

Medieval England, the Reign of Edward I, 1272-1307 Multi-question tests



Test number	Title	Pages in hand-out notes	Marks available
29	Edward I overview and background	2-3	38
30	Henry III's legacy and Edward I's character	3-5	20
31	Development of government, rights and justice	5-9	47
32	Life in Medieval England Part 1	10-13	43
33	Life in Medieval England Part 2	13-17	38
34	Development of the legal system	18-20	26
35	Medieval warfare	21-23	32
36	Edward and Wales	23-26	49
37	Edward and Scotland	26-30	45
38	How should Edward be remembered?	30-31	18

Test 29 Edward I overview and background

1. What was Edward I also known as?
2. When did he become King?
3. When did he die?
4. Who was he named after?
5. Who was his father?
6. Who was his wife?
7. Had his father been a strong king?
8. What established Edward's reputation as a great fighter? (2)

9. Which country did Edward conquer?
10. Which country did he fail to conquer?
11. Which mainland European country was Edward constantly in dispute with?
12. What was he always short of?
13. What did Edward try to make accessible to all?
14. Give three examples of obligations barons had to the King, in exchange for land?
15. Where in particular were strong local landowners allowed a lot of power?
16. Who would barons grant land to?
17. What kind of people were at the bottom of the feudal system?
18. Did they own the land they farmed?
19. Why did landowners increasingly want grazing land?
20. What could peasants become?
21. How did the Church become a great landowner?
22. What were used to try priests accused of breaking the law?
23. Where did monks live and work?
24. Who led the Church throughout Europe?
25. What was the approximate population of England when Edward became King?
26. What trade in particular made many merchants rich at this time?
27. List three major towns in England at this time. (3)

Test 30 Henry III's legacy and Edward I's character

1. Where had Henry III been defeated by Simon de Montfort in 1264?
2. Where did Edward defeat Simon de Montfort in 1265?
3. Under what process could former rebels buy back their land?
4. Who might they borrow money from to pay for this?
5. Did Henry III go on a crusade?
6. Did Edward?
7. What had Henry had to agree to before the clergy and lay members of Parliament granted him taxes?
8. Who did Edward have to borrow from to fund the crusade? (2)

9. Who did Henry III recognise as Prince of Wales in the Treaty of Montgomery?
10. Did anyone oppose Edward's succession in 1272?
11. Give two examples of how Edward's relationship with his father had been difficult. (2)

12. What kind of youth had Edward been? (2)

13. Had Edward played a part in defeating a Welsh rebellion in 1256?
14. Why did Edward endow (pay for) a Cistercian Abbey?
15. When was Edward crowned?
16. What did Edward (possibly) say he would do before he would wear his crown?
17. Were expectations of Edward high or low?

Total marks available: 20

Test 31 Development of government, rights and justice

1. Give two examples of types of official removed from office early in Edward's reign. (2)
2. Give two examples of things Edward wanted to find out when he sent commissioners out to ask a wide range of questions. (2)
3. Give a reason why he wanted this information.
4. Give two names for what the recorded results of these enquiries were known as. (2)
5. Did it result in much change?
6. Who was probably the most important of Edward's officials?
7. In which county was he born?
8. What position was he given in 1274?
9. Give three examples of how he was important to Edward. (3)
10. How many manors did he own when he died in 1292?
11. Give two further ways he made money. (2)
12. What position did Edward fail to give him?
13. What was his mistress called?
14. Where was his heart buried?
15. What 'castle' did he build for himself?
16. What met at this castle in 1283 and 1285?
17. How many people were invited to Edward's first Parliament at Westminster in 1275?
18. What kinds of people who weren't normally invited to Parliament were invited to this one? (2)
19. Why?
20. Give three examples of things dealt with by the Statute of Westminster. (3)

21. What was introduced to make everyone responsible for pursuing felons?
22. What was the name of the 1278 that required every landowner to prove they had the right to their land?
23. Why did many landowners then lose liberties and customs?
24. What statutes were passed to try to stop landowners passing land to the Church without the King's permission?
25. Why did Edward want these statutes?
26. In which year was there another Statute of Westminster?
27. Give two examples of things it dealt with. (2)

28. Which measure of 1285 tried to lead to disputes between merchants being resolved more quickly?
29. Where, specifically, did Edward give the Corporation of the City of London the right to collect taxes and tolls from?
30. At what two times of year did Parliament usually meet during Edward's reign? (2)

31. What, in general, did Parliament usually want addressed before granting taxes?
32. What kind of people were trying to use Parliament in their conflicts with Edward by the end of his reign?
33. What was the Parliament of 1295 known as?
34. Why had he called it?
35. What extra type of people were called to this Parliament?
36. Which group(s) of people notably met separately for the first time at this Parliament?

Total marks available: 47

Test 32 Life in Medieval England Part 1 From trade and towns to Stokesay Castle

1. Did England have extensive internal and international trading links by 1300?
2. What was the most important trade?
3. What kind of economy was England becoming?
4. Give two ways people with no land could earn money. (2)

5. How many sheep (est.) were there in England by 1300?
6. List 5 jobs connected to the wool trade. (5)

7. How long did a peasant have to live in a town to become a freeman?
8. Give two examples of entertainers who might be seen near markets (2)

9. Give five examples of types of people who might make things in towns. (5)

10. Why were many new towns established during Edward's reign?
11. Which town grew from Wyke?
12. Which stream did you have to cross when appointing Exeter?

13. What kinds of buildings would dominate skylines? (2)

14. Were poor people squeezed into older houses away from the centre of towns?
15. Could infectious diseases spread easily in overcrowded conditions?
16. What were laid along main streets in Lincoln in 1286?
17. Give a reason why Edward was always short of money.
18. How much did merchants have to pay in tax to Edward for every sack of wool exported?
19. Which Italian family did Edward borrow a lot from?
20. How did things go wrong for Edward after 1294?
21. Give a problem with coinage at the start of Edward's reign.
22. Identify any two ways he addressed problems with coinage. (2)

23. Why was wool tax raised in 1294?
24. Why was this tax removed in 1296?
25. What happened to Laurence of Ludlow in 1294?
26. Which 'castle' was his home?
27. Give an example of a place he traded overseas.
28. What kind of person did he become when moving to his new castle?
29. What was a solar?
30. Why didn't he dare really build a castle?
31. Give an example of a change made to this building since the thirteenth century.

Total marks available = 43

Life in Medieval England Part 2 From Expulsion of the Jews to Duns Scotus

1. When did Edward expel the Jews from England?
2. How much had Henry III borrowed from Jewish lenders?
3. Were Christians allowed to lend money for interest?
4. Give another reason why Jews were hated.
5. How did Jews suffer under a new law in 1275?
6. How did Jews suffer in 1278 and 1279?
7. Was the expulsion of the Jews popular?
8. Approximately how many priests were there?
9. Approximately how many monks and nuns were there?
10. Approximately how many friars were there?
11. What were friars?
12. Give three specific ways the Church was important.
13. Give three examples of the Church's fundamental teachings. (3)

14. What was purgatory believed to be?
15. Give an example of somewhere abroad people might go to on pilgrimage.
16. Give an example of somewhere in England people might go on pilgrimage.
17. Did the number of religious houses rise or fall in the thirteenth century?
18. How many books did the Abbot of Durham have?

19. What did Peter of Langtoft do?
20. What was the most common way monks tried to cure the sick?
21. What were the two most common orders (types) of friars? (2)

22. How many students were there at Oxford by the 1290s?
23. Give three examples of subjects studied at university. (3)

24. How did the Crusades influence learning?
25. Which renowned scholar was born in 1214?
26. What method of learning did he develop?
27. What was the encyclopedia he compiled called?
28. Whose teachings did he find errors with?
29. Were his own ideas always popular?
30. What name was John Duns also known by?
31. Which theory to do with Jesus did he develop?
32. Did his ideas often get him into trouble?
33. Where and when did he die?

Total marks available: 38

Test 34 Development of the legal system

1. Give an example of how royal authority was weak when Edward became King.
2. What was a tithing?
3. How long were you deemed safe for if you took sanctuary in a church?
4. What kind of people were appointed by the King to implement his wishes and collect taxes?
5. Did people sometimes have to wait ages until a qualified judge visited the area?
6. Give an example of an old-fashioned system of trial still in use at the start of Edward's reign.
7. What could someone who ran away when summoned for trial be classed as?
8. What were the village courts known as?
9. What were the courts with juries of 12 free men established to deal with cases in local areas called?
10. Did Edward make any major changes to these types of court?
11. What did Edward establish in 1294 to replace the general Eyre?
12. What were the two types of royal court Edward used increasingly?
13. What other type of court existed alongside secular courts?
14. Give an example of a change made by the 1278 Statute of Gloucester.
15. Give two examples of measures introduced by the 1285 Statute of Winchester.
(2)

16. Give an example of a harsher punishment introduced by Edward.
17. What unintended effect did this have?
18. What was the prison set up in Southwark called?
19. Were many convicted criminals sent to prison?
20. How did having money help people in prison?
21. What remained a huge problem, despite Edward's legal reforms?
22. Were judges well paid?
23. How did war and poor harvests affect crime rates?
24. What kind of sessions, meaning 'hear and decide' were introduced to try to clear gaols of those awaiting trial?
25. What Ordinance of 1305 was introduced to deal with outlaws?

Total marks available: 26

Test 35 Medieval Warfare

1. Which legendary English King was Edward fascinated by?
2. Which statute of 1285 said each man should carry arms appropriate to his station?
3. Give two things this might include for ordinary people. (2)
4. Give two things this might include for knights. (2)
5. What were men on horseback called?
6. What were foot soldiers called?
7. How much did Edward once pay for a horse?
8. How much would a horse typically cost?
9. What would knights wear for protection if they couldn't afford chainmail?
10. What was a helm?
11. What would member of the cavalry have displayed on their shields?
12. What were used to prepare knights for battle?
13. Were desertions from the infantry common?
14. Why might criminals agree to fight?
15. What did archers fire?
16. Give a way foot soldiers might try to protect themselves together.
17. What was a schiltrom?
18. Why did Edward use wood-cutters to support his army in Wales?
19. Give two other examples of types of workers he used to support his army. (2)
20. How were supplies usually brought to armies?
21. How many men did Edward employ to harvest grain when he captured Anglesey in 1277?
22. Where did 60 Scots withstand a siege for several weeks?
23. Were defenders of sieges offered the chance to surrender?
24. Give three examples of methods or machines of attack used during sieges. (3)
25. What was Edward's largest siege engine, used at Stirling Castle, called?
26. Why did Edward refuse the initial offer of surrender of Stirling Castle?
27. What did the 1292 Statute of Arms for Tournaments say?

Total marks available: 32

Test 36: Edward and Wales

1. What title was Llywelyn given as a reward for supporting Simon de Montfort against Henry III?
 2. Did Llywelyn pay homage to Henry III when he was restored as King?
 3. Which Treaty of 1267 acknowledged Llywelyn's right to rule Wales?
 4. What did Llewelyn refuse to do in 1274?
 5. What did Parliament decree Llywelyn to be in 1276?
 6. How many knights did Edward assemble in his army?
 7. How many infantry?
 8. What kind of people supported Edward by invading south and mid-Wales?
 9. Where did Edward and his army head for?
 10. Which island did Edward occupy to deprive Llywelyn's supporters of grain?
 11. What Treaty did Llywelyn sign in 1277, surrendering all his recent gains?
 12. Who in particular was given lands as a reward for supporting Edward?
 13. Give an example of English attitudes towards the Welsh.
 14. Name three places Edward built or re-built castles following his defeat of Llywelyn. (3)
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15. What was introduced for criminal cases in Wales?
 16. What in particular happened in Easter 1282 in Wales?
 17. Was Edward happy about it?
 18. Give three examples of how Edward prepared to attack Wales again. (3)
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19. Give an example of how things went well for the Welsh at first.
 20. What happened to Llywelyn? (2)
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21. Who became the new Prince of Wales?
 22. Who tried and failed to negotiate a settlement?
 23. What was new about Edward's next attack on Wales?
 24. Which part of Wales did he invade in March 1283?
 25. What happened to the new Prince of Wales? (2)
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26. How much had the war cost Edward?
 27. What statute of 1284 effectively made Wales part of England?
 28. Which master mason led the building of new castles in Wales?
 29. Why did many of the new castles have adjacent towns with walls connected to the castles?
 30. What was Edward's great castle, built at the crossroads between Anglesey and Snowdonia?
 31. What were the polygonal towers of this castle based on?

32. How much was spent on this castle between 1283 and 1292?
33. Who in particular was born there in 1284?
34. Who led a further Welsh rebellion in 1294?
35. What did they do to Edward's new castle?
36. Did Edward defeat the Welsh rebels this time?
37. What did Edward then do about this castle?
38. Give three facts about the subsequent history of this castle. (3)

39. What castle did Edward begin building on Anglesey, but never complete?
40. Who surrendered to Edward after some time on the run?
41. Had Edward become sole master of Wales?

Total marks available: 49

Test 37 Edward and Scotland

1. Which King of Scotland died in 1286 without a son?
2. What happened to his heir, Margaret, the Maid of Norway?
3. What was Edward then asked to decide?
4. Who were the two main claimants for the Scottish throne?
5. Who was chosen?
6. Why?
7. What happened to him in 1295?
8. Which country did Scotland make an alliance with in 1296?
9. Give figures for the size of the army Edward marched into Scotland with in March 1296.
(2)
10. In which town was the first significant battle?
11. What happened to the town?
12. Which castle surrendered to Edward on 28 April 1296?
13. From where did the garrison flee as Edward continued north?
14. What was taken from Scone Abbey to Westminster Abbey?
15. Give two examples of demands the new English administration placed on the Scots. (2)
16. How did people such as the Earl of March and Robert the Bruce begin to feel?
17. Who led the Scottish rebellion that then broke out?
18. Where did he defeat an English army in 1297?
19. What did the rebel leader then become?
20. Give an example of something Edward had been distracted by during this rebellion.
21. What did Edward do before heading into Scotland with his army in 1298?
22. Where did Edward decisively defeat the Scots in July 1298?

23. Were the Scots united against Edward?
24. Who wrote to Edward to demand he left Scotland (or be excommunicated)?
25. Give two examples of further problems Edward was having in England at this time. (2)

26. At which two towns did Edward attack in his fourth invasion of Scotland? (2)

27. What were constructed at King's Lynn to support this attack?
28. Did most Scots submit to Edward by early 1304?
29. Which Englishman was put in charge of the government of Scotland?
30. What happened to the Scottish rebel leader? (2)

31. Who then stabbed a rival claimant to the throne and was crowned King of Scotland?
32. How did Edward react?
33. How did the Pope react?
34. What happened in 1307?
35. How did Edward react to this?
36. Where and when did Edward die? (2)

37. What does it say on Edward's tomb?
38. Where and when were the English decisively defeated by the Scots (several years after Edward's death)? (2)

Total marks available: 45

Test 38 How should Edward be remembered?

1. Who was Edward's first wife?
2. How many children did they have?
3. Who was his second wife?
4. How many children did they have?
5. Give two examples of how Edward expressed his continuing devotion after the death of his first wife. (2)

6. Give four examples of evidence that Edward was a fighting man. (4)

7. Did Edward improve law and order in the first part of his reign?
8. Did criminality increase in the second part of his reign?
9. In which years was Edward forced to re-issue Magna Carta? (2)

10. Give two examples of problems with the economy by the end of Edward's reign. (2)

11. Had Edward been the first medieval king not to be faced with civil war?
12. Do you think you would have liked Edward?

Total marks available: 18