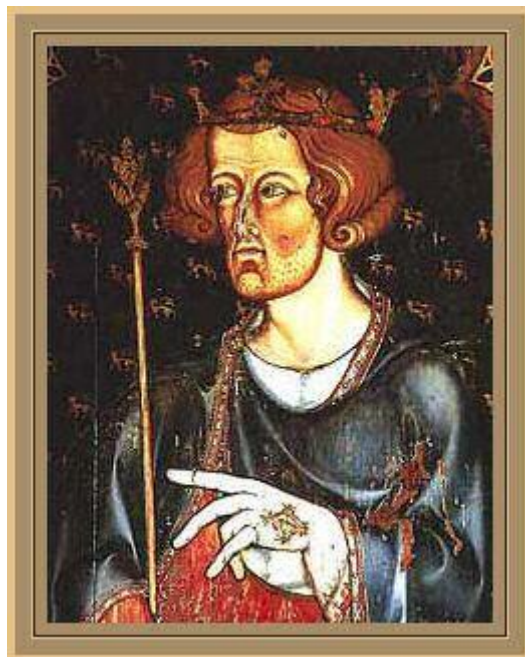


**AQA**

# **GCSE History PLICKERS quizzes**

**Edward I**



**PLICKERS quizzes**



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## Questions, with choices

### Set 1: Henry III's Legacy

Who led the rebellion against Henry III?

- Roger Bigod
- Stephen de Blois
- Simon de Montfort
- Ralph of Chester

When was Henry III defeated by de Montfort at the Battle of Lewes?

- 1262
- 1263
- 1264
- 1265

What was the name of the battle in 1265 in which Edward defeated de Montfort?

- Hastings
- Bosworth
- Exeter
- Evesham

How many loyal followers did Henry reward after the rebellion?

- 75
- 93
- 124
- 133

What process did Edward introduce to reduce Henry III's unpopularity with the barons?

- Renewal
- Repayment
- Redemption
- Readdress

In 1267, how much of their income did the clergy vote to pay Henry as tax? (For Ed's crusade)

- 1/20
- 1/10
- 1/5
- 1/2

In 1270 how much of their income did lay members of Parliament vote to pay Henry as tax?

- 1/20
- 1/10
- 1/5
- 1/2

What was the name of the treaty signed between England and Wales in 1267?

- Treaty of Caernarfon
- Treaty of Cardiff
- Treaty of Flint

- Treaty of Montgomery

Based on the Treaty of Montgomery, who pledged homage to Henry III?

- Edward
- Llywelyn
- Daffyd
- Gruffyd

How many years did it take Edward to return home from the Crusades?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

## **Set 2: Young Edward**

How many languages could Edward read?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Generally, how large was Edward's retinue of knights?

- 100
- 150
- 200
- 250

Which famous monk wrote negatively about Edward due to his treatment of St Albans abbey?

- Roger of Wendover
- Matthew Paris
- Roger Hoveden
- William the Breton

Where did Edward suppress rebellion in 1256?

- Wales
- Scotland
- Gascony
- East-Anglia

What position was given to Edward at the Parliament of Winchester in 1268, following the Civil War?

- Regent
- Seneschal of England
- Chief justiciar
- Steward of England

### Set 3: Medieval Warfare

What type of troop was the shock-troop in a medieval army?

- Infantry
- Specialists
- Siege Technicians
- Cavalry

On average, how much were infantry paid per day?

- 2 pence
- 4 pence
- 6 pence
- 8 pence

Which of these soldiers is not a specialist?

- Woodcutter
- Engineer
- Miner
- Archer

What was the name of the most powerful siege engine ever built? Edward used it at Stirling Castle.

- Warbear
- Wareagle
- Warhound
- Warwolf

Typically, how long could sieges last for?

- 20 days
- 40 days
- 60 days
- 80 days

### Set 4: The Welsh Campaign

Who refused to pay Edward homage or dues?

- Malcolm of Scotland
- Dermot of Ireland
- Baldwin of Flanders
- Llywelyn of Wales

What was the name of the treaty which ended the first Welsh campaign in 1277?

- Treaty of Caernarfon
- Treaty of Harlech
- Treaty of Aberconwy
- Treaty of Llanbadarn

When did the second Welsh rebellion begin?

- 1279
- 1280

- 1281
- 1282

What was the total cost of Edward's wars with Wales?

- £80,000
- £100,000
- £120,000
- £140,000

In the aftermath of the Welsh campaigns, what statute did Edward impose upon the Welsh? (Effectively annexing Wales under English control)

- Statute of Conwy
- Statute of Caernarfon
- Statute of Cardiff
- Statute of Rhuddlan

### **Set 5: Castles**

How much did Edward spend on castles between 1277 and 1304?

- £80,000
- £100,000
- £120,000
- £140,000

Where in Wales did Edward build most of his castles?

- Pembroke
- Gwent
- Powys
- Gwynedd

What did the castle building programme in the North of Wales become known as?

- The Stone Curtain
- The Shield of England
- The Stone Wall
- The Ring of Stone

Which of these was not a purpose of medieval castles built in Wales?

- Intimidation
- Defence
- Colonisation
- Leisure

What was the only rebellion to successfully take control of one of Edward's castles called?

- Morag Rebellion
- Madog Rebellion
- Mortain Rebellion
- Montgomery Rebellion



## Set 6: The Scottish Campaigns

Which king of Scotland died in 1286 without a son?

- Malcom II
- Alexander III
- Bruce I
- Robert VII

How many guardians did the Scottish parliament appoint to rule until Margaret, the Maid of Norway came of age?

- 2
- 4
- 6
- 8

In 1292, who did Edward pick to be the next king of Scotland following Margaret's death?

- Himself!
- Robert the Bruce
- John Balliol
- John Moray

Who did the Scots make an alliance with after they deposed the unpopular John Balliol?

- Flanders
- Aragon
- Holy Roman Empire
- France

How many Scottish townsfolk were killed at the siege of Berwick in 1296?

- 5,000
- 7,000
- 9,000
- 11,000

After Edward's financial exactions made him incredible unpopular, who led the rebellion against him in 1297?

- John Balliol
- William Wallace
- Alexander Craig
- Malcolm Dougal

Where did Edward's most humiliating military defeat take place?

- Dunbar
- Falkirk
- Carlisle
- Stirling

When did the Pope threaten Edward with excommunication unless he left Scotland as he had no historic claim over it?

- 1295
- 1297

- 1299
- 1301

After re-establishing control over Scotland in a deceive campaign during 1304-5, how many sheriffs were Scottish out of a total of 22?

- 6
- 10
- 12
- 18

Where did Robert the Bruce decisively defeat the English in 1314?

- Dundee
- Edinburgh
- Bannockburn
- Dunbar

### **Set 7: Land Distribution**

What is the name of the process by which land was distributed in medieval England?

- Subdivision
- Subinfeudation
- Subsistence
- Subfulminatton

What were the barons, England's most powerful land owners, called?

- Mesne lords
- Justiciars
- Tenants-in-chief
- Manor lords

What is the name for an official count or survey of a population?

- Population Review
- Census
- Register
- Roll Call

What did Edward order to establish how land had been distributed?

- Hundred Rolls
- Quo Warranto
- General Eyres
- Maior Vestigium

Which statute established that all land ultimately fell under the king's control?

- First Statute of Westminster
- First Statute of Winchester
- Second Statute of Westminster
- Second Statute of Winchester

Which statute banned the system of subinfeudation?

- Third Statute of Winchester
- Third Statute of Westminster
- Third Statute of Worcester
- Third Statute of Wessex

What new process did Edward introduce to try and solve the problems of subinfeudation?

- Supplementing
- Subtracting
- Subdivision
- Substitution

What act enabled landowners to avoid paying tax to the King by gifting their land to the Church?

- Alms giving
- Tithing
- Frankalmoign
- Ecclesium Tributum

What statute was introduced to stop the act of frankalmoign?

- Statute of Mortmain
- Statute of Mortain
- Statute of Mortimer
- Statute of Montauban

When was second Statute of Mortmain enacted?

- 1279
- 1283
- 1287
- 1290

### **Set 8: Hierarchy**

What was the name for the hierarchy introduced to medieval England by William I?

- Fractal System
- Frampton System
- Feudal System
- Fulcrum System

What is the name for the act of pledging someone your loyalty and promises to support them financially/militarily?

- Promise
- Homage
- Oath
- Guarantee

If you have a lord, you are their what?

- Underling
- Minion
- Worker

- Vassal

Who is directly below a baron in the feudal system?

- Knight
- Peasant
- Bishop
- Merchant

Most peasants were not freemen, what were they called?

- Slaves
- Serfs
- Villeins
- Plebians

### **Set 9: Law and Order**

What were people who refused to attend trial called?

- Outlaws
- Criminals
- Exiles
- Outcasts

What is the name for Church law?

- Ecclesiastical law
- Papal legis
- Canon law
- Legibus Canonical

Whose legal work had failed to reign in the jurisdiction of the barons by the start of Edward's reign?

- Roger Hoveden
- Matthew Paris
- Robert Burnell
- Henry de Bracton

Who did the 1278 Statute of Gloucester give greater legal authority to?

- Barons
- General Eyres
- Justiciars
- Sheriffs

Which statute reintroduced the hue and cry, a form of collective responsibility?

- Statute of Winchester 1275
- Statute of Winchester 1280
- Statute of Winchester 1285
- Statute of Winchester 1290

What did Edward introduce to speed up the legal system, especially for those awaiting trial?

- Manor courts
- Borough courts

- Assizes
- Leets

What process enabled people to recover alienated land if they had been unlawfully dispossessed?

- Feudal Reditus
- Novel Disseisin
- Darrein Presentment
- Novel Concordat

How many meters were to be cleared either side of the King's highways thanks to the Statute of Winchester, 1285?

- 10
- 30
- 50
- 70

For what value of theft did Edward introduce the death penalty by hanging?

- 4 pence
- 8 pence
- 12 pence
- 16 pence

When was the Ordinance of Trailbaston introduced?

- 1275
- 1285
- 1295
- 1305

### **Set 10: Robert Burnell**

What position did Edward give to Burnell upon returning home after the Crusade?

- Chancellor
- Treasurer
- Chief justiciar
- Castellan

Which part of Edward's kingdom was Burnell sent to restore order to and govern?

- Wales
- Scotland
- Flanders
- Gascony

How many manor houses did Burnell own?

- 42
- 62
- 82
- 102

Although Edward failed to make Burnell Archbishop of Canterbury, what diocese did Burnell hold?

- Winchester
- Bath
- York
- London

What did Edward use Burnell's house, Acton Burnell, for?

- Hunting lodge
- Feasting
- Parliament
- Embassy

### **Set 11: Parliament**

How often did Parliament usually meet?

- Twice a week
- Twice a month
- Twice a year
- Twice a year

Who NEVER attended Parliament?

- Barons
- Bishops
- Burgesses
- Peasants

How many people were invited to Edward's Parliament in 1275?

- 800
- 600
- 400
- 200

What was the name of the Parliament called by Edward in 1295?

- Parliament of the Commons
- Model Parliament
- Regis Parliament
- Prerogative Parliament

When was Edward's year of biggest crisis?

- 1291
- 1293
- 1295
- 1297

## Set 12: The Church

What were Franciscan Friars renowned for?

- Pilgrimage
- Praying
- Illustrations
- Preaching

What percentage of land in England was controlled by the Church?

- 10%
- 20%
- 30%
- 40%

Which of these cities was not a European centre of learning?

- Bologna
- Paris
- Oxford
- York

How many students attended Oxford in 1290?

- 3000
- 3500
- 4000
- 4500

What scholar challenged Church assumptions and teaching about what was truth and how to ascertain it?

- Duns Scotus
- Roger of Salisbury
- Roger of Wendover
- Roger Bacon

What document did Archbishop Peckham insist should be displayed in every Cathedral?

- Domesday Book
- Magna Carta
- Pipe Rolls
- Bible

What did the Circumspecte Agatis limit the power of?

- The Pope
- The Bishops
- Ecclesiastical courts
- Monasteries

Who replaced Peckham as Archbishop of Canterbury?

- Winchelsea
- Langton
- Becket
- Lanfranc

What was the highest amount of tax that Winchester was willing to let the Church pay Edward?

- 5%
- 10%
- 15%
- 20%

When was Edward and Winchester's disagreement finally resolved?

- 1291
- 1293
- 1295
- 1297

### **Set 13: Towns**

What percentage of the population lived in rural areas during Edward's reign?

- 30%
- 50%
- 70%
- 90%

What could a king grant a town to help boost its prosperity?

- Loan
- Castle
- Charter
- Guild

Which of these places was not granted a town charter for the first time during Edward's reign?

- Hull
- King's Lynn
- Caernarfon
- London

What developed to protect the craftsmen and artisans who moved to the economic hubs created by towns?

- Police
- Guilds
- Market inspectors
- Bastides

How long did a peasant have to stay in a town without being returned to their village to become a freeman?

- 1 year
- 2 years
- 3 years
- 4 years



## Set 14: The Wool Trade

Which area of Europe helped fuel the demand for wool?

- Low Countries
- Castile
- Germany
- Aragon

What is the name of a famous peasant who became wealthy through his business with the wool trade?

- John Lang
- William Thurstan
- Richard Tanner
- Hugh Cok

How many sacks of wool were exported every year on average?

- 20,000
- 40,000
- 80,000
- 100,000

What statute was introduced in 1285 to protect the wool trade and generate more tax for Edward?

- Statute of Wool
- Statute of Sheep
- Statute of Trade
- Statute of Merchants

How much did Edward raise the wool tax to in 1294?

- 40s per sack
- 45s per sack
- 50s per sack
- 55s per sack

## Set 15: Manor Houses

Which trade resulted in the emergence of manor houses?

- Wine
- Wheat
- Wool
- Waffles

What was the name of the group in society which grew because of England's prosperity?

- Middle Class
- Merchant
- Freeman
- Traders

What was the name of the richest merchant's, Lawrence Ludlow, house?

- Acton Burnell
- Windsor Castle

- Burghley House
- Stokesay Castle

Near which border were most of the manor houses built?

- Scotland
- Wales
- Ireland
- France

What did their location result in?

- Lavish decoration
- Fame
- Value
- Fortification

### **Set 16: Finance**

In 1272, who did England have a trade dispute with over the export of wool?

- Gascony
- Brittany
- Normandy
- Flanders

To solve the dispute, how much did the merchants agree to pay as a customs duty?

- 1s, 5d per sack
- 3s, 4d per sack
- 5s, d1 per sack
- 7s, d6 per sack

How much did the Riccardi family loan Edward?

- £190,000
- £290,000
- £390,000
- £490,000

Even though Edward refused to repay the Riccardi's after they went bust, which Italian family still provided further loans to him?

- Giovanni
- Da Vinci
- Mussolini
- Frescobaldi

Why were bankers always willing to lend to Edward?

- They were scared of him
- Strength of the wool trade
- Impressed by his empire building
- Nobody else wanted to borrow money

What were medieval coins made out of?

- Silver
- Gold
- Copper
- Tin

What crime resulted in the coinage losing value and reliability?

- Coin-curving
- Coin-shaving
- Coin-cutting
- Coin-clipping

How much did Edward receive for reminting and replacing the old coinage?

- £15,000
- £20,000
- £25,000
- £30,000

How much did Edward raise the wool tax to in 1294?

- 40s per sack
- 45s per sack
- 50s per sack
- 55s per sack

When was Edward forced to remove the Wool Tax because of its unpopularity?

- 1295
- 1296
- 1297
- 1298

### **Set 17: The Expulsion of the Jews**

How much had Henry III borrowed from the Jews during his reign?

- £250,000
- £500,000
- £750,000
- £1,000,000

What were Jews required to wear to mark them out?

- A red circle
- A blue triangle
- A green square
- A yellow cross

Due to religious and cultural differences, what myth emerged about Jewish rituals?

- Blood Libel
- Crucifixion

- Satan Worship
- Brit Milah

When was the Statute of Jewry passed, banning Jews from lending money?

- 1272
- 1273
- 1274
- 1275

How much tax did Parliament consent to, in return for Edward expelling all the Jews from England?

- £50,000
- £100,000
- £150,000
- £200,000

## Questions, no choices

### Set 1: Henry III's Legacy

1. Who led the rebellion against Henry III?
2. When was Henry III defeated by de Montfort at the Battle of Evesham?
3. What was the name of the battle in 1265 in which Edward defeated de Montfort?
4. How many loyal followers did Henry reward after the rebellion?
5. What process did Edward introduce to reduce Henry III's unpopularity with the barons?
6. In 1267, how much of their income did the clergy vote to pay Henry as tax? (For Ed's crusade)
7. In 1270 how much of their income did lay members of Parliament vote to pay Henry as tax?
8. What was the name of the treaty signed between England and Wales in 1267?
9. Based on the Treaty of Montgomery, who pledged homage to Henry III?
10. How many years did it take Edward to return home from the Crusades?

### Set 2: Young Edward

1. How many languages could Edward read?
2. Generally, how large was Edward's retinue of knights?
3. Which famous monk wrote negatively about Edward due to his treatment of St Albans abbey?
4. Where did Edward suppress rebellion in 1256?
5. What position was given to Edward at the Parliament of Winchester in 1268, following the Civil War?

### Set 3: Medieval Warfare

1. What type of troop was the shock-troop in a medieval army?
2. On average, how much were infantry paid per day?
3. Name three specialist types of soldiers.
4. What was the name of the most powerful siege engine ever built? Edward used it at Stirling Castle.

5. Typically, how long could sieges last for?

#### **Set 4: The Welsh Campaign**

1. Who refused to pay Edward homage or dues?
2. What was the name of the treaty which ended the first Welsh campaign in 1277?
3. When did the second Welsh rebellion begin?
4. What was the total cost of Edward's wars with Wales?
5. In the aftermath of the Welsh campaigns, which statute did Edward impose upon the Welsh? (Effectively annexing Wales under English control)

#### **Set 5: Castles**

1. How much did Edward spend on castles between 1277 and 1304?
2. Where in Wales did Edward build most of his castles?
3. What did the castle building programme in the North of Wales become known as?
4. What are three purposes of medieval castles built in Wales? (Fourth is legacy)
5. What was the only rebellion to successfully take control of one of Edward's castles called?

#### **Set 6: The Scottish Campaigns**

1. Which king of Scotland died in 1286 without a son?
2. How many guardians did the Scottish parliament appoint to rule until Margaret, the Maid of Norway came of age?
3. In 1292, who did Edward pick to be the next king of Scotland following Margaret's death?
4. Who did the Scots make an alliance with after they deposed the unpopular John Balliol?
5. How many Scottish townfolk were killed at the siege of Berwick in 1296?
6. After Edward's financial exactions made him incredible unpopular, who led the rebellion against him in 1297?
7. Where did Edward's most humiliating military defeat take place?
8. When did the Pope threaten Edward with excommunication unless he left Scotland as he had no historic claim over it?
9. After re-establishing control over Scotland in a deceive campaign during 1304-5, how many sheriffs were Scottish out of a total of 22?
10. Where did Robert the Bruce decisively defeat the English in 1314?

#### **Set 7: Land Distribution**

1. What is the name of the process by which land was distributed in medieval England?
2. What were the barons, England's most powerful land owners, called?
3. What is the name for an official count or survey of a population?
4. What did Edward order to establish how land had been distributed?
5. Which statute established that all land ultimately fell under the king's control?
6. What new process did Edward introduce to try and solve the problems of subinfeudation?
7. Which statute banned the system of subinfeudation?

8. What act enabled landowners to avoid paying tax to the King by gifting their land to the Church?
9. What statute was introduced to stop the act of frankalmoign?
10. When was second Statute of Mortmain enacted?

### **Set 8: Hierarchy**

1. What was the name for the hierarchy introduced to medieval England by William I?
2. What is the name for the act of pledging someone your loyalty and promises to support them financially/militarily?
3. If you have a lord, you are their what?
4. Who is directly below a baron in the feudal system?
5. Most peasants were not freemen, what were they called?

### **Set 9: Law and Order**

1. What were people who refused to attend trial called?
2. What is the name for Church law?
3. Whose legal work had failed to reign in the jurisdiction of the barons by the start of Edward's reign?
4. Who did the 1278 Statute of Gloucester give greater legal authority to?
5. Which statute reintroduced the hue and cry, a form of collective responsibility?
6. What did Edward introduce to speed up the legal system, especially for those awaiting trial?
7. What process enabled people to recover alienated land if they had been unlawfully dispossessed?
8. How many meters were to be cleared either side of the King's highways thanks to the Statute of Winchester, 1285?
9. For what value of theft did Edward introduce the death penalty by hanging?
10. When was the Ordinance of Trailbaston introduced?

### **Set 10: Robert Burnell**

1. What position did Edward give to Burnell upon returning home after the Crusade?
2. Which part of Edward's kingdom was Burnell sent to restore order to and govern?
3. How many manor houses did Burnell own?
4. Although Edward failed to make Burnell Archbishop of Canterbury, what diocese did Burnell hold?
5. What did Edward use Burnell's house, Acton Burnell, for?

### **Set 11: Parliament**

1. How often did Parliament usually meet?
2. Who NEVER attended Parliament?
3. How many people were invited to Edward's Parliament in 1275?
4. What was the name of the Parliament called by Edward in 1295?

5. When was Edward's year of biggest crisis?

### **Set 12: The Church**

1. What were Franciscan Friars renowned for?
2. What percentage of land in England was controlled by the Church?
3. Which of these cities was not a European centre of learning?
4. How many students attended Oxford in 1290?
5. What scholar challenged Church assumptions and teaching about what was truth and how to ascertain it?
6. What document did Archbishop Peckham insist should be displayed in every Cathedral?
7. What did the Circumspecte Agatis limit the power of?
8. Who replaced Peckham as Archbishop of Canterbury?
9. What was the highest amount of tax that Winchelsea was willing to let the Church pay Edward?
10. When was Edward and Winchelsea's disagreement finally resolved?

### **Set 13: Towns**

1. What could a king grant a town to help boost its prosperity?
2. Which of these places was not granted a town charter for the first time during Edward's reign?
3. What developed to protect the craftsmen and artisans who moved to the economic hubs created by towns?
4. What percentage of the population lived in rural areas during Edward's reign?
5. How long did a peasant have to stay in a town without being returned to their village to become a freeman?

### **Set 14: The Wool Trade**

1. Which area of Europe helped fuel the demand for wool?
2. What is the name of a famous peasant who became wealthy through his business with the wool trade?
3. How many sacks of wool were exported every year on average?
4. What statute was introduced in 1285 to protect the wool trade and generate more tax for Edward?
5. How much did Edward raise the wool tax to in 1294?

### **Set 15: Manor Houses**

1. What was the name of the richest merchant's, Lawrence Ludlow, house?
2. Near which border were most of the manor houses built?
3. What did their location result in?
4. Which trade resulted in the emergence of manor houses?
5. What was the name of the group in society which grew because of England's prosperity?

## Set 16: Finance

1. In 1272, who did England have a trade dispute with over the export of wool?
2. To solve the dispute, how much did the merchants agree to pay as a customs duty?
3. How much did the Riccardi family loan Edward?
4. Even though Edward refused to repay the Riccardi's after they went bust, which Italian family still provided further loans to him?
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9. How much did Edward raise the wool tax to in 1294?
10. When was Edward forced to remove the Wool Tax because of its unpopularity?

## Set 17: The Expulsion of the Jews

1. How much had Henry III borrowed from the Jews during his reign?
2. What were Jews required to wear to mark them out?
3. Due to religious and cultural differences, what myth emerged about Jewish rituals?
4. When was the Statute of Jewry passed, banning Jews from lending money?
5. How much tax did Parliament consent to, in return for Edward expelling all the Jews from England?

## Questions with Answers

### Set 1: Henry III's Legacy

Who led the rebellion against Henry III?

- Roger Bigod
- Stephen de Blois
- **Simon de Montfort**
- Ralph of Chester

When was Henry III defeated by de Montfort at the Battle of Evesham?

- 1262
- 1263
- **1264**
- 1265

What was the name of the battle in 1265 in which Edward defeated de Montfort?

- Hastings
- Bosworth
- Exeter
- **Evesham**

How many loyal followers did Henry reward after the rebellion?



- 75
- 93
- 124
- **133**

What process did Edward introduce to reduce Henry III's unpopularity with the barons?

- Renewal
- Repayment
- **Redemption**
- Readdress

In 1267, how much of their income did the clergy vote to pay Henry as tax? (For Ed's crusade)

- **1/20**
- 1/10
- 1/5
- 1/2

In 1270 how much of their income did lay members of Parliament vote to pay Henry as tax?

- **1/20**
- 1/10
- 1/5
- 1/2

What was the name of the treaty signed between England and Wales in 1267?

- Treaty of Caernarfon
- Treaty of Cardiff
- Treaty of Flint
- **Treaty of Montgomery**

Based on the Treaty of Montgomery, who pledged homage to Henry III?

- Edward
- **Llywelyn**
- Daffyd
- Gruffyd

How many years did it take Edward to return home from the Crusades?

- 1
- **2**
- 3
- 4

## Set 2: Young Edward

How many languages could Edward read?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- **4**

Generally, how large was Edward's retinue of knights?

- 100
- 150
- **200**
- 250

Which famous monk wrote negatively about Edward due to his treatment of St Albans abbey?

- Roger of Wendover
- **Matthew Paris**
- Roger Hoveden
- William the Breton

Where did Edward suppress rebellion in 1256?

- **Wales**
- Scotland
- Gascony
- East-Anglia

What position was given to Edward at the Parliament of Winchester in 1268, following the Civil War?

- Regent
- Seneschal of England
- Chief justiciar
- **Steward of England**

### Set 3: Medieval Warfare

What type of troop was the shock-troop in a medieval army?

- Infantry
- Specialists
- Siege Technicians
- **Cavalry**

On average, how much were infantry paid per day?

- **2 pence**
- 4 pence
- 6 pence
- 8 pence

Which of these soldiers is not a specialist?

- Woodcutter
- Engineer
- Miner
- **Archer**

What was the name of the most powerful siege engine ever built? Edward used it at Stirling Castle.

- Warbear
- Wareagle
- Warhound

- **Warwolf**

Typically, how long could sieges last for?

- 20 days
- **40 days**
- 60 days
- 80 days

#### **Set 4: The Welsh Campaign**

Who refused to pay Edward homage or dues?

- Malcolm of Scotland
- Dermot of Ireland
- Baldwin of Flanders
- **Llywelyn of Wales**

What was the name of the treaty which ended the first Welsh campaign in 1277?

- Treaty of Caernarfon
- Treaty of Harlech
- **Treaty of Aberconwy**
- Treaty of Llanbadarn

When did the second Welsh rebellion begin?

- 1279
- 1280
- 1281
- **1282**

What was the total cost of Edward's wars with Wales?

- £80,000
- £100,000
- **£120,000**
- £140,000

In the aftermath of the Welsh campaigns, which statute did Edward impose upon the Welsh? (Effectively annexing Wales under English control)

- Statute of Conwy
- Statute of Caernarfon
- Statute of Cardiff
- **Statute of Rhuddlan**

#### **Set 5: Castles**

How much did Edward spend on castles between 1277 and 1304?

- **£80,000**
- £100,000
- £120,000
- £140,000

Where in Wales did Edward build most of his castles?

- Pembroke
- Gwent
- Powys
- **Gwynedd**

What did the castle building programme in the North of Wales become known as?

- The Stone Curtain
- The Shield of England
- The Stone Wall
- **The Ring of Stone**

Which of these was not a purpose of medieval castles built in Wales?

- Intimidation
- Defence
- Colonisation
- **Leisure**

What was the only rebellion to successfully take control of one of Edward's castles called?

- Morag Rebellion
- **Madog Rebellion**
- Mortain Rebellion
- Montgomery Rebellion

### **Set 6: The Scottish Campaigns**

Which king of Scotland died in 1286 without a son?

- Malcom II
- **Alexander III**
- Bruce I
- Robert VII

How many guardians did the Scottish parliament appoint to rule until Margaret, the Maid of Norway came of age?

- 2
- 4
- **6**
- 8

In 1292, who did Edward pick to be the next king of Scotland following Margaret's death?

- Himself!
- Robert the Bruce
- **John Balliol**
- John Moray

Who did the Scots make an alliance with after they deposed the unpopular John Balliol?

- Flanders
- Aragon
- Holy Roman Empire

- **France**

How many Scottish townsfolk were killed at the siege of Berwick in 1296?

- 5,000
- **7,000**
- 9,000
- 11,000

After Edward's financial exactions made him incredible unpopular, who led the rebellion against him in 1297?

- John Balliol
- **William Wallace**
- Alexander Craig
- Malcolm Dougal

Where did Edward's most humiliating military defeat take place?

- Dunbar
- Falkirk
- Carlisle
- **Stirling**

When did the Pope threaten Edward with excommunication unless he left Scotland as he had no historic claim over it?

- 1295
- 1297
- **1299**
- 1301

Where did Robert the Bruce decisively defeat the English in 1314?

- Dundee
- Edinburgh
- **Bannockburn**
- Dunbar

### **Set 7: Land Distribution**

What is the name of the process by which land was distributed in medieval England?

- Subdivision
- **Subinfeudation**
- Subsistence
- Subfulminatton

What were the barons, England's most powerful land owners, called?

- Mesne lords
- Justiciars
- **Tenants-in-chief**
- Manor lords

What is the name for an official count or survey of a population?

- Population Review
- **Census**
- Register
- Roll Call

What did Edward order to establish how land had been distributed?

- **Hundred Rolls**
- Quo Warranto
- General Eyres
- Maior Vestigium

Which statute established that all land ultimately fell under the king's control?

- **First Statute of Westminster**
- First Statute of Winchester
- Second Statute of Westminster
- Second Statute of Winchester

Which statute banned the system of subinfeudation?

- Third Statute of Winchester
- **Third Statute of Westminster**
- Third Statute of Worcester
- Third Statute of Wessex

What new process did Edward introduce to try and solve the problems of subinfeudation?

- Supplementing
- Subtracting
- Subdivision
- **Substitution**

What act enabled landowners to avoid paying tax to the King by gifting their land to the Church?

- Alms giving
- Tithing
- **Frankalmoign**
- Ecclesium Tributum

What statute was introduced to stop the act of frankalmoign?

- **Statute of Mortmain**
- Statute of Mortain
- Statute of Mortimer
- Statute of Montauban

When was second Statute of Mortmain enacted?

- 1279
- 1283
- 1287
- **1290**

## Set 8: Hierarchy

What was the name for the hierarchy introduced to medieval England by William I?

- Fractal System
- Frampton System
- **Feudal System**
- Fulcrum System

What is the name for the act of pledging someone your loyalty and promises to support them financially/militarily?

- Promise
- **Homage (or fealty)**
- Oath
- Guarantee

If you have a lord, you are their what?

- Underling
- Minion
- Worker
- **Vassal**

Who is directly below a baron in the feudal system?

- **Knight**
- Peasant
- Bishop
- Merchant

Most peasants were not freemen, what were they called?

- Slaves
- Serfs
- **Villeins**
- Plebians

## Set 9: Law and Order

What were people who refused to attend trial called?

- **Outlaws**
- Criminals
- Exiles
- Outcasts

What is the name for Church law?

- Ecclesiastical law
- Papal legis
- **Canon law**
- Legibus Canonical

Whose legal work had failed to reign in the jurisdiction of the barons by the start of Edward's reign?

- Roger Hoveden

- Matthew Paris
- Robert Burnell
- **Henry de Bracton**

Who did the 1278 Statute of Gloucester give greater legal authority to?

- Barons
- **General Eyres**
- Justiciars
- Sheriffs

Which statute reintroduced the hue and cry, a form of collective responsibility?

- Statute of Winchester 1275
- Statute of Winchester 1280
- **Statute of Winchester 1285**
- Statute of Winchester 1290

What did Edward introduce to speed up the legal system, especially for those awaiting trial?

- Manor courts
- Borough courts
- **Assizes**
- Leets

What process enabled people to recover alienated land if they had been unlawfully dispossessed?

- Feudal Reditus
- **Novel Disseisin**
- Darrein Presentment
- Novel Concordat

How many meters were to be cleared either side of the King's highways thanks to the Statute of Winchester, 1285?

- 10
- 30
- 50
- **70**

For what value of theft did Edward introduce the death penalty by hanging?

- 4 pence
- 8 pence
- **12 pence**
- 16 pence

When was the Ordinance of Trailbaston introduced?

- 1275
- 1285
- 1295
- **1305**



## Set 10: Robert Burnell

What position did Edward give to Burnell upon returning home after the Crusade?

- **Chancellor**
- Treasurer
- Chief justiciar
- Castellan

Which part of Edward's kingdom was Burnell sent to restore order to and govern?

- Wales
- Scotland
- Flanders
- **Gascony**

How many manor houses did Burnell own?

- 42
- 62
- **82**
- 102

Although Edward failed to make Burnell Archbishop of Canterbury, what diocese did Burnell hold?

- Winchester
- **Bath**
- York
- London

What did Edward use Burnell's house, Acton Burnell, for?

- Hunting lodge
- Feasting
- **Parliament**
- Embassy

## Set 11: Parliament

How often did Parliament usually meet?

- Twice a week
- Twice a month
- Twice a year
- **Twice a year**

Who NEVER attended Parliament?

- Barons
- Bishops
- Burgesses
- **Peasants**

How many people were invited to Edward's Parliament in 1275?

- **800**
- 600

- 400
- 200

What was the name of the Parliament called by Edward in 1295?

- Parliament of the Commons
- **Model Parliament**
- Regis Parliament
- Prerogative Parliament

When was Edward's year of biggest crisis?

- 1291
- 1293
- 1295
- **1297**

## Set 12: The Church

What were Franciscan Friars renowned for?

- Pilgrimage
- Praying
- Illustrations
- **Preaching**

What percentage of land in England was controlled by the Church?

- 10%
- 20%
- **30%**
- 40%

Which of these cities was not a European centre of learning?

- Bologna
- Paris
- Oxford
- **York**

How many students attended Oxford in 1290?

- **3000**
- 3500
- 4000
- 4500

What scholar challenged Church assumptions and teaching about what was truth and how to ascertain it?

- Duns Scotus
- Roger of Salisbury
- Roger of Wendover
- **Roger Bacon**

What document did Archbishop Peckham insist should be displayed in every Cathedral?

- Domesday Book
- **Magna Carta**
- Pipe Rolls
- Bible

What did the Circumspecte Agatis limit the power of?

- The Pope
- The Bishops
- **Ecclesiastical courts**
- Monasteries

Who replaced Peckham as Archbishop of Canterbury?

- **Winchelsea**
- Langton
- Becket
- Lanfranc

What was the highest amount of tax that Winchelsea was willing to let the Church pay Edward?

- 5%
- **10%**
- 15%
- 20%

When was Edward and Winchelsea's disagreement finally resolved?

- 1291
- 1293
- 1295
- **1297**

### Set 13: Towns

What percentage of the population lived in rural areas during Edward's reign?

- 30%
- 50%
- 70%
- **90%**

What could a king grant a town to help boost its prosperity?

- Loan
- Castle
- **Charter**
- Guild

Which of these places was not granted a town charter for the first time during Edward's reign?

- Hull
- King's Lyn
- Caernarfon
- **London**

What developed to protect the craftsmen and artisans who moved to the economic hubs created by towns?

- Police
- **Guilds**
- Market inspectors
- Bastides

How long did a peasant have to stay in a town without being returned to their village to become a freeman?

- **1 year**
- 2 years
- 3 years
- 4 years

#### **Set 14: The Wool Trade**

Which area of Europe helped fuel the demand for wool?

- **Low Countries**
- Castile
- Germany
- Aragon

What is the name of a famous peasant who became wealthy through his business with the wool trade?

- John Lang
- William Thurstan
- Richard Tanner
- **Hugh Cok**

How many sacks of wool were exported every year on average?

- 20,000
- 40,000
- **80,000**
- 100,000

What statute was introduced in 1285 to protect the wool trade and generate more tax for Edward?

- Statute of Wool
- Statute of Sheep
- Statute of Trade
- **Statute of Merchants**

How much did Edward raise the wool tax to in 1294?

- **40s per sack**
- 45s per sack
- 50s per sack
- 55s per sack

## Set 15: Manor Houses

Which trade resulted in the emergence of manor houses?

- Wine
- Wheat
- **Wool**
- Waffles

What was the name of the group in society which grew because of England's prosperity?

- Middle Class
- **Merchant**
- Freemen
- Traders

What was the name of the richest merchant's, Lawrence Ludlow, house?

- Acton Burnell
- Windsor Castle
- Burghley House
- **Stokesay Castle**

Near which border were most of the manor houses built?

- Scotland
- **Wales**
- Ireland
- France

What did their location result in?

- Lavish decoration
- Fame
- Value
- **Fortification**

## Set 16: Finance

In 1272, who did England have a trade dispute with over the export of wool?

- Gascony
- Brittany
- Normandy
- **Flanders**

To solve the dispute, how much did the merchants agree to pay as a customs duty?

- 1s, 5d per sack
- 3s, 4d per sack
- 5s, d1 per sack
- **7s, d6 per sack**

How much did the Riccardi family loan Edward?

- £190,000
- £290,000

- **£390,000**
- £490,000

Even though Edward refused to repay the Riccardi's after they went bust, which Italian family still provided further loans to him?

- Giovanni
- Da Vinci
- Mussolini
- **Frescobaldi**

Why were bankers always willing to lend to Edward?

- They were scared of him
- **Strength of the wool trade**
- Impressed by his empire building
- Nobody else wanted to borrow money

What were medieval coins made out of?

- **Silver**
- Gold
- Copper
- Tin

What crime resulted in the coinage losing value and reliability?

- Coin-curving
- Coin-shaving
- Coin-cutting
- **Coin-clipping**

How much did Edward receive for reminting and replacing the old coinage?

- £15,000
- £20,000
- **£25,000**
- £30,000

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When was Edward forced to remove the Wool Tax because of its unpopularity?

- 1295
- **1296**
- 1297
- 1298

## Set 17: The Expulsion of the Jews

How much had Henry III borrowed from the Jews during his reign?

- **£250,000**
- £500,000
- £750,000
- £1,000,000

What were Jews required to wear to mark them out?

- A red circle
- A blue triangle
- A green square
- **A yellow cross**

Due to religious and cultural differences, what myth emerged about Jewish rituals?

- **Blood Libel**
- Crucifixion
- Satan Worship
- Brit Milah

When was the Statute of Jewry passed, banning Jews from lending money?

- 1272
- 1273
- 1274
- **1275**

How much tax did Parliament consent to, in return for Edward expelling all the Jews from England?

- £50,000
- **£100,000**
- £150,000
- £200,000

## Historical Environments:

### Questions, with choices

#### A: Caernarfon Castle

Where in Wales was Caernarfon Castle built?

- Pembroke
- Gwent
- Powys
- Gwynedd

Which of these is not a defensive feature of a castle?

- Curtain wall
- Arrow loops

- Murder holes
- Stained glass windows

In total, how much did Edward spend on Caernarfon?

- £25,000
- £20,000
- £15,000
- £10,000

How many shires did Caernarfon act as the legal centre for?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

What colour was the castle painted?

- White
- Blue
- Red
- Black

What is the name of the Roman fort Caernarfon was built upon?

- Maximus
- Segontium
- Pulia
- Corinium

When was Caernarfon successfully taken by the rebels led by Madog?

- 1292
- 1293
- 1294
- 1295

Wars against whom stopped the building of Caernarfon from 1295-1304?

- France
- Flanders
- Holy Roman Empire
- Scotland

Which king was Edward seeking to emulate?

- William I
- Arthur
- Richard I
- Henry II

What enabled Caernarfon to become an economic hub for Edward's colonisation of Wales?

- Garrison
- Location
- Charter
- Size



## **B: Stirling Bridge**

What was the name of the vantage point used by the Scottish leaders?

- Ben Nevis
- Loch Modan
- Black Rock
- Abbey Craig

What was the size of the English cavalry?

- 300
- 400
- 500
- 600

What was the size of the Scottish cavalry?

- 16
- 26
- 36
- 46

What was the size of the English infantry?

- 5,000
- 10,000
- 15,000
- 20,000

What was the size of the Scottish infantry?

- 2,000
- 4,000
- 6,000
- 8,000

What was the name of the river which divided the battlefield?

- Northshire River
- River Tay
- River Spey
- River Forth

What is the name for a large bend in a river?

- Meander
- Wander
- Curve
- Salient

How many knights could cross the bridge at once?

- 1
- 2
- 3

- 4

Who was not present at the battle?

- William Wallace
- Andrew Moray
- Lord Cressingham
- Edward

Who woke up late and ordered the English to retreat?

- William Wallace
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- Earl of Surrey

## Questions, no choices

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2. What was the size of the English cavalry?
3. What was the size of the Scottish cavalry?
4. What was the size of the English infantry?
5. What was the size of the Scottish infantry?
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7. What is the name for a large bend in a river?
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