

0408000858193

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

(This is for part (a)) This source provides a useful insight into Nicholas's attitude towards the dumas through the use of an "official Tsarist public proclamation" which indicates that it ~~is~~ has come directly from the Tsar and as ~~is~~ such is an accurate representation of his views.

The ~~is~~ source begins by referring to the Duma as a "cruel disappointment" that dashed the Tsar's "expectations". This may indicate that the Tsar had genuinely hoped for a Duma with which he could cooperate and work with in unity and peacefully yet ~~their~~ attitudes of Duma members dashed such hope. Alternatively so, it may be a disappointment as ~~the~~ he had hoped or even expected ~~to be compliant~~ the Duma to be compliant and not to try to make any radical changes in Russia.

The source further states that the Duma "strayed into spheres beyond their competence" which may reflect on the first Dumas continuous attempts to push forward reform, namely land reform and to make changes to the way in which Russia was ~~run~~ run. This further reflects that Nicholas viewed the Duma to be a body that should not interfere in the running of ~~for~~ the country but rather stay within their "competence" which was the approval of laws. This view not only reflects Nicholas's view of the Duma but equally reinforces his



(This is for part (a)) autocratic nature and his unwavering belief in the Divine Rights of Kings.\*

Moreover, the reference to the Fundamental Laws and its "imperfections" may on the one hand represent Nicholas acknowledging the limitations placed on the Duma as perhaps a wrong decision. However, by stating that the Fundamental Laws "can only be modified by our imperial will" ~~he~~ suggests the Tsar's ~~was~~ unwillingness to let go of any of his powers. This was evident in the Fundamental Laws which stated that the Duma could be dissolved at any point by the Tsar's command and that laws could be passed without the Duma's approval when they were not in session. ~~This also~~

The Tsar's view of the duma is ultimately reflected in the source as it is evident that the Tsar resents the duma, perhaps fearful that it signifies a weakening of his power. With this source in consideration, it is not surprising that before 1914 the Tsar seriously contemplated turning the Duma into a purely advisory body.

\* "Our imperial will" further reinforces Nicholas's ~~all~~ autocratic nature and his unwillingness to allow the Duma to ~~interfere~~ ~~not~~ interfere in the running of the country.



0408000860169

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(This is for part (a)) One way that the source is valuable for Nicholas' attitude towards ~~the~~ the Duma is showing that they let him down. "A cruel disappointment has dashed our expectations." This means that he was disappointed with them for not following his orders. Nicholas dissolved the 1<sup>st</sup> Duma in 1906, because they weren't allowing him to pass many ~~act~~ Acts.

Another way that the source is valuable for Nicholas' attitude towards the Duma <sup>was because</sup> ~~was~~ he it shows how incompetent they Duma were. "undertaken illegal acts". This suggests that Nicholas didn't like what the Duma were doing as it broke laws.

Another way that the source is valuable is because it tells us what the Duma did. "acts of local authorities, commenting on the imperfections of the ~~for~~ Fundamental Laws." This



(This is for part (a))

suggests that Nicholas had a negative attitude towards the Duma. This is increased as the Duma only allowed 2 Acts out of 349 submitted to go through.

Overall, the source shows that Nicholas was unhappy with the first Duma and he dissolved them to pass acts under Article 84.



0408000883299

(This is for part (b)) Source 2 is a British ambassador's account of what happened during the storming of the Tuileries, 20 June 1792, it cannot be given much weight as inquiry into what happened because it maintains the point of view that the authority of the king was not tarnished and the storming of the Tuileries 'failed entirely'. This however was simply not the case as the storming of the Tuileries was the journée that symbolised the end of the constitutional monarchy the king was arrested and executed in the aftermath of the storming of the Tuileries which had been triggered by the Brunswick manifesto and the desire of the Sans Culottes to destroy constitutional monarchy before Austria that promised 'exemplary vengeance' destroyed them.

The source argues that the attack on the Tuileries 'failed entirely' and gained more support for the monarchy because it gave <sup>an</sup> ~~the~~ opportunity for the king to showcase his "calmness and courage" as a leader. Whilst the second argument is true and Louis was extraordinarily calm in the face of the storming he was still executed and overpowered by the violent sans-culottes who were aided by the fédérés (militant opposers to the constitutional monarchy).

The storming of the Tuileries was largely successful because it led to the collapse of the constitutional monarchy and the execution of the monarch - It also symbolised power leaving the hands of the constitutionalists





(This is for part (b)) (girondins) and into the hands of the sans culottes led by the cordeliers and the Jacobins. The source rather inaccurately blames the Jacobins entirely for the storming of the Tuileries. Whilst the Jacobins supported the journée and provided some leadership for it the actual ~~actions~~<sup>events</sup> that took place were carried out by the sans culottes\* and the storming of the Tuileries were largely orchestrated by the Cordeliers under the instructions of Danton as opposed to the Jacobins. At that point the cordeliers were still ~~largely~~ at large politically dominant over the ~~cordeliers~~ Jacobins. \* aided by the fédérés

The source ~~does not hold~~ cannot be given much weight for an enquiry into what actually happened because it doesn't really describe the actions of the crowd or what actually occurred and the true extent of the violence of the storming of the Tuileries but rather focuses on the actions of the king and tries to overexaggerate how well the king reacted there is a suggestion that the king controlled the crowds but this was ~~sim~~ simply not true.

The purpose of the source is to show Louis ~~XIII~~ XVI in a good light and to criticise the Jacobins and their actions. This purpose takes away a lot of credit from the source because at times the author overstates the importance of the things



(This is for part (b)) actions and under states the actions of the ~~ex~~ crowd giving us an incomplete account of the events that occurred. The source is written by a British ambassador for a report to the government the writer might not have portrayed the extent to which Louis' reputation and status was damaged by the event in order to stop fears of what was going on in France spreading to England.

The source can be given some weight by the fact that it was written two days after the storming of the Tuileries so the writer can remember what happened - it's an eyewitness account however this doesn't mean he can't lie and make things up to protect his interests. Also the source can ~~give~~ be given some credit because it provides us with a royalist viewpoint of the events that occurred and this is an important one to consider when looking at what happened.

However the source does not provide us with the viewpoint of the ~~ex~~ opposition (sans culottes, Jacobins, Cordeliers) on ~~to~~ the ~~was~~ events that occurred during the storming of the <sup>Tuileries</sup> ~~Bastille~~. It understates a lot of the key elements of the attack on the Tuileries such as the sheer number of ~~sans~~ sans culottes and the extent of the violence and focuses more on Louis. Also the source does not give us the context or the reasons



(This is for part (b)) Why the storming of the Tuileries happened when it did such as the ~~declaration~~ of Brunswick Manifesto that made the crowd (mob) afraid of what would happen to them if they did not remove Louis.

In conclusion the source can not be given much weight for an enquiry into the storming of the Tuileries as it gives us the royalist version of events, exaggerates the role of Louis XVI, understates the role of the crowd and the overall effect of the event and does not provide any context for the event.

However it can be given some weight because it's written by an 'important figure' who saw these events ~~for~~ with his own eyes and wrote about them shortly after they occurred. Also ~~be~~ it provides us with the royalist viewpoint, which might not be the truth, but is significant in telling us the different ways in which people viewed the storming of the Tuileries.



0408000882081

Invasion on Tuileries → Journey 20 June.

(This is for part (b))

Source 2 is useful when studying the events of the 20<sup>th</sup> June 1792 and the invasion on the Tuileries palace. This is because it gives an accurate account of the events that occurred during the journey of the 20<sup>th</sup> June. The sans-culottes stormed the Tuileries palace and ordered Louis to 'toast the revolution' and was forced to wear a cap with the tricolour on it. This is useful when looking at Louis' attempts to remain king. The journey is in direct opposition to Louis' actions during the Flight to Varennes where he decides to leave Paris with his family, and leaves a letter behind that says that he does not support the revolution. This is clearly something that a historian could comment on when looking at the events of the 20<sup>th</sup> June 1792.

On the other hand source 2 is not useful when looking at the events of the storming of the Tuileries as it is clearly a biased account. The ambassadors in Paris had a close relationship with Louis and are therefore more likely to present him as a good man standing up to the evil peasants. Also, it includes incorrect factual details. In the source it states that there was a 'loathing of the Jacobin's principles' which was certainly not the case. Although they were not in power until the purge of the Girondins in July 1793, the Jacobin club was growing in stature and was seen as representing the people and the 'general will'. Although, it does give insight to



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(This is for part (b)) *the actual events that occurred as the author  
witnessed this first hand.*

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0408000881193

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Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☒

Question 6 ☒ Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒

How accurate is it to say that the main reason for the building of the Berlin Wall was to prevent emigration <sup>to</sup> ~~from~~ the West?

① Intro - emigration

② - emigration - <sup>decrease of workforce</sup> 10% - skilled workers - doctors

③ - Appeal of the FRG - censorship, employment opportunities, less repression, financial + housing support

④ Main reason for it was Berlin crisis 1960-61 - had Khrushchev not approved - after Kennedy declined - Summer 1961.

The building of the Berlin Wall occurred in 1961 as a result of 'Operation Rose' in which, under high secrecy a meeting was held in which it was decided that the border between the GDR and the FRG would close. The reasons for this decision greatly centered around emigration as it ~~had~~ hindered economic growth, the benefits offered by the FRG and the Berlin crisis of 1960-61. Although each factor had some contribution to the building of the Berlin Wall, it could be argued that the main reason was the Berlin crisis of 1960-61, as without Khrushchev's approval to build the Berlin Wall, it may never have happened.



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Emigration was a significant reason for the building of the Berlin Wall as it meant that the GDR was losing valuable labour resources that it needed for economic development. For example, many young skilled workers such as doctors ~~were~~ had emigrated which meant that the production was hindered. In the years 1951-55, almost half a million people left the GDR which meant it was unable to resolve some of its most prominent issues such as the lack of consumer goods and the ~~recovery it needs~~ lack of industrial goods it produced because the USSR had continued to take reparations until 1953, resulting in the dismantling of factories and the loss of 20% of industrial goods. With the Berlin Wall in place, the GDR would be able to kickstart improvements to the economy through a stable workforce and thus emigration was a crucial reason for the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

Another reason for the building of the Berlin Wall was the large appeal of the FRG, this ~~further~~ further encouraged emigration and meant that the GDR was ~~losing its people~~ seen as a the best place to live. These benefits were offered by the FRG such as full censorship, generous financial and housing support as well as employment opportunities. This further emphasised the failures of the GDR to provide for the interests of its own people as socialism promotes. Furthermore, West Berlin agents were known to go into East Berlin and attempt to encourage ~~immigrant~~ emigration from the East. Thus, the appeal of the FRG emphasised the problems in the GDR such as the severe shortage of consumer goods and encouraged people to leave the GDR. For this reason,



perhaps the appeal of the FRG was more significant than emigration itself, because the ability to see the higher living standards and better wages in the FRG is what effectively led to the emigration in the first place and therefore made the Berlin Wall essential for ensuring that the citizens didn't leave rather than keeping people out.

Finally, another important factor for the building of Berlin Wall was the crisis of Berlin in 1960-61. This entailed Khrushchev's demand to ~~leave the~~ for Western troops to leave ~~the~~ Berlin so that it could become a 'free demilitarised zone'. The USA initially refused and offered to negotiate ~~however~~ with a Paris peace conference however this was cancelled due to the U2 crisis causing a worsening of international relations. This worsening of relations caused the Berlin Wall to be built because Khrushchev became aware that there was no way in which the West would back down. His approval is important because the government of the GDR had discussed the closing of the border many times ~~to~~ with the USSR however leadership had declined the suggestion causing it not to go ahead. Furthermore, the GDR was tightly linked with Soviet attitudes and policy and was increasingly referred to as a 'puppet state'. Thus, Khrushchev's influence was truly the most significant in the building of the Berlin Wall because the GDR would only do what the USSR wanted it to. Thus it could be said that the main reason for the building of the Wall was down to Khrushchev's <sup>failure at getting the West to do what he wanted</sup> ~~approval rather than any real issues the~~



and therefore his reaction to this was to give the GDR the 'okay' to go ahead and build the Berlin Wall.

Overall, emigration is ~~a~~ <sup>one of a</sup> ~~perhaps the most~~ significant reasons for the building of the Berlin Wall because the ~~GDR~~ extent to which people were leaving was detrimental to the stability and growth of the economy.

However, ~~it is~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~clear~~ <sup>Khrushchev</sup> ~~giving his approval~~ <sup>given by Khrushchev</sup> to build the Berlin Wall ~~has~~ has to be given some responsibility because arguably without Soviet support, the creation of the wall may not have gone ahead.

Although ~~it is~~ this is difficult to calculate because emigration may have ~~gotten so bad that~~ become so serious that the GDR decided to build the Berlin Wall without Soviet support. ~~which it has shown it had~~ ~~the~~ <sup>this</sup> ~~could be~~ <sup>was</sup> is possible as there have been times where the

GDR hasn't relied on Soviet support such as the ~~the~~ creation of the new economic system. However, arguably this was unlikely as the GDR was based on Soviet policy and therefore the main reason for the building of the Berlin Wall ~~could be considered to be the~~ ~~could be~~ <sup>could be considered to be the</sup> ~~the~~ Berlin Crisis 1960-61.



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The first five year plan was introduced in 1952 until 1956. He wanted to industrialise China as Michael Lynch said ~~that~~ 'Mao's basic aim was to industrialise China'. This was successful in some ways ~~as~~ as some industries did benefit however it didn't change much overall so Mao introduced the 2nd Five Year Plan also known as the Great Leap Forward in 1958 to make sure that improvements made under the first five year plan wouldn't go back to old revisionist views and to get rid of capitalist roads which were people who had a capitalist mind set still.

Before the First Five Year plan, Mao introduced Mutual Aid Teams (MAT) in 1952. These were 10 or more families brought together to share their equipment, livestock, land etc. Although peasants didn't have to join these, people who didn't often found life



hard and could risk being persecuted. In <sup>1953</sup> ~~1952~~, these NAT's that were successful were grouped together into agricultural production cooperatives (APC's).

Mao also introduced the Agrarian Reform Act in 1950, which was redistributing the land from landlords, who were the main focus of the act. 10 million landlords lost their land, and 40% of land was redistributed to other hands. This consolidated Mao's power as it showed he had control, however, it made the peasants unhappy and caused tension towards ~~the~~ Mao.

In 1955, collectivisation was introduced to raise production by collectively grouping workers/farmers. This was later transformed into communes. Collectivisation became forced in 1956, which upset the peasants however they were still allowed to keep private ownership. Collective housing went from 17 million to 75 million in just 6 months.



in conclusion, Mao's industrial and agricultural reforms were successful in some aspects in the years 1952-57 however they didn't do everything as Mao had to introduce the Great Leap Forward (2nd Five Year Plan) in 1958 to 'walk on two legs' which was to simultaneously improve agriculture and industry.



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Question 6 ☒

Question 7 ☒

Question 8 ☒

Henry II became king in 1154, after the Treaty of Winchester in 1153. The previous king, King Stephen, had been weak and caused 20 years of civil war, meaning Henry needed to establish a powerful system in order to retain control. <sup>it could be argued</sup> ~~that~~ Kingship changed as ~~the~~ Henry used the feudal system to establish a <sup>strong</sup> ~~justiciar~~ and chancellor, and develop the Exchequer. However, the king remained itinerant and the ~~day~~ Curia regis remained fairly similar.

The use of the chancellor and justiciar was a major way in which kingship changed under Henry. Previously, itinerant kings struggled to keep control of their country whilst they were away, but Henry changed this. The role of ~~justiciar~~ was to act as regent in the King's absence, and Henry appointed 2 important justices at the beginning of his reign; Richard de Lucy and Robert earl of Leicester. Henry developed the role so that the Curia Regis could work effectively while he



P 4 9 8 4 6 A 0 1 3 2 0

was away, by establishing a permanent court at Westminster and the general eyre. This ensured all citizens had access to ~~just~~ justice at all times. Richard de Lucy was essential in the changing of kingship, as he was so powerful he put down a rebellion and won battles in Henry's name. Thomas Becket was one of Henry's important chancellors, as he took care of the parts of the role Henry didn't enjoy, allowing Henry to enjoy kingship in whatever ways he pleased\*. Thus, kingship was able to change significantly during Henry's reign.

\* He also established the system of itinerant judges, which was run by the justiciar and allowed all citizen's access to the king's court even when the king wasn't present.

However, many parts of kingship remained the same. The King remained the most important figurehead in all major battles + military ~~att~~ attacks. In 1157, 63 and 65 Henry led military ~~att~~ ~~attacks~~ expeditions into Wales, and throughout 1167 he led attacks on the lands of Louis VII. This shows how in a military sense, kingship didn't change



very much at all.

The king also remained itinerant, as Henry II only spent 37% of his reign in England. Much of his time was spent in France, leading ~~attacks~~ attacks and negotiating with Louis VII, including arranging the marriage between Young Henry and Margaret. An itinerant kingship was also important in maintaining relationships with leading barons. Before his reign, Henry travelled England making individual treaties with magnates, and in 1155 he spent an entire year establishing his reign. It is essential for a king to have a good relationship with his barons for the feudal system to work, as the king needs promises of military service and resources in order to effectively govern his kingdom. Therefore, in ~~terms~~ in terms of itinerancy, kingship didn't change very much at all.

Overall, I think that during Henry's reign, the nature of kingship didn't change very much at all. However, Henry did make lots of changes to the way the country was run, including legal reforms, such as the Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton, and financial



reforms such as the recoinages. On one hand, it could be argued that kingship changed as Henry established a powerful system to run the country and the courts. However, the actual nature of kingship didn't change much at all, as kings remained dominant, and were overall in charge of the courts and military.



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Question 7 ☒

Question 8 ☒

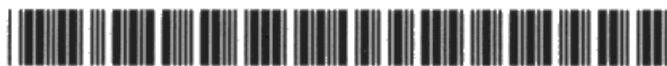
Despite some hostility towards the liberal government, the Catholic church was NOT the most significant problem facing Giolitti's government between 1911 and 1914. Opposition from the Nationalists and the extreme members of the socialist party, <sup>known as</sup> maximalists, was far more dangerous. The ~~be~~ magnitude of threat from the Nationalists and socialists served to illustrate how minor the threat of the church was in comparison to them.

Hostility from the Nationalists was <sup>Giolitti's</sup> ~~Mussolini's~~ greatest problem as their refusal to cooperate meant Giolitti's policies did not achieve his aims. Giolitti was known for his political style of <sup>deal making</sup> ~~trasmisismo~~ <sup>known as</sup> and, <sup>was said to have</sup> kept a file on the weaknesses of every deputy in parliament. He believed he could unite Italy by appeasing <sup>his</sup> the opponents, including the Nationalists. Giolitti attempted this initially through a policy of economic and social reform. The Nationalists saw the liberal government as weak and corrupt and wanted to make Italy a great power again. <sup>to undermine the nationalists as intended</sup> After the reforms sailed, <sup>in</sup> Giolitti announced the invasion of Libya in 1911 in an attempt to appease the Nationalists.



However, this only increased support <sup>for the</sup> ~~the~~ Nationalists, as they claimed Giolitti had only done this under pressure from them. Therefore the ~~the~~ Nationalists were the greatest threat to Giolitti's government and as they did not abide by his policy of trasformismo, meaning Giolitti could not unite Italy politically. Furthermore the ~~the~~ <sup>nationalism</sup> ~~Nationalists~~ <sup>was</sup> were a growing force <sup>throughout Europe</sup> and attempts to reconcile the Nationalists only made their <sup>support increase and movements stronger</sup> ~~Nationalists~~ stronger, weakening the position of the Liberal government.

It could be argued that the maximalists in the Socialist party were the greatest threat to the Liberal government. Despite Mussolini's attempts to work with the moderate Socialists including the <sup>PSI</sup> leader Turati in the form of arbitration laws being set up in 1906 and the labour law under 12's being banned in 1911, ~~Mussolini~~ Giolitti could not win over the extreme members of the PSI. These extreme members, including Mussolini, despised those Socialists who made deals with Giolitti, and after the Libyan war expelled the moderate Socialists who had worked with Giolitti including Turati and Bisolati. Consequently, the extreme





members of the PSI were a significant threat to the liberal government as they also would not abide by *trasformismo*, meaning that Giolitti could not get them to cooperate with him. Although a significant problem for the government, the Socialists were not as threatening as the Nationalists as support for nationalism was growing ~~that~~ due to the Libyan war, and no one in the Nationalist groups would work with Giolitti.

On the other hand hostility from the Catholic Church was a large problem for the liberal government. Despite Mussolini Giolitti making a divorce bill disappear in 1904, the Church remained displeased with him. The Catholic Church wanted the Church to have a larger role in Italy, religious education in Italy to be more prevalent and the Pope was still waiting for the Roman question to be solved. Thus opposition from the Church was a large problem for the liberal government as the Pope was an influential figure in Italy and the Church believed more could be done to help it. However, opposition from the Church was not as great as hostility from the Nationalists, who completely refused to work with Giolitti whereas the Church did cooperate with him - Such ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> in





the 1909 election when the Pope told Catholics in  
150 areas to vote against the Socialists - and  
the nationalists were more ~~radical~~ <sup>more radical</sup>

Additionally hostility from the church was a problem  
for Giolitti as it increased when he used *trascor-*  
*mismo*. The Church was unhappy with Giolitti's  
cooperation with the Socialists. Giolitti prioritised  
the support of the Socialists over the support  
of the Church, and concessions such as  
limiting ~~to~~ the working day for women to 11 hours  
~~was~~ and sick pay, was met with resistance  
by the Church. Therefore the Church's hostility  
towards Giolitti's cooperation with the Socialists  
was a problem for Giolitti as it limited his use of  
*trascorismo*, and stopped him achieving a politically  
united Italy. However, opposition from the extreme  
Socialists was a larger threat than the Catholic  
Church, as the extreme Socialists were also  
more radical than the Church, but also took  
action against Giolitti, by ~~removing~~ expelling the  
moderate Socialists so that no more compromises  
were made.

In conclusion, the hostility of the Catholic Church  
was ~~not~~ not the most significant problem facing



Giolitti's government in the years 1911-1914. Although hostility from the Church made ~~the~~ Giolitti's task more difficult, the ~~so~~ extreme socialists and nationalists were a far larger threat to Giolitti. The Catholic Church cooperated with Giolitti despite its grievances, whereas the Nationalists refused to work with Giolitti and the extreme socialists expelled the moderates who ~~sup~~<sup>had</sup> worked with Giolitti. Furthermore the Nationalists weakened the position of the Liberal government by claiming responsibility for the Libyan war, whilst the threat of more workers strikes was a large problem for the Liberal government. Thus despite hostility from the Catholic Church contributing to the problems Giolitti faced, it was <sup>by no means</sup> ~~as~~ ~~way~~ as serious as the opposition ~~to~~ of the nationalists or extreme socialists.



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After William the Conqueror took England after Edward the Confessor's death, ~~largely~~ the majority of English life stayed largely the same, ~~but William introduced many changes.~~ Examples of continuity include, methods of ~~farming~~ farming and agriculture, church ~~systems~~ systems and the basis of trade. England continued to be a large exporter of wool and ~~tin~~ tin, and trade links after the conquest, if anything, grew and developed with Europe. Taxes remained and the coinage system was relatively untouched, as William saw the profit value and knew the Anglo-Saxon system was highly sophisticated, unlike anything in Europe. Celebrations and culture stayed largely ~~to~~ intact, where Norman settlers and foreigners simply adapted to traditions. This may have been due ~~to~~ to William's argument that he was the rightful <sup>claimant</sup> ~~claimant~~, and wasn't going to change <sup>anything</sup> ~~anything~~ drastically.

In contrast, William did make <sup>a</sup> adjustments after conquering. For example, the introduction



of the forest laws. He dedicated large areas of forest <sup>souly</sup> to royal hunting, no one not of royal blood could hunt or build in these areas and examples include, Sherwood forest. This was devastating for many peasants as their livelihood was highly reliant on hunting. This demonstrated change as it sent a ~~clear~~ clear message ~~everywhere~~ that England was now under Norman control.

Additionally, another large change was the building of Norman castles. These were built to crush ~~rebellions~~ <sup>rebellions</sup> and sent a verbal, as well as psychological, message that ~~the people were~~ <sup>the people were</sup> under Norman control. The design and architecture was unlike anything seen before in England and changed the landscape forever. ~~Castles later became~~ Castles were ~~largely~~ widely tested over England because many towns were destroyed for their construction. However, later on they became hubs of trade and communications as many natives accepted invasion.

Another, large change William I made was the introduction of feudalism into the



Anglo-Saxon ~~feudal~~ social system. This was the idea that the king owned all the land and let it to his 'tenants-in-chief' who payed homage to William by swearing oaths of loyalty and military service. This resulted in uprisings from many Eals, who at first thought their power and influence would ~~continue~~ <sup>continue</sup>, but didn't. This ~~then~~ <sup>then</sup> resulted in further ~~change~~ <sup>change</sup> when William replaced the vast ~~majority~~ <sup>majority</sup> of ~~the~~ Anglo-Saxon Eals with allied ~~Norman~~ <sup>Norman</sup> nobles.

- Church  
• ~~Church~~ reforms - wanted king to appoint church leaders - arguments with Pope ensued.
- Royal household stayed largely the same, ~~what~~ writs still written by clerks and still moved around the country to demonstrate power and influence.

