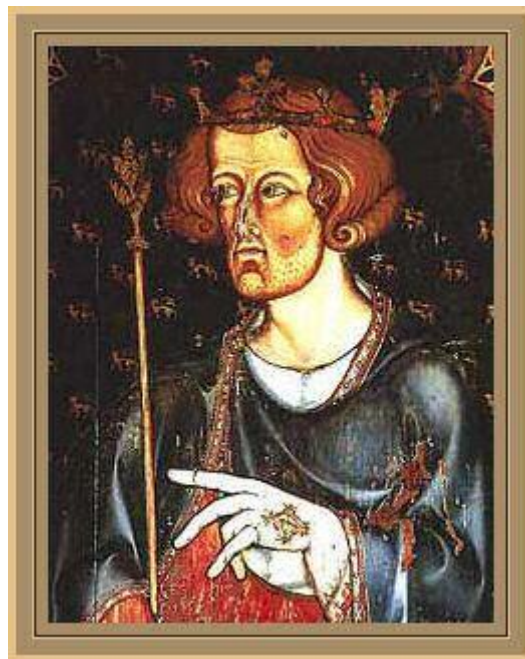


**AQA**

# **GCSE History Revision Guide**

## **Edward I**



**Suggested answer booklet**



# The Exam

## Paper 1

2 hours.

You are advised to spend 1 hour on Section A (USA) and 1 hour on Section B (First World War).

Total marks for the paper – 84 marks (including 4 for SPaG)

Accounts for 50% of your GCSE

## Content

### Section A

#### **America, 1920-73. Opportunity and Inequality**

- American people and the Boom
- Bust – Depression and the New Deal
- Post-war America

### Section B

#### **Conflict and Tension: the First World War, 1894-1918**

- The causes of the First World War
- Stalemate
- Ending the war

## Paper 2

2 hours.

You are advised to spend 1 hour on Section A (Power and the people) and 1 hour on Section B (Edward I).

Total marks for the paper – 80 marks

Accounts for 50% of your GCSE

## Content

### Section A

#### **Britain: Power and the people: 1170 to the present day**

- Challenging authority and feudalism
- Challenging royal authority
- Reform and reformers
- Equality and rights

### Section B

#### **Medieval England: the reign of Edward I, 1272-1307**

- Government, the rights of King and people
- Life in Medieval England
- Edward I's military campaigns in Wales and Scotland
- The historical environment of Medieval England

## Revision

Revision sessions take place after school on Wednesdays from January.

It is also essential that you revise on your own. You must do this if you are to achieve the best mark you possibly can.

To help your revision, make flashcards from:

- the notes you made during your GCSE lessons and homeworks
- your textbooks (In the Open Drive)
- **this booklet**

You may also wish to buy a copy of this revision book:

There are many resources in the History folder of the school's **Open Drive**.

**And** please use your phone/tablet to watch the videos on the department's Youtube channel: **BGShistoryrevision**.

It contains advice on how to answer the questions. Watch each video a few times so the advice really sinks in.



## Top Tips for winning at GCSE History

<b>During revision</b>	<a href="https://www.teachithistory.co.uk/aqa-history">https://www.teachithistory.co.uk/aqa-history</a> You will find some really useful revision resources here.
	Practise <b>timed answers</b> – time is tight in the exam. Your teacher will mark as many as you wish to give them!
	Practise identifying the <b>main message</b> in interpretations. Reading editorials and comment columns in modern day newspapers can help you with this.
	Typing up revision notes can help you <b>memorise content</b> .
	<b>Vary</b> your revision: watch podcasts, clips etc
	Explore ways of <b>condensing</b> your class notes/textbook/revision guides/suggested answers into visual revision notes. Try: flash cards, charts, bunting, summary pyramids, pictures, mindmaps....
	Practise using phrases that mean you <b>EXPLAIN</b> rather than describe: because.., therefore.., this meant that..., as such.., as result.., consequently...
	Use AQA's <b>student support</b> website: <a href="http://www.aqa.org.uk/student-support/for-students/revision/revision-resources">http://www.aqa.org.uk/student-support/for-students/revision/revision-resources</a>
<b>During the exam</b>	1 mark = 1 minute
	Save time: <b>leave out introductions</b> .
	<b>Source questions</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the clues are in the caption</li> <li>• every source is useful in some way</li> <li>• keep quotes from sources and interpretations brief</li> </ul>
	<b>Answer the question straight away</b> , using the words from the question, then develop using PEE.
	<b>Plan</b> your 16 mark questions. Just a brief, bullet point plan: it helps you write a more organised answer.
	<b>Leave a few lines</b> under each of your answers. If you have time left, you can go back and add to them.
	<b>Start with the high mark questions</b> ; you can answer questions in any order.

### How to achieve full marks: advice from the Examiner

- Where possible, show **links** between factors. eg War was a way of expanding Empire, and was also costly = finance.
- Use relevant and **detailed** knowledge
- Use complex reasoning – that means **explaining** your points fully
- For 'How convincing' questions – think, 'how accurate'. And give at least two aspects, developed with contextual evidence.
- All judgements must be **FULLY explained**.
- To show complex thinking, explain the **wider context** of the period.
- Consider **extent**. Show that you understand that significance, change etc... is not TOTAL.

For example, did Edward overcome problems entirely, or partially?

How? Why?

### How to judge significance

- S** Short term
- W** Widespread
- I** Importance
- R** Repercussions
- L** Longevity

## Medieval England: the reign of Edward I, 1272-1307

**Main theme: Government, the rights of the king and people**

<b>You need to know:</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>RAG</b>	<b>Ready?</b>
Henry III's legacy: the relationship between Edward and his father,			
Henry III's legacy: the problems faced on Edward I's accession;			
Relations with the nobility			
Edward I's character as a king			
The Hundred Rolls			
Robert Burnell			
Statutes of Westminster			
Statutes of Mortmain			
'Quo Warranto'			
'The Model Parliament' (1295).			

**Main theme: Life in Medieval England**

<b>You need to know:</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>RAG</b>	<b>Ready?</b>
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			
• Punishments			
• Statute of Gloucester 1278.			
• Statute of Winchester 1285.			

## Main theme: Edward I's military campaigns in Wales and Scotland

You need to know:	Notes	RAG	Ready?
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'			
The 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'.			

## Main theme: The historical environment of Medieval England

You need to know:	Notes	RAG	Ready?
Battle of Stirling Bridge			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>location</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>resources</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>people involved with the site and event</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the nature of conflict at the time</li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>how important the themes of Edward's reign are connected to the battle site</li> </ul>			
Reasons for the Scottish victory			
Nature of Medieval warfare			
Impact of the Battle of Stirling Bridge on Edward's attitude to Scotland			

## How to answer Paper 2 Edward I questions

### 1. How convincing is Interpretation A about X?

Explain your answer based on your contextual knowledge and what it says in Interpretation A. [8 marks]

- Interpretation A is wholly/very/relatively/not convincing about X because....
- Reason to **support** interpretation
  - Give context that agrees with this aspect (keep the context as wide as possible, and the examples specific)
  - This is convincing because ...
- Reason to **support** interpretation
  - Give context that agrees with this aspect (keep the context as wide as possible, and the examples specific)
  - This is convincing because...
- Reason to **challenge** interpretation
  - Because....context....

Where possible relate your evidence in the wider context of Medieval England / complex thinking by including the wider themes of Edward's reign.  
CONTENT & CONTEXT only (**no provenance**)

### 2. Explain what was important about X in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]

- Point  
Evidence X 2-3  
Explain – important because.....
- Think about:**
  - Did it bring about change?
  - How much change was there (as opposed to how much things stayed the same) ?
  - How long did it last?
  - Who did it affect?
  - What impact did this aspect of his reign have?
  - What were the consequences?
  - Link to wider themes

Also remember the criteria for significance:

**S**hort term

**W**idespread

**I**mportance

**R**epercussions

**L**ongevity



**3. Write an account of the ways in which X changed in the reign of Edward I.**  
[8 marks]

**PEE 1**

- P: X changed / developed in this way....
- Ev: Specifically what changed about it
- Ex: What impact this change had
- **CONSEQUENCE**

**PEE 2**

- P: X also changed /developed in another way.....
- Ev: Specifically what changed about it
- Ex: What impact this change had
- **CONSEQUENCE**

**Judgement** Overall judgement about the effectiveness/impact/value of the change, linking to wider themes of the reign.

**4. 'XYZ statement'**

How far does a study of the Battle of Stirling Bridge support this statement?  
Explain your answer.

You should refer to Stirling Bridge and your contextual knowledge. [16 marks]

- P**lan  
**A**gree  
**D**isagree PEE x c4  
**J**udgement

**The themes of Edward's reign:**

- Royal Authority
- Empire
- War
- Finance
- Barons & Parliament
- Good government, law and order
- The Church
- Religion

## Question 1s

**How convincing is Interpretation B about Edward's approach to justice?** Explain your answer based on your contextual knowledge and what it says in Interpretation B. **[8 marks]**

**INTERPRETATION B** *Adapted from a lecture given by the historian Helen Mary Carrel in 2006 at the International Medieval Congress, at Leeds University:*

The common view of the medieval justice system as cruel and based around torture and execution is often unfair and inaccurate. In fact, medieval townspeople saw it as their Christian duty to show mercy to offenders who were sent to prison. Prisoners were obliged to pay fees to their gaolers for their upkeep, so they depended upon being given alms as a means of obtaining food, drink and other necessities. Consequently, prisons were much more public than nowadays – passersby could often see prisoners through the bars and gave them charity. Solitary confinement was usually a sanction only to be used against the very worst offenders because it removed the possibility of receiving alms from the charitable.

Interpretation B is relatively unconvincing because it mischaracterises the function of prisons during Edward's reign. The interpretation suggests that prisons were used as a punishment, however Edward used prisons to hold those awaiting trial. The interpretation is a more accurate description of an ecclesiastical prison which was used to hold sinners undertaking a penance. This is why the interpretation describes the prison as a more 'public' place. In addition, the interpretation is less convincing because it suggests justice was not cruel. Yet, Edward increased the severity of punishments during his reign. For example, theft of goods with a value of over 12 pennies was now punishable by execution. Thus, Edward took a severe approach to justice, which was only tempered by the leniency of juries, who were less likely to find someone guilty as a result of the increased sentences.

On the other hand, the interpretation is slightly convincing because it acknowledges that medieval justice was not unfair. Indeed, Edward had attempted to reform the court system to speed up the justice process. For instance, he introduced the Grand Assize to enable justice to be dealt with on a local level more swiftly and the Statute of Gloucester in 1278 resolved many of the law's ambiguities regarding land disputes. He also allowed freemen to petition parliament if they felt their case had not been fairly dealt with. In addition, the interpretation convincingly describes the conditions of prisons as poor, stating that prisoners even had to 'pay fees to their gaolers for their upkeep' and that the poor were reliant on charity to sustain them. This was one of the reasons why Edward was so keen to speed up the justice system and the popularity he gained as a consequence.

Therefore, the interpretation is partially convincing in its description of medieval prisons, but not at all convincing in considering Edward's use of them. The interpretation exaggerates the leniency of Edward's approach, but does convincingly refer to Edward's goal of making the justice system fairer, albeit without providing examples to develop this argument.

## Question 2s

Explain what was important about the <b>legacy of Henry III</b> when Edward became King in 1272. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Due to the Civil War in Henry's reign, the feudal system had been undermined. Edward did not have the information about who had the right to land.
<b>Evidence</b>	Subinfeudation meant that land had been passed across the feudal system. Therefore, the chain of loyalty had been broken. Introducing substitution enabled Edward to keep track of land transactions, but did not stop the breakdown of the feudal system.
<b>Important because...</b>	Edward could now tax the country efficiently but his royal authority was still partially undermined.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Father's weak kingship had result in lack of accountability and the weakening of the royal demesne (king's land).
<b>Point</b>	Edward needed to get the country on side to prove that he would not be a weak king like is father.
<b>Evidence</b>	Edward's first Parliament and Statute of Westminster in 1275. He invited 800 people, including some burgesses. The statute sought to tackle many of the injustices people felt due to Henry III's weak kingship, such as corrupt sheriffs.
<b>Important because...</b>	Edward gained the support of the people and the barons. The latter of whom (Barons) he required to agree to taxation.
<b>Wider context</b>	Barons, led by de Montfort, had successfully rebelled against Henry III until Edward defeated them.

Explain what was important about <b>Parliament</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	During the reign of Henry III, Parliament and Barons had gained power. Edward wanted to restore his power, but couldn't repeat the mistakes of his father and risk civil war. So, used Parliament to balance his needs without giving away more power.
<b>Evidence</b>	Particularly in early part of reign, heard petitions from individuals and guilds, then used Parliament to respond to these petitions by changing or interpreting the law. Also, using Hundred Rolls, Edward investigated abuses of power and used Parliament to rule on many complaints, as well as encroachments on his own rights.
<b>Important because....</b>	....Edward able to use Parliament to keep his people happy and pass laws that were fair, and that helped him.
<b>Wider context</b>	= Edward seen as effective ruler + ensured his own royal authority was recognised and legally protected.

<b>Point</b>	Edward had ambitions as King. So, Parliament important as Edward needed approval for his plans from as many of his subjects as possible. In reign of Henry III, Edward saw how Simon de Montfort successfully included knights in Parliament, and how popular this had been. Realised he had to do something similar if he was going to achieve his aims.
<b>Evidence</b>	1275 - first Parliament, invited 800, including two burgesses from every town. Showed he was prepared to consult and listen, unlike his father = more likely to be granted the money or powers he asked for. + Model Parliament, 1295. Needed money for wars with France and Scotland, but Barons and Church reluctant to grant tax. Invited far more junior representatives, saying "What touches all should be approved by all."
<b>Important because....</b>	.....they granted him the money he needed = Edward had used a more representative Parliament to achieve his aims. BUT did mean he set precedent that tax could only be granted by Parliament = compromise.
<b>Wider context</b>	Edward prepared to give away a little power in order to achieve wider aims: Empire building, military success, sufficient funds and laws that lasted.

Explain what was important about <b>relations with the nobility</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Edward relied on the nobility to raise an army to defend his empire.
<b>Evidence</b>	In 1297, Edward asked the barons to raise an army to fight in Gascony, whilst Edward fought in Flanders. The marshal of England, Roger Bigod, led a group of rebel barons, who refused to fight unless the king was with them. They drew up a list of complaints which they demanded Edward met.
<b>Important because....</b>	This was important because it demonstrates that having a good relationship with the barons was key to having sufficient military power to maintain and extend Edward's royal authority. Moreover, it demonstrates that the English nobility were becoming increasingly influential towards the end of Edward's reign, suggesting that he was losing royal authority.
<b>Wider context</b>	Edward was very reliant on military support from the nobility because he was fighting wars against three different enemies, the Scottish, the Welsh, and the French. Building an empire was one of Edward's top priorities as king of England.
<b>Point</b>	Edward relied on the nobility to raise revenue in his empire.
<b>Evidence</b>	In 1295, Edward was struggling to subdue Scotland. The war was very costly and therefore Edward had to raise more money. This could only be done with Parliament's agreement. Similarly, in 1289, Edward was forced to expel the Jews from England to ensure the nobility agreed to a new tax of £100,000.
<b>Important because....</b>	This was important because it demonstrates that the King was forced to consult with the nobility regarding the way the country was governed. As Edward's need for money grew, his reliance on the nobility's cooperation did as well, threatening Edward's royal authority.

<b>Wider context</b>	Edward's need for money was further exacerbated by the castle building program he undertook in Wales. War and empire building created the situation in which Edward became reliant on the nobles.
<b>Point</b>	Edward relied on the nobility to help him keep law and order in the country.
<b>Evidence</b>	After the death of Robert Burnell, holding Parliament became Edward's primary way of interacting with the nobility. Talking to the nobility gave Edward the opportunity to hear their grievances and test his new laws and statutes against their opinions. For example, in 1295, Edward set up a Model Parliament to hear the nobles' grievances in return for new laws and taxes.
<b>Important because....</b>	This was important because it demonstrates that Edward could only control England on a local level with the support of the nobility. Edward needed to be popular with the nobility and if he made bad decisions the nobility could refuse to uphold Edward's royal authority.
<b>Wider context</b>	Lawlessness was a significant problem in 13 <sup>th</sup> century England and many of the statutes such as Gloucester in 1278 and Winchester in 1285 sought to bring order to the country.

<p>Explain what was important about how Edward I <b>financed his government</b>. [8 marks]</p>	
<b>Point</b>	Edward was always in need of money, especially when at war with France, Wales or Scotland. Had to meet these demands. One way was to use the growing prosperity of the wool trade. Regular taxation not enough, and unpopular. Decided to tax wool trade to raise much needed funds.
<b>Evidence</b>	1275 – introduced wool duty. Successful – raised £696 in one year just from Southampton. Also, in his interests to protect and help the wool trade so he'd get even more money. Introduces Statute of Merchants, 1285 = ensured debts paid to wool merchants so that they can afford to pay Edward's taxes. Also, the Riccardi family lent him £390,000 for the Welsh wars because demand for English wool was so strong; could use it as security against loans.
<b>Important because....</b>	This was a vital source of income that allowed him to fund his government and pursue his Imperial ambitions.
<b>Wider context</b>	Also meant that England was significant in Europe because Edward's wool trade and resulting riches meant he could afford to employ the best. Eg Master St George to build Caernarfon Castle – taking him away from the employment of the Duke of Savoy = Edward is a key player in Europe.

<b>Point</b>	Edward's constant need for money meant that he was forced to give away some power.
<b>Evidence</b>	1297 – forced to reissue Magna Carta because of his Barons' anger at Edward over-taxing them. + He had to accept a new expectation in England that only Parliament could grant taxation: 1295, Model Parliament. Edward invited lower Churchmen, and allowed the Knights (Commons) to meet separately. He was granted the tax for his war in Scotland but it cost him some independence.
<b>Important because....</b>	.....as after that, Kings of England accepted that they were only able to raise taxation through Parliament.
<b>Wider context</b>	Edward's Imperial ambitions, and the way he raised finance through the Model Parliament, cost him some Royal Authority which was just as important to him.

<b>Write an account of the work of Robert Burnell and the way in which government changed under Edward I. [8 marks]</b>	
<b>Point</b>	Robert Burnell was very personable and his relationship with the barons enabled efficient governance.
<b>Evidence</b>	Burnell provided his own house at Acton for Parliament to be held in; also viewed as a route to the king. He listened to barons' grievances. His role in producing statutes, like Westminster in 1275 and Gloucester in 1278 dealt with these grievances.
<b>Consequences</b>	This produced more support for Edward and a cooperative Parliament who were more willing to agree to the high levels of taxation Edward asked for.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Important for sustaining empire building – campaigns in Wales, Scotland and Gascony.
<b>Point</b>	After Burnell's death Edward relied more heavily on Parliament to get the barons' agreement.
<b>Evidence</b>	He created the First Model Parliament and invited the 'commons' (burgesses) to attend. In 1295 he desperately needed money to fight in Scotland. The barons agreed a 11% tax, the clergy a 10% tax and the burgesses a 7% tax.
<b>Consequences</b>	This created the precedent that Parliament could control whether the king could raise a tax or not. Ultimately this enabled them to challenge the king's authority and this diminished Edward's royal authority.
<b>Wider context</b>	Edward almost faced a rebellion by the barons, led by Bigod. Demonstrates the instability of his government in his later reign and the importance of Robert Burnell previously.

Explain what was important about <b>Robert Burnell</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Robert Burnell was a vital support to Edward during his reign – held influence over matters of state – appointed Chancellor (modern Prime Minister).
<b>Evidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorganised the administration of the kingdom allowing for detailed documents.</li> <li>• Helped institute the Hundred Rolls/Quo Warranto.</li> <li>• Organised and produced the Statute of Westminster 1275.</li> </ul>
<b>Important because....</b>	Efficient execution of this legislation = success for Edward = meeting his aim of re-establishing royal authority.
<b>Point</b>	Helped Edward achieve his aim of balancing royal authority with baronial ambition
<b>Evidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive relationship with the Barons = pivotal in passing statutes that provides Royal Authority, such as Statute of Mortmain.</li> <li>• Very influential in helping establish Royal Authority with Hundred Rolls and Quo Warranto = potentially faced opposition from Barons, but smooths situation so able to carry out Quo Warranto = provides royal authority to Edward.</li> <li>• When Burnell dies Edward's relationship with the barons worsens = forced to reissue Magna Carta in 1297 in order to raise taxes for Scottish invasion.</li> </ul>
<b>Important because....</b>	Good relationship = helps gain agreement when raising taxes and resources, passing legislation = establishing Edward's royal authority.
<b>Wider context</b>	Burnell's success with Barons helped raise the money and men for Edward to expand his Empire in Wales and defend Gascony – just as important to him as royal authority.

Explain what was important about the <b>wool trade</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Wool trade was important for England's status and reputation, which mattered to Edward as he had ambitions to be a significant ruler in England and across his Empire.
<b>Evidence</b>	From 12 <sup>th</sup> Century, wool trade steadily grew as England's chief export; had reputation for finest wool. Barons got rich on it, as did merchants such as Laurence of Ludlow. Its importance to England is shown by the Chancellor sitting on a woolsack in the House of Lords.
<b>Important because....</b>	....Edward was able to borrow money against the wool trade to fund his aims. Riccardi family lent him the money for his Crusade by using the wool trade as security, and also lent him £390,000 for the Welsh wars because demand for English wool was so strong.
<b>Wider context</b>	= helped England's reputation, and therefore Edward achieved his Imperial ambitions.



<b>Point</b>	Edward had constant need for money to pay for wars, castle building and running his government. Regular taxation not enough, and unpopular. Decided to tax wool trade to raise much needed funds.
<b>Evidence</b>	1275 – introduced wool duty. Successful – raised £696 in one year just from Southampton. Also, in his interests to protect and help the wool trade so he'd get even more money. 1285 - introduced Statute of Merchants = ensured debts paid to wool merchants so that they could afford to pay Edward's taxes. Even settled a diplomatic dispute with Flanders so he could increase duty to 7s 6d.
<b>Important because....</b>	...Edward took control of the wool trade and helped it thrive so he could maximise the amount of money he made from it.
<b>Wider context</b>	This allowed him to fund his government, wars and Empire.

Explain what was important about <b>towns</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Number of towns increased and were a sign of changes in English society.
<b>Evidence</b>	Towns offered opportunities to individuals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eg a peasant could escape to a town for a year and become a freeman.</li> <li>• Eg Lords would send surplus peasants to towns in exchange for paying a fine.</li> </ul> Also, Town Charters didn't follow feudal laws, and had separate courts from Baron's courts.
<b>Important because....</b>	...shows that the feudal system was changing and beginning to breakdown in England.
<b>Wider context</b>	Part of a wider change in society: Hugh Cok rose from a poor peasant to being a rich man, and wool merchants like Laurence of Ludlow could afford to turn Manor Houses into castles, and lend money to the King.
<b>Point</b>	Towns were also a symbol of England's growing prosperity and a source of income for Edward.
<b>Evidence</b>	Towns were the centres of profitable markets and trades, but couldn't function without a Royal Charter from the King. Edward granted a record number of Royal Charters – Hull, King's Lynn.
<b>Important because....</b>	...Edward earned tax from these markets, trades and guilds.
<b>Wider context</b>	= Edward can finance his government and Imperial ambitions – Gascony, Wales, Scotland.



What was important about <b>manor houses</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	One way in which manor houses were important was that they demonstrated a change in society, with the rise of the merchant class.
<b>Evidence</b>	Traditionally, manor houses had been the homes and centre of power of the feudal lords. However, the increasing prosperity of the wool trade created a wealthy merchant class who could afford to build manor houses to show off their wealth. For example, Laurence of Ludlow, who in 1280 was the richest merchant in England. The grandeur and comfort of his manor house, Stokesey Castle, with imported tiles and stained glass windows, demonstrated his wealth.
<b>Important because.....</b>	This, therefore, shows how manor houses were becoming an aspirational status symbol that reflected the growing prosperity and increasing social mobility of England in the reign of Edward I.
<b>Wider Context</b>	However, despite the rise in merchant class, the change in society demonstrated by manor houses is not so significant that Laurence of Ludlow felt able to build a full castle, as this would have been seen as threatening by the barons, thus indicating that the feudal system had not changed wholly.
<b>Point</b>	Another importance that manor houses demonstrate was the need to protect this growing prosperity with increased security.
<b>Evidence</b>	In Edward's reign, many manor houses were built with fortifications, such as moats and drawbridges which indicates there was considerable wealth to be protected from groups of bandits that were rife in Medieval England. It also shows that there was sufficient wealth in England to be able to build such expensive fortifications. Stokesey castle, in particular, also demonstrates a geographical need to protect this wealth, due to its proximity to the Welsh border and the possibility of Welsh raids.
<b>Important because....</b>	The fortification of manor houses is also a sign of the fashion for castle building that Edward's Welsh castles inspired, with features such as innovative arrow loops in the walls.
<b>Wider context</b>	By applying directly to Edward for permission to build such fortifications, barons and merchants flattered their King and helped ensure his favour as his royal authority was acknowledged.

Explain what was important about the <b>development of the legal system</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Developments to the legal system is one way Edward was able to re-establish his Royal Authority.
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>During reign of Henry III, the Barons had become more powerful in their lands, especially in extending their rights to hold courts and punish criminals.</p> <p>Therefore, 1278, Edward passed Statute of Gloucester – limited rights of Barons to deal with legal affairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets up Assizes to hear criminal cases, making it clear all legal power came from the King.</li> <li>• Appeals could only go direct to the King, therefore bypassing the Barons.</li> </ul>
<b>Important because....</b>	...Edward succeeded in restoring authority to the Crown by using an Act of Parliament – the Barons could do nothing about it.
<b>Point</b>	Developments in legal system also helped Edward successfully fulfil his role as King by ensuring strong justice and peace for his people.
<b>Evidence</b>	<p>Civil War and poor government under Henry III meant law and order needed strengthening.</p> <p>Therefore, Edward passed Statutes of Westminster in 1275 and Winchester in 1285. Gave communities more responsibility.</p> <p>For example,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• watchmen and the Hue and Cry = collective responsibility to tackle crime.</li> <li>• clearing highways of trees = keeps tradesmen happy as they can travel safely – particularly wool traders who are vital to economic success of England.</li> </ul>
<b>Important because....</b>	.....Edward was seen to be tough on crime = loyalty towards the king increased = more peaceful England = Edward fulfilling his role as an effective King.
<b>Wider context</b>	Repercussion of collective responsibility = more of Barons' power was eroded = increased power to Edward = restoring Royal Authority. + trade, especially wool trade, and economy runs more smoothly = prosperity for Edward and England.

Explain what was important about <b>Statutes</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Edward used Statutes to assert Royal Authority over aspects such as land and the feudal system.
<b>Evidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statute of Westminster 1275, ensured land belonged under the jurisdiction of the king.</li> <li>• Statute of Westminster 1290, ensured that subinfeudation ended.</li> </ul>
<b>Important because....</b>	The Statutes represent Edward's ambition of re-establishing royal authority = successful with Barons, who had become very powerful in the reign of Henry III.
<b>Wider context</b>	Encourages future Statutes in growing royal authority over other areas of his kingdom: the Church (Statutes of Mortmain, ending Frankalmoign).

<b>Point</b>	Edward also used Statutes to legitimise conquest.
<b>Evidence</b>	Statute of Rhuddlan 1284, ensured that common English law spread to Wales - created the Principality of Wales (Prince of Wales).
<b>Important because....</b>	Used the law to meet his ambition of formally expanding his Empire.
<b>Wider context</b>	The statutes also represent using Parliament to obtain legitimacy = supported by barons + people = support for financial burden of annexing Wales - £250,000.

Explain what was important about <b>relations between Edward and the Church</b> in England. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	The Church was important institution, and Edward struggled to reduce the power of the Church in England. Edward could not risk being excommunicated as this would make him very unpopular with his people. However, the Church was incredibly powerful and owned 30% land in England, and Edward wanted to reduce its power.
<b>Evidence</b>	Ecclesiastical courts were more lenient than royal courts and people could claim a link to the Church and get a more favourable trial. Edward introduced the Circumspecte Agatis in 1286 in order to limit the types of trials ecclesiastical courts could hear. Also introduced Statutes of Mortmain 1279 and 1290 which ended the use of Frankalmoign.
<b>Important because....</b>	This would improve Edward's royal authority as he now had more control over justice. Edward could also reduce the land the Church controlled and ensure he received proper levels of taxation from the nobility.
<b>Wider context</b>	Not entirely successful - the archbishop of Canterbury opposed Edward's royal authority by ordering every cathedral to display a copy of the Magna Carta.
<b>Point</b>	At times, Edward was unable to force the Church to pay the taxes he desired.
<b>Evidence</b>	Archbishop Winchelsea limited demands for taxation to 10% of its earning. In 1296 the papacy declared that the Church would give Edward no money at all.
<b>Important because....</b>	This put Edward in a weak position because 1297 was a year of crisis in which Edward required money to fight across the whole of his empire, almost resulting in rebellion by Roger Bigod.
<b>Wider context</b>	Peckham believed borrowing at all was a sin – one of Edward's key sources of revenue. Edward was excommunicated by the pope because of his refusal to stop his campaign against Scotland.

Explain what was important about <b>education</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Education was important because educated men were useful to Edward, as they could be employed by him in his government.
<b>Evidence</b>	As universities developed throughout Edward's reign, more subjects were studied including law. This helped Edward when he required advice on legal matters, such as the Great Matter with Scotland when he employed scholars to find evidence of England's supremacy over Scotland.
<b>Important because....</b>	...it made Edward more effective as a King, since good government was a vital part of his role.
<b>Point</b>	Education was also useful because it could be used as a way of him taking power away from the Church.
<b>Evidence</b>	As most education was provided through the Church, Edward had to maintain good relations with the Church in order to gain access to educated men. This took authority away from Edward. Therefore, Edward funded the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, meaning that scholars who were educated there were more likely to show loyalty to Edward.
<b>Important because....</b>	Edward was able to educate and employ secular men who would show loyalty to him rather than the Church.
<b>Wider context</b>	This enabled Edward to assert his authority rather than being at the mercy of the Church.

Explain what was important about <b>the expulsion of the Jews</b> by Edward in 1290 [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	By 1290, Edward needed vast amounts of money for his wars in Scotland and France, and due to over taxing and the Statute of Jewry in 1275, which banned usury, he was no longer able to get this money from the Jews.
<b>Evidence</b>	The Statute of Jewry had been so harsh that the Jews were no longer able to lend Edward sufficient funds, and so he needed another source of money. By expelling the Jews he wiped out his debts, along with those of his Barons.
<b>Important because....</b>	...in return for wiping their debts, the Barons were prepared to lend him £100,000 which helped him fund his wars.
<b>Point</b>	Since the Jews were no longer useful to him, having found alternative lenders in the Italian bankers, the Frescobaldi's, Edward took advantage of wide spread anti-Semitic feelings to rid England of Jews.
<b>Evidence</b>	Because Jews had different traditions and lived separately from other communities, and were blamed for crucifying Jesus, they were unpopular.
<b>Important because....</b>	....expelling the Jews was widely viewed as Edward's most popular act of his reign. Because of the debts owed to them and wide spread anti-Semitism, his people were pleased to see them expelled.
<b>Wider context</b>	This was part of a wider anti-Semitic trend across Europe, for example, Edward's mother had expelled the Jews from her lands in Provence, and Edward had expelled them from Gascony.

Explain what was important about <b>Wales</b> in the reign of Edward I [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Wales opposed Edward's royal authority and made him look weak.
<b>Evidence</b>	Llywelyn refused to pay Edward homage and money as agreed by the treaty of Montgomery in 1267. Although Llywelyn signed the treaty of Aberconwy in 1277, tensions continued and the Welsh rebelled again.
<b>Important because....</b>	This meant that Edward was continually forced to declare war on Wales and eventually Llywelyn was killed in battle. As a consequence, Edward built castles in Wales to prevent any future rebellions. This allowed Edward to protect his legacy and royal authority.
<b>Wider context</b>	Llywelyn was betrothed to Eleanor de Montfort, who was the daughter of Simon de Montfort, the baron who had previously deposed Edward's father, Henry III. He could not let Wales and France become allies against England.
<b>Point</b>	Wales was annexed by Edward to become part of his growing empire.
<b>Evidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Statute of Rhuddlan, 1284, declared that Wales was under the direct rule of England.</li> <li>• Edward eventually made his son, Edward, the new Prince of Wales.</li> </ul>
<b>Important because....</b>	This meant that in the long term the kings of England would have political control over Wales. Edward was able to symbolically impose his royal authority over Wales.
<b>Wider context</b>	This was part of Edward's desire to create a legacy for himself by emulating the achievements of the legend of King Arthur.

Explain what was important about <b>castles</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Castles had a defensive function in Wales.
<b>Evidence</b>	As part of his conquest of Wales, Edward built a 'ring of stone' in North Wales that both intimidated the Welsh and defended the English. Arrow loops, murder holes, thick curtain walls and access only from water all discouraged or defended against opposition.
<b>Important because....</b>	Edward spent £125,000 on the First Welsh campaign. He therefore needed to defend his victory, and the comparatively cheaper castle building achieved this.
<b>Wider context</b>	Not entirely successful – Maddog's rebellion of 1282, but this was short-lived showing that castles were vital to defending his position in Wales.
<b>Point</b>	Welsh castles were also fulfilled an important economic and judicial function.
<b>Evidence</b>	For example, the settlement built within Caernarfon's outer walls was issued with a charter which gave the townsfolk economic privileges, boosting Caernarfon's prosperity. By the 1290s, many other Welsh castles were imitating Caernarfon, demonstrating its economic success.

<b>Important because....</b>	Thus, castles' economic and judicial functions were important to Edward achieving his plan to permanently colonise Wales and expand his empire.
<b>Wider context</b>	This function was aided by the English settlement of Wales within the relative safety of the strong walls of castles like Caernarfon. Settlements like the town at Caernarfon found a plentiful supply of willing settlers, due to an English population boom during the thirteenth century.

Explain what was important about the <b>death of Alexander III.</b> [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Alexander III died in 1286. Sparked deterioration in good relations between England and Scotland.
<b>Evidence</b>	His heir was Margaret, Maid of Norway, age 3. Edward took advantage of weak position by betrothing his son, Edward, to Margaret. Her death created succession crisis and Edward's manipulation of the situation. Became his Great Matter.
<b>Important because....</b>	Preoccupied Edward, and caused further deterioration in relations as he delayed decisions and influenced his choice of candidate, John Balliol.
<b>Wider context</b>	Opportunity for Edward to increase his Empire and become ruler of 'Britain'. Enhanced his reputation and authority in England.
<b>Point</b>	Alexander III's death meant that England attempted to annex Scotland by first backing John Balliol and then claiming Edward was rightfully King of Scotland.
<b>Evidence</b>	Resulted in Edward risking his conquest of Wales – diverted troops and funds away. This allowed Maddog to attack Caernarfon Castle. Also led to expensive wars in Scotland, that cause problems in England, such as Edward being forced to reissue Magna Carta in 1297, so that the Barons would grant a tax to pay for the war.
<b>Important because....</b>	Led to Edward's preoccupation with Scotland which threatened to bankrupt him and tarnish his reputation: 'Hammer of the Scots' implies he was harsh and brutal in his dealings with Scotland.
<b>Wider context</b>	He neglected Gascony by making peace with France in 1297 in order to continue fighting in Scotland.

Explain what was important about <b>Scotland</b> in the reign of Edward I [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Scotland became important because Edward saw an opportunity to extend his empire.
<b>Evidence</b>	Alexander III died in 1286 without a son. Edward's son was originally betrothed to Margaret of Norway but she died travelling to Scotland. Edward was asked to pick either John Balliol or Robert the Bruce to become the new king of Scotland.
<b>Important because....</b>	This was important because Edward saw a chance to increase his influence over Scotland. He chose Balliol because he was perceived to be weaker. Edward then tried to force Balliol to pay homage to him and provide money and troops to fight in Gascony. The rising tensions eventually escalated to declarations of war.

<b>Wider context</b>	England had no historic feudal claim to Scotland and even the Pope ordered Edward to give up his claim under the threat of excommunication – which Edward ignored!
<b>Point</b>	Scotland became an obsession for Edward, occupying his attention for the later years of his reign.
<b>Evidence</b>	The Scots were unwilling to accept English rule and consistently rebelled against Edward. Stirling Bridge in 1297 was particularly humiliating for Edward because the English army was easily defeated and driven out of Scotland. Edward was never able to capture Robert the Bruce.
<b>Important because....</b>	As a result, Edward poured much of England's wealth into his Scottish campaigns. This negatively affected Edward's royal authority as the barons became disillusioned with Edward's focus on Scotland and began to oppose his royal authority.
<b>Wider context</b>	Other areas of Edward's empire also began to suffer because of his obsession. Caernarfon castle was never finished during Edward's lifetime during a lack of funding.

Explain what was important about <b>medieval warfare</b> in the reign of Edward I [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Enabled Edward to expand his empire.
<b>Evidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Llywelyn had not met the terms of the treaty of Montgomery.</li> <li>• Llywelyn was eventually defeated in 1282 and Edward built castles to secure Llywelyn's territory in northern Wales.</li> </ul>
<b>Important because....</b>	This meant that Edward could keep control of Wales because siege warfare was an effective form of defence.
<b>Wider context</b>	Edward was therefore able to make a lasting impact on Wales in a way no other English king had been able to achieve and contributed towards Edward's legacy.
<b>Point</b>	It created tension between Edward and his barons.
<b>Evidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War was very expensive. Specialists like woodcutters and engineers were vital in supporting armies.</li> <li>• The Welsh campaign cost £120,000.</li> </ul>
<b>Important because....</b>	The nobles had to approve Edward's requests for taxation and this meant that Edward had to listen to their grievances.
<b>Wider context</b>	Edward's desperation for more money to fund his wars left him in a vulnerable position and encouraged the barons to oppose his royal authority.



Explain what was important about <b>Gascony</b> in the reign of Edward I [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Gascony was an area of France contested by the French and English crowns.
<b>Evidence</b>	Gascony was prosperous due to a booming wine trade. Gascony was claimed by the English due to the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to the English king, Henry II in the twelfth century.
<b>Important because....</b>	This meant that many English barons held land in England and France. Many expected Edward to protect their interests in France and Edward was under pressure to protect his empire in France in order to secure the safety and prosperity of England.
<b>Wider context</b>	The Capetian French kings had been steadily increasing their own royal authority since the fall of the Angevin empire under the kingship of John. This meant that Edward was under significant pressure from Philip IV.
<b>Point</b>	Edward's requests for military aid to protect Gascony damaged his relationship with the English barons.
<b>Evidence</b>	In 1297 Edward was preparing to fight in Flanders and asked his barons to fight in Gascony for him. They refused, challenging his royal authority and forced him to reissue Magna Carta.
<b>Important because....</b>	Edward was forced to make concession to ensure that his barons helped him to defend the English interests in Gascony.
<b>Wider context</b>	Edward was in a weak position at the end of the thirteenth century because he had stretched his resources thinly across Flanders, Wales and Scotland. This made it hard for him to adequately address the defence of Gascony.

### Question 3s

Write an account of the problems facing <b>Edward I when he became king</b> . [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	The feudal system had been undermined. Edward did not have the information about who had the right to land.
<b>Evidence</b>	Subinfeudation meant that land had been passed across the feudal system. Therefore, the chain of loyalty had been broken. Introducing substitution enabled Edward to keep track of land transactions, but did not stop the breakdown of the feudal system.
<b>Consequences</b>	Edward could now tax the country efficiently but his royal authority was still partially undermined.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Father's weak kingship had result in lack of accountability and the weakening of the royal demesne (king's land).
<b>Point</b>	Edward needed to get the country on side to prove that he would not be a weak king like is father.
<b>Evidence</b>	Edward's first Parliament and Statute of Westminster in 1275. He invited 800 people included some burgesses. The statute sought to tackle many of the injustices people felt due to H III's weak kinship, such as corrupt sheriffs.
<b>Consequences</b>	Edward gained the support of the people and the barons. The later of whom he required to agree to taxation.
<b>Wider context</b>	Barons, led by de Montfort, had successfully rebelled against Henry III until Edward defeated them.



Write an account of problems faced by Edward I from <b>his relationship with the nobility</b> . [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Edward's reign began with diminished authority for the king and a powerful nobility due to his father's reign = aims to regain authority over land.
<b>Evidence</b>	Barons manipulating their power = undermines the feudal system because of subinfeudation = provides Statute of Westminster 1275 + 1285 to regain authority over land.
<b>Consequences</b>	This led to increased authority for the king - land belongs under the jurisdiction of the king – Statute of Westminster 1275 – also baron's power limited within the hierarchy.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Edward gains legitimacy due to statutes being passed through parliament = agreed by the nobility – also shows their importance and that Edward acknowledges their power.
<b>Point</b>	The nobility was abusing their power and providing their own justice – using their own courts.
<b>Evidence</b>	The Hundred Rolls helps to establish the abuse of power = Statute of Gloucester 1278 – takes power from barons to the king.
<b>Consequences</b>	This provides authority for the king, while diminishing the barons power for the legal system, by placing it under his jurisdiction.
<b>Wider context</b>	This led to the Statute of Westminster 1285 = more authority to the king and provides more responsibilities for people = diminishes power of the nobility. Overall these examples show Edwards effectiveness = gains authority while limiting the barons. Also keeps the barons content as they are being consulted on a regular basis.

Write an account of the ways in which <b>Parliament changed</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Before Edward, King John and Henry III had resisted calling Parliament and had ruled without consulting. This had led to Magna Carta and Civil War. Edward determined not to make same mistake. Used Parliament more regularly and was prepared to consult more.
<b>Evidence</b>	Used Parliament to address grievances and test laws that were approved by more representatives. Individuals or guilds would bring petitions and Parliament would use these to change or interpret the law. He also ensured his Statutes were not challenged by testing the details on parliament first. Eg, Statutes of Winchester, which introduced the Hue and Cry, was discussed in Parliament before it was passed.
<b>Consequences</b>	This made the laws passed in Edward's reign more enduring.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Edward's chief aim was to restore Royal Authority. By consulting Parliament, he successfully passed laws that were more rigorously obeyed and so increased the authority lost by his father.
<b>Point</b>	In the reign of Edward I, it became accepted practice that only Parliament could grant taxation to the King.

<b>Evidence</b>	1295, Edward desperately needed money for his wars with France and Scotland. Tax had been refused, so only way to get it was to call his Model Parliament. Told them, "What touches all should be approved by all." Invited two clergymen from every diocese, and the Commons (Knights and Burgesses) met separately. Successful because the larger numbers approved the grant of tax for the wars.
<b>Consequences</b>	Edward able to fund his wars = achieved Empire aims. But, set a precedent that only Parliament granted tax, and that Commons and Lords should meet separately and were both important.
<b>Wider context</b>	This affected power in England as the Commons became more important, and the King was forced to give some power to achieve wider aims.

<b>Write an account of the problems faced by Edward I in <u>hierarchy and distribution of land</u>. [8 marks]</b>	
<b>Point</b>	The feudal system was beginning to breakdown, especially with regard to land distribution.
<b>Evidence</b>	Subinfeudation had caused problems for Edward because it created layers of demesne lords who did not owe direct loyalty to him – this undermined his authority. Therefore, introduced substitution. Records were kept when land changed hands through financial transaction – lost all claim to it.
<b>Consequences</b>	Reduced land disputes and halted, though didn't reverse, the feudal issues created by subinfeudation. The Hundred Rolls and Quo Warranto were required to untangle the confusion caused by subinfeudation and determine who rightfully controlled the land. The Statute of Westminster in 1285 restricted rights over land ownership further.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Some restoration of royal authority. Ability to tax efficiently increased.
<b>Point</b>	The Church's control of land in England was growing. This presented a threat to Edward's royal authority.
<b>Evidence</b>	The Church already owned 30% of the land in England which the King could not tax or receive military service for. Frankalmoign made this problem worse as landowners could gift their land to the Church and lease it back to avoid paying tax and homage to the king.
<b>Consequences</b>	The practice of Frankalmoign was banned by the Statute of Mortmain in 1279 and then again in 1290. This stopped the practice from continuing in the future, but Edward was largely unsuccessful in reclaiming the money he felt he was owed.
<b>Wider context</b>	Regardless of its success, the statutes made an important symbolic statement that Edward was the ultimate authority regarding land distribution. This was only part of Edward's bigger struggle with the Church over his authority over ecclesiastical matters.

Write an account of the <b>work of Robert Burnell</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Robert Burnell was trusted to govern in Edward's absence.
<b>Evidence</b>	Part of the council of 5 who ran the country whilst Edward returned from Crusade. Was sent to govern Gascony. Travelled to France as an ambassador in 1286 to resolve the issue with Edward paying homage directly to the king of France for Gascony.
<b>Consequences</b>	Enabled Edward to secure his royal authority across his whole Empire.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Gascony was a particularly important economic and strategic asset – demonstrating the trust Edward put in Burnell.
<b>Point</b>	Robert Burnell played a central role in the governance of England.
<b>Evidence</b>	He was the Chancellor, the most important advisor and government official. In this role Burnell was a centralised link to the king and helped to create and implement legal changes created by the statutes. For example, Burnell undertook the Hundred Rolls and Quo Warranto.
<b>Consequences</b>	This enabled the king to maintain royal authority whilst travelling and campaigning across his empire.
<b>Wider context</b>	This enabled the king to control vital sources of authority such as distribution of land, finances and law and order.

Write an account of the ways in which <b>government changed</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Government was ineffective because of diminished royal power due to Henry III = limited loyalty from barons because of this legacy.
<b>Evidence</b>	Replaced his father's advisers, with Burnell who creates a positive relationship with the barons. Led to 'Quo Waranto' and the Hundred Rolls.
<b>Consequences</b>	This re-established Edward's authority over his barons – provides detailed information about who owned what land.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Led to the Statute of Westminster 1275 – stated that land belonged to the king – re-established control over the hierarchy.
<b>Point</b>	Subinfeudation had limited the ability of Edward's Government to be effective.
<b>Evidence</b>	This was due to how barons were creating new 'mense' lords without the acknowledgement of the king – showed Barons challenging the authority of the king.
<b>Consequences</b>	This led to the Statute of Westminster 1290 – banned subinfeudation. This re-established royal authority and diminished the barons' power – the king was able to stop the transfer of land – showing Edward's authority.
<b>Wider context</b>	These examples show that Edward was effective in changing how his government operated to become more effective by using the Hundred Rolls to gain information. This led to statutes being passed by parliament that increased Edward's authority meaning his government was more effective, while also keeping others content.

Write an account of the ways in which the <b>legal system developed</b> under Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	As a result of the Civil War and poor government in reign of Henry III, the legal system had become corrupt and ineffective, and Barons had too much power over justice. Edward was determined to extend his authority over the legal system.
<b>Evidence</b>	The Barons had become more powerful in their lands, especially in extending their rights to hold courts and punish criminals. Therefore, 1278, Edward passed Statute of Gloucester – limited rights of Barons to deal with legal affairs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets up Assizes to hear criminal cases, making it clear all legal power came from the King.</li> <li>• Appeals could only go direct to the King, therefore bypassing the Barons.</li> </ul>
<b>Consequences</b>	The power of the Barons was reduced, and justice became more efficient.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Edward succeeded in restoring authority to the Crown by using an Act of Parliament – the Barons could do nothing about it.
<b>Point</b>	Developments in legal system also helped Edward successfully fulfil his role as King by ensuring strong justice and peace for his people. As well as protecting the wool trade by keeping merchants and traders safe.
<b>Evidence</b>	Edward passed Statutes of Westminster in 1275 and Winchester in 1285. Gave communities more responsibility for law, order and safety. For example, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• watchmen and the Hue and Cry = collective responsibility to tackle crime.</li> <li>• clearing highways of trees = keeps tradesmen happy as they can travel safely – particularly wool traders who are vital to economic success of England.</li> </ul>
<b>Consequences</b>	Edward was seen to be tough on crime = loyalty towards the king increased = more peaceful England = Edward fulfilling his role as an effective and prosperous King.
<b>Wider context</b>	Repercussion of collective responsibility = more of Barons' power was eroded = increased power to Edward = restoring Royal Authority. + trade, especially wool trade, and economy runs more smoothly = prosperity for Edward and England.

Write an account of the problems faced by Edward from his <b>relationship with the Church</b> . [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Edward struggled to reduce the power of the Church in England.
<b>Evidence</b>	Ecclesiastical courts were more lenient than royal courts and people could claim a link to the Church and get a more favourable trial. Edward introduced the Circumspecte Agatis in 1286 in order to limit the types of trials ecclesiastical courts could hear. Also introduced Statutes of Mortmain 1279 and 1290 which ended the use of Frankalmoign.
<b>Consequences</b>	This would improve Edward's royal authority as he now had more control over justice. Edward could also reduce the land the Church controlled and ensured he received proper levels of taxation from the nobility.
<b>Wider Context</b>	The archbishop of Canterbury opposed Edward's royal authority by ordering every cathedral to display a copy of the Magna Carta.
<b>Point</b>	Edward was unable to force the Church to pay the taxes he desired.
<b>Evidence</b>	Archbishop Winchelsea limited demands demand for taxation to 10% of its earning. In 1296 the papacy declared that the Church would give Edward no money at all.
<b>Consequences</b>	This put Edward in a weak position because 1297 was a year of crisis in which Edward required money to fight across the whole of his empire, almost resulting in rebellion by Roger Bigod.
<b>Wider context</b>	Peckham believed borrowing at all was a sin – one of Edward's key sources of revenue. Edward was excommunicated by the pope because of his refusal to stop his campaign against Scotland.

Write an account of the ways in which <b>the Church developed</b> in the reign of Edward I [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Increasing importance of friars.
<b>Evidence</b>	Groups such as the Franciscans and Dominicans promoted living a simple life and criticised the rest of the Church for living luxurious lifestyles. The friars were itinerant (travelling preachers and travelled the country giving sermons).
<b>Consequences</b>	This improved the Church's image and relationship with the laity.
<b>Wider Context</b>	This was a period when the Church were large landowners (30%) and had begun to benefit from the burgeoning wool trade.
<b>Point</b>	Universities increased in importance.
<b>Evidence</b>	Oxford and Cambridge, which were partially funded by the Church, rivalled other European centres of learning such as Paris and Bologna. 3,000 students attended Oxford in 1290.
<b>Consequences</b>	All the teaching was done by the Church, so this increased their power and influence. The Church was able to restrict and scientific or rational thinking, such as Roger Bacon who challenged assumptions about the truth and how to ascertain it.
<b>Wider context</b>	Many of these educated men would go on to work for the king due to their theological and legal training.

Write an account of the ways in which the <b>Church was challenged</b> in the reign of Edward I [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Edward was unhappy with the amount of land and power that the Church had. It owned 30% of the land in England and senior Churchmen in Parliament were able to decide whether or not taxes were granted. In addition, the Church has its own Canon Law and Courts where members of the clergy benefited from favourable treatment. Edward wanted to challenge this wealth and power.
<b>Evidence</b>	1279 and 1290 - Statutes of Mortmain. Banned Frankalmoign which meant the Church could no longer benefit from gifts of land. He also outlawed the entire clergy in 1297 until they agreed to pay tax for his war in Scotland. Edward began funding Oxford and Cambridge Universities so they received secular education and were loyal to Edward, not the Church.
<b>Consequences</b>	Whilst his relationship with the Church was always difficult, Edward did manage to take some control back from the Church.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Restored some of Edward's Royal Authority in England, + part of a European-wide struggle that France was also dealing with.
<b>Point</b>	The teachings of the Church were also being challenged. Traditionally, all education had been controlled by the Church, but now even religious scholars were beginning to use science in their thinking.
<b>Evidence</b>	Friar Roger Bacon published Opus Majus in 1268. Suggested scientific thinking, such as the study of anatomy and the planets, should be introduced into Christianity.
<b>Consequences</b>	Although his ideas were ridiculed by the Pope, he was considered an innovator whose ideas were built on. The Church was beginning to be challenged by scientific and secular thinkers.
<b>Wider context</b>	Eventually led to humanism in 15 <sup>th</sup> century, which in turn led to Protestantism in 16 <sup>th</sup> century.

Write an account of the ways Edward I <b>funded his government</b> . [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Edward was always short of money to fund his government and his ambitions. His Crusade, his need to defend Gascony and wars with Wales and Scotland all left him with a need to maximise sources of income. One way he did this was maximising the revenue from the increasingly prosperous <b>wool trade</b> .
<b>Evidence</b>	In 1272 he settled a dispute with Flanders in return for 7s 6d custom duty per sack. He pushed this to 40s per sack by 1294 when he was desperate for money to pay for his campaign in Scotland. Edward was also able to use the wool trade as security when borrowing money from the Riccardis and Frescobaldis.



<b>Consequences</b>	The wool trade was therefore an excellent source of funds for Edward, though the 40s per sack did prove almost too much for the trade to bare and Edward had to cancel this tax, limiting the funds available to him.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Despite this, funds from the wool trade ensured that Edward was largely able to pay his debts and satisfy his imperial ambitions.
<b>Point</b>	Edward also addressed issues with coinage.
<b>Evidence</b>	For example, he clamped down on coin clipping, hanging Philip de Cambio and 273 Jews. He also minted new coins with £20,000 of silver bullion
<b>Consequences</b>	This led to £25,000 profit for Edward, and ensured his image on the coins was spread across England.
<b>Wider context</b>	These profits, the spreading of his image and decisive action by Edward all contributed to him restoring his royal authority.

Write an account of the problems facing Edward I with <b>finance and taxation</b> . [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	One problem Edward faced was that he was always in need of money, especially when at war with France, Wales or Scotland. His constant need for money meant that he was forced to give away some power.
<b>Evidence</b>	1297 – forced to reissue Magna Carter because of his Baron's anger at Edward over-taxing them. + He had to accept a new expectation in England that only Parliament could grant taxation: 1295, Model Parliament. Edward invited lower Churchmen, and allowed the Knights (Commons) to meet separately. He was granted the tax for his war in Scotland but it cost him some independence.
<b>Consequences</b>	Kings of England were now forced to accept that they were only able to raise taxation through Parliament.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Edward's imperial ambitions, and the way he raised finance through the Model Parliament, cost him some Royal Authority which was as important to him as military success.
<b>Point</b>	Edward also had problems with the coinage. England's silver coins had been clipped, leading to inflation and a loss of faith in the currency.
<b>Evidence</b>	Edward clamped down on the problem by dealing harshly with coin clippers: For example, he hanged Philip de Cambio and 273 Jews. + 1279 - minted new coins with £20,000 of silver bullion, which were harder to clip.
<b>Consequences</b>	This led to £25,000 profit for Edward, and restored faith in the coinage and ensured his image on the coins was spread across England.
<b>Wider context</b>	These profits, the spreading of his image and decisive action by Edward all contributed to him restoring his royal authority, as well as allowing him to pursue his expensive wars.

Write an account of the ways in which <b>trade / economy changed</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Change from a bartering society to a cash economy due to the increasing levels of trade, especially due to the prosperity provided by the wool trade.
<b>Evidence</b>	Trades were growing in importance and becoming economic hubs. This was due to the town charters given to them by Edward, which gave the town certain rights and privileges, especially regarding taxation.
<b>Consequences</b>	As a result, industries and crafts grew up in towns and cash crops (milk, eggs, cheese, honey and vegetables) were grown/produced to sell.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Greater availability of taxation for Edward.
<b>Point</b>	Trade become more widespread across society.
<b>Evidence</b>	Peasants like Hugh Cok were able to create a better future for themselves due to the value of wool and international trade with countries such as Flanders. 66% of all wool came from flocks of on average 20 sheep.
<b>Consequences</b>	Social mobility increased as many peasants became able to take advantage of the wool trade.
<b>Wider context</b>	Breakdown of the feudal system and movement from rural to urban areas.

Write an account of the ways in which <b>towns changed</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Before reign of Edward I, England was largely rural, and the feudal system was secure and well structured. The growth in England's prosperity and Edward's need for money and strategic advantage meant towns grew in size and number. Edward encouraged this.
<b>Evidence</b>	Towns offered opportunities to individuals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eg a peasant could escape to a town for a year and become a freeman.</li> <li>• Eg Lords could send surplus peasants to towns in exchange for paying a fine.</li> </ul> <p>Also, Town Charters didn't follow feudal laws, and had separate courts from Baron's courts.</p>
<b>Consequences</b>	As a result, towns became thriving centres that Edward could use as a source of income, and for defence or to launch an attack.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Led to changes in the feudal system as towns, and the people who lived there, loosened the ties of the traditional hierarchy.
<b>Point</b>	Towns were also a symbol of England's growing prosperity and a source of income for Edward.



<b>Evidence</b>	Towns were the centres of profitable markets and trades, but couldn't function without a Royal Charter from the King. Edward granted a record number of Royal Charters – Hull, King's Lynn.
<b>Consequences</b>	Edward earned tax from the markets, trades and guilds.
<b>Wider context</b>	= Edward could finance his government and Imperial ambitions – Gascony, Wales, Scotland.

Write an account of the ways in which <b>agriculture changed</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Agriculture changed because land began to be enclosed for grazing sheep.
<b>Evidence</b>	The increasing size and prosperity of the wool industry meant that more land was needed in order to graze sheep. As such, landowners grew hedges to enclose the land for their own purposes.
<b>Consequences</b>	This impacted peasants who were forced to turn to trades other than agriculture, such as brewing or producing honey, to earn a living.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Enclosing ensured the wool trade became even more prosperous, and that towns grew, allowing Edward to raise more taxes to allow him to fight his wars in Wales, France and Scotland
<b>Point</b>	Agriculture also changed in such a way as to reflect the beginnings of a change in traditional feudal roles.
<b>Evidence</b>	The cash economy that thrived in Edward's reign led to agricultural land being rented out rather than being farmed by tied peasants, which allowed for social mobility and increased prosperity. For example, Hugh Cok went from poor, tied peasant in 1277, to leaving a successful estate to his daughter in 1306, by being able to rent more and more land, and use it for profitable cash crops.
<b>Consequences</b>	This shows that there were opportunities in society because England was settled and prosperous – partly because of the stability in Edward's reign compared to that of Henry III.
<b>Wider context</b>	However, it also shows the inherent weakness of subinfeudation which was one of the reasons that agricultural changes could happen, and weakened some of the ties of the feudal system on which Edward's royal authority relied.

Write an account of the ways in which <b>manor houses changed</b> in the reign of Edward I. [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	One way in which manor houses were important was that they demonstrated a change in society, with the rise of the merchant class.
<b>Evidence</b>	Traditionally, manor houses had been the homes and centre of power of the feudal lords. However, the increasing prosperity of the wool trade created a wealthy merchant class who could afford to build manor houses to show off their wealth. For example, Laurence of Ludlow, who in 1280 was the richest merchant in England. The grandeur and comfort of his manor house, Stokesey Castle, with imported tiles and stained glass windows, demonstrated his wealth.
<b>Consequences</b>	This, therefore, shows how manor houses were becoming an aspirational status symbol that reflected the growing prosperity and increasing social mobility of England in the reign of Edward I.
<b>Wider Context</b>	However, despite the rise in merchant class, the change in society demonstrated by manor houses is not so significant that Laurence of Ludlow felt able to build a full castle, as this would have been seen as threatening by the barons, thus indicating that the feudal system had not changed wholly.
<b>Point</b>	Another importance that manor houses demonstrate was the need to protect this growing prosperity with increased security.
<b>Evidence</b>	In Edward's reign, many manor houses were built with fortifications, such as moats and drawbridges which indicates there was considerable wealth to be protected from groups of bandits that were rife in Medieval England. It also shows that there was sufficient wealth in England to be able to build such expensive fortifications. Stokesey castle, in particular, also demonstrates a geographical need to protect this wealth, due to its proximity to the Welsh border and the possibility of Welsh raids.
<b>Consequences</b>	The fortification of manor houses is also a sign of the fashion for castle building that Edward's Welsh castles inspired, with features such as innovative arrow loops in the walls.
<b>Wider context</b>	By applying directly to Edward for permission to build such fortifications, barons and merchants flattered their King and helped ensure his favour as his royal authority was acknowledged.

Write an account of the problems faced by Edward I in <b>Wales</b> . [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Edward faced the potential problem of Wales creating an alliance with France.
<b>Evidence</b>	Llywelyn became betrothed to Eleanor de Montfort, who had many French allies. Her father, Simon de Montfort, had previously deposed Edward's father, Henry III.
<b>Consequences</b>	Edward could not accept his royal authority being threatened in this way and was forced to declare war on Llywelyn. As a result, Edward began to exert more influence upon Wales, increasing his royal authority.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Edward would be worried by any French attempt to ally with Wales due to the existing conflict in Gascony which Edward was fighting against Philip IV.
<b>Point</b>	Edward faced continual opposition to his royal authority in Wales.
<b>Evidence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Llywelyn did not honour the treaty of Montgomery.</li> <li>• Llywelyn did not honour the treaty of Aberconwy.</li> <li>• The Welsh rebelled between 1282-3.</li> <li>• 1294 Madog rebellion at Caernarfon.</li> </ul>
<b>Consequences</b>	<p>As a result, Edward took complete political control over Wales by imposing the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284.</p> <p>As a result, Edward built many castles to intimidate the Welsh, reducing the chance of future rebellion.</p> <p>As a result, Edward could offer a safe haven for English settlers who colonised Wales in order to incorporate Wales into his growing empire.</p>
<b>Wider context</b>	Henry III's weakness had resulted in Wales becoming more powerful. Llywelyn had forced Henry III to sign the treaty of Montgomery, making Llywelyn the Prince of Wales. Edward's mission was to reassert his royal authority.

Write an account of the problems faced by Edward I in <b>Scotland</b> . [8 marks]	
<b>Point</b>	Edward's attempt to exert influence over the succession crisis in Scotland created tension between England and Scotland.
<b>Evidence</b>	Edward attempted to make John Balliol pay homage to him as a vassal of England. He demanded the Scots supply him with money and troops to fight the French.
<b>Consequences</b>	As a result, Edward declared war on Scotland, and after a short campaign in 1296, a period of English rule began. This period saw Edward extend his royal authority over Scotland, but at the cost of relations between the two countries becoming increasingly tense.
<b>Wider Context</b>	Scotland felt threatened by Edward's actions before his attack. They made an alliance with France. This increased the urgency for an attack on Scotland and enabled Edward to get the support of his barons.

<b>Point</b>	Edward struggled to get the Scottish to accept his rule.
<b>Evidence</b>	Edward's attack on Berwick had killed 7,000 Scots. The English Rule of 1296-7 imposed harsh financial obligations on Scotland. Scottish land was redistributed to Edward's loyal followers.
<b>Consequences</b>	As a result, William Wallace and Andrew Moray rebelled against Edward and humiliated him at Stirling Bridge. Although Wallace was eventually captured, he was replaced by Robert the Bruce, who Edward was unable to capture. Consequently, Edward never had complete control over Scotland, which diminished his royal authority and legacy.
<b>Wider context</b>	Edward was not able to fully concentrate on his campaign in Scotland, or his rule of Scotland, due to events in France. He also began to lose the trust of his barons, which made it harder to raise the money required to defeat the Scottish rebels.

### Question 4s – Acton Burnell

1. **'The main change that fortified manor houses demonstrated was the owner's wealth.'** How far does a study of Acton Burnell support this statement? [16 marks]
2. **'The main change that fortified manor houses demonstrated was the increased potential for social mobility during Edward's reign.'** How far does a study of Acton Burnell support this statement? [16 marks]
3. **'The main change that fortified manor houses demonstrated was the prosperity of the wool trade.'** How far does a study of Acton Burnell support this statement? [16 marks]
4. **'The main change that fortified manor houses demonstrated was Edward's control over Wales.'** How far does a study of Acton Burnell support this statement? [16 marks]

5. **'The main change that fortified manor houses demonstrated was the importance of royal patronage.'** How far does a study of Acton Burnell support this statement? [16 marks]

6. **'The main purpose of fortified manor houses was to provide defence.'** How far does a study of Acton Burnell support this statement? [16 marks]

7. **'The main purpose of fortified manor houses was to display its owner's wealth and power.'** How far does a study of Acton Burnell support this statement? [16 marks]

8. **'The main purpose of fortified manor houses was to assist the role of government.'** How far does a study of Acton Burnell support this statement? [16 marks]

### **The main change that fortified manor houses demonstrated was...**

The luxurious architectural design of Acton Burnell demonstrates a fundamental desire to display the wealth of Robert Burnell. For example, the building's exterior included a grand external staircase which led to the double ceiling Great Hall. The intention behind this design was to impress guests as they arrived at the manor house and the Great Hall allowed Burnell to provide hospitality to his guests, a clear show of his prosperity. Moreover, internal features demonstrate the wealth of Burnell, as the house provided more privacy than most could afford. For instance, Burnell's private apartment had access to a garderobe, as did many of the guest chambers, and Burnell was able to be served by both the kitchen and the buttery, without being constantly observed by guests and staff due to the creation of a screens passage. Consequently, the elaborate nature of Acton Burnell's design supports the view that many people, such as Robert Burnell, became increasingly wealthy during Edward I's reign and used their manor houses to project and display this prosperity.

Secondly, although Burnell was not entirely reliant on Edward for his success, the creation of Acton Burnell clearly demonstrates the underlying impact of royal patronage in the creation of manor houses. For example, in 1284 Edward granted Burnell a license to build and crenellate a manor house, even allowing Burnell to take the timber required from the royal demesne. Moreover, Burnell's rise to wealth

was triggered by his appointment to the bishopric of Bath and Wells as a reward for his exemplary service in Edward's household and then as chancellor following 1274. This provided Burnell with lucrative land, which supplemented his income from the chancery. As a result, the restoration of his family's fortunes at Acton and construction of a new manor house demonstrates the impact of royal patronage. Yet, whilst Edward provided the opportunities for Burnell to acquire the means to build Acton Burnell, it was Burnell's success within those roles which resulted in him amassing such great wealth and power. In fact, others valued Burnell so highly that they were willing to give him gifts, such as Richard of Leighton, who transferred land to Burnell in 1282. Consequently, Acton Burnell demonstrates that royal patronage aided the building of manor houses, but Burnell's personal success at accumulating wealth and power does limit the extent to which this was the most important change.

Moreover, Acton Burnell demonstrates a new purpose for fortified manors because of the level of peace and security Edward managed to achieve after the subjugation of Wales. For example, Acton Burnell is situated close to the Welsh border which was once a rebellious and dangerous area for those loyal to Edward, due to the war against Prince of Wales Llewelyn in 1277 and again in 1282-83, however Edward's final victory in 1283, began Wales political incorporation into England. This demonstrates that Wales was no longer a threat and that Acton Burnell had very little defensive features, for instance it could have large decorative windows and thin walls because Edward had ensured peace in the region. Consequently, Acton Burnell provided Edward the ability to exert his Royal Authority over Wales due to its location, as it was where Chancellor Burnell conducted royal affairs, with Parliament even being held there in 1283.

Furthermore, the creation of the manor house at Acton Burnell increased the importance of the wider estate surrounding it, demonstrating a growing potential for the social mobility of those associated with the estate. Burnell required a number of staff in order to run both the Acton Burnell estate and recruited from lesser families in Shropshire. For example, he employed a Steward to oversee the wider estate, a constable to ensure security, and a reeve or bailiff to run the everyday needs of the manor house. In particular, Malcolm of Harley experienced great social mobility after acting as Burnell's lawyer. As a result, he accompanied the chief minister on foreign travel and even became the bishop of Salisbury in 1287. Moreover, in the 1240s the Burnell family had suffered a social setback, due to a relative being declared an outlaw for murder. Therefore, Robert's rise from a member of Edward's household to chancellor provided the wealth to rebuild the manor house, which had previously been a very old timber structure. Consequently, the creation of Acton Burnell, not only demonstrated the changing social mobility of its owner, but also demonstrated the widespread impact the success of the estate had on its local community and staff.

Finally, Acton Burnell castle does not demonstrate the prosperity of the wool trade per se, but rather the prosperity of England in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, in particular, the land itself. This said, the wool trade did prove a vital stimulus to this increase in wealth for England and for Edward. For evidence, Burnell made his money through a variety of different methods. Burnell received considerable sums from carrying out his duties in the Chancery, from issuing charters and other official documents and from payments made by grateful or hopeful petitioners seeking his advice and assistance. Additionally, the land itself earned him much

revenue too - as did its sale - and the more he acquired, the more money Burnell earned. The prosperity of the wool trade was demonstrated at Acton Burnell Castle by its opulence and grandeur. For example, rich people were prepared to spend a significant proportion of their disposable income, in some cases as much as 25%, on new domestic architecture including barns, mills and other service buildings. This is significant because it suggests that there was surplus money amongst the nobles and barons to use buildings like Acton Burnell castle to show their wealth and success. This would not be possible if the wool trade were not so prosperous. Moreover, the fact that this surplus money was used for decoration rather than defence, aptly demonstrates the security and prosperity of Edward I's England, and the wool trade too, further showing the prosperity of the wool trade for Robert Burnell.

Your **judgement** will depend on the specific question....

### **The main purpose of manor houses was to defend their owners.' How far does a study of Acton Burnell Castle agree with the statement? [16 marks]**

Despite appearances, Acton Burnell was not built to provide any meaningful defence. Whilst the inclusion of towers and arrow loops suggests it was designed to repel common thieves and minor criminal activity, compared to even the most basic castle or defensive structure, it was completely inadequate. For example, the crenellation of the building created battlements which were impracticable as they were difficult to reach. In addition, whilst many sections of the castle had small windows to offer some protection, the Great Hall had exceptionally large ones, suggesting defence cannot have been the main purpose of the manor house. Furthermore, the site lacked key defensive features, such as a curtain wall or earth banks, which were common inclusions for sites intended to offer serious protection during Edward's reign, like his Welsh castles. To this end, the building looked imposing, yet the security of the reign of Edward I did not necessitate any meaningful defensive features, and the owner's focus could be instead on comfort and displaying their wealth. Thus, the main purpose of Acton Burnell Castle was almost certainly not for defence.

It could be argued that the main purpose of Acton Burnell was to assist the role of government. Due to Robert Burnell's high position within government as Chancellor, Edward allowed Burnell to build a new house that included an office for his use, as well as offices for his staff – both of which assisted Burnell in carrying out his role for Edward. Furthermore, the house had an external staircase to allow for visitors to enter through the Great Hall, as well as chambers to use while they visited. This demonstrates that Acton Burnell's administrative function was vital. The design of Acton Burnell provided the opportunity for Robert Burnell to assist government, for example the Statute of Merchants was firstly passed while parliament

was called in 1283 and was even overseen by Edward himself. This is significant in providing Acton Burnell legitimacy as a place of government and to allow Robert Burnell to exercise his power away from London; the official seat of power on behalf of Edward. Consequently, this provided Robert with the ability to meet barons and members of parliament to discuss legislation such as the Statute of Mortmain, in aiming to regain Royal Authority away from the temper of Edward in London and in the surroundings of a well measured diplomat who could find common ground.

Alternatively, a fundamental purpose of manor houses was to display the power and wealth of its owner. During Edward I's reign, the growing prosperity in England benefitted both merchants, the gentry and the nobility, who spent on average 25% of their disposable income on their properties and associated buildings. For example, at Acton Burnell, the Great Hall was intended to provide an impressive experience for guests, it took up most of the second and third floors and was ascended to via an elaborate external staircase. Moreover, although most windows in the manor house were relatively small to provide some protection, the windows in the Great Hall were exceptionally big. As a result, a visitor's first impression of the manor house would have been of extravagance and wealth, and this experience continued internally as even the guest rooms included luxurious garde robes. In addition, Acton Burnell was particularly unique, appearing more similar to a castle in external design than any contemporary manor house. Hence, Burnell clearly wanted to portray himself as a powerful marcher lord in Shropshire and could very well have been influenced by construction of Edward's Welsh castles.

In conclusion, the main purpose of manor houses such as Acton Burnell was fundamentally to illustrate their owner's wealth and power. Although Burnell included defensive features as part of Acton Burnell's design, the impracticability of these features suggests they were primarily designed to impress and that there was no serious intention they would be tested militarily to any great extent. Furthermore, whilst the ability to hold Parliament and conduct governmental business at Acton Burnell certainly contributed to its design, every aspect of the building was altered to make it luxurious, demonstrating a clear desire to impress any visitors to the manor house. Moreover, although Parliamentary business was conducted in his chancellor's chambers, it is possible that the construction was not complete until after Parliament was officially held there in 1283. Ultimately, Burnell wanted to create a legacy and restore his family's reputation in Shropshire, so holding government business at his home was simply one aspect of this overwhelming desire to display the wider success and prosperity he increasingly enjoyed.