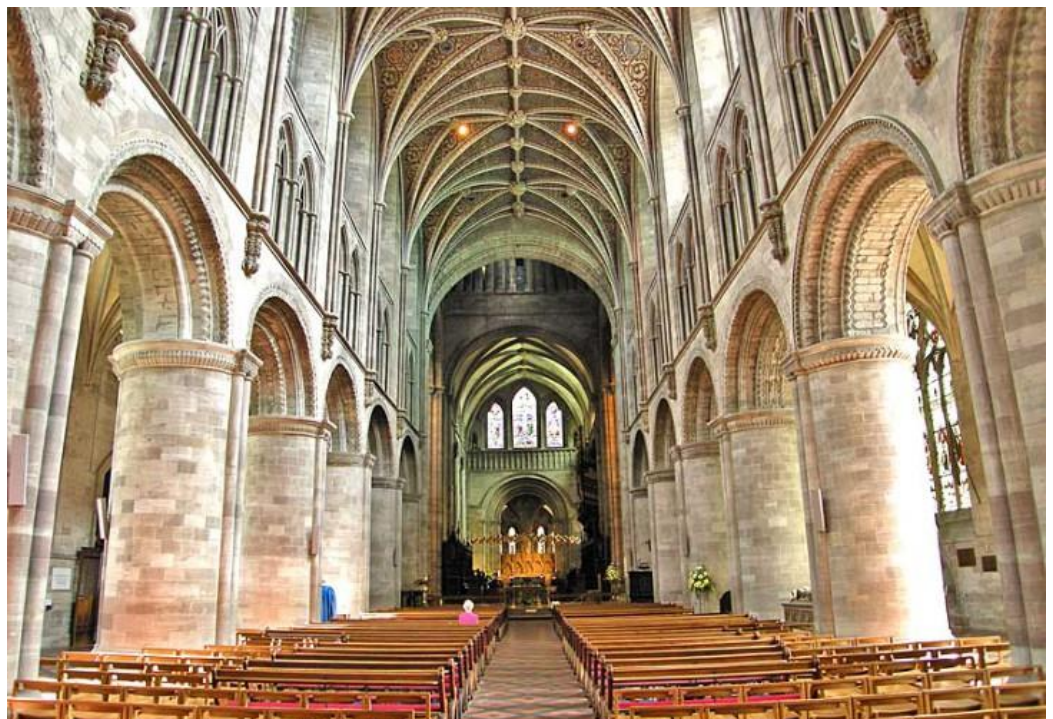
At Durham there are stone ribs which give extra support to the roof at key points. This allowed the roofing between them to be thinner and lighter yet still helped to transfer the weight of the stone roof down through the walls. This combination of light and height **allowed the builders at Durham to create an astonishing monument to the greater glory of God that soared into the sky and was visible for**

miles around. The **stone-ribbed pointed arch** that allowed this to happen became an important structural and architectural feature of cathedrals throughout Europe until the 16th century.



Part 2 Control of the area by the Normans

Duke William placed Norman and other northern French barons as earls and sheriffs, bishops and abbots in all



the major seats of power. The main concern of the Duke, and his men was how to maintain military and administrative control in their new country. Architecture became an important tool to achieve that end, and dramatically new building types were introduced.

A means of controlling the local population was the **Church** and after the Conquest, the Church undertook a huge amount of building. Before 1066 in Normandy churches were of moderate size, but in newly-conquered England, wealth was available which encouraged architecture on a truly grand scale. **Anglo-Saxon monasteries and cathedrals were considered by the Normans to be old-fashioned** and were soon **demolished** and **replaced** with large **Romanesque** buildings, based on the type which had evolved in Normandy and which continued the trend which had already begun with the building of Westminster Abbey.

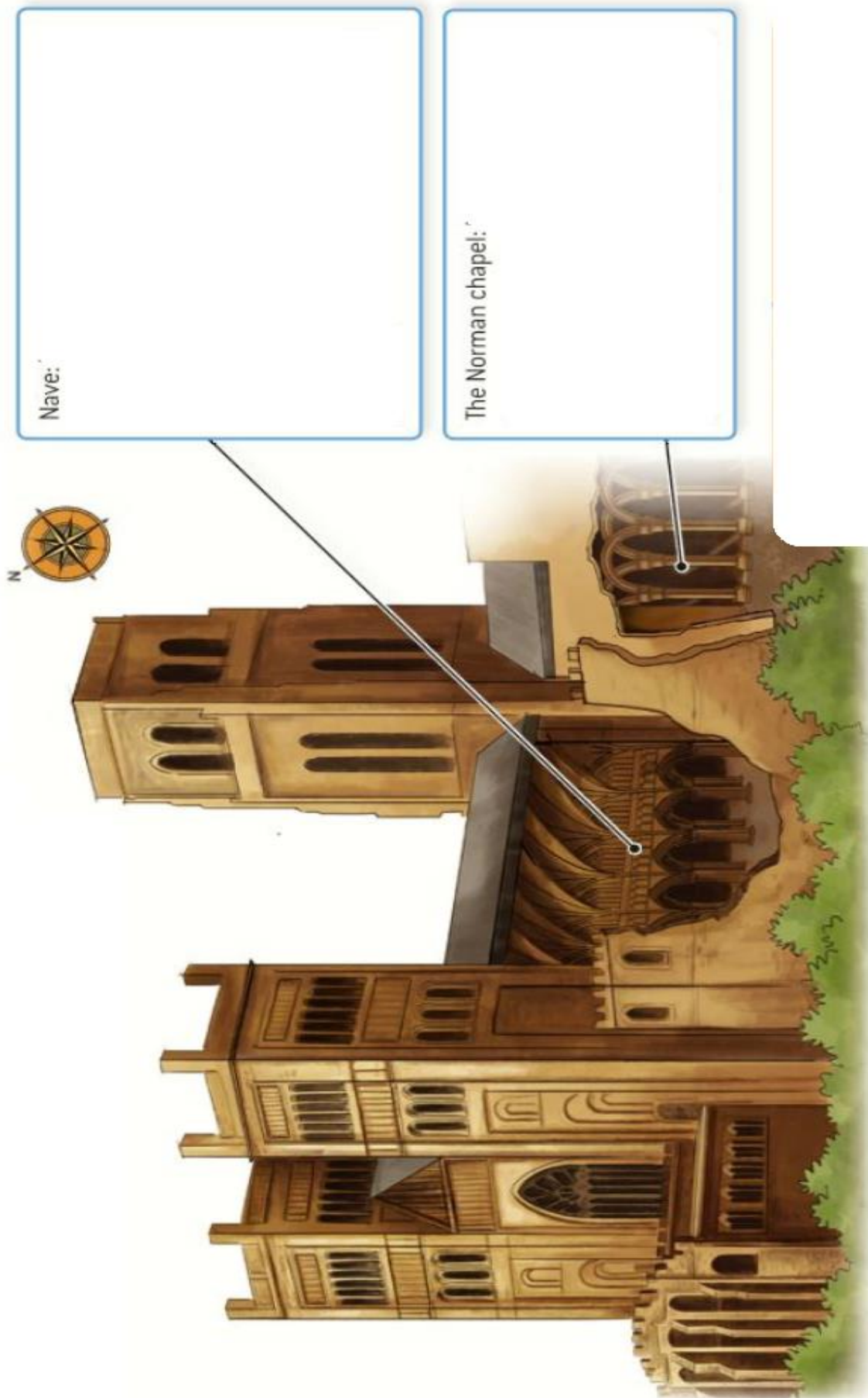
These buildings usually had apses, with wide, sometimes aisled transepts, a crossing tower, a nave with aisles and often two massive western towers. The internal elevation, generally had 3 tiers (aisles, galleries, clerestories), and had such massive walls that passages were often threaded through their thickness. The interiors had regular repetitive features including columns, capitals and simple mouldings.

Durham Cathedral is an outstanding examples of this type of building. The church is dramatically situated on high ground, with a river below, so its twin tower facade dominates the massive rock on which it was built. The building, started in 1093 and consecrated in 1133, was rib-vaulted in stone throughout. The introduction of rib-vaulting at Durham opened the way for great architectural advance.

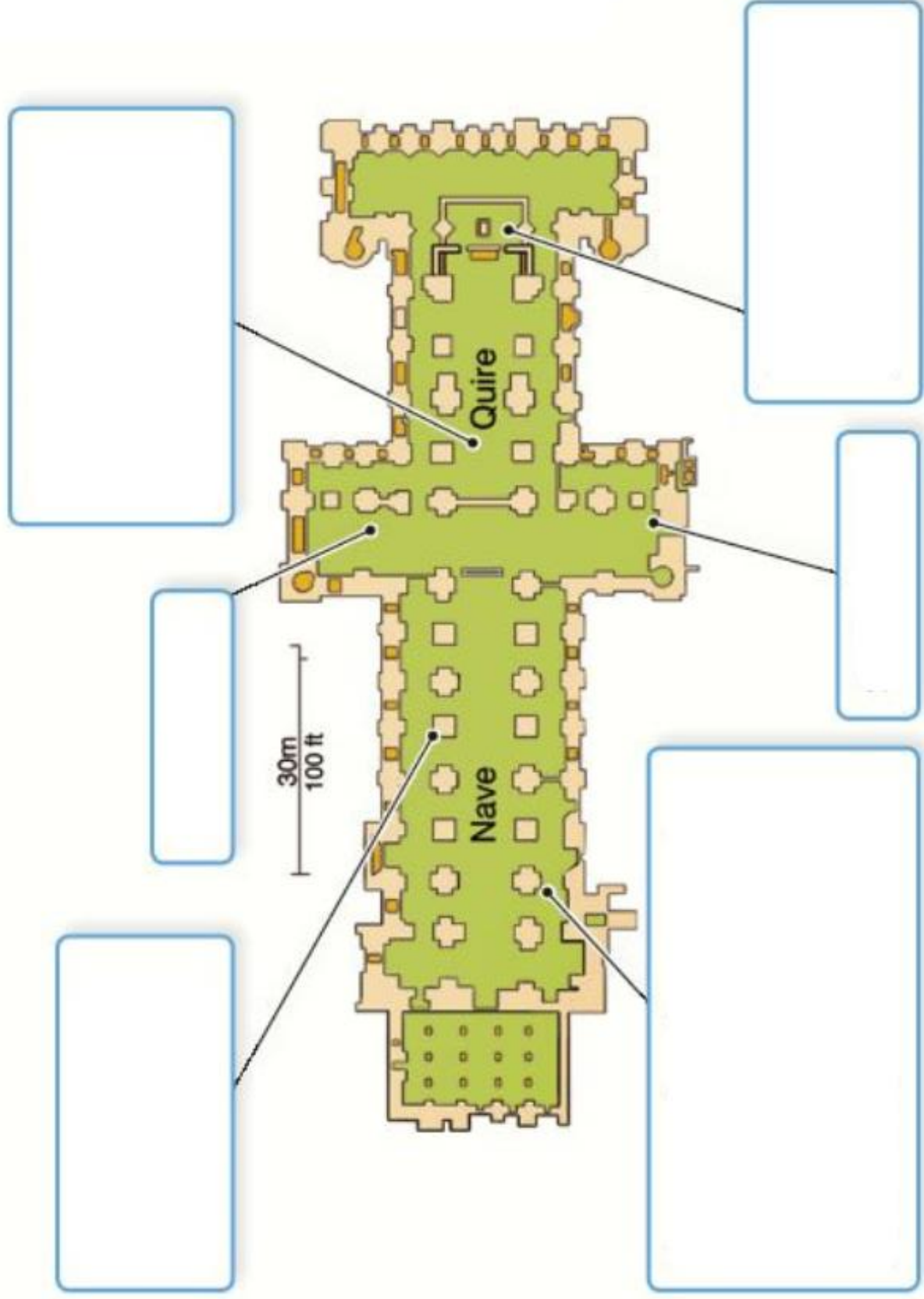
Different parts of Durham Cathedral



Using pages 68-69 of the textbook, label the diagrams on the next two pages showing how Durham Cathedral looked and the different section of it

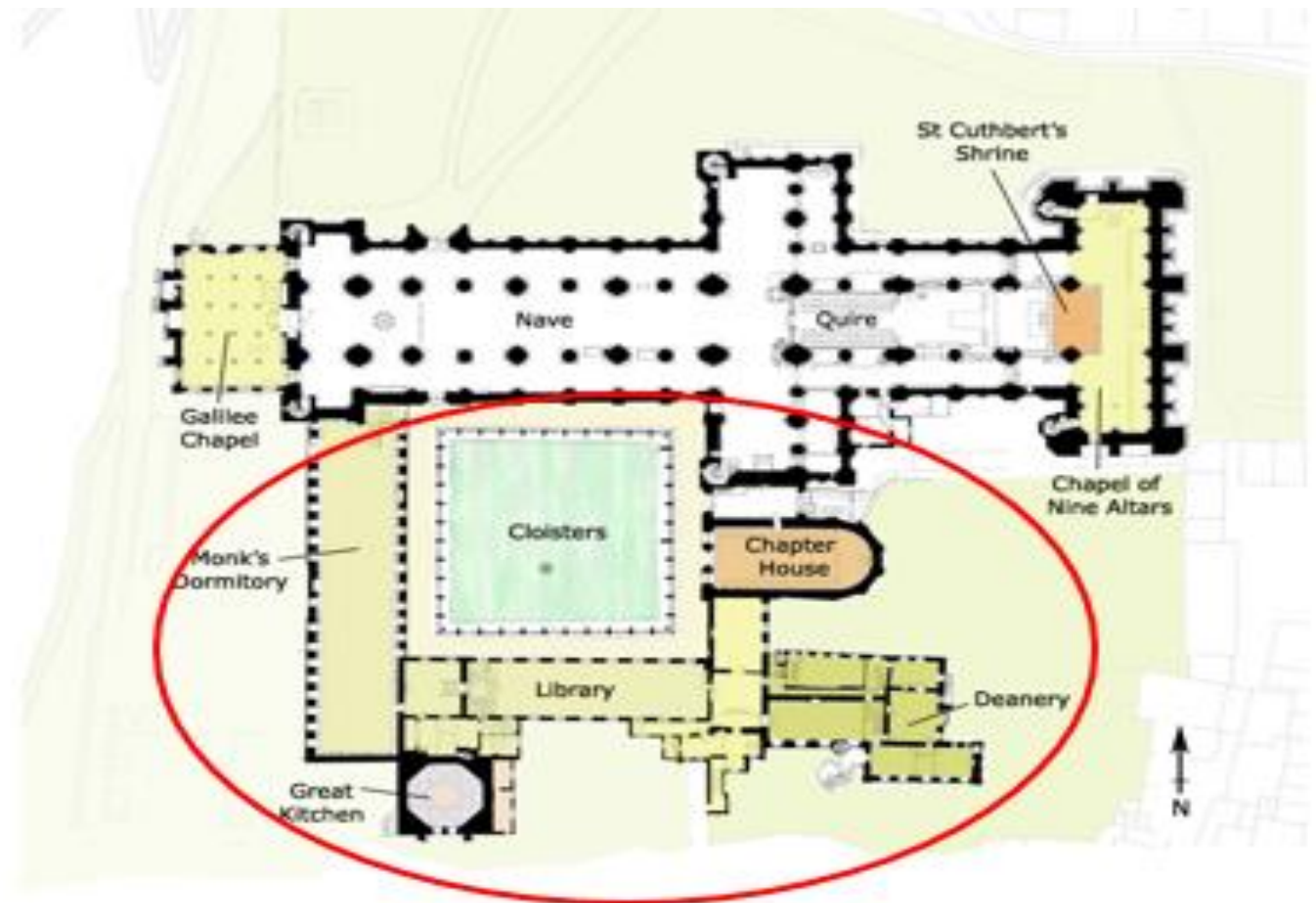


▲ A Durham Cathedral's key features are typical of Norman cathedrals



▲ **B** The floor-plan shape of Durham Cathedral represents the cross on which Christ died

Outside the cathedral



Using the computers, find out and explain the following areas which were found outside Durham Cathedral and explain why they were important:

Cloisters

Chapter House

Sacristy

Deanery

Refectory

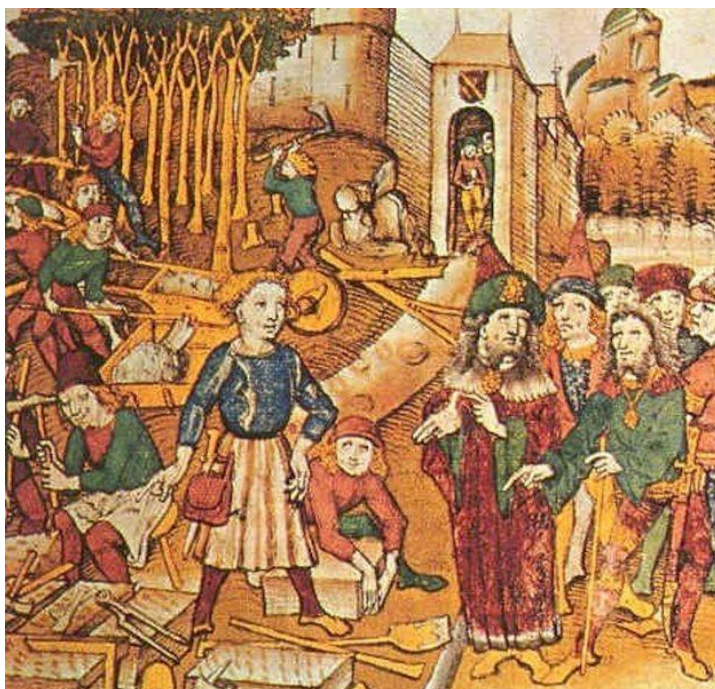
Dormitory

How does the design reflect the culture, values and fashions of the people at the time?

The cathedral was built on such a grand scale due to the **availability of cheap labour**. This means that some of the work would have been done in effect for free. The reason that this cheap labour existed was due to the amount of land that the bishopric of Durham owned. **Many of the tenants of the bishop's lands would have been obliged to give their landlord a number of days work per year, as part of their rent.** These unskilled labourers may have been involved in shifting huge amounts of stone up the hill to the cathedral site.

Workers would also have been brought in from elsewhere to help build the cathedral, with specialist skilled workers and craftsmen employed in the building.

The cathedral would have been designed by a master mason, who would have been in charge of every stage of the building. Some master masons became so famous that they travelled around Europe supervising building work. As well as the master mason, cathedral building would also include architects, stoneworkers, sculptors, quarrymen, carpenters, smiths and labourers.



Building only took place between February and November. During the winter months, stone was designed and cut. The normal working day for those building the cathedral would have been from sunrise to sunset.

Test your learning so far...

1. What new forms of architecture were used at Durham Cathedral?
2. How much significance had been placed on saints and shrines by the Anglo-Saxons? How was this different under the Normans?
3. The Normans when conquering England made Cathedrals an integral part of the state: name two ways in which they did this.
4. Name 5 other aspects to the new Norman cathedral than just worship:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
5. What cultural values did this reflect? (i.e. What message were the Normans trying to get across to the invaded Saxons in their architecture?)

Norman reforms to the Church

- 1) Firstly, Bishop Walcher made the priests adopt a **more ordered lifestyle and change the way they worshipped and held services.**
- 2) He built communal living quarters for the priests and placed reforms to the act of worship at the top of his agenda.
- 3) He ordered the Durham priests to abandon what were considered to be old-fashioned monastic customs which had nothing in common with the practices of the reformed Benedictine houses.
- 4) Under Bishop William of St Calais (1081-1096) we see the **expulsion of the previous priests from the Cathedral and their replacement with Benedictine monks.** A chronicler at the time justified these changes by citing the 'unclean living' (i.e. marriage) of the clergy and by the fact that the Lindisfarne community had originally been monastic although he wrongly assumed that they had been Benedictine.



BENEDICTINES


Order of St. Benedict

FOUNDER
St. Benedict of Nursia

MOTTO
"Ora et labora"
(Pray and Work)

TYPE OF ORDER
Monastic

HABIT
Black habit. Some congregations use white habit.


COAT OF ARMS

ST. BENEDICT

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPIRITUALITY

- "Ora et labora": Prayer and daily manual work
- The Importance of the Scripture and the Divine Office
- Community life and fraternal love
- Obedience as a discernment of God's will

NOTABLE SAINTS
St. Scholastica
St. Gregory the Great

Catholic Religious Orders

 **CatholicLink**

Monasticism in England under the Normans

There had always been monks at Durham cathedral. In monastic cathedrals, monks lived communally, eating in refectories and sleeping in dormitories. They did not own anything and could not leave the monastery at any time without the prior's permission.

Monks and nuns took vows of poverty, chastity and obedience: explain exactly what each of these entailed for them. The Benedictines also promised to carry out manual labour.

1. Poverty
2. Chastity
3. Obedience

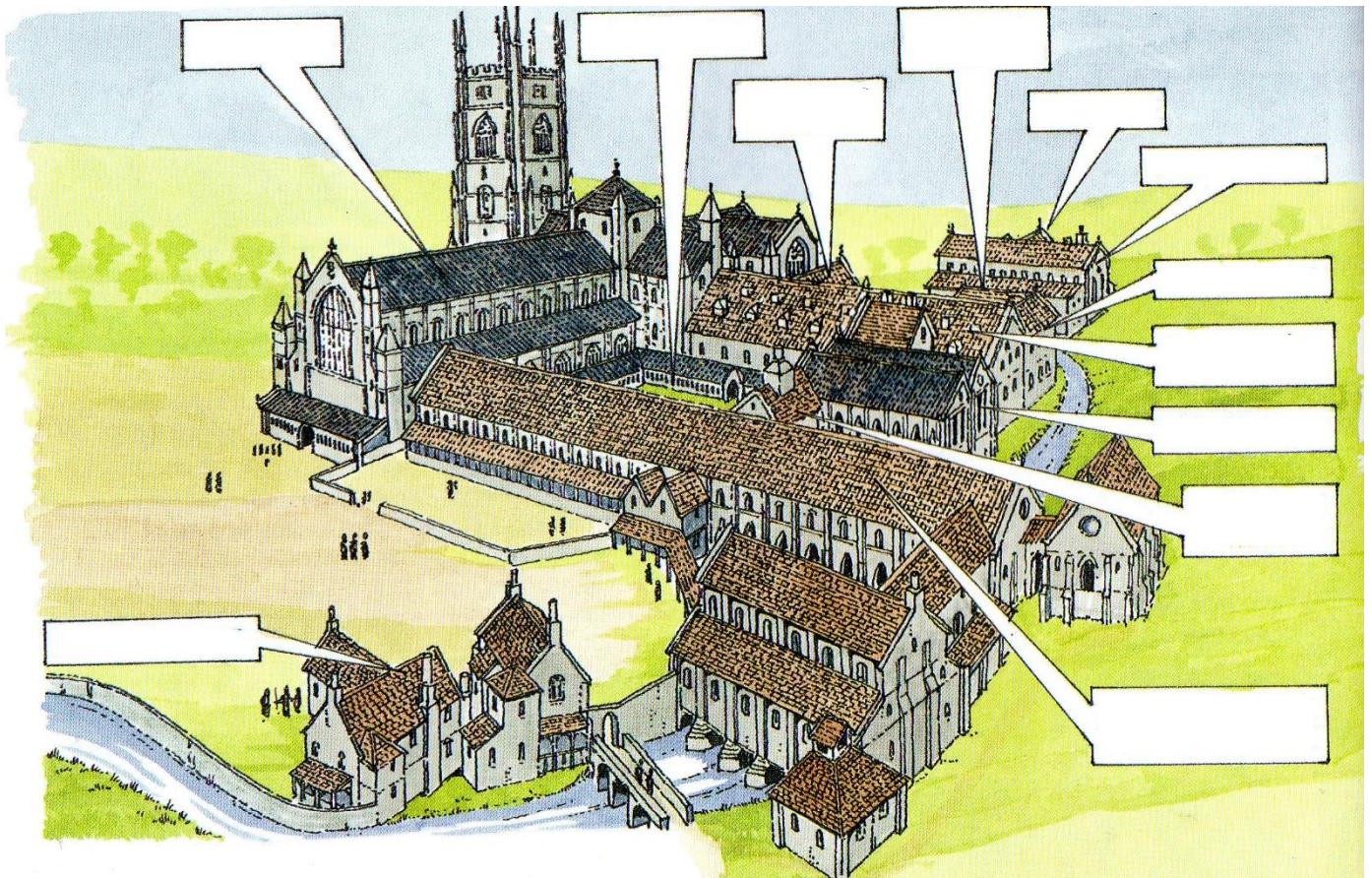
Why was there a need for reforming the monasteries?

From the middle of the 900s there had been a decline in monasticism in England because of continual Viking raids attacking monasteries and killing the monks, and the fact that there was very little money in England to keep the monasteries going. Lots of priests were worried that there was too much **secular interference** and local lords would only give them land to build monasteries if the monks gave them religious pardons and money in return. The lord also wanted to have a say in who became the abbot, which wasn't their place to do so. Reformers wanted to reduce the amount of influence the lords had over the monasteries and so new changes were brought in by the Normans. They wanted to bring back more **traditional practices** by getting the monks to wear their **habits** as opposed to richer more elegant clothing and many monks were no longer strictly vegetarian, which was in line with Benedictine practices. Also many monasteries that did exist in Anglo-Saxon England had become very bad at following the rules of their order

When the Conquest took place in 1066, the Normans wanted to **revive monasticism** and bring in newer orders such as the **Cluniacs** which were another type of Benedictine monk who were stricter in living their lives than the Benedictines. Another impact of bringing in Benedictine monasticism was that there was a much higher degree of literacy and learning than had been found in English churches previously. Winchester was the earliest cathedral to become Benedictine and it possessed the most influential school and **scriptorium**. Also important as a part of Benedictine monastic life was the devotion to saints, especially monastic saints. North of the Tees, Benedictine monasticism suited the community of St Cuthbert, isolated from the south, which had preserved the cult of Cuthbert and so this was supported at Durham.

Spectacular new abbeys were built such as Whitby Abbey on the north-east coast. Monks were brought from Normandy to run the new abbeys and monasteries. Abbots became tenants, governing large areas of land and so had to provide knights as part of the feudal system – these were known as Bishop Princes. King William and his earls gave large amounts of money to the abbeys as part of their penance for the Battle of Hastings.

Tasks:



Using the computers, research the main parts of the building which can be found in a m

Key:

1. EIGHT TIMES A DAY, THE MONKS ATTENDED SERVICES IN THE []. THEY TOOK NEARLY SIX HOURS IN TOTAL. IN SUMMERTIME, SOME SERVICES WERE HELD IN THE FIELDS.
2. MONKS READ OR WALKED IN THE []. IT WAS A COVERED WALK ROUND AN OPEN GRASSY SQUARE.
3. ALL THE MONKS MET EVERY MORNING IN THE []. RULES WERE READ. PUNISHMENTS WERE GIVEN OUT. WORK WAS DISCUSSED.
4. THE [] HAD HIS OWN PRIVATE ROOMS.
5. A SEPARATE [] FOR SICK MONKS STOPPED DISEASES FROM SPREADING.
6. THE [] WAS FOR SICK MONKS. THE MONASTERY GREW ITS OWN HERBS. OUTSIDERS PAID MONKS FOR MEDICAL ADVICE.
7. THE [] DRAINED STRAIGHT INTO THE STREAM.
8. THE [] ORIGINALLY HAD NO PARTITIONS BETWEEN THE BEDS.
9. IN THE [] (DINING-ROOM), THE MONKS ATE IN SILENCE. THERE WAS ONE MEAL A DAY FROM SEPTEMBER TO EASTER, EXCEPT ON SUNDAYS. MEAT WAS NOT ALLOWED ORIGINALLY.
10. THE [] WAS WHERE MONKS KEPT WARM ON A WINTER'S DAY. MONKS COULD SPEAK TO GUESTS HERE.
11. THE [] HOUSED THE LAY BROTHERS, POOR MEN WHO COULD NOT READ. THEY DID NOT ATTEND EVERY SERVICE. THEY ALSO ATE IN A SEPARATE REFECTORY.
12. ALL MONASTERIES HAD A []. ANYONE COULD STAY THERE. POOR TRAVELLERS PAID WITH A PRAYER.

Task:



- ✓ Using the computers, find out the names and times of the eight key church services which monks were expected to attend each day and put them into the table below.

| <i>Times</i> | <i>Name of service and what it involved</i> |
|--------------|---|
| | |
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| | |

You need to research the following

1. How did monasteries care for the sick?
2. Why were monasteries important for people on pilgrimage?
3. Why were monasteries centres for scholarship and learning in England and Wales?
4. Why were monks important in developing the history of England?

Research, and write a short paragraph about the work of **William of Malmesbury**.

Religion and education in Norman England

Schools and education

Monasteries and churches were the main provider of education, education had to be paid for was out of the reach of peasants, although a few monastic schools did teach local boys from poor families. These boys would then work as servants in the monastery in exchange for their education. This was however, quite rare. Girls were also excluded from education. Some girls from rich families did receive a basic education and could read and write but this was unusual. As part of his changes to the Church in England, Bishop Lanfranc specified that boys educated in monasteries must know the psalms and service by heart. Education was mainly focused on training pupils to become monks or priests.

Church education

By 1100, all cathedrals and many larger churches had schools. Some schools had been established before the Conquest, for example King's School, Canterbury, was founded in 597. It was attached to a cathedral and monastery. Church schools focused on Latin, music and verse, astronomy and mathematics and law.

1. Latin was the language of the church, so it was essential that future priests and monks learned it.
2. Music and verse were needed to help these future priests and monks deliver services.
3. Astronomy and mathematics were needed to help with the Church calendar and law aided them in carrying out administration.

It wasn't until 1382 when Winchester College was set up, that some schools became independent from the Church. These were known as secular schools. Grammar schools were also a development which came later in the Middle Ages. The Norman Conquest also saw the beginning of university education. Oxford University was earliest being founded around 1096. This was the only university in England until Cambridge was founded in 1209.

Normans and language!

Latin had become the language of government and running the country. It was used by merchants around Europe as a universal language. It was seen as the most important language to teach, and English was being used less the higher up the feudal system you went. One of the reasons why Latin was used was because William the Conqueror had failed to learn English and didn't see why he had to when Latin was perfectly useable to everyone. This did cause problems though when texts that pre-dated William's arrival in England had to be changed from Anglo-Saxon to Latin, and these all had to be hand written by the monks.

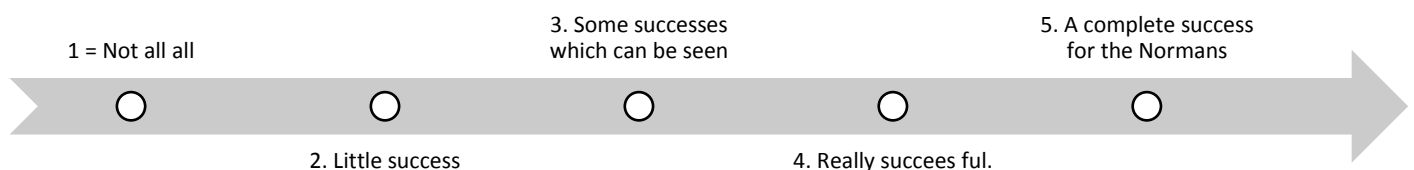
While Latin was the official language though, most people spoke Norman-French or English in everyday life and this took over as teachers were replaced by the Normans over time. Norman-French became the **vernacular** for the upper classes and administrators in towns. The majority of people, who were peasants still spoke English, so over a longer period of time, the two languages merged to give us the basis of what we speak today.

Task:

Using the information on monasticism and education and language, complete the table below to pick out the key points about each one so that you can show the changes the Normans brought with them ready to develop as an exam question.

| Key areas | Success | Failure | Grade |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Revival of monasticism | | | |
| Changes to monastic life | | | |
| Improvement to education | | | |
| Changes in language | | | |

In the final column of the table rate the success of each area for the Normans, based on the criteria below and EXPLAIN why you have chosen this.



Question 4: Environment Study

Guidance:

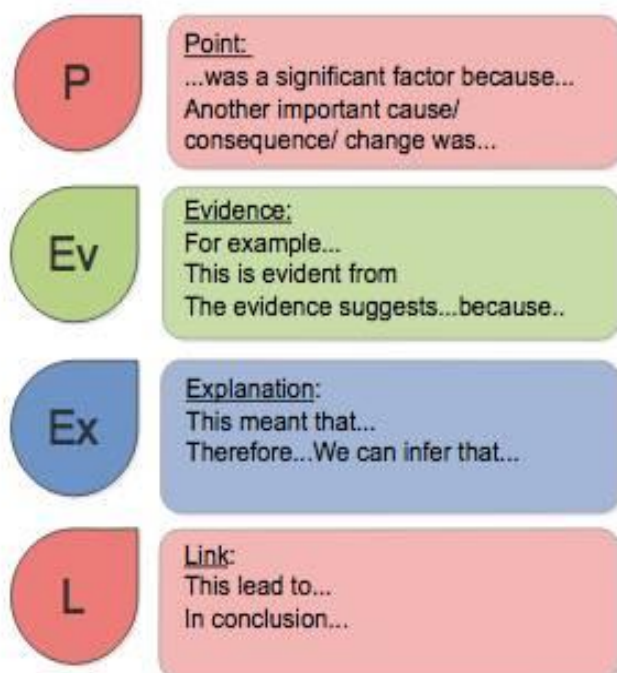
- you will always have an essay question about the historical environment you studied
- it will link to themes you have studied e.g. political power, religious change, the role of the church
- you will be given a statement and asked to give an opinion of how far do you agree with it.
- you need to identify and explain **2/3 factors** about the topic given.
- you **must** evaluate the factors and reach a balanced and sustained **judgement** by comparing the factors
- you **must** discuss the factor given and include other factors from your own knowledge about which are relevant to the question.

SPaG

- you will be marked on your use of English and command of specialist **key terms**.
- you **must** at all times be specific and use as many key words as possible.
- you **must** always use the past tenses
- you **must never** use 'I' or talk about your opinion, instead you must reach a balanced judgement supported with evidence



Structure: 3xPEEL+ PEE



Mark Scheme

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Complex explanation of given factor and other factors leading to a sustained judgement. (3xPEEL + PEE) Answer may progress from a developed explanation by giving detailed and sharply focused evidence relevant to the question Answer gives a well sustained evaluation of factors in every paragraph | Band 4 13 - 16 marks |
| Developed explanation of the given factor and other factors (3xPEEL+ PEE) Answer may progress from simple explanation by giving a range of evidence relevant to the question Answer gives a developed judgement | Band 3 9 - 12 marks |
| Simple explanation of the given factor and other factors (2xPEEL) Answer may progress from basic explanation by showing facts and specific knowledge. Answer gives basic explanation of which factor is more important | Band 2 5 - 8 marks |
| Basic explanation of one or more factors (1xPEEL) Answer shows basic knowledge and understanding that is relevant to the question | Band 1 1 - 4 marks |

Model Plan:



How does what you have been studying link to the exam...?

The exam board will ask you 16 mark essay questions about Durham Cathedral. The questions below are some of the things which could be asked. Now is your time to use the planning grid above, to start to write and plan out some answers to these questions.

1. 'The main change Norman Cathedrals brought about was that they allowed the Normans to control the population without the need to use force.' How far does the study of Durham Cathedral support this statement? Explain your answer.

You should refer to Durham Cathedral. [16 marks]

2. 'The main change Normans brought about was that they increased the influence of Kings over the Church'. How far does the study of Durham Cathedral support this statement? Explain your answer.

You should refer to Durham Cathedral. [16 marks]

6. 'The main change Normans brought about through their extensive Cathedral building schemes was to increase the Church's influence over England'. How far does the study of Durham Cathedral support this statement? Explain your answer.

You should refer to Durham Cathedral. [16 marks]

4. 'The main change Normans brought about through their new designs of Cathedrals was to make Cathedrals more secular than religious'. How far does the study of Durham Cathedral support this statement? Explain your answer.

You should refer to Durham Cathedral. [16 marks]