

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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(KU) (ES)

Total
Mark

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1540/401

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2010

FRIDAY, 7 MAY
9.00 AM – 10.00 AM

HISTORY
STANDARD GRADE
Foundation Level

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)

Surname

Date of birth

Day Month Year

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Scottish candidate number

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Number of seat

Turn to **page three** when you are told to do so.

Before leaving the examination room you must give this book to the Invigilator. If you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

Answer **only two** contexts:

one from Unit I
and
one from Unit II.



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Answer questions from Unit I and Unit II.

Answer the questions on the Contexts you have studied. Your Invigilator will tell you which these are.

You must do ONE Context from Unit I and ONE Context from Unit II.

Tick your Contexts below.

UNIT I—CHANGING LIFE IN SCOTLAND AND BRITAIN

Tick ONE of the following boxes:

Context A: 1750s–1850s Pages 4–10

OR

Context B: 1830s–1930s Pages 11–16

OR

Context C: 1880s–Present Day Pages 17–22

UNIT II—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CONFLICT

Context A: 1890s–1920s Pages 24–31

OR

Context B: 1930s–1960s Pages 32–39

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Go to your Context in Unit I.

[Turn over

[Turn over for Question 4 on *Page eight*

In Questions 4, 5 and 6 the topic for investigating is:

Housing conditions in Scotland's towns between 1750 and 1850.

Study the information in the sources, and then answer the questions which follow.

Source D is from a Parliamentary Report on the Health of Towns, published in 1840.

Source D

In large towns there is no Building Act to make sure that houses are properly built. The sewers and drains are also in poor condition. Laws are needed to provide a basic standard of cleanliness and comfort. However, we recognise that some towns want to make improvements.

4. Why is **Source D** useful as evidence for investigating housing conditions in Scotland's towns between 1750 and 1850?

Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct.

- A** It is a primary source
- B** It is a secondary source
- C** It tells us that town housing needed to be improved
- D** It tells us that town housing had been improved
- E** It was written to praise the quality of improvements to town housing.

Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes.

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2

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Marks

KU	ES
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Source C describes accidents in a coal mine in 1842.

Source C

Six weeks ago, a boy died when a coal wagon ran over his body and crushed him. Recently two men were killed when the roof caved in. Often explosions kill and injure many miners. The practice is to bury them a day or two after their death.

3. How was working in a coal mine dangerous? Give **two** examples.

1: _____

2: _____

2

[Turn over

Marks

KU	ES

Source E describes improvements made to town housing by the 1920s.

Source E

The worst of the crumbling slums that brought disease were pulled down. A few model council housing schemes were built in the 1920s. These houses were larger which helped reduce overcrowding. However, not enough of these houses were built. Gardens allowed many to enjoy fresh air which helped prevent disease.

5. Look at **Sources D** and **E**. Then complete the table, using **four** pieces of evidence in total.

What does Source D , on <i>Page fourteen</i> , tell us about the problems of town housing in 1868?	What does Source E , on <i>Page fifteen</i> , tell us about the improvements to town housing by the 1920s?

4

[Turn over

Marks

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Source C describes working conditions for women after the First World War.

Source C

The war helped to change working life for women. Many could now find better jobs such as nurses. Changes in offices meant there were more jobs for women as secretaries. Women's wages were always less than men's. Even so, women's wages were more than before the war.

3. How did working conditions improve for women after the First World War? Give **two** examples.

1: _____

2: _____

2

[Turn over

In Questions 4, 5 and 6 the topic for investigating is:

Housing conditions in Scotland's towns and cities between 1880 and 1980.

Study the information in the sources, and then answer the questions which follow.

Source D is from an interview with a tenant on a housing estate in the 1970s.

Source D

I was delighted when I got my new council house in Castlemilk. The rent was a lot more than our old flat. But it had 4 bedrooms, oh the excitement. Then there was the bathroom, what a luxury! No more taking baths in a tin bath before the fire. We even had a garden.

4. Why is **Source D** useful as evidence for investigating housing conditions in Scotland's towns and cities between 1880 and 1980?

Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct.

- A** It is a primary source
- B** It is a secondary source
- C** It tells us that the tenant liked her new council house
- D** It tells us that the tenant did not like her new council house
- E** It was written to show that council housing had not improved

Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes.

2

KU	ES

Source E describes living on a council house estate in the 1980s.

Source E

At first there were no shops nearby. Everything you wanted had to be brought from the shops in the city centre. But the people here are so great that I wouldn't want to move out. It's the council that's the problem. They ignore our complaints about dampness in the bedroom.

5. Look at **Sources D** and **E**. Then complete the table, using **four** pieces of evidence in total.

What does Source D , on <i>Page twenty</i> , tell us about the improvements to council housing in the 1970s?	What does Source E , on <i>Page twenty-one</i> , tell us about the problems of council housing in the 1980s?

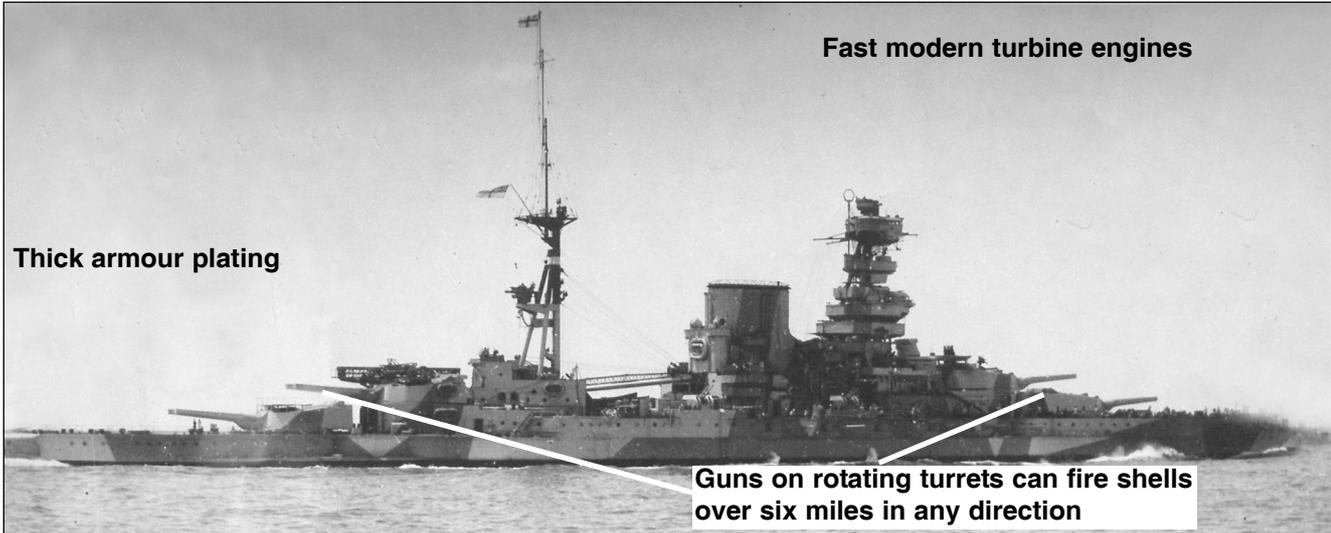
4

[Turn over

[Turn over for Unit IIA on *Page twenty-four*

Source C is a photograph of a British Dreadnought, the HMS Barham, taken in 1912.

Source C



3. Why is **Source C** useful as evidence of the strength of the British Navy before 1914?

Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct.

- A** It is a primary source
- B** It is a secondary source
- C** It was taken by a photographer who had only read about Dreadnoughts
- D** It shows how powerful a British warship was
- E** It shows how powerful a German warship was

Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes.

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2

Marks

KU	ES
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In **Source E** Charles Young talks about his family's experiences of the First World War.

Source E

After the First World War, relatives told me of the suffering caused by food shortages. German U-boats made sure of that. Due to the lack of other food, my family lived on bones from the butcher made into soup. Some people, especially children, died of starvation.

5. What evidence is there that food shortages were an important problem during the First World War? Give **two** pieces of evidence.

1: _____

2: _____

2

Source C is a Government advert taken from a Scottish newspaper published in March 1940.

Source C



3. Why is **Source C** useful as evidence about the evacuation of children during the Second World War?

Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct.

- A** It is a primary source
- B** It is a secondary source
- C** It shows evacuation taking place
- D** It was published to encourage volunteers to look after evacuated children during the Blitz
- E** It was published to encourage mothers to keep their children at home with them during the Blitz.

Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes.

2

Marks

KU	ES
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Source G is part of a statement by the American President, Kennedy, about the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.

Source G

Russian missiles on Cuba are a threat to the United States. We have the right to stop any ships approaching Cuba with missiles. American armed forces are prepared for any possibility. The United States will strike back at any country that threatens it. Chairman Khrushchev's missiles threaten world peace.

7. What evidence is there that the missiles in Cuba were important in causing tension between the United States and Russia? Give **two** pieces of evidence.

1: _____

2: _____

2

Source H is part of a statement by the Russian leader, Khrushchev, about the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.

Source H

President Kennedy says he wants peace yet he threatens Cuba. He has no right to stop unarmed ships approaching Cuba. The missiles we have placed on Cuba are no threat to the United States. They are there for defence. It is the United States who are a threat to world peace.

8. **Source G** disagrees with **Source H** about the Cuban Missile Crisis. Give **three** ways that they disagree.

1. **Source G** says: _____

but **Source H** says: _____

2. **Source G** says: _____

but **Source H** says: _____

3. **Source G** says: _____

but **Source H** says: _____

3

[END OF CONTEXT IIB]

Now check you have done ONE Context from Unit I and ONE Context from Unit II.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

FOR OFFICIAL USE
Markers please complete this grid.

Unit I		
	KU	ES
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
Total		

Unit II		
	KU	ES
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
Total		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Unit II Context A Source C—Photograph of HMS Barham (Ref FL 1472) is reproduced by permission Imperial War Museum.