

Edward I

Paper 2 Part B



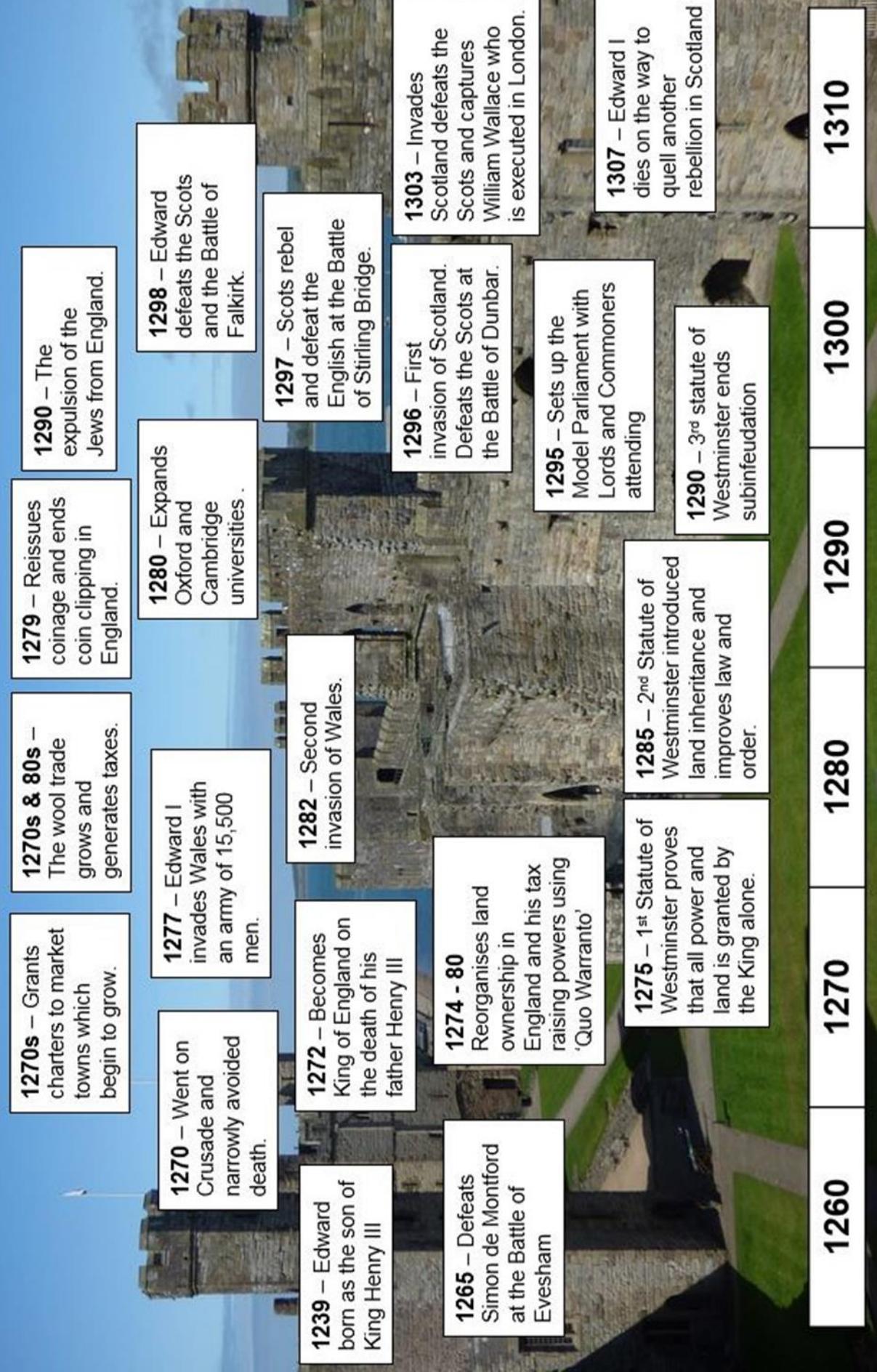
Revision Guide

Revision Check list

Paper 2, Part B – Edward I

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

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



1260	1270	1280	1290	1300	1310
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'	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	1296 – First invasion of Scotland. Defeats the Scots at the Battle of Dunbar.
1270 – Went on Crusade and narrowly avoided death.	1272 – Becomes King of England on the death of his father Henry III	1277 – Edward I invades Wales with an army of 15,500 men.	1282 – Second invasion of Wales.	1297 – Scots rebel and defeat the English at the Battle of Stirling Bridge.	1298 – Edward defeats the Scots and the Battle of Falkirk.
1270s & 80s – The wool trade grows and generates taxes.	1279 – Reissues coinage and ends coin clipping in England.	1280 – Expands Oxford and Cambridge universities.	1290 – The expulsion of the Jews from England.	1293 – Invades Scotland and captures William Wallace who is executed in London.	1307 – Edward I dies on the way to quell another rebellion in Scotland

The AQA Specification

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

Updated The 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.

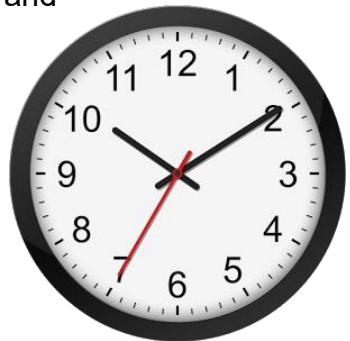
How to tackle the exam – the three golden rules

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 Caernarfon Castle in the reign of Edward I support this statement?'

'The main purpose of castles in Edward I's reign was to give economic control.' How far does a study of Caernarfon Castle in the reign of Edward I support this statement? Explain your answer. You should refer to Caernarfon Castle in the reign of Edward I and your contextual knowledge. 16 marks.

'The main consequence of building castles in Edward I's reign was military control.' How far does a study of Caernarfon Castle in the reign of Edward I support this statement? Explain your answer. You should refer to Caernarfon Castle in the reign of Edward I 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 Caernarfon. Use PEE.

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

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

Conclusion: Answer the question – how far does a study of Caernarfon 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 Statue 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 Chancellery, 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 prise 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.

Caernarfon Sample Essay

'The main change that Edward I's Welsh castles brought about was that they allowed him to deal with the threat of rebellion.' How far does a study of Caernarfon Castle support this statement? Explain your answer. You should refer to Caernarfon Castle and your contextual knowledge. [16 marks]

Caernarfon Castle allowed Edward to deal with the threat of rebellion. Edward had brought Wales under his control in 1283. He also brought in the Statue of Rhuddlan which made Wales follow English law. However there was still a risk of the Welsh fighting back which is why Edward built large numbers of castles. Caernarfon was designed with lots of defences to stop any rebelling Welshmen from taking it. The King's Gate had 5 wooden doors, 6 portcullises, arrow loops and murder holes to make it hard for attackers. The Eagle Tower also had many arrow loops and gives a very good view over the whole area. The castle was also designed to stop a siege as water was stored in the Cistern Tower and food and supplies could be brought in by boat as the castle was by the sea. This shows it was designed to stop a rebellion. However, these defences were far more than were needed. They could withstand a siege but the Welsh didn't have siege weapons like trebuchets and they only time they did capture the castle was in 1294 when the north side of the castle was not finished. This therefore suggests that the main change was something else.

However Caernarfon also brought other changes. One change was that it helped to develop the Welsh economy. Wales was good land for sheep farming. Also Caernarfon is near Anglesey which was good for growing crops. The bastide next to the castle had a weekly market and a fair once a year. There was also a small port by the castle which allowed goods to be brought in and out by sea. Welsh people also had to buy and sell their goods in the bastide making the town richer and provided more money for the king through taxes and duties such as on wool.

Another change was that the castle showed off Edward's power. Edward used James of St George to design the castle. He was from Savoy and brought in new ideas. For example the towers are polygonal and also have bands of coloured stone. These were a Roman idea and allowed Edward to show off to the Welsh that he was like a Roman emperor. This was also tapping into the legend of Macsen and Edward claimed he'd found the Roman emperor's body near to his new castle. The stone eagles on the Eagle Tower was another sign of power and can only have been put there to show off to the Welsh how important Edward was. Throughout Edward's reign he was eager to show his power, especially in contrast to his father Henry III who had been a weak ruler and who had actually had to make a deal with Llewellyn ap Gruffudd. Therefore Edward may have wanted to show how different he was by using symbolism and size to show his power.

Overall the main change the castle shows is Edward wanting to show off his power and confidence to the Welsh. Had Edward been concerned about developing the economy he would not have spent so much money on his castles that he had to resort to desperate measures such as raising taxes and expelling the Jews. Equally if he only wanted to deal with rebellions, a simpler smaller castle would have been just as effective against the Welsh. This therefore shows Edward wanted to use symbolism to make his mark on Wales and assert his power, meaning this was the main change.

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.

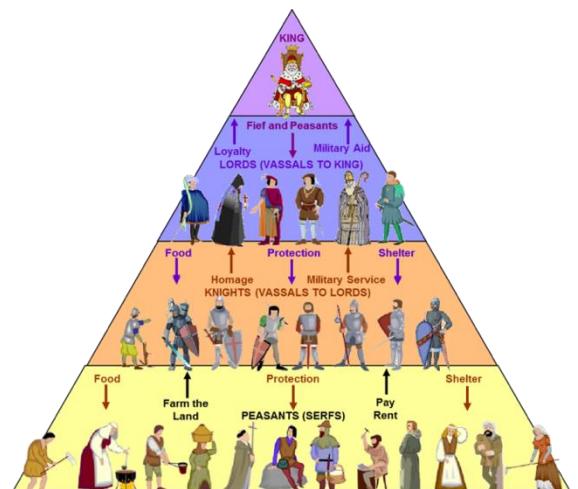


2. Edward's Challenges

- 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 Statutes

- 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 around 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.
- It passed a law called the Statute of Acton Burnell which made it easier for merchants in London, Bristol and York to reclaim debts. This in turn was designed to make trade easier.

How did Parliament/Government Develop?

- In 1275 Edward called his first Parliament which 800 people were invited to attend.

- All parts of the country were represented as each county could send two knights to Parliament. Edward also became the first king to invite non-nobles (commoners) to Parliament. Each town could send two burgesses to Parliament.
- The 1275 Parliament was about giving approval to the First Statute of Westminster. It also allowed Edward to show that he was responding to people's concerns, such as over dishonest royal officials.
- It was not normal to have commoners at Parliament until from 1295.
- In 1295 Edward set up the Model Parliament where every county could send two knights and commoners from the towns were represented. The Church was also given a say in Parliament.
- Edward needed Parliament in 1295 to approve higher taxes to fund wars with Scotland and France. They did, but not to the amount Edward hoped.
- This set a precedent that only Parliament can decide on the levels of taxes, not the king.
- This was also the first time when the commoners and nobles met separately.
- This was the start of the system of Parliament being made up of a House of Lords and a House of Commons which we still have today.
- Giving commoners a role in Parliament also reduced the power of the nobles, meaning they posed less of a threat to the king.
- However, Parliament could also now limit a king's ability to wage war if they did not approve a tax increase.

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:
 - Money - More markets meant more trade and this meant Edward received more money through taxes.
 - Defence – Some new towns were built with town walls and gates (e.g. Conwy in Wales) to control particular areas.
 - 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.
 - 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

How did the wool trade develop under Edward I? (1272 – 1307)

The wool trade and farming before Edward's reign.	How and why did the wool trade develop?	How did this change England?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most people lived in the countryside. They grew their own food under a system of strip farming. Life would be difficult after a bad harvest. There was small scale sheep farming before Edward I – people had kept a few sheep for meat and wool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As markets grew in the developing towns so did the demand for woollen clothes. Areas of England such as Wales, the South West and Lincolnshire produced high quality wool. Large amounts began to be exported to countries such as Belgium. In 1280 25,000 sacks of wool were exported. Large profits began to be made by English nobles and monasteries. This also produced supplies of meat. Wool merchants (traders) became very wealthy. In 1275 Edward I introduced a wool duty (tax) and he made a small amount on every sack sold. This was later tripled. He later seizes wool (prise) – 2,333 sackfuls. This helped fund his wars with Wales. Edward introduced new laws; the statutes of Acton Burnell (1283) and Merchants (1285), to punish people who did not pay their taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exports helped England become wealthier - it allowed for foreign trade (e.g. with Flanders/Belgium). Some individual merchants such as Lawrence of Ludlow became very wealthy. Wool towns such as Lavenham grew. It provided a lot of meat for new towns/communities. Edward I could use the extra taxes raised to fight wars with Wales and Scotland.

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 felt 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).

Edward also limited the Church's wealth and power by bringing in the Statutes of Mortmain to end frankalmoign.

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.

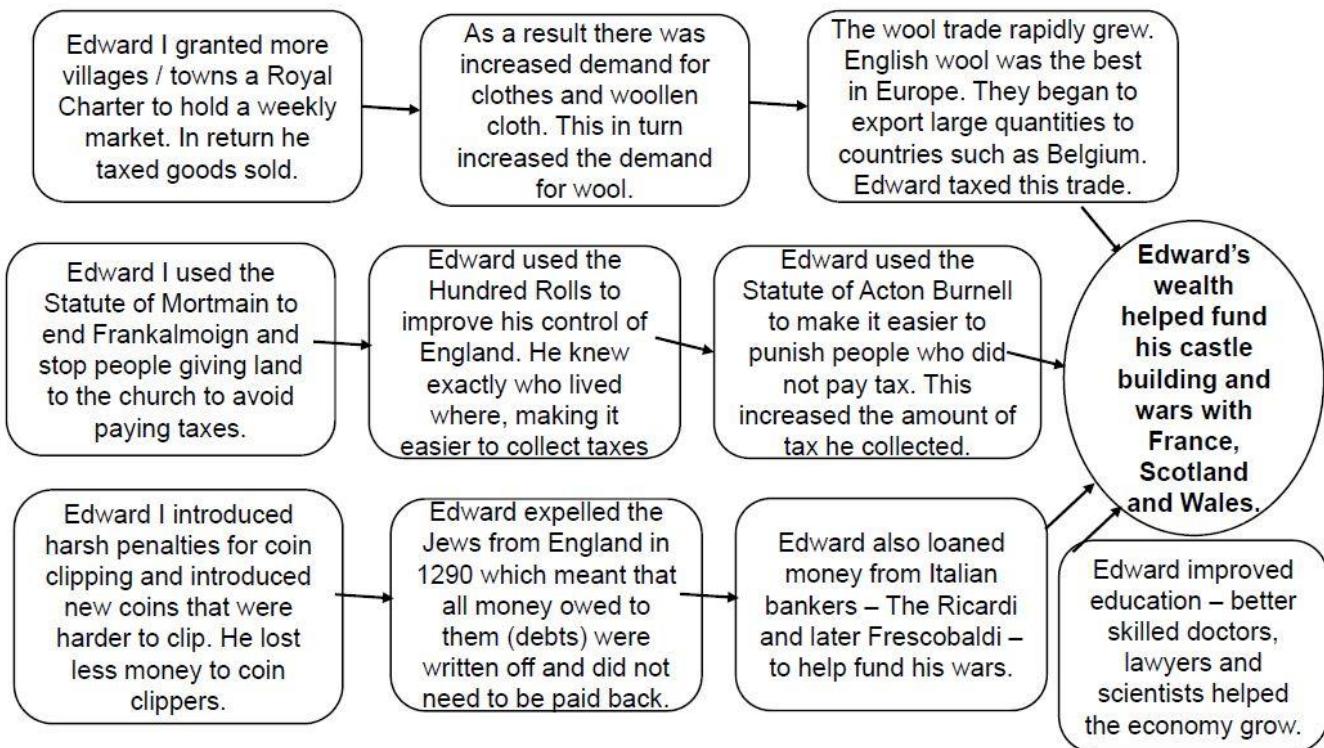
Solution 2:

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

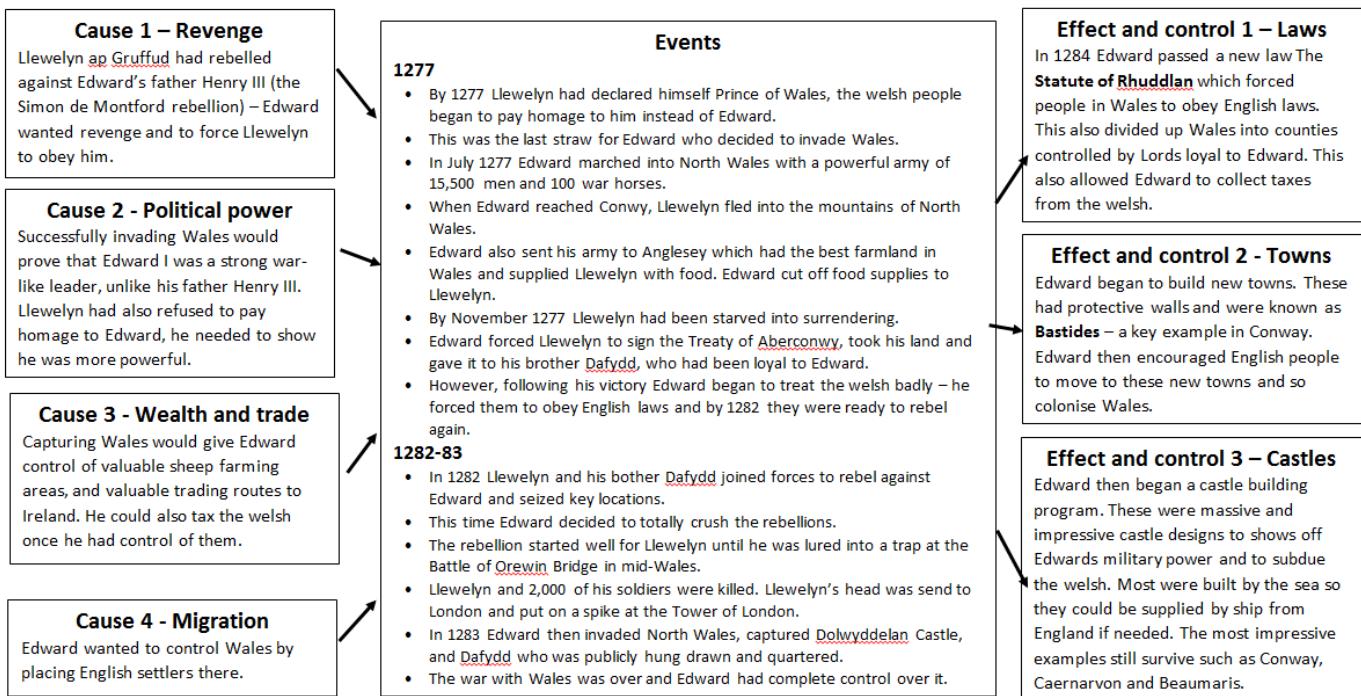
- Large set-piece battles were unusual as they were very unpredictable.
- Armies were made up of cavalry (nobles and knights) and infantry (mainly peasants who were called up by their lord under the feudal system).
- Knights would fight according to the rules of chivalry (a code of conduct) - examples 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 schiltron, 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



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: Statute of Rhuddlan

- 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.

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 son 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!

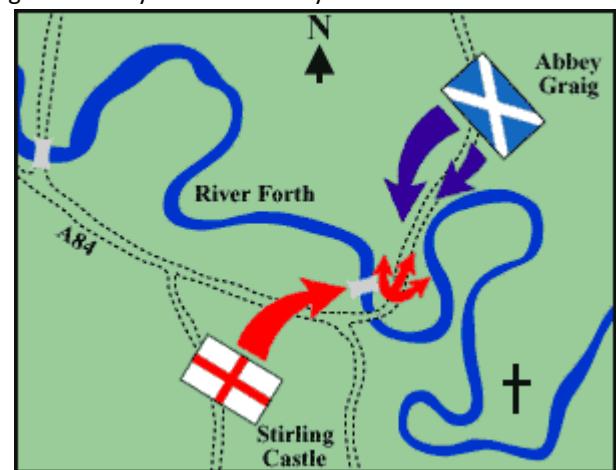
Reason 3: Edward's Actions

- 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 for 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.
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Site Study: Caernarfon Castle

Make sure you read through all of the revision notes on Edward's wars with Wales, and also the notes on developing towns and the economy – this will give you wider contextual knowledge.

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

This table gives you a summary of the key bits of information which you must learn:

Historic Environment Study: Caernarfon Castle

Point	Caernarfon was a way of dealing with rebellion / militarily dominating North Wales	Caernarfon was for political control / showing English power(symbolism)	Caernarfon was a way of developing the economy and trade	Caernarfon was for administrative control
Evidence	Walls were 15 feet thick.	Edward tapped into old Welsh legends about Magnus Maximus.	The bastide included a weekly market and fairs.	A Justiciar was based in Caernarfon (eg. Otto de Grandson) who ran Wales for Edward.
	Huge number of arrowloops around the castle and very few large windows.	He included features from Constantinople like polygonal towers and bands of coloured stone. This made him seem like a new Roman emperor.	A port was built, allowing goods to be moved in and out by ship.	A chamberlain was based at Caernarfon to control all of the finances.

	Very strong King's Gate with portcullises, gates, a drawbridge and murder holes.	Eagles on the Eagle Tower were also an old Roman symbol of power.	Caernarfon is close to Anglesey which is the best farming land in North Wales.	An exchequer at Caernarfon oversaw tax collection.
	Town walls, towers and gates provided a further layer of protection.	The defences were far stronger than they needed to be to keep the Welsh out. This suggests Edward simply wanted to show off his power.	The Welsh had to buy and sell goods in the town. Only English merchants could trade there. This developed trade.	St Mary's Church was built in Caernarfon. It was a base for English Christians to help bring beliefs in Wales in line with those in England.
	Castle was surrounded by the sea/a moat.	Edward's son was born at the castle and was made Prince of Wales.	An Exchequer was based in Caernarfon.	All of these things were meant to 'civilise' the Welsh.
	The Water Gate allowed supplies to be brought in by ship during a siege.		English settlers were given 1500 acres of rent-free land and control of mills and fisheries.	
	The Cistern, Well and Granary towers meant that the castle would have plenty of water and food during a siege.		Fines from courts which imposed English laws made money for Edward.	
Analysis/Own Knowledge to Include	Caernarfon was part of a ring of castles including Conwy and Harlech. Edward had to go to war with Wales twice (1277 and 1282-3). The Welsh also rebelled again in 1294. Therefore a strong castle (but with only 20-30 men) could keep control over a large area of land and also protect the English people moving into the new town. The castle also used new design ideas from Savoy.	Edward tapped into old legends to show how powerful he was. Caernarfon was much stronger than it needed to be as Edward was making a point of his power and wealth. The Welsh had to do their trade in the town and this meant they would have to see the full scale of English power and control.	In pretty much everything he did, Edward's aims were to get more power and money. The same is true in Wales. The castles cost a huge amount but also allowed him to develop the economy and 'civilise' Wales at the same time. Edward was able to make £600 a year from Wales. However, the castles cost £80,000 to build.	To control Wales, Edward brought in the Statute of Rhuddlan. Wales would have to follow English laws, have English officials like sheriffs, and was divided into counties. Archbishop Peckham also reformed the Welsh Church by sending in friars to improve the knowledge of the Welsh clergy.

Remember to also include some counter-arguments. So one piece of evidence can be interpreted in different ways. For example was the Eagle Tower for defence or was it simply about Edward showing off his power and wealth?