X259/12/02

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2012

FRIDAY, 25 MAY
10.40 AM – 12.05 PM

HISTORY
HIGHER
Paper 2

Answer questions on only **one** Special Topic.

Take particular care to show clearly the Special Topic chosen. On the **front** of the answer book, **in the top right-hand corner**, write the number of the Special Topic.

You are expected to use background knowledge appropriately in answering source-based questions.

Marks may be deducted for bad spelling and bad punctuation, and for writing that is difficult to read.

Some sources have been adapted.

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SPECIAL TOPIC 1: THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286–1328

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: from the Treaty of Birgham (1290).

Having considered the peace and tranquillity of both kingdoms and in doing so mutual friendship should continue between our peoples for all time, we have granted in the name of our lord (Edward I) that the rights and liberties and customs of Scotland shall be wholly preserved. We promise that the kingdom of Scotland shall remain separate and divided from the kingdom of England by rightful boundaries and borders as has been observed up to now and that it shall be free and independent.

We grant that no tenant-in-chief of the king of Scotland shall be forced to go outside the kingdom to do homage or fealty or to pay relief for his lands. No parliament shall be held outwith the kingdom and borders of Scotland on matters concerning that kingdom or its borders or the position of those that live in the kingdom. No one of the kingdom of Scotland shall be held to answer outwith that kingdom for any agreement entered into, or for any crime committed, or in any other cause contrary to the laws and customs of that kingdom.

Source B: from GWS Barrow, *Robert Bruce* (1988).

The whole course of the negotiations which culminated in the marriage agreement, called the Treaty of Birgham, shows the guardians above all anxious to do nothing that might impair the "rights" or the integrity of Scotland.

The Treaty of Birgham was the high-watermark of the endeavour by the Guardians and the community. The treaty envisaged two feudal kingdoms, England and Scotland ruled separately though in harmony by a king and queen. The Scottish kingdom was to remain, as the Scots had demanded, free and without subjugation. Elections to the clergy in Scotland were to be free of external interference and tenants-in-chief of the Scots Crown need do homage for their lands in Scotland only, persons in Scotland who had been accused of a crime or sued at law should not have to answer in a court outside their country.

The treaty has been praised as a document of wise statesmanship and patriotism, but it was also something else. It was essentially a cautious, protective document.

Source C: from the Chronicle of Walter of Guisborough, 1296.

All that day and the next our king was expecting the burgesses of Berwick to come to his peace but they would not accept the peace which he offered. Twenty-four English warships attacked Berwick but were driven back. When these things were told to our king who was still in the field where everyone could see the smoke rising high from the ships, the king ordered them to sound the bugles and enter the city. When the city was taken they killed more than 8,000 of the enemy. On the same day the men of strength who were in the castle garrison surrendered. The king kept their captain Lord William Douglas until the end of the war. He allowed two hundred men who were with him to go free carrying their arms having first taken an oath from them that they would never lift a hand against him or the kingdom of the English.

Source D: from A.F. Murison, *Sir William Wallace* (2000).

The remnants of the Scots army drew from Falkirk towards the north, burning the town and castle of Stirling as they passed. So far Edward pursued them. Having repaired the castle and garrisoned it with Northumbrians, he is said to have harried St Andrews and St Johnston. He then passed through Selkirk Forrest to the west where he found that Bruce had burned Ayr Castle and retired to Carrick, but Edward could not pursue for lack of food. Continuing his journey through Annandale, Edward took and burned Loch Maben castle. At Carlisle he held a parliament and distributed lands in Scotland to his officers.

Shortly after their retreat from Falkirk, perhaps at Scots Water, or at a meeting in St Johnston, Wallace is said to have resigned voluntarily the office of Guardian of Scotland. The Scots writers at the time stated that this step was necessary because of the impossibility of maintaining the independence of his country in co-operation with the jealous nobles.

Source E: from Richard Oram, *The Kings and Queens of Scotland* (2006).

Robert was quick to capitalise on Bannockburn. Not only was he able to recover his queen and daughter from captivity in exchange for English prisoners, but also at parliament in November he overcame his remaining Scottish opponents and took their lands in Scotland. This gave him extensive resources with which to reward his supporters and subjects in order to secure their loyalty. Robert also intensified his attacks on northern England both in search for cash and to force Edward II to recognise Bruce's kingship of a free Scotland. The bleeding of northern England in 1314–1315 really did little to pressure Edward II.

By 1323 Bruce attempted to secure peace for war-weary Scotland, even negotiating a peace not with Edward II but his lieutenants in northern England. Yet faced with the English King's refusal to give up Scotland, Robert had to settle for a long uneasy truce in 1323. Robert did not withdraw from politics, but worked hard to ensure a relatively stable inheritance for his son. A new mutual defence agreed with France in 1326 was part of this, but a full peace, between England and an independent Scotland, was still his ultimate goal.

[*END OF SOURCES FOR THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286–1328*]

SPECIAL TOPIC 1: THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286–1328

Marks

Answer *all* of the following questions.

1. To what extent do **Sources A** and **B** agree about the Scots' attempts to protect their independence after the death of Alexander III?
Compare the sources overall and in detail. **5**

2. How useful is **Source C** as evidence of the subjugation of the Scots by Edward I in 1296?
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source;*
- *the content of the source;*
- *recalled knowledge.* **5**

3. How far does **Source D** show the changing military balance between Scotland and England, 1298–1301?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

4. How fully does **Source E** explain the reasons for the ultimate success of Bruce in maintaining Scotland's independence?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

(30)

[*END OF QUESTIONS ON THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286–1328*]

SPECIAL TOPIC 2: THE AGE OF REFORMATION, 1542–1603

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: from *The Treaty of Edinburgh*, 1560.

At Edinburgh on 6 July 1560 the following terms are agreed between France and England. All military forces of each party shall withdraw from the realm of Scotland, and all warlike operations in England, Ireland and Wales shall entirely cease. And since the realms of England and Ireland belong by right to Queen Elizabeth, no other is allowed to call, write, name or have himself called, written or named king or queen of England or Ireland. Nor is anyone to use the signs and arms of those kingdoms. It is therefore agreed that the most Christian King Francis and Queen Mary shall abstain from using or carrying the said title or arms of the kingdom of England or Ireland. And King Francis and Queen Mary will fulfil all those things which were granted by their representatives to the nobility and people of Scotland provided that the nobility and people of Scotland fulfil and observe what was contained in those conventions and articles.

Source B: from Rosalind K. Marshall, *John Knox* (2000).

Mary of Guise died shortly after midnight on 11 June 1560. Elizabeth I had already sent William Cecil to Newcastle to negotiate with French envoys and he now moved to Edinburgh. A truce was arranged between England and France and the Treaty of Edinburgh was signed on 6 July. The principal clause stated that all foreign soldiers were to withdraw from Scotland. Francis II and Mary, Queen of Scots, would henceforth abstain from displaying the English arms with those of Scotland. Since the Scots had spontaneously and freely professed and acknowledged their obedience and loyalty towards their most Christian king and queen, Francis and Mary would fulfil all their obligations in the treaty. Everything relating to religion would be referred to the Scots Parliament, and after the treaty had been signed John Knox held a great service of thanksgiving in St Giles.

Source C: from Sir James Melville, *The Murder of Riccio*, 9 March 1566.

David Riccio obtained the position of secretary to Mary, and got her Majesty's attention, which caused him to be so envied and hated that some of the nobility would ignore him. I told him that it was thought that most of the business of the country passed through his hands, and advised him, when the nobility were present, to give them their place. However, the King, Darnley, probably gave his consent too easily to the slaughter of seigneur Riccio, which the Lords of Morton, Ruthven, Lindsay and others had devised, so that they could be masters of the court and hold the parliament. When the murderers entered, seigneur Riccio clutched the Queen and cried for mercy; but George Douglas drew out the King's dagger and struck him with it. He gave screams and cries and was roughly removed from the Queen, who could not get him safe, neither by threat or entreaty. He was forcibly dragged out of the room and slain and her Majesty was kept captive.

Source D: from Jenny Wormald ed., *Scotland: A History*, (2005).

The King's tolerance of Catholic earls had long been resented by the Kirk. When local feuding between the Catholic Earl of Huntly and the Protestant Earl of Moray led to the latter's murder, the incident was used by the Kirk to gain concessions in the Golden Act. Yet despite the Golden Act, James never conceded the principle of royal supremacy over the Kirk. He would make increasingly successful efforts to tighten royal control over the general assembly and re-establish the authority of bishops. Following the crisis years of the 1590s, James published his works on kingship, reflecting on the necessity of obedience to his divinely ordained authority and on the challenges of managing an unruly Kirk and powerful nobility. These suggest a monarch deeply frustrated by his subjects' lack of respect for the crown's authority, and show his determination to civilise his kingdom by bringing Scotland's remote localities under more direct royal control.

Source E: from Ian B. Cowan, *The Scottish Reformation* (1982).

The way the partnership between Kirk and society worked in post-Reformation Scotland was very different from the pre-Reformation era. The most striking aspect of this new relationship was a new religious fervour demonstrated by an unwavering support for Presbyterian beliefs. In some respects the role of the church in society had been greatly reduced because secular forces undertook duties that had previously been the preserve of the Catholic Church. The right of a congregation to choose its own minister was asserted in the Second Book of Discipline. The place of music in the services of the Kirk and in the life of the people was to suffer as a result of the Reformation. The character of the Kirk was established in the immediate post-Reformation era when political and economic circumstances forced the victorious reformers to adopt a compassionate attitude towards the representatives of the old faith. In this respect the Scottish Reformation was to produce little of the intolerance that characterised the Reformation in England and on the continent.

[*END OF SOURCES FOR THE AGE OF REFORMATION, 1542–1603*]

SPECIAL TOPIC 2: THE AGE OF REFORMATION, 1542–1603

Marks

Answer *all* of the following questions.

1. To what extent do **Sources A** and **B** agree about the changes brought in by the Treaty of Edinburgh in 1560?
Compare the sources overall and in detail. **5**

2. How useful is **Source C** in explaining Mary's difficulties in ruling Scotland?
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source;*
- *the content of the source;*
- *recalled knowledge.* **5**

3. How far does **Source D** illustrate the efforts of James VI to control the Kirk?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

4. How fully does **Source E** explain the impact of the Reformation on Scotland?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

(30)

[*END OF QUESTIONS ON THE AGE OF REFORMATION, 1542–1603*]

SPECIAL TOPIC 3: THE TREATY OF UNION, 1689–1740

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: from Christopher A. Whatley, *The Scots and the Union* (2006).

In the 1690s Scotland was tipped over the edge of an economic abyss that was to have profound political consequences for the nation's history. Factors included a series of harvest failures and the effects of England's war with Scotland's ally France, particularly the damaging loss of French trade. The erection of protective tariffs by countries overseas blocked the export of certain Scottish goods. Finally, there was the disaster of Darien, Scotland's ambitious scheme to establish a colony in South America. As it happened, the outcome—eventually—was incorporating union with England, but the decade of crisis might equally have produced a very different result.

Source B: from Daniel Defoe, *History of the Union* (1709).

Since the Union of the Crowns in 1603, and in a hundred years of joint monarchy with England, the Scots had been very sensitive to the sinking economic condition of their nation. Also, they were aware of the visible damage both to trade and to the wealth of the inhabitants of the country. This was plainly owing to the loss of Scottish ministers' presence at Court in London, the disadvantages of tariffs and the influence the English had over their kings. It was just as plain that one way for the Scots to restore themselves was in terms of incorporating union and alliance with England. There would be advantages for Scottish commerce of free access to English and empire markets. Without incorporating union, the Scottish economy would remain unstable. It was either union, or a return back to their separate self-existing state.

Source C: is from a petition from Stirling Town Council to the Scottish Parliament, 18 November 1706.

We have considered the great affair of Union of Scotland and England as contained in the articles of the treaty. We desire true and continued peace and friendship with our neighbours in England. However, we judge it our duty to the nation and parliament, with all due respect to parliament, to state that this treaty will prove ruinous to our manufacturing industry, since the new freedom of trade will never balance the new insupportable burden of taxation. The treaty will deprive us, and the rest of the royal burghs in this nation, of our fundamental right of being represented in the legislative power. Thus, an ancient nation, so long and gloriously defended by patriots, will be suppressed as our dear parliament is extinguished and we are brought under a burden which we will never be able to bear, with fatal consequences which we tremble to think about.

Source D: is from Douglas Watt, *The Price of Scotland: Darien, Union and the Wealth of Nations* (2007).

It was anticipated that there would be little opposition to the treaty in the English Parliament, so it made sense to secure its passage in Scotland first. The Scottish Parliament opened on 3 October in a tense Edinburgh. The tactics of the opposition were to disrupt and delay proceedings and hope for a popular uprising against the treaty. Riots rocked Edinburgh and Glasgow in November and December. Anti-union petitions flooded into parliament. However, the opposition was divided and poorly led by the unpredictable Duke of Hamilton. He may have been bribed by the Court party. At a crucial point, when there were plans to withdraw from parliament, he called off with the excuse of toothache and then, on his return to parliament, he refused to participate in the walkout. An armed rising by Cameronians and Jacobites turned into a fiasco as its leaders backed down when they were paid off by Queensberry. This attempt proved that the political opposition to union were not willing to engage in violence to support the continued existence of the Scottish Parliament.

Source E: is from Paul Henderson Scott, *The Union of 1707* (2006).

One irony of the Union is that it did not in the end extinguish Scotland as a nation; it retained its own distinctive identity, attitudes and ideas, and its traditions were so strong that they were not easily eradicated. The consequences of the Treaty in this respect were not as harmful as they might have been, although it did exert a strong Anglicising influence. Nevertheless, the guarantees to the Scottish legal system in the Treaty and to the Church in the Act of Security for the Kirk had more influence on Scotland than the distant British Parliament. English and Scottish historians have concluded that the continuation of the Scottish systems of education and local government were a significant achievement of Union.

[*END OF SOURCES FOR THE TREATY OF UNION, 1689–1740*]

SPECIAL TOPIC 3: THE TREATY OF UNION, 1689–1740

Marks

Answer *all* of the following questions.

1. To what extent do **Sources A** and **B** agree about worsening relations between Scotland and England between 1690 and 1705?
Compare the sources overall and in detail. **5**

2. How useful is **Source C** as evidence of attitudes towards the union in Scotland?
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source;*
- *the content of the source;*
- *recalled knowledge.* **5**

3. How far does **Source D** explain the passage of the Treaty of Union through the Scottish Parliament?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

4. How fully does **Source E** explain the effects of Union up to 1740?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

(30)

[*END OF QUESTIONS ON THE TREATY OF UNION, 1689–1740*]

SPECIAL TOPIC 4: MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: from the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture 1832–1834.

I have not the slightest hesitation in declaring, that it appears to me as plain as the sun at noonday, that a farmer in Scotland, occupying a farm that does not pay him, distressed as he must be, struggling from morning to night with mental anxiety and worry pressing upon his mind and yet after all quite unable to support his family or better their circumstances—I say that a farmer continuing to remain in Scotland even when unemployed while so much land lies in Canada to occupy, acts the part of an insane person. In a short time there will be no cheap land to be procured about these parts. The best way for my brothers to lay out their money here in Canada is in buying land which is every year rising in value.

Source B: from the *Scotsman*, 20 February 1923, "Emigration boom in the Hebrides".

Great interest is being taken in the scheme of the Ontario government to emigrate young men and women between 18 and 23 to Canada. The Ontario agent finds that he could treble the number he is authorised to enlist owing no doubt to the depressed state of trade in Lewis, the lack of employment generally and the inability of the farmers to satisfy the hunger of the families. Immediately on landing, employment will be found for farmers and the women can find employment in domestic work. The pay is good as experienced men can at the very start earn £5 to £6 per month. The men also have the prospect of becoming owners of their own farms once again.

Source C: adapted from *New Arrivals* by Tony Jaconelli in *Our Glasgow Story*.

On New Year's day 1921, I trailed along holding on to my younger brother, Michael. Our father, Domenico, carried Biagio. My oldest brother, Giacomo, brought up the rear. We had left our warm village in Italy to join Domenico's brother in some place called Scotland. School was a nightmare for me but Giacomo, a name that was quickly shortened to Jack, revelled in school life. He was a quick learner and always able to take care of himself. A few times I found myself surrounded by classmates chanting at me because I was a foreigner. Jack scattered them and they stopped bothering me completely. Our family moved house a few times in an effort to improve our lot. Domenico took a job in the largely Italian trade of terrazzo tile workers and most of my brothers followed him into the trade. Meanwhile my grasp of the Glasgow dialect improved daily. Within a couple of years I lost all trace of my mother tongue and developed a strong, guttural Glasgow accent. In no time at all I was a complete Glaswegian.

Source D: from Ian Donnachie, *Success in the "Lucky" Country* (1988).

There were many fields of Scottish achievement in Australia. Scots were early and successful pioneers in sheep farming and the wool trade, which became big business, centred in places such as Melbourne and Adelaide. Scots also invested heavily in mining, at first in coal and later in copper, silver and gold. The Gold Rush of the 1850s brought to Australia a considerable number of Scottish miners, many of whom stayed after the initial gold fever died down and prospered. Shipping and trade were other areas of enterprise in which Scots excelled. Two later shipping firms were both fiercely Scottish, McIllwraith McEachan and Burns Philp. The profits of Burns Philp were built on the northern Queensland sugar boom of the 1880s in which Scots played a large part in creating the profitable business. Politics and government was another sphere in which the Scots made a sustained contribution to Australian life.

Source E: from ed. T.M. Devine, *Irish Immigrants and Scottish Society in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (1991).

The immigration of the Irish into Scotland forms one of the most significant themes of modern Scottish history. The movement of the Irish changed the population balance of several lowland towns but especially Glasgow, Greenock, Dundee, Paisley and Airdrie, among others. Scotland's industrialisation was made easier because employers had access to a huge reservoir of Irish labour which was not only cheap but, was ready and willing to move anywhere and do anything to find work. The huge construction schemes of the nineteenth-century cities and the roads, railways, canals, docks and harbours that supported Scotland's industrial revolution depended ultimately on this vast labour supply. To local Scots, the Irish arrivals seemed to be overwhelmingly poor, diseased, mainly Catholic and recognisably alien. In short, the Irish were seen as a dangerous threat to the Scottish way of life. The Irish presence is also vital to an understanding of Scottish culture as the Catholic Irish and their descendants have played such an influential role in the evolution and shaping of Scottish society ranging from literature to music and on to football.

[*END OF SOURCES FOR MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939*]

SPECIAL TOPIC 4: MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939

Marks

Answer *all* of the following questions.

1. To what extent do **Sources A** and **B** agree about the reasons for Scottish migration to Canada?
Compare the sources overall and in detail. **5**

2. How useful is **Source C** as evidence of the assimilation of immigrants into Scottish society?
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source;*
- *the content of the source;*
- *recalled knowledge.* **5**

3. How far does **Source D** show the contribution of Scots to the economic growth and development of the Empire?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

4. How fully does **Source E** explain the effects of migration and Empire on Scottish society?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

(30)

[*END OF QUESTIONS ON MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939*]

SPECIAL TOPIC 5: THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914–1928

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: by John Jackson, *Private 12768: Memoir of a Tommy* (2004) writing about the Battle of Loos.

The situation at Hill 70 was serious. A third time the order was given to attack that awful hillside, but the enemy with his reserves at hand, were too many for us and again we fell back, truly we were holding to the motto of the regiment "A Cameron never can yield". We numbered at this stage less than 100 and for all we knew might be all that was left of 6th Cameron Highlanders. As the evening drew on we made a fourth and final attempt to win and hold the ridge. This time we meant to do or die. To the sound of the pipes and led by our brave old colonel, bareheaded and with no other weapon than his walking stick, we made for the top of Hill 70 through murderous rifle and machine gun fire, while shells crashed all around us. We made the top but now we were desperate for the promised reinforcements but no help could we see.

Source B: by Philip Gibbs, official British wartime correspondent on the Western Front for the *Daily Chronicle*, writing about the Battle of Loos.

By seven-forty the two assaulting brigades of the 15th Division had left the trenches and were in the open. Shriller than the scream of shells above them was the skirl of pipes, going with them. The orders of the Scottish troops, which I saw, were to go "all out," and to press onto Hill 70, with the absolute assurance that all the ground they gained would be held behind them by supporting troops. With the promise of reinforcements to follow, they trudged on to Hill 70. For a time there was a kind of Bank Holiday crowd on Hill 70. The German machine gunners, knowing that the redoubt on the crest was still held by their men, initially dared not fire. Then the quiet of Hill 70 was broken by the beginning of a new bombardment from German guns. "Dig in," said the officers. "We must hold on at all costs until the reinforcements come up." None came and they were forced to withdraw.

Source C: from *The Glasgow Herald,* 29th October 1915.

The first attempt to put into force the eviction notices which have been issued against Glasgow tenants who are participating in the "Rent Strikes" was made yesterday afternoon in Merryland Street, Govan. The householder is a woman who has not been making her rent payments. As has been the custom since the beginning of the movement against increased rents, a demonstration of the "strikers" was held at the time when the eviction notice became operative. While Mrs Barbour of the Glasgow Women's Housing Association was addressing those who had assembled, two sheriff officers arrived and endeavoured to gain admission to the house. As soon as it was known that it was proposed to evict the tenant the demonstrators determined to resist. Most of them were women, and they attacked the officers and their assistants with peasmeal, flour, and whiting. A woman was arrested on a charge of assaulting one of the officers.

Source D: from Clive H. Lee *The Scottish Economy and the First World War* (Scotland and the Great War edited by C.M.M. MacDonald and E.W. McFarland 1999).

Many of the changes caused by the war were temporary such as the readjustment of agricultural production to improve self-sufficiency and the boom in the jute industry. When normal trade was resumed in the 1920s, the massively weakened position of British manufacturers in export markets became apparent. As a consequence of the war, Scottish and British industry lost its international competitiveness. The war certainly shifted the balance of international trade against Scottish shipbuilders by increasing world-wide capacity which hit the industry after the war. Also, Scottish textile manufacturers were never able to regain the Asian markets, especially India, as the war allowed competitors to move in. But the war also demonstrated the fragility of the Scottish heavy industry base and the growing need for imported raw materials.

Source E: from W. Hamish Fraser, *Scottish Popular Politics From Radicalism to Labour* (2000).

The war years also showed that support for Scottish Home Rule had not really declined. The policy of the Scottish Trade Union Congress was to call on the Parliamentary Labour Party to support "the enactment of a Scottish Home Rule Bill". The same spirit of nationalism forced Arthur Henderson and the Labour leadership in London, much against their better judgement, to allow a separate Scottish Council of Labour with a considerable amount of self-government. At the same time, the war undermined even further the organisation of Scottish Liberalism, but also much of its moral authority. The more radical elements were disenchanted by Lloyd George's political tactics and by his aggressive determination to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender. Liberalism was thrown into disarray while the ILP was able to emerge as the natural successor to advanced liberal radicalism.

[*END OF SOURCES FOR THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914–1928*]

SPECIAL TOPIC 5: THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914–1928

Marks

Answer *all* of the following questions.

1. To what extent do **Sources A** and **B** agree about the experience of Scots on the Western Front?
Compare the sources overall and in detail. **5**

2. How useful is **Source C** as evidence of the impact of the war on Scottish women?
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source;*
- *the content of the source;*
- *recalled knowledge.* **5**

3. How far does **Source D** illustrate the economic difficulties faced by Scotland after 1918?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

4. How fully does **Source E** describe the impact of the war on political developments in Scotland?
Use the source and recalled knowledge. **10**

(30)

[*END OF QUESTIONS ON THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914–1928*]

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