# Unit Y103: England 1199–1272

Note: Based on 3x 50 minute lessons per week

Terms based on 6 term year.

| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **John and Normandy** | 1 | 1 | The nature of the Anglo-Norman and Angevin inheritance | * legitimacy, lines of succession and relations between the kingdoms of Normandy, Anjou and Aquitaine
* governance and relations between England and Normandy including John’s previous role
* nature of the Anglo-Norman nobility
* feudal obligations between the Angevin, French and papacy
* attitude and actions of Philip Augustus before John’s succession
* extent of the problems John faced upon succession
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| 1 | 1 | Causes of conflict | * rivalry and ambition of Philip of France
* French support for Arthur against John
* John’s desire to secure Angevin inheritance beyond Normandy
* marriage to Isabelle of Angouleme and reactions of Hugh of Lusignan
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |

| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1 | 2 | Nature and course of the conflict with France over Normandy | * areas of conflict and the conduct of war
* alliances, treaties and concessions
* role of the Anglo-Norman barons and knights
* impact of events in Aquitaine, Anjou, Brittany and Flanders on the Norman situation
* the Treaty of Le Goulet
* revolt of the Lusignans
* significance of victory at Mirebeau
* murder of Arthur
* extent of success or disaster by 1202
* effect of the death of Eleanor of Aquitaine
* nature of shifting allegiances and feudal obligations
* the significance of the fall of Chateau Gaillard and Rouen
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| 1 | 3 | Reasons for the loss of Normandy | * John’s personality, ruthlessness and poor decisions
* alienation of the barons, distrust of John and support for Philip
* impact of John’s support for the Count of Toulouse and suspicion over connections to Cathar heretics
* financial problems
* nature of feudalism and conflicting loyalties
* duplicity and skill of Philip in exploiting the situation
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| 1 | 3 | Impact of the loss of Normandy | * damage to John’s reputation and conceptions of his kingship
* persistent ambition to reclaim inheritance
* exile of Anglo-Norman or French nobles to England and provision of land (e.g. Peter de Maulay, Girard d’Athée, and Fawkes de Bréauté)
* appointment of Peter des Roches as Bishop of Winchester
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| **The Baronial Rebellion of 1215** | 1 | 4 | Nature of the government of England | * the Norman-Angevin legacy and continuation of ministeriales
* nature of kingship and relations with the nobles
* role of William Marshall and professional administrators
* finance, taxation and scutage
* structure of government (Exchequer, Chancellor, Justiciar, sheriffs, royal income)
* structure of administration and justice, the court system
* extent of law and order
* governance during royal absence
* relations with the church and appointment of bishops
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| 1 | 5 | Causes of tension and conflict between John and the barons | * John’s presence in England and methods of rule
* attempts to regain the Angevin inheritance in France and demands for service or scutage
* impact of events at Poitou (1206)
* heavy tax burden and financial exploitation
* feudal rights, precedence and English tradition
* royal justice
* treatment of the barons, such as Geoffrey de Mandeville and the Briouze family
* alienation of loyal nobles such as William Marshall
* resentment of land and privileges to Norman exiles
* threat of rebellion in Wales and Ireland
* John’s aim of an inquest into land and forests
* effect of the Albigensian Crusades, apparent support for heresy and views of John as the anti-Christ
* apocalyptic preaching of Peter of Wakefield and execution
* impact of John’s relations with the Church
* effect of alliance with Otto of Brunswick and impact of disaster at Bouvines (1214)
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| 1 | 6 | Nature and extent of baronial opposition and rebellion | * the key areas of rebellion and opposition
* role of London and municipal authorities of Bury St Edmunds and St Albans
* plots to kill John and fleeing of Robert fitzWalter and Eustace de Vescy
* role of the ‘Northerners’ 1212-13, the march on Wallingford and the Council of Oxford
* linking of grievances of clergy and barons and support for exiled clergy under Stephen Langton
* planned support for Simon de Montfort amongst barons
* effect of John’s settlement with the Church (1213)
* Robert fitz Walter’s role as rebel commander
* baronial repudiation of homage
* the seizure of London
* reasons for the war restarting after Magna Carta
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| 1 | 7 | The development, content and significance of the Magna Carta | * reference to precedents set by Edward the Confessor and Henry I’s coronation charter
* contemporary models of charters for communal self-government (Bayonne, Statute of Pamiers)
* the ‘Unknown Charter’
* role of Stephen Langton
* meetings between king and barons at Brackley, negotiation and legal terminology
* baronial committee of 25 and drafting of the ‘Articles of the Barons’
* issue of Magna Carta at Runnymede in June 1215
* the articles, range of issues and language of the Magna Carta extent of precedence , ‘tradition’ and conservatism rather than innovation and radicalism
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| **John and the Church** | 2 | 8 | Structure and administration of the English Church | * relations between King and Church, tradition and practice
* feudal dues and monasteries on royal land
* role of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his relationship with the bishops
* administration of church law
* appointment of bishops
* role of Hubert Walter and Stephen Langton
* John’s involvement in Church affairs and exploitation
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| 2 | 8 | Relations between John and Innocent III | * reasons for the breakdown of relations
* character of Pope Innocent III
* exile of Stephen Langton
* the Interdict
* reasons for excommunication
* return of Langton
* nature of John’s acceptance of England as a papal fief (1213)
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
| 2 | 9 | Impact of papal conflict on John’s kingship | * effect of the Interdict and exile of bishops
* John’s reputation
* support of the clergy for the rebels under Langton
* charter for free elections to the church
* pledge to go on crusade and attempts to gain papal protection
* papal quashing of Magna Carta
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *King John,* Holt
* *King John,* Turner
* *King John,* Warren
 |
|  | 2 | 10 |  |  |  |

# Unit Y106: British Period Study: England 1216–1272

| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The minority and early years of the reign of Henry III 1216–1232** | 3 | 11 | Nature of the succession and securing of peace by 1217 | * John’s instructions and the executors of his inheritance
* nature of the coronation at Gloucester
* role of William Marshall as Regent and Cardinal Guala Bicchieri
* nature of the Church’s protection of the English Crown and relations with Pope Honorius III
* seriousness of the problem between rebels and royalists in 1216:
* Louis of France and extent of French control
* impact of foreign mercenaries and French patrols in the Channel
* the northern rebels
* shifting allegiance of the rebels such as the younger Marshalls
* nature and impact of success against the rebels:
* reasons for success
* strategy of William Marshall
* role of Ranulf of Chester, Hubert de Burgh and Richard of Chilham
* significance of the battle at Lincoln
* defeat of the French navy near Sandwich
* Louis’ withdrawal and the Treaty of Lambeth (Sept 1217)
* significance and effect of the reissue of Magna Carta in 1216 and 1217
 |  |
| 2 | 12 | Regency government and administration | * structure and scope of the Regency council
* limits and extent of Henry’s role and participation
* leadership of William Marshall and impact of his death in 1219
* character and actions of the early triumvirate of Peter des Roches, William Marshall and papal legate, Pandulph
* significance of Henry’s second coronation at Canterbury (1220)
* significance and effect of Hubert de Burgh on the affairs of state:
* restoration of administration such as the assize courts and Court of Exchequer
* diplomacy with France and the Welsh princes
* economic considerations
* relations with Henry
* issue of Gascony
* relations with the Church
* nature of royal or Regency and local administration in terms of:
* councils, political involvement and representation
* taxation (decisions, collection)
* law and order
* land disputes
* military recruitment
* trade
* role of foreigners, merchants and Jews
* nature, significance and effect of the reissue of the Charter of the Forest and revision of Magna Carta in 1225
* significance of the council at Oxford 1227
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 2 | 13 | Rebellion, war and opposition | * Causes, nature and extent of challenges to Henry and the Regency government:
* baronial rivalry and disputes
* rebellion in the 1220s , de Breauté and the siege of Bedford
* the Welsh princes and Llywelyn the Great
* significance of the fall of La Rochelle (1224) and campaign in Gascony (1225)
* war with France(1230)
* rebellion of 1231-2, Richard Marshall and Richard of Cornwall
* differing priorities and the control of Hubert de Burgh
* social and economic problems
* reasons for success and failure with internal and external challenges
* nature and extent of stability and the Plantagenet domain by 1232
* quarrel at Woodstock and imprisonment of de Burgh
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 3 | 14 | Role of the Church in the development of English government | * financial support and papal protection of the Crown
* growing residency of papal nuncios
* end of trial by ordeal and replacement with trial by jury, growth of canon law and the legal profession
* effect of diocesan and parochial administration
* Langton’s support for the arrival of the mendicant orders: effect of the Dominicans and Franciscans on political thought and action
* involvement in the great council and revision of Magna Carta of 1225, Langton’s threat of excommunication for violators
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| **Henry’s rule 1232–1258** | 3 | 15 | The transition to personal rule 1232-34 | * Great Council at Westminster and attitudes towards Peter des Roches
* rebellion and relations with Richard Marshall
* Henry’s prevarication, pilgrimage to East Anglia and the threats of deposition and excommunication
* significance of the Great Council at Gloucester
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 3 | 15 | Nature of Henry’s kingship | * character, personal rule and style of kingship
* use of imagery, pageantry and divinity
* Plantagenet imperial vision and extent to which continental interests reflected domestic or foreign policy
* marriage to Eleanor of Provence and its impact
* Henry’s piety: rebuilding of Westminster Abbey, ‘taking the cross’, adoration of the Virgin Mary, cult of saints and Edward the Confessor
* policy towards the Jews
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 3 | 16 | Government and administration | * confirmation of Magna Carta in 1237
* nature, organisation and effect of royal and local government in terms of:
* councils, political involvement and representation
* taxation (decisions, types, collection)
* law and order
* land disputes, escheats, wardships
* military recruitment
* trade, merchants and Jews
* relations with the Church
* role of foreigners such as the Poitevins and Savoyards
* impact of war, rebellion and opposition
* role of Peter des Roches, Peter des Rivaux and Alexander de Swereford
* Ralph Neville as Lord Chancellor and clash with Robert Grosseteste
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 3 | 17 | Challenges to the Crown | * reactions to Simon de Montfort’s marriage to Eleanor of Leicester
* policies and conciliation with the Welsh
* Henry’s aims and concerns in terms of:
* continental possessions and Plantagenet inheritance
* gaining revenue for war with France
* involvement in crusade
* nature of constitutional bargains since 1225
* relations with the papacy: Council of Lyons (1245) and the Sicilian affair
* causes of tension by 1258:
* war with France and Henry’s absence
* the Lusignans and Poitevins
* Queen Eleanor and the Savoyards
* rebellion in Gascony
* Henry’s financial demands and ineptitude
* role of Edward, his self-assertion and marriage to Eleanor of Castile
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 3 | 18 | Role and nature of the English nobility and baronial class | * comparative nature of government and noble families in the localities
* chivalric and noble values: tournaments, romance literature, development of castles and estates, French as the language of court
* Wales and the Marches:
* instability, ‘partability’ and fratricidal struggle in Wales
* impact of the death of Llewelyn the Great (1240)
* the Four Cantrefs, city of Chester and ‘anglicisation’
* independence of the Marcher lords
* role of families such as the Mortimer, Clare, Lacy, Braose (Briouze)
* military experience and development of noble support for Edward
* influence of positions such as the Earls of Gloucester, Norfolk and Leicester
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| **Political Crisis 1258–1263** | 3 | 19 | Causes of the crisis | * the rise of English national consciousness and attitudes towards foreigners
* extent to which the desire for constitutional reform reflected change in social conditions and gentrification
* war and relations with France
* actions of individuals such as Henry, Edward and de Montfort
* comparative cause of tension and continuation of the crisis 1258-63
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 3 | 19 | Nature of political challenges and the course of events | * the presentation and nature of baronial demands and expectations, involvement and extent of support for political reform:
* self-seeking and unprincipled or coherent and enlightened
* whether constitutional proposals were in advance of 1215
* complexity of royalist support with desire for reform
* baronial rivalry and familial priorities
* relations between de Montfort and Edward
* physical force, threat and negotiation
* effect and significance of events or individuals on royal and local government or the extent of political tension:
* confrontation at Westminster in 1258
* role of Simon de Montfort, the Bigods and de Clare
* Provisions of Oxford (1258)
* judicial inquiry and duties imposed on knights of the shire
* Provisions of Westminster (1259)
* Treaty of Paris (1259) and Henry’s homage to Louis IX
* role of Eleanor and her relations with Edward
* the crisis of 1260
* papal dispensation
* expulsion of the Poitevins and ‘statute against aliens’
* change and continuity in terms of demands and provisions with previous practice, reforms and Magna Carta
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 4 | 20 | Effect of the crisis by 1260-1263 | * methods by which Henry regained the initiative and extent of royal authority
* dissension and chaos in the Welsh Marches 1262–1263
* comparative impact on the localities
* familial and baronial relations, disagreement and attitudes to reform
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| **Simon de Montfort, civil war and reconstruction 1263–1272** | 4 | 21 | Role of Simon de Montfort | * character, upbringing, military experience and reputation
* relations with Henry prior to 1263
* his role in Gascony
* reasons for the growth of his opposition to Henry
* involvement and leadership in the confrontation at Westminster and provisions of 1258-9
* extent and nature of support for de Montfort during the provisions (1258-9), the circumstances of his seizure of power (1263) and the course of the second Barons’ War
* relations with Edward
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 4 | 22 | The course of the Second Barons’ War and nature of English government | * circumstances leading to the Battle of Lewes (1264), its course and effect:
* nature of the support for the rebels under de Montfort
* effect and significance of the Mise of Amiens
* royalist support and action, and role of Roger Mortimer
* the capture of Henry and Edward
* Mise of Lewes and formation of government of 1264
* the threat of invasion
* the Kenilworth parliament of 1265
* nature of support for de Montfort and parliamentary rule:

baronial reactions to the ‘commoners’defection of Gilbert de Clare and Llywelyn’s Welsh horsemenEdward’s escape and military support* reasons for the royalist victory at the Battle of Evesham (1265) and the defeat of the rebels:
* role of Edward
* siege of Kenilworth Castle and role of Ottobuono Fieschi
* the disinherited, parliament and the Dictum of Kenilworth (1266)
* the Statute of Marlborough (1267)
* continuity and change in Henry’s attitude to political opposition
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
| 4 | 23 | Reconstruction and recovery | * economic and social impact of civil war and tension
* Treaty of Montgomery (1267) and acknowledgement of Llywelyn ap Gruffyd as ‘prince of Wales’
* nature and impact of parliament, legislation and financial developments:
* continuity and change in political demands, priorities and negotiations
* frequency of parliament
* extent of political representation: barons, knights and burgesses
* validity and method of the barons’ assertion to be the king’s natural counsellors
* the subsidy of 1269–1270
* legal development and practice, Bracton
* similarity and difference in the wielding and extent of royal power and authority during Henry’s reign:
* differences between theory and practice
* how far Henry’s victory after Evesham was complete
* continuation of antagonism in the Marches
* significance of plans for Edward’s succession
 | * *OCR A Level History: Late Medieval England 1199–1455*, Holland, Fellows & Dicken.
* *The Struggle for Mastery in Britain 1066-1272*, Carpenter
* *England and its Rulers, 1066-1272*, Clanchy
* *The Governance of Norman and Angevin England 1086-1272*, Warren
 |
|  | 5 | 24+ | Optional | Revision |  |

**OCR Resources**: *the small print*OCR’s resources are provided to support the teaching of OCR specifications, but in no way constitute an endorsed teaching method that is required by the Board, and the decision to use them lies with the individual teacher. Whilst every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the content, OCR cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions within these resources.
© OCR 2017 - This resource may be freely copied and distributed, as long as the OCR logo and this message remain intact and OCR is acknowledged as the originator of this work.

OCR acknowledges the use of the following content: n/a

Please get in touch if you want to discuss the accessibility of resources we offer to support delivery of our qualifications: resources.feedback@ocr.org.uk

We’d like to know your view on the resources we produce. By clicking on ‘Like’ or ‘Dislike’ you can help us to ensure that our resources work for you. When the email template pops up please add additional comments if you wish and then just click ‘Send’. Thank you.

If you do not currently offer this OCR qualification but would like to do so, please complete the Expression of Interest Form which can be found here: [www.ocr.org.uk/expression-of-interest](http://www.ocr.org.uk/expression-of-interest)

Looking for a resource? There is now a quick and easy search tool to help find free resources for your qualification:
[www.ocr.org.uk/i-want-to/find-resources/](http://www.ocr.org.uk/i-want-to/find-resources/)