

Edward I

Paper 2 Part B



Revision Guide

Revision Check list

Paper 2, Part B – Edward I

	What you need to revise	Revised? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Government and People	Who was Edward I?	
	Edward's Challenges	
	The Feudal System	
	Land and the Hundred Rolls	
	Land and Statues	
	The Work of Robert Burnell	
Life in Edward's England	The Development of Towns	
	The Wool Trade	
	Money and Finance	
	Expulsion of the Jews	
	The Church	
	Education	
	Crime and Punishment	
	The Legal System	
Edward's Military Campaigns	Medieval Warfare	
	Causes of the Welsh Wars	
	Events of the Welsh Wars	
	Outcomes of the Welsh Wars: Controlling Wales	
	Causes of war with Scotland	
	William Wallace and Stirling Bridge	
	The Battle of Falkirk	

Key events in the reign of King Edward I, 1239 - 1307

1270s – Grants charters to market towns which begin to grow.

1270s & 80s – The wool trade grows and generates taxes.

1279 – Reissues coinage and ends coin clipping in England.

1290 – The expulsion of the Jews from England.

1270 – Went on Crusade and narrowly avoided death.

1277 – Edward I invades Wales with an army of 15,500 men.

1280 – Expands Oxford and Cambridge universities.

1298 – Edward defeats the Scots and the Battle of Falkirk.

1239 – Edward born as the son of King Henry III

1272 – Becomes King of England on the death of his father Henry III

1282 – Second invasion of Wales.

1297 – Scots rebel and defeat the English at the Battle of Stirling Bridge.

1265 – Defeats Simon de Montford at the Battle of Evesham

1274 - 80
Reorganises land ownership in England and his tax raising powers using 'Quo Warranto'

1296 – First invasion of Scotland. Defeats the Scots at the Battle of Dunbar.

1303 – Invades Scotland defeats the Scots and captures William Wallace who is executed in London.

1275 – 1st Statute of Westminster proves that all power and land is granted by the King alone.

1285 – 2nd Statute of Westminster introduced land inheritance and improves law and order.

1295 – Sets up the Model Parliament with Lords and Commoners attending

1290 – 3rd statute of Westminster ends subinfeudation

1307 – Edward I dies on the way to quell another rebellion in Scotland

1260

1270

1280

1290

1300

1310

The AQA Specification

BB Medieval England - the reign of Edward I, 1272–1307

UpdatedThe entry code for this British depth study is now BB

This option allows students to study in depth Medieval England and the reign of Edward I. The depth study will focus on the major events of the reign of Edward considered from economic, religious, political, social and cultural standpoint, and arising contemporary and historical controversies.

Part one: Government, the rights of King and people

- Henry III's legacy: the relationship between Edward and his father, Henry III; the problems faced on Edward I's accession; relations with the nobility; Edward I's character as a king.
- Development of government, rights and justice: the Hundred Rolls; Robert Burnell; Statutes of Westminster; Statutes of Mortmain; 'Quo Warranto' Inquiries; parliaments; 'The Model Parliament' (1295).

Part two: Life in Medieval England

- Trade, towns and villages: agriculture and the wool trade; royal finance and taxation; wool tax; Statute of Merchants; Italian bankers; re-coinage; expulsion of the Jews in 1290.
- Education and learning: the medieval Church, universities, Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus.
- The development of the legal system: laws; courts; trials; crimes; criminals and punishments; Statutes of Gloucester 1278 and Winchester 1285.

Part three: Edward I's military campaigns in Wales and Scotland

- Medieval warfare, tactics and technology: siege warfare, battlefield use of cavalry, infantry, weapons and armour.
- The invasion and colonisation of Wales: Edward's Welsh Wars in 1277 and 1282–1283; Statute of Rhuddlan; castle building; costs and consequences.
- The relations with Scotland: 'the Great Cause'; issue of Scottish succession, Balliol and Bruce; Scottish campaigns; William Wallace and the First War of Scottish Independence from 1297 to the death of Edward I; the reputation of Edward I as 'Hammer of the Scots'.

Part four: The historic environment of Medieval England

The historic environment is 10% of the overall course, which equates to approximately 12 hours out of 120 guided learning hours.

Students will be examined on a specific site in depth. This site will be as specified and will be changed annually. The site will relate to the content of the rest of this depth study. It is intended that study of different historic environments will enrich students' understanding of Medieval England during the reign of Edward I.

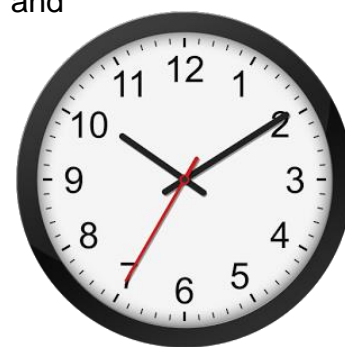
How to tackle the exam – the three golden rules

Rule 1 – ‘1 mark = 1 ½ minutes’

Paper two is 2 hours long and is split into section A (Migration and Empires) and Section B (The reign of Edward I).

So the examiner’s advice is simple - you spend 1 hour on each section.

So, if a question is worth 4 marks you should spend about 6 minutes answering it etc. and then move on.



Number of marks	Minutes to spend on the question	Minimum number of paragraphs
4	6	1
8	12	2
12	18	3
16	24	4

A common student mistake is to write too much for the shorter questions, and then run out of time at the end of the paper. It is better to answer all the questions to a reasonable standard, than to answer the shorter questions in great detail, but then rush the longer questions (or worse still, not answer some questions at all because you run out of time).

In the exam you will be answering in a booklet and the final questions are usually worth most marks. Some students prefer to answer these first and work backwards through the answer booklet. This will ensure that you don’t miss out on lots of marks, should you run out of time.

Rule 2: Key words

On paper 2 you will see a key word in every question – ‘useful’, ‘significant’, ‘similar’, ‘convincing’, ‘important’, ‘change’. If you focus on the key word you will gain lots of marks. If you don’t, you won’t.



Before you start a question, circle the key word such as ‘significant’.

Then use that key word in the first line of each paragraph of your answer;
‘One way it was significant was...’
‘Another way it was significant was...’ Etc.

This will make sure that you answer the question and get those marks. In the past some students have written lots of knowledge but not really answered the set question so have missed out on lots of marks.

Rule 3 – ‘PEEL’

For non-source questions many students find it useful to use PEEL:

Point – make a point using the stem of the question.

Evidence – Include at least one fact to prove the point.

Explain – Explain why this is important.

Link – link it to other points.



Exam Technique

Question 1:

Study Interpretation A in the Interpretations Booklet. How convincing is Interpretation A about xxxxxxxxxxxx? Explain your answer based on your contextual knowledge and what it says in Interpretation A.. [8 marks]

Paragraph 1: Look at ways the interpretation is convincing. You could pick out a short quote then link it to your precise own knowledge (so add in precise information and facts) to show why it's convincing.

Paragraph 2: Look at a second way the interpretation is convincing. Again, make links between it and your own knowledge.

Paragraph 3: Short conclusion – overall, how convincing is the interpretation?

Note: You will be given an interpretation. For this you **do not** need to mention purpose, provenance and reliability. Just analyse the **contents** of the interpretation.

Question 2:

Explain what was important about xxxxxxxx during the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]

Questions could include:

Explain what was important about the development of towns...

Explain what was important about changes to the feudal system...

Explain what was important about the education system...

For this question, you need to write two developed paragraphs in 12 minutes.

Make sure you include key phrases like 'It was important because...' or 'Another reason for its importance was...' and then use PEE when explaining points.

Question 3:

Write an account of... [8 marks]

You need to write two detailed paragraphs. These must include precise information and be focused on the question. The very best answers will also show how the different points are linked together. If the question is asking about how something changed, make sure your answer also focuses on this – refer to the key words in the question.

Question 4:

You will be given a statement and then asked this: 'How far does a study of North Wales in the reign of Edward I support this statement?'

'The main reason for the conquest of Wales during the reign of Edward I was the king's need for money.' How far does a study of North Wales during the reign of Edward I support this statement? Explain your answer. You should refer to North Wales and your contextual knowledge. [16 marks]

'The main consequence of Edward I's invasions was military control over Wales.' How far does a study of North Wales during the reign of Edward I support this statement? Explain your answer. You should refer to North Wales and your contextual knowledge. [16 marks]

'The main change caused by Edward I's invasions of Wales was the development of the economy.' How far does a study of North Wales during the reign of Edward I support this statement? Explain your answer. You should refer to North Wales and your contextual knowledge. [16 marks]

You need to write a balanced answer. As this is a 16-mark question, you should write 4 developed paragraphs and write for 24 minutes. You should therefore be aiming to write at least two sides in your answer booklets, and ideally closer to three or four.

Paragraph 1: Look at the change or reason in the question and explain how this applies in the case of North Wales. Use PEE.

Paragraph 2: Look at a different change or reasons which North Wales shows us. Again, use PEE.

Paragraph 3: Look at a third change or reason which North Wales shows. More PEE needed.

Conclusion: Answer the question – how far does a study of North Wales support the statement?

Sample Answers

Interpretation A An interpretation of how Edward I controlled Wales.

Adapted from 'The Struggle for Mastery, 1066-1284' by David Carpenter, 2003.

Having won the war, Edward was determined to keep control of Wales. Dafydd ap Gruffydd was executed in 1283 and the Statute of Rhuddlan was passed. Wales was to be run like England but with governors powerful enough to hold down a conquered people. Edward's officials were backed up by formidable castles which were all different but with common features. They were built in the most coordinated and impressive campaign of castle building in medieval history.

1. Study Interpretation A in the interpretations booklet. How convincing is Interpretation A about how Edward I controlled Wales? Explain your answer based on your contextual knowledge and what it says in Interpretation A. [8 marks]

Interpretation A is convincing as it says that 'Edward was determined to keep control of Wales.' This is convincing because the Statute of Rhuddlan brought in English laws and divided Wales up into counties, like in England. English officials like sheriffs were also introduced to allow Edward to maintain order. In addition, control was kept through the migration of English settlers to the new towns Edward built in Wales such as the bastides at Conwy and Caernarfon. These towns had rules such as the Welsh were not allowed in at night, which again is a sign of how Edward was determined to keep control.

The interpretation also says that Edward had an 'impressive campaign of castle building'. This is convincing because Edward built a ring of castles surrounding North Wales, including at Harlech, Conwy, Caernarfon and Beaumaris. Caernarfon contained formidable defences such as the King's Gate and the Eagle Tower. However, it was also impressive as it was packed full of hidden messages. It had polygonal towers, bands of coloured stone, and statues of eagles. These were all Roman features and means that Edward was making himself out to be like a new Roman emperor. The castles were also formidable as they were located next to the sea, allowing them to be easily supplied if the Welsh ever attacked.

Overall, this interpretation is very convincing. Edward's actions were all about controlling Wales, preventing future rebellions, and showing off his power. This is best demonstrated through the mighty castles he built, and this is the view Carpenter shares in the interpretation.

This is a top Level 4 answer and would score 8/8. There are two developed points on how the interpretation is convincing, backed up with very precise own knowledge. There is then a clear conclusion which makes a judgement and has some development.

2. Explain what was important about the work of Robert Burnell. [8 marks]

Robert Burnell was important as he played a key role in helping Edward I rule England. He was made Chancellor by Edward and he was trusted by Edward and influenced his decisions. Burnell reorganised the Chancery, keeping a close watch on paperwork. He played a key role in helping Edward reorganise land ownership when he helped produce the Statute of Westminster and the Hundred Rolls. He was also involved in diplomacy. In 1286 he went to Paris to meet the King of France to help sort out a disagreement over Gascony.

Burnell was also important in the development of Parliament. A parliament met at his house at Acton Burnell in 1283. This was the first time that commoners such as merchants were allowed to attend Parliament. Before this, nobles and knights had been allowed to attend. This was the first step towards our modern Parliament. It also helped lead to the Model Parliament which was brought in soon after Burnell died. This was where all parts of the country were represented in Parliament, which was another step towards the modern democracy we have today.

This is a low Level 4 answer and would score 7 out of 8. There are two developed points about why Burnell was important and it moves into Level 4 as it also briefly considers the wider long-term importance of his work at the end of the second paragraph.

3. Write an account of the ways in which royal finance and taxation changed under Edward I. [8 marks]

One way royal finance changed was Edward brought in new coins. Coin clipping meant that people were removing silver from the edges of coins, which reduced their value. This then affected trade as coins were no longer worth the amount they should have been. Edward blamed Jewish people for this, and executed several scapegoats. He then brought in a new set of coins which people could trust. This helped lead to more trade, which in turn allowed Edward to make more money from taxes and duties.

Edward also developed the taxation system. He did not raise taxes on the nobles as this had helped cause the Barons' War for his father Henry III. Instead he issued more charters and created more towns. These new towns, like Congleton, held markets and led to more trade which was taxed, improving royal finances. Edward also issued duties on the wool trade, as this was England's main export. To boost his finances even more, he then brought in a wool price where he seized 2333 sacks of wool and sold them off.

This is a top Level 3 answer and would score 6 out of 8. For Level 4, make some developed links between the points in both paragraphs.

4. 'The main consequence of Edward I's invasions was military control over Wales.'

How far does a study of North Wales during the reign of Edward I support this statement? Explain your answer. You should refer to North Wales and your contextual knowledge. [16 marks]

Following Edward I's defeat of Llywelyn ap Gruffudd in 1283, he brought North Wales under his control. This was done using a network of castles which made use of concentric designs. Edward spent £80,000 building these castles and they were ambitious projects. The castles were built close to the sea to allow them to be easily resupplied by ship. At Rhuddlan, the River Clwyd was diverted by Edward's engineers to allow ships to reach the castle. At Caernarfon, the King's Gate was protected by five oak doors, six portcullises, and murder holes which made it very challenging for any Welsh attackers to enter the building. The castle was surrounded by a moat/the sea and the three turrets on the Eagle Tower gave clear views over a wide area, making it easier to spot attackers. Beaumaris Castle has three layers of defences and was located to give control over Anglesey. However, these castles were built to withstand the latest siege weapons which the Welsh did not have, and were far larger than they needed to be to keep the Welsh under control. This suggests that there was more to them than just military control.

Another significant consequence was the development of the economy through the construction of new towns in North Wales. Edward had bastide towns built at places such as Conwy and Caernarfon. English settlers were given incentives to move to the towns and regular markets and an annual fair were held. The location of the towns close to rivers or the sea made trade by boat easier and made it easier to export products like wool which were produced

in Wales. Edward was also able to generate income from taxes paid in these towns and from fines issued in the new courts he introduced. In total, Edward was making £600 a year from Wales by 1300 which shows economic development. However, this is tiny compared to the £80,000 he spent on building castles which suggests that economic development was not the most important consequence.

Demonstrating political power was also an important consequence. Edward brought in the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284 which imposed English laws over the Welsh, although Welsh laws were still allowed in property disputes. The Statute also divided Wales into counties, like in England, and introduced new officials such as sheriffs to collect in taxes for the king. County courts were introduced along with changes which Edward had brought to England such as the Hue and Cry. Edward also showed power over the Church, both in rebuilding some churches like St Asaph Cathedral, and by bringing in friars to improve the education and behaviour of the Welsh clergy. Finally, the new castles showed Edward's power. At Caernarfon, Roman-style features such as eagles, polygonal towers, and bands of different coloured stones were included. These suggested that Edward was wanting to appear to be like the Roman emperors, and sent a visual message of his power. This desire to show off power may also explain why the castles were much larger (and more expensive) than they needed to be for just military purposes.

Overall, demonstrating political power was the most important consequence of Edward's invasions of Wales. Edward was motivated by money but actually spent far more on his Welsh wars than he could hope to make back in the short term. The castles suggest military control, but were excessive status symbols. This is shown by the fact that they failed to prevent the Welsh rebelling in 1294. In fact, all of Edward's actions after defeating Llywelyn and Dafydd link back to him showing his power, such as imposing new laws, developing the church to 'civilise' the Welsh, and even showing power over nature itself by redirecting a river. Therefore, political power links to but also outweighs the other consequences, making it the most important.

This is a high Level 4 answer. All four paragraphs are developed. There is good explanation of the evidence, and a very good range of evidence. There are also very good links between the points. There is complex reasoning, such as the bit at the end of paragraph 1 where a counter argument is included. There is also complex reasoning in the conclusion as a good argument is made and the reasons are compared to each other. Finally there is very good use of the wider historical knowledge and links to the wider context.

Government and People

1. Who was Edward I?

- Edward I reigned from 1272-1307. He was the son of Henry III.
- Henry was a weak king. He upset the nobles by raising taxes, surrounding himself with French friends and then losing English lands in France in a war.
- The angry nobles made Henry agree to the Provisions of Oxford which banned the king from making decisions without permission from the barons and from raising taxes.
- However then ignored this agreement which led to war. The barons were led by Simon de Montfort and for a time they held Henry and his son Edward prisoner.
- Edward escaped and then de Montfort was killed in battle. Henry came back to power.
- Edward was very tall and a skilled fighter.
- He was very religious, liked adventure and went on Crusade.
- He was ambitious to be a much better and stronger king than his father.

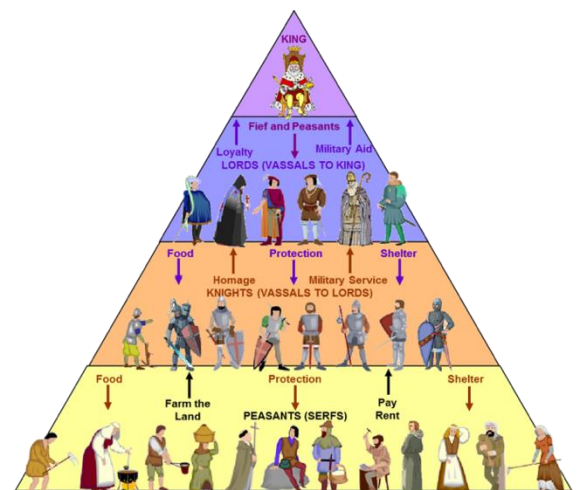


2. Edward's Challenges

- When Edward I became king he faced several key challenges:
 - i. **Barons and nobles** led by Simon de Montfort had rebelled against Henry III. Edward wanted to show the barons he was in power (he wouldn't accept the Provisions of Oxford) but also not provoke another rebellion.
 - ii. **Money** was in short supply due to Henry III's wars. Edward wanted to wage wars himself but couldn't just put up taxes and this would anger the nobles and barons. He therefore looked to develop trade to produce more money.
 - iii. **Wales** was hostile towards England and there were regular rebellions. The Prince of Wales Llewelyn ap Gruffudd refused to pay homage to Edward. This was seen as a challenge to Edward's authority and control of Wales.
 - iv. **France.** Edward wanted to take back lands which England had lost in France. He still owned Gascony but had to pay homage to the King of France for this. Edward resented this as it made him look weak.
 - v. **Crusades.** Edward's first go at crusading had not been a success. He was determined to return to the Holy Land but needed support from other European countries who were constantly falling out among themselves.

3. The Feudal System

- England's society was organised with the feudal system.
- The feudal system had started out after 1066 as a relatively simple system of sharing out the land in return for loyalty.
- However by Edward I's time after 1272 the issue of land had become very complicated and was causing him lots of headaches;
- **Subinfeudation** – this meant that the land was being sub-divided into smaller and smaller areas. So many, that it became difficult to work out who owned what.
- **Frankalmoign** – This meant that the church was becoming a more and more powerful landowner. The king only had limited power on church lands. Also giving land to the Church then renting it back meant people didn't have to fight for their lord anymore.
- **The Power of the Nobles** - Some nobles had built up large areas of land making them rich and powerful. They might even have enough power to challenge the king himself.



4. Land and the Hundred Rolls

- When Edward I became king in 1272 the ownership of land had become a major issue and was making it difficult to control England.
- He ordered a survey of England to prove exactly who owned each piece of land – this survey was known as **Quo Warranto**.
- People had to show how they had got hold of land. If they couldn't give proof, the land was taken off them and given to Edward.
- The survey was written up in the **Hundred Rolls**.
- The Hundred Rolls showed that the feudal system was breaking down as people were buying and selling land without Edward's permission. It also showed there were lots of disputes over who exactly owned pieces of land.
- Edward would use this information to change the law and show the nobility that he was a very strong ruler.

5. Land and Statues

- To solve problems with land, Edward passed several new laws.

Name of Law	Year	What did it do?
First Statute of Westminster	1275	It said that all power and land came from the king.
Second Statute of Westminster	1285	The new law said that when a person died, the land would be left to their heir. However, the heir had to follow the wishes of the person who'd left them the land. For example this could stop an heir selling off land they'd inherited. This helped keep the feudal system intact.
Third Statute of Westminster	1290	This law made it official that people could buy and sell land. However, it also stopped new feudal lords from being created whenever this happened. This ended subinfeudation.
Statutes of Mortmain	1279 and 1290	These laws stopped people from giving land to the Church. This stopped people from giving land to the Church to avoid paying rents or doing military service.

6. The Work of Robert Burnell

- Edward needed someone he could trust to help carry out his policies, so he appointed Robert Burnell Chancellor of England in 1274.
- Burnell was Edward's key advisor until his death in 1292.
- Burnell was given responsibility for *Quo Warranto* and played a key role in the statutes that followed.
- He was also the Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1275.
- He also worked to ensure the co-operation of Parliament and senior nobles.
- He firmly established the power of the Chancellor and for the first time the Chancery was permanently based in London rather than travelling arounds with the king. This allowed him to deal with problems before they even reached Edward.
- Edward also tried to appoint Burnell to the most senior position in the Church of Archbishop of Canterbury but was blocked by the Pope who did not want such a close friend of the king's in such a powerful role.

Parliament at Burnell's house

- Before Edward's reign, the Parliament was made up of advisors, mainly barons, that surrounded the king and took part in discussions.
- It met wherever the king was and therefore moved around with him.
- In 1283, it met at Acton Burnell Castle in Shropshire, the home of Robert Burnell.
- This was significant as it was the first time that commoners, such as wealthy urban merchants, had attended a session of Parliament.
- This Parliament consisted of some of the richer citizens of the big towns as well as a number of knights.
- The reason for holding the Parliament was financial: he needed money to fight in Wales.
- Shropshire bordered Wales and was therefore strategically important as Edward wanted ordinary people to support him.
- Edward further developed this idea of representation after Burnell's death.
- In 1295, he called what has become known as the **Model Parliament**.
- The Parliament included not just barons and bishops but also knights and wealthy commoners from every English county.
- Edward's aim was not democracy: he was after money!
- It was the most representative Parliament that there had ever been and served as a model for future Parliaments.

Life in Edward's England

1. The Development of Towns

- 90% of people lived in villages in the countryside. The priest would be the only literate person and the lord of the manor ran local courts.
- However under Edward I, more towns began to develop.
- Edward issued royal charters to many places (including Congleton) giving them permission to call themselves a town and hold a market.
- This helped Edward in four ways:
 - i. Money - More markets meant more trade and this meant Edward received more money through taxes.
 - ii. Defence – Some new towns were built with town walls and gates (e.g. Conwy in Wales) to control particular areas.
 - iii. Guilds – Towns were centres for skilled craftsmen such as shoemakers or stonemasons. They set up guilds who made sure apprentices were well trained and quality goods were made. They built Guild Halls and many people in guilds became town mayors.
 - iv. Rules – Towns had their own rules to keep standards high. Town officials checked traders weren't cheating. Merchants had more power and towns gained some independence from the feudal system.

2. The Wool Trade

- Most people in England were peasant farmers. They relied on their harvests to survive and pay their taxes.
- Sheep farming developed a lot in Edward's reign – growing towns meant more demand for meat and wool.
- Areas such as Wales and Lincolnshire produced high quality wool – much of it was sold abroad to Flanders.
- In 1280, about 25,000 sacks of wool were exported from England to Europe.
- Nobles and monasteries had huge flocks of sheep and made large profits.
- Wool merchants bought wool from farmers and sold it abroad – some like Laurence of Ludlow made huge profits and built large houses like Stokesay Castle.
- Edward made money from wool – in 125 he brought in a tax (Wool Duty).
- He also sometimes seized sacks of wool if he needed money quickly.
- To encourage trade, Edward passed the **Statute of Acton Burnell** in 1283. This gave mayors in three cities the power to challenge merchants who were in debt by putting them into prison. However, this only covered London, York and Bristol so had a limited impact.
- Therefore, in 1285 the **Statute of Merchants** was passed. This now gave mayors in several cities more powers. People in debt could be thrown in prison straight away. They could now also have their land taken off them if they owed money.
- These laws gave overseas merchants confidence that they would be paid if they traded in England. This in turn allowed more trade to take place and thus Edward made more money from taxes.

3. Money and Finance

- Edward needed money to pay for his wars with France, Wales and Scotland.
- He made some money from taxes, but high taxes = angry nobles.
- He also made money from trade – he charged duties on the wool trade.
- He borrowed money from Italian bankers – the Riccardi and then the Frescobaldi.
- They collected taxes in return for giving Edward large loans.
- However there was a problem with people clipping silver coins.
- This reduced the value of coins, caused prices to rise and damaged trade with other countries.
- Edward blamed the Jews for coin clipping and executed 270 of them in 1278.
- In 1279 he then ordered all old coins to be replaced with new ones.
- This led to more trade, leading to more duty being paid, and this made Edward richer.

4. Expulsion of the Jews

- Jews moved to England after 1066 and helped the economy through being money lenders.
- They were given royal protection and became very wealthy as a consequence.
- This led to resentment from English Christians who also owed Jewish money lenders large amounts of money. This led to persecution and some riots against Jews.
- Kings also started to tax Jews heavily to gain money.
- By 1275, Edward was taxing the Jews pretty much as much as he could.
- He therefore passed new laws (the **Statute of Jewry**) which included: banning money lending; Jews aged above 7 had to wear a yellow badge; all Jews over 12 had to pay 3 pence tax a year; many debts were cancelled.
- In 1290 Edward argued Jews were ignoring these laws and expelled them from England
- This made him popular with nobles who had debts cancelled and gained land and property from Jews.
- These nobles were then willing to pay higher taxes to Edward, meaning the king also gained.

5. The Church

- The Church was very powerful in Medieval England. It had lots of land and wealth.
- It was controlled by the Pope who could excommunicate people who disagreed with him.
- Edward I was very religious – he built Vale Royal Abbey and also several Eleanor Crosses in memory of his wife.
- Edward had some disputes with the Church. He fell out with **Archbishop Peckham** because:
 1. Peckham wanted to collect taxes more efficiently – Edward undermined.
 2. Peckham said it was a sin to borrow from Jews...at a time when Edward was borrowing money from Jews.
 3. Peckham often excommunicated people – was he becoming more powerful than Edward?
 4. Peckham wanted to ban plurality (where priests had more than one job). Again Edward was worried the Archbishop was getting too powerful.Therefore Edward limited Peckham's power. He got Peckham to back down and made it clear that the Edward's courts were more important than Peckham's.
- Edward then had a dispute with the next archbishop, Robert Winchelsea:
 1. Winchelsea wouldn't swear loyalty to Edward on matters involving the Church.
 2. He refused to let Edward raise taxes on the Church above 10%.
 3. In 1296, Winchelsea refused to pay Edward any more money (at a time when England was at war).Edward seized lands off Winchelsea and never forgave him. In 1306 he said Winchelsea was plotting a rebellion and made him go into exile (leave the country).

6. Education

- The vast majority of people received very little education – there were no schools as such.
- Monasteries were centres of learning where monks would study Christianity and the Bible.
- There were two universities – Oxford and Cambridge. Students (only male) could go from the age of 14 and studied all subjects in Latin. Most people trained to be priests but some studied law and medicine.
- Colleges were paid for by wealthy nobles – in return, the students said prayers for the noble.
- Money for universities also came from the king. Edward gained from growing universities as there were more law experts to help him create new laws and back him up against the barons.
- Edward also needed educated men to be government officials, e.g. writing up key documents like the Hundred Rolls.
- There were two very famous thinkers during Edward's reign:
 1. Roger Bacon – he argued that scientific thinking could be introduced to Christianity. He developed the Gregorian calendar (which we use today), and he wrote his *Opus Majus* (greater works), which suggested how logical and scientific thinking could be introduced into Christianity. His beliefs upset many Christians including the Pope and was put under house arrest and his ideas were ridiculed.
 2. John Duns Scotus – he was one of the most important religious thinkers of his age. He had two key ideas:
 - i. That Jesus's crucifixion had removed any sin from his mother, Mary. This explanation became widely accepted.
 - ii. That everything that exists comes from something and a higher power must have begun this process. He argued that this higher power must be greater than anything else and, as it was not created, it must be infinite and therefore this higher power must be God.

7. Crime and Punishment

- Laws (called Statutes) were passed by the King. These were enforced by courts.
- The Church had its own set of laws called canon law.
- Feudal lords would sort out disputes or crimes committed on their lands. Some cases would have a jury of 12 local men, but the lord made the final decision. The most common punishment was a fine.
- If you were found guilty the only way to object was to appeal to the King himself.
- In towns, the local **guilds** ran the court system. This meant power was in the hands of a group of people like local merchants, rather than one feudal lord.
- Church courts dealt with any crimes involving monks or priests. They also often dealt with crimes on their lands. In these courts, the decision was final. People couldn't even appeal to the king.
- There was no police system, instead a suspect would have to be captured by members of the community. A case would only go to court if the victim made an accusation and there would be little in the way of investigation.
- Fines were a very common punishment. However, there were also lots of very harsh punishments. The aim of these was to put others off committing the same crime. This was very true for stealing, especially stealing animals. This is because these crimes badly affected people's livelihoods.
- Prisons did exist in the Medieval period. People were only kept in them whilst they waited to go on trial. This could sometimes take up to 10 years. Prisoners had to pay rent and pay for their food or they could receive charity such as food and ale.

Punishments:

1. **Minor Crimes:** Drunkenness, minor assault, causing a disturbance, selling bad products. **Punishment:** A fine; the stocks; the pillory
2. **More serious Crimes:** Violent assault, forgery, stealing from the lord, repeated stealing. **Punishment:** Whipping (flagellation), fingers, hands or ears cut off.
3. **Extremely serious crimes:** Murder, very violent assault, theft of valuables from the feudal lord. **Punishment:** Hanging, burning, beheading (nobles only).
4. **The worst crime:** Treason. **Punishment:** Hanging, drawing and quartering.

8. The Legal System

Problem 1:

Under Henry III, the barons had grown in power. This included being able to run their own courts and give punishments to criminals. This had always been a feature of feudalism. Edward felt that the barons had gained too much power. So he decided to make his own power and authority clear

Solution 1:

- **The Statute of Gloucester 1278** - this gave the General Eyres permission to do the Quo Warranto investigations. The aim was to find out which lands the barons officially owned and which bits they had taken over unofficially. It also challenged the right of barons to deal with crimes on their lands. Edward wanted to make it clear that all legal power came from him and show that courts only got their power from the king, not a local baron.

Problem 2:

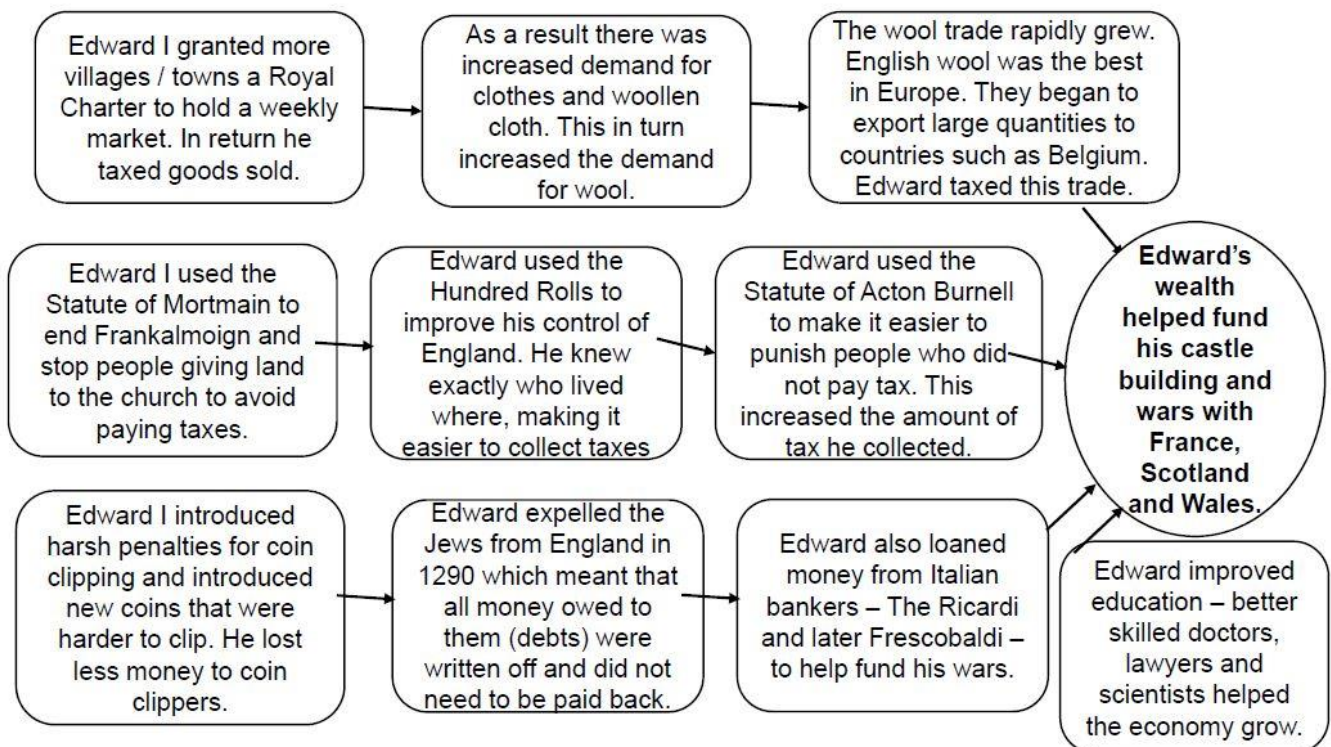
- **Problems with the Medieval system of Crime and Punishment** – While there were constables, there were no police to catch criminals. In addition, people would often not take action if a crime was committed by a stranger from outside their community.

Solution 2:

The Statute of Winchester 1285 - Edward began to reform the justice system. He gave communities more responsibility for dealing with law and order. The first step was to bring in watchmen to make sure order was kept at night after a town's gates had been closed. The town's constable could also get the watchmen to help if there was a problem in the day. Every hundred in England (area of land covering several villages) had to make sure it appointed two constables.

- **The Hue and Cry** – The Statute of Winchester also brought in the '**hue and cry**'. This meant that anyone who saw a crime had a duty to raise the alarm. All able-bodied men were then expected to help catch the criminal. If someone refused, they were committing a crime. It was also a crime to make a false hue and cry. If the criminal escaped, the whole village would be held responsible.
- The Statute of Winchester marked the very beginnings of what became our modern police. It made it clear that everyone had a responsibility for law and order, not just the barons. This weakened the power of the barons and strengthened the power of Edward I.

Bringing it all together.. How did the economy grow under Edward I?



(This is an overview to link lessons together – you will need to add detail such as names, dates, facts and figures to make sure you get a top grade)

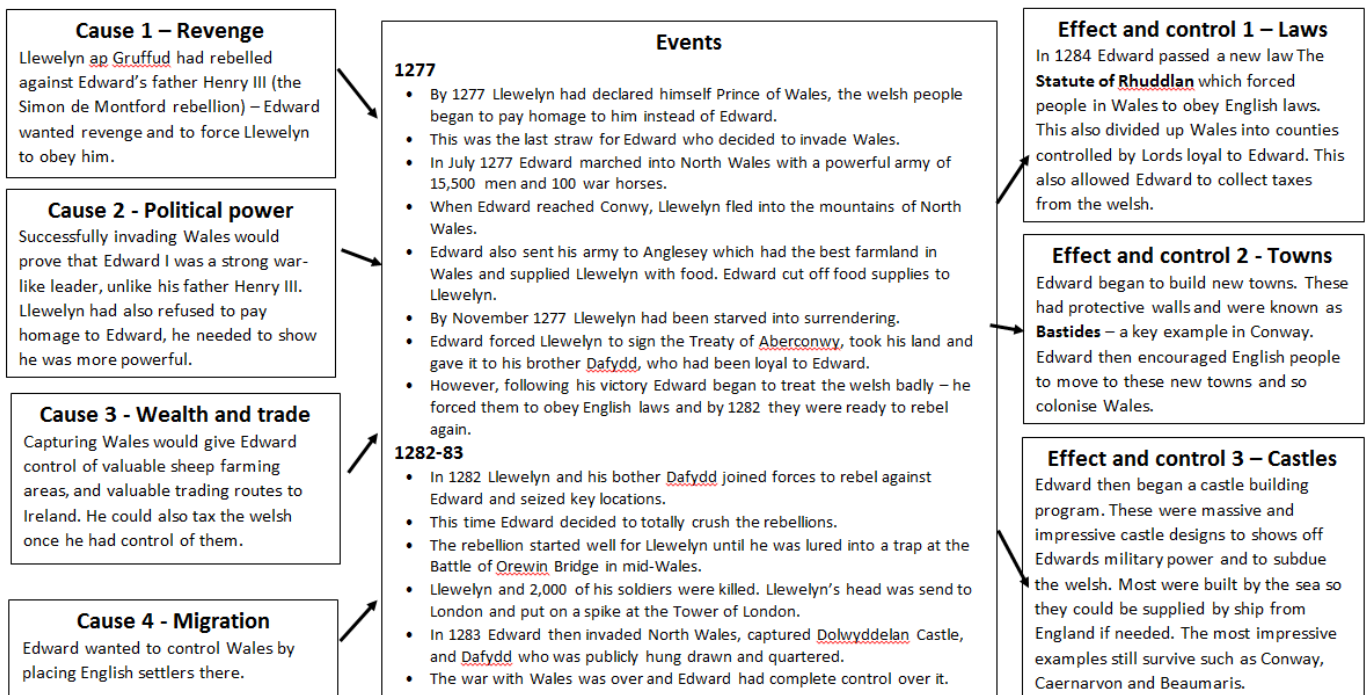
Edward I and Warfare

1. Medieval Warfare

- Large set-piece battles were unusual as they very unpredictable.
- Armies were made up of cavalry (nobles and knights) and infantry (mainly peasants who were called up by their lord under the feudal system).
- Knights would fight according to the rules of chivalry (a code of conduct) - examples of this include standing up for what's good, respecting women, being generous and religious, and showing respect and mercy to enemies, even in battle.
- In battles, knights would fight against knights. Knights or nobles would be captured rather than killed – they could then be held until a ransom was paid.
- In battle, cavalry would be used to break through enemy lines. The Scots used a schiltrion, made up of men armed with pikes to defend against this.
- Crossbows and longbows would be used to attack the enemy from a distance.
- Siege warfare was also used (Edward laid siege to Berwick for example). The aim was to stop supplies from entering a town or castle to force the people to surrender.
- Weapons such as trebuchets and mangonels would be used to fire objects at the castle under siege.



2. Edward's Wars with Wales and the North Wales Site Study



Case Study: Caernarfon Castle

- Caernarfon was surrounded by a moat and had access to the sea so supplies could easily be brought in.
- It was a concentric castle.
- It had seven huge round towers for defence.
- There were bands of stone in the walls, polygonal towers, and statues of eagles on the Eagle Tower, echoing designs from the Roman Empire.
- Next to the castle was a bastide (walled town) where English settlers would live.
- Edward's son was born at the castle and was made Prince of Wales.

Case Study: New Towns in North Wales

- Edward planned to build new towns.
- He wanted to encourage English people to live there and to colonise Wales.
- Welsh peasants were moved out of particular areas.
- The new towns were known as bastides and were surrounded with a protective wall – a surviving example in Conwy. The Welsh would not be allowed in the towns at night.
- The new towns became centres of trade. There would be a weekly market and an annual fair.
- Towns also had control over trade in the surrounding countryside.
- English settlers were given incentives to move to the new towns.
- For example, they were promised plots of land rent-free for 3 years and could graze their animals on common (shared) land. English settlers also took control of mills and fisheries.

Case Study: Rhuddlan Castle and the Statute of Rhuddlan

- One of the first castles Edward built in North Wales was at Rhuddlan.
- This was a concentric castle with lots of layers of defences, making it hard to attack.
- Edward's engineers also diverted the course of the River Clwyd and moved it closer to the castle.
- This allowed the castle to be supplied by boat.

- Once Edward had conquered Wales he issued the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284.
- This made it clear that Wales was now under the control of the English king.
- It divided Wales up into counties (eg. Flintshire) like the rest of England.
- Royal officials like sheriffs were given the job of collecting taxes.
- A chamberlain was based in Caernarfon who controlled finances and administration in North Wales.
- The **Statute of Rhuddlan** also stated that Wales had to use English laws.
- This was for all criminal issues.
- However, Welsh law was allowed to be kept for any disputes over property.
- The Welsh custom of sharing land between all male heirs was also allowed to continue.
- County and Hundred courts were introduced like in England.
- The Hue and Cry and the idea of outlaws was also introduced.
- Edward was able to make money from the fines issued by the new courts.

Case Study: The Welsh Church

- Many English people viewed the Welsh as 'uncivilised'.
- This included the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Peckham.
- He supported the building of new towns in North Wales as he felt this would 'civilise' the Welsh.
- He also had the Welsh churches reorganised as he felt they were serious enough about their beliefs.
- Friars (a type of monk) were sent to Wales to improve the knowledge and behaviour of the clergy (vicars).
- Clergy who would not change their ways were replaced.
- However, many of the Welsh bishops were allowed to keep their jobs and were replaced by other Welsh men when they died.
- The Church in Wales also had to pay taxes to Edward. This happened for the first time in 1294.
- Some churches in Wales had been damaged during Edward's invasion.
- Archbishop Peckham persuaded Edward to pay £1730 to help repair these churches.
- One example is **St Asaph Cathedral**.
- This was rebuilt during Edward's reign after Edward's soldiers had burnt down the original church.

North Wales Evidence Collection Sheet

Point	North Wales shows military control.	North Wales shows economic development.	North Wales shows Edward showing off his power.	North Wales shows political control.	North Wales shows social/cultural changes
	A network of new castles was built eg. Conwy, Harlech, Rhuddlan, Beaumaris and Caernarfon.	New bastide towns such as Conwy and Caernarfon were built.	Caernarfon Castle has lots of symbols showing power and linking Edward to the Roman emperors.	The Statute of Rhuddlan made the Welsh follow English criminal laws.	Friars were sent in to improve the education and behaviour of Welsh clergy.
	Castles were built close to the sea to make them easy to resupply in a siege.	New towns had fairs and markets, leading to more trade.	The Eagle Tower has statues of eagles which was a Roman symbol.	English county and hundred courts and the Hue and Cry were introduced.	Developing the Church was seen as being a way of making Wales more 'civilised'.
	At Rhuddlan the River Clwyd was diverted to move it closer to the castle.	English settlers were given incentives to move to the new towns. They controlled mills and fisheries.	There are polygonal towers with bands of coloured stone, copying Constantinople.	Wales was divided into counties like England. Officials such as sheriffs were introduced.	Some churches that had been damaged were rebuilt, eg. St. Asaph Cathedral.
	Beaumaris Castle has a symmetrical concentric design, making it very hard to attack.	New towns were located near the sea, making trade easier.	Edward arranged for his son to be born at Caernarfon and then made him Prince of Wales.	Churches were reorganised and clergy who wouldn't change were replaced.	Wales now had to follow English laws, though Welsh property laws were still used.
	Caernarfon Castle has strong defences, eg. the King's Gate with 6 portcullis and 5 gates.	By 1300 Edward was making £600 a year from North Wales.	Edward imposed English laws and officials on the Welsh people.	Castles like Caernarfon contain lots of symbols which show off Edward's control.	Large numbers of English people moved to North Wales and settled in new towns.
		From 1294, the Welsh Church had to pay taxes to Edward.	He showed his power by diverting the River Clwyd at Rhuddlan.		
Analysis/Own Knowledge to Include	These castles cost £80,000 and were far larger and stronger than they needed to be given the strength of the Welsh. This suggests that they were not just built for military reasons. They also did not deter the Welsh from rebelling in 1294.	One of Edward's wider concerns was to develop the economy. In England he encouraged the expansion of the wool trade and brought out a new silver coinage. However, his wars in Wales cost far more than he could ever make back in his own lifetime.	Edward's father Henry III had been a weak king who had signed the Treaty of Montgomery and recognised Llywelyn as Prince of Wales. Edward wanted to show his power and prove that he was stronger than his father. However, some of his actions in Wales like raising taxes actually help provoke rebellions.	Edward had developed his political control in England by introducing the Model Parliament and laws such as the Statutes of Westminster. Therefore, it makes sense that he would extend control in Wales. However, in England he'd also had disputes with the Church over power.	Edward and Archbishop Peckham viewed the Welsh as uncivilised, leading to many changes such as English migration. However, if this was Edward's main concern, why were the Welsh excluded from the new towns at night? This suggests military control was also a factor.

NOTE: YOU MUST ALSO USE THE DETAILED WORK IN YOUR NORTH WALES STUDY BOOKLET AND THE POWERPOINT ON SHAREPOINT TO REVISE THE SITE STUDY.

3. Edward's Wars with Scotland

i. Why did Edward go to war with Scotland?

Reason 1: The Great Cause

- The Scottish king (Alexander III) died.
- His little granddaughter Margaret became queen.
- Edward arranged for his baby soon Edward to be engaged to Margaret in the Treaty of Birgham. This would lead to peace and all of Scotland eventually being ruled by the English king.
- However, Margaret died on the voyage to Scotland.
- The Scots were now faced with the **Great Cause**. This was the debate over who should be king.
- The Scots turned to Edward and asked him to pick between **John Balliol** and Robert de Bruce.
- Edward picked Balliol but only once he'd agreed to pay homage to Edward.

Reason 2: Scotland's Actions

- Relations between England and France had been getting worse for many years.
- In 1294, the king of France demanded that Edward pay homage to him - Edward refused.
- In revenge, the king of France took control of Gascony
- Edward ordered John Balliol to send soldiers to fight in a war against France - he refused.
- in 1295 Scotland signed a pact with France - **The Auld Alliance**.
- They agreed that if England attacked Scotland, France would invade England, and if England attacked France, Scotland would invade England
- Edward was furious about this deal!

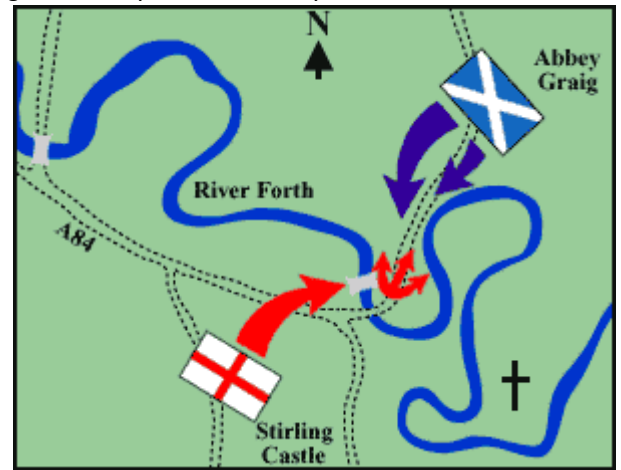
Reason 3: Edward's Actions

- Edward decided to attack Scotland to teach it a lesson.
- He laid siege to Berwick and then slaughtered 7500 Scots there.
- He moved on to Dunbar where he beat the Scots in the Battle of Dunbar.
- About 100 Scottish nobles were captured.
- John Balliol was captured and imprisoned in London.
- Edward took control of Scotland and moved its important documents to London. He also took the Stone of Scone on which all Scottish kings had been crowned.
- He then made the remaining Scottish nobles sign the **Ragman Rolls** where they promised to be loyal to Edward.
- Edward tried to remove all traces of Scotland's independence. This angered many Scots who wanted revenge and this led to the **Scottish Wars of Independence**.

ii. The Battle of Stirling Bridge

- Two men – Andrew Moray and William Wallace – led rebellions against Edward I.
- The two men joined forces and had a large army made up mainly of peasants.
- Wallace made his name by giving his men discipline and by killing the English Sheriff of Lanark.
- Edward therefore sent an army led by the Earl of Surrey to Scotland.
- The two sides met at Stirling Bridge. This was where a narrow bridge gave a route over the River Forth.

- The Scots won a huge victory over the English. About 5000 English infantry and 100 cavalry were killed. This was because:
 - i. The Earl of Surrey overslept while his men began crossing the river and then called them back when he arrived on the battlefield. This gave the Scots time to formulate their plan.
 - ii. The difficult, marshy ground made it impossible for the English cavalry to move effectively. They were therefore at a disadvantage compared to the Scottish foot soldiers.
 - iii. By slowly moving his cavalry across the bridge, Surrey was placing them in a trap on the bend in the river. It was much easier for the Scots simply to cut them down.
 - iv. The Scots timed their attack perfectly, waiting for the cavalry to cross the bridge. If they had attacked too early, most of the English would still have been safe on the other side and could have regrouped.
 - v. When they attacked, the Scots blocked the bridge. There was no escape for the English and no reinforcements could come.
- After the victory, Moray and Wallace were made 'Guardians of Scotland'.
- They ruled on behalf of John Balliol who was still a prisoner in London.
- Wallace went on to attack towns and castles in northern England.



iii. The Battle of Falkirk

- Edward decided to lead an attack on Scotland in person.
- He ordered the Scottish nobles to pay homage to him; they refused.
- Edward put together an army of 2000 cavalry and 12,000 infantry. He built a town and port at Kinston-upon-Hull so that supplies could be shipped up to Scotland.
- Wallace knew he couldn't beat Edward in battle. He therefore retreated and used 'scorched earth' tactics. Crops and food supplies were destroyed, making it hard to Edward to feed his army.
- This led to tensions and low morale in Edward's army. On one occasion a riot broke out between English and drunken Welsh soldiers. 80 Welshmen died.
- Edward then found out that Wallace was nearby at Falkirk.
- The Scots formed schiltrons for protection but their cavalry ran away when the English attacked.
- English knights killed the unprotected Scottish archers.
- The English archers then rained arrows down on the four schiltrons, killing many Scots.
- Finally the English cavalry and infantry destroyed what was left of the schiltrons and the English won a huge victory.
- Wallace resigned as guardian. Edward now controlled Scotland.
- Fighting continued for several years but on a small scale.
- By the 1304 the Scots finally asked Edward for peace after losing support from France and the Pope in Rome.
- Wallace was betrayed by the Scots and was found guilty of treason then hung, drawn and quartered by Edward.
- Edward became known as the 'Hammer of the Scots'.
- However Robert the Bruce led another rebellion against Edward in 1306. The English soon forced Bruce to go into hiding and dealt with the rebels harshly – Bruce's brother was executed and his sister kept imprisoned in a cage.
- This angered many Scots who sided with Robert the Bruce.
- Edward died aged 68 in 1307 on his way to Scotland to try and crush Robert the Bruce.
- In 1314 Robert the Bruce beat the English and Scotland became independent again.

