



2013 History

Higher Paper 2

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for History Higher Paper 2

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b) Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: History Higher Paper 2

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Introduction

1. Marking is positive and relates to the points made.
2. For credit to be given, points must relate to the question asked.
3. For the marking of particular types of question, detailed guidance is given below

Source Evaluation items

How useful is Source A as evidence of...

5 marks

Feature of marking	Mark allocation	Mark given	Overall mark
Evaluation of Provenance	Up to 2 marks		
Evaluation of Content	Up to 2 marks		
Evaluation of relevant Recall	Up to 2 marks		

- Up to two marks may be given for points about ORIGIN and PURPOSE. At the basic level, this may be good CREDIT level approach, but this can only achieve one mark. For two marks to be given some explanation as to the importance of the origin and purpose is needed.

- The candidate can achieve up to two marks for their interpretation of the parts of source they consider are useful in terms of the proposed question. For full marks to be given each point needs to be discreetly mentioned and its usefulness explained. Listing can only be considered to be one point.
- The remaining marks, up to a maximum of two, are achieved by the application of relevant and developed recall that they provide. This has to be developed in terms of the question for full marks to be given.

Source Comparison items

To what extent do Sources B and C agree about...

5 marks

Feature of marking	Mark allocation	Mark given	Overall mark
Overall comparison	Up to 2 marks		
Direct comparisons	Up to 4 marks		

- The question has the more complex, 'To what extent...' style beginning, indicating that the overall evaluation is important. In other words, the candidate shows understanding of the views, rather than simply rehearsing content. This can gain up to two marks.
- Candidates are expected to compare content directly on a point by point basis, but this has to be more than a simple, A says, but B says... *Some basic explanation of what the two sources agree/disagree about, combined with illustration of the point from the sources is needed for a full mark to be given.* This allows for articulation from good practice at Standard Grade and Intermediate, while requiring a more sophisticated Higher level response.

Contextualisation items

These questions ask about a specific issue/sub-issue in the course, seeking to assess depth of knowledge.

How fully/far does Source D explain/illustrate/show...

10 marks

Feature of marking	Mark allocation	Mark given	Overall mark
Use of Source	Up to 4 marks		
Use of Relevant Recall	Up to 7 marks		

- The candidate can achieve up to four marks for their interpretation of the parts of the source they consider are relevant in terms of the proposed question. For full marks to be given each point needs to be discreetly mentioned in terms of the question. Merely selecting relevant information and/or listing can only be considered to be one point.
- The remaining marks, up to a maximum of seven, are achieved by the application of **relevant** and **developed** recall that they provide. This has to be **developed in terms of the question** for full marks to be given. Again, the quality of the response matters as does the relevance of the information. Points of recall may be developed from the source and/or be new points. The quality of both is comparable.

Annotation of Scripts when marking.

The following annotation should be used when marking.

Specifically identify when credit is being given by using the following symbols;

P: Provenance: covering both Origin and Purpose, when used appropriately.

S: Relevant point from source, when used appropriately.

R: Relevant point of recalled information, when used appropriately.

O/C: Relevant overall comparison point.

C: Valid, explained individual comparison point.

When you identify relevant points from Provenance, Source and Recall, BUT they are not being used correctly: ie they are listing information, use the same annotation, but surround with brackets like so:

(P)

(S)

(R)

(O/C)

(C)

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

SPECIAL TOPIC 1: THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286-1329

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source A illustrates the succession problem in Scotland, in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Balliol’s success would both maintain and even increase Comyn power • Bruce’s who were determined to stake their claim to power • Before Maid’s death in September 1290, Bruce had tried to increase his territorial power • Bruce put forward the case that he was the rightful successor to Alexander II. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two rival noble dynasties saw an opportunity to seize power, Robert Bruce (grandfather of the future King Robert I) and John Balliol (ally of the powerful Comyn family). • The two main claimants were descendants through the daughters of David the Earl of Huntingdon had valid claims as descendant of David I of Scotland. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tragic death of Alexander III, 18th March, 1286. • Alexander’s children had all died before him; Alexander, David and Margaret. • After the Maid’s death, the marriage Treaty of Birgham, between Edward (son of King Edward) and Margaret (Maid of Norway) was now null and void. • There was a real fear of Civil War, particularly amongst factions from Bruce. • The Guardians compromised the Independence of Scotland by inviting Edward’s mediation. • The Guardians negotiated a specific treaty (of Birgham) protecting Margaret’s rule as Queen of Scots. • Edward’s aim to establish Feudal Overlordship at Norham, 1291. • Bishop Fraser was sympathetic to the Balliol claim. • The Bruce family wrote to make their claim to Edward, known as the ‘Appeal of the seven Earls’. • Edward’s decision to make John Balliol, King of Scots, November 1292. • The Bruce family did not accept the decision. • The Bruce family paid homage to Edward I in 1296. • Any other relevant points. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark				
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on the extent to which Sources B and C agree about the subjugation of Scotland by Edward I, in terms of:</p> <p>Overall: Source B and Source C basically agree that Edward I invaded Scotland with significant forces, attacked the town of Berwick, slaughtering the Scots inside. The English also fought a pitched battle at Dunbar, besieging the Scottish held castle, but the Scots were also defeated by nobles disloyal to King John, such as the Bruce dynasty.</p> <p>Developed through detail:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="336 663 1426 1471"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="336 663 876 696">Source B</th> <th data-bbox="876 663 1426 696">Source C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="336 696 876 1471"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The King of England, being strongly stirred up, marched in person on Scotland with a large force • Upon the town of Berwick he put to the sword some 7500 souls • On 27 April, was fought the battle of Dunbar, where many Scottish nobles fell wounded in defeat • Bruce's party, were generally considered traitors to their king and country </td> <td data-bbox="876 696 1426 1471"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Edward the campaign to Scotland was carried out from the outset by using the full force of England's experienced army • He made a swift example of the town of Berwick, slaughtering over 7,000 inhabitants • In the ensuing battle at Dunbar on 27 April the Scots were defeated resoundingly • Scottish nobles who preferred to side with the English King, included the Bruce's </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Source B	Source C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The King of England, being strongly stirred up, marched in person on Scotland with a large force • Upon the town of Berwick he put to the sword some 7500 souls • On 27 April, was fought the battle of Dunbar, where many Scottish nobles fell wounded in defeat • Bruce's party, were generally considered traitors to their king and country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Edward the campaign to Scotland was carried out from the outset by using the full force of England's experienced army • He made a swift example of the town of Berwick, slaughtering over 7,000 inhabitants • In the ensuing battle at Dunbar on 27 April the Scots were defeated resoundingly • Scottish nobles who preferred to side with the English King, included the Bruce's 	5
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Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source D is as evidence of the growth of Scottish resistance to King Edward, 1296-1297 in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin: It was written in the Yorkshire Priory of Guisborough, in England, about 1300. It is well informed about some parts of Scotland in the 1290's. • Possible purpose: A biased appraisal of the pitched battle at Stirling, based on the English account of the battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297. • Content: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are ready for the fight, to free our kingdom 2. There was not a more suitable place to put the English into the hands of the Scots 3. Cressingham was cut down by Scots pikemen and cut into pieces <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance to the English grew in the South West, and in the North East • William Wallace and Andrew Murray brought leadership to Scottish resistance • Scottish guerrilla tactics in their early resistance had moved towards a pitched battle at Stirling, under the combined leadership <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebellions began in the spring of 1297 • The Nobles Bruce and Stewart started an armed revolt against Edward at Irvine • Andrew Murray took castles at Inverness, Elgin and Aberdeen • Murray had removed all English garrisons north of Dundee • William Wallace present at killing of Sir William Heselrig, the English Sheriff of Lanark • Scottish victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, 11th September, 1297 • Wallace and Murray appointed Guardians • Wallace invaded the North of England, around Carlisle and Newcastle • Any other relevant points 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source E illustrates Robert Bruce's abilities as a military leader in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scots rejoice in their victory at Bannockburn, under the leadership of Robert Bruce • Bruce defeated Sir Henry de Bohun by striking him on the head with an axe • Robert Bruce marshalled his forces who numbered about forty thousand men and were well armed with axes and lances • Split his forces into three divisions, advancing in thick-set hedge, which could not easily be broken <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vital military victories under Bruce's leadership, such as Loudon Hill, Old Byland • 1307 Victory at Glen Trool • Military victory at the Battle of the Pass of Brander 1308 • Leadership of Bruce in other battles, such as, the Battle of Inverurie, 1308 • Bruce gained support and trained his men during his military campaign 1307-1314 • Bruce used tactics such as siege, guerrilla warfare and schiltrons. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought a military campaign to defeat first, his Scottish enemies, before his campaign against the English • Defeated the Comyn/Balliol factions in the Scottish Civil War • The 'Herschip of Buchan 1308' • Bruce used the loyalty of nobles to extend his military campaign in the South eg Galloway • Bruce's repeated invasions into Northern England 1309, 1312, 1315, 1316, 1318 & 1327 • Forced Edward II to withdraw from Scotland 1311 • Recovery of English held castles in Scotland eg Linlithgow, Edinburgh & Roxburgh • Stirling Castle besieged and captured in 1314 • In 1315 launched a war in Ireland under his brother Edward, later again under Bruce • In 1318 Berwick was recovered from the English, last outpost • Robert's invasion of 1327 was a further pressure on the Isabella/Mortimer guardianship (Edward III) • Any other relevant points 	10

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

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source A explains the reasons for the Reformation of 1560, in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In December 1557 Protestant nobles sent ambitious requests for reform to Mary of Guise. • Protestant nobles asked to be allowed to host Protestant sermons on their estates; and they also wanted prayers in the vernacular to be used in parish churches. • The return of John Knox to Scotland and his inflammatory sermon at Perth triggered a full-scale riot. • Mary of Guise mishandled the situation in 1559, uniting most of the political nation against her. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lords of the Congregation were encouraged by the prospect of support from the English after Elizabeth became Queen in 1558. • John Knox's return was pivotal in advancing the Protestant cause. In 1545 he was with the Protestant rebels at St Andrew's Castle and in 1546, involved in the assassination of Cardinal Beaton. • In Perth religious houses were attacked and religious objects were destroyed and in the early spring of 1559, Perth and Dundee announced they were Protestant. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protestant ideas had been coming into Scotland for some time. • English Bibles and books critical of the Catholic Church were distributed in Scotland following the Reformation in England. • The Catholic Church failed to make sufficient reform to satisfy its critics. • Increased numbers of the nobility opted for the new faith. • The Lords of the Congregation had increasing support and took up arms against Mary of Guise. • The weaknesses of the Catholic Church – decline and corruption; pluralism had not been addressed. Minors being given top positions in church – crown and nobility taking much of churches' revenues; Monarchs placed their offspring in important positions in the Church. • The 'Beggar's Summons' was nailed to friaries demonstrating anger at the Church's domination and wealth and demanded the flitting of the Friars. • Mary of Guise's religious attitude and pro-France stance meant she asked the French for help it pushed many Scots into supporting the Lords of the Congregation. • Mary of Guise's prosecution of reformers was unpopular. • Any other relevant factors 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on the extent to which Sources B and C agree about the events which brought Mary's marriage to Darnley to an end, in terms of:</p> <p>Overall Comparison: Sources B and C describe the explosion and reaction to Darnley's murder, plus the attendance of the Queen and Bothwell at the masque in Holyrood. However, Source B describes the Queen's feeling that she was a target, whereas Source C shows that she was accused of the murder.</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Source B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The house in which the King was lodged was in instant blown in the air ... it must have been done by force of gunpowder and appears to have been a mine. • It is not yet known who carried out this deed and in what manner. • Queen believed that she was the intended victim. • Mary did not stay the night at Kirk o' Field by chance – 'by reason of some masque in the abbey (of Holyrood)'. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Source C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lords of the Council concluded that the Old Provost's 'Prebendaries' Chambers had been blown into the air by the force of the powder. • In the aftermath of Darnley's death there was much speculation as to who was implicated in the murder and how exactly it was carried out. • The Queen herself was accused of the murder of Darnley. • Mary returned to Holyrood around midnight, Bothwell was in attendance on her, and conspicuously dressed in a masquing costume.

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source D is as evidence of the efforts of the Kirk to maintain its independence, in terms of:</p> <p><i>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</i></p> <p>Origin: The source, articles from <i>The Second Book of Discipline</i> written in 1578, was central to the development of Presbyteries through which the Kirk would be virtually independent of secular government.</p> <p>Possible Purpose: To set out the views of a Presbyterian Kirk and to establish the relationship between church and state.</p> <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kings and princes have supreme power over their subjects in civil law • Christ alone is ‘Lord and Master’ of the Kirk • Christ will ‘command and rule in his Kirk, through his Spirit and word’ and through the service of ‘the ministry of men’ <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Second Book of Discipline (1578)</i> set out the vision of a Presbyterian Kirk. The views expressed were consistent with Andrew Melville’s – in that he protected the rights of the Kirk from the King and Government. • <i>The Second Book of Discipline</i> led to the development of regular meetings of ministers from 10 to 20 parishes to discuss doctrine which developed into the Presbyteries. • A Presbyterian system could make the Kirk almost entirely independent of the King and his nobles. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1581 plans were in place for 13 Presbyteries with responsibility for Kirk matters such as: visiting parishes; the appointment of ministers; responsibility for disciplinary matters; and the selection of representatives for future General Assemblies. • At parish level, Kirk Sessions had consisted of elders and deacons who were elected annually until the <i>Second Book of Discipline</i> developed the idea of ‘once an elder, always an elder’. • From 1560, Kirk Sessions exercised the right to fine, imprison and excommunicate offenders against their authority in moral matters. • <i>The Second Book of Discipline (1578)</i> established a vision of a Presbyterian Kirk but the ‘Black Acts’ (1584) subsequently stated the supremacy of the monarch in all matters. • The Golden Act (1592) recognised the recovery of Presbyterian influence within the Kirk but it did not reduce the power of the monarch. • Any other relevant factors 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source E explains the cultural impact of the Reformation on Scotland to 1603, in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former Catholics were required to dispose of all religious objects which in the past might have provided a sense of comfort • Abolition of Christmas and Easter reflected fear of Catholic custom • Declared Monday to be a day of rest for all servants • Abolition of saints' days and respect for Sabbath understandable, but harsh on working population <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The observance of Catholic festivals and the performance of plays were actively discouraged. • Kirk Sessions were preoccupied with keeping wedding and other celebrations under control. • The interiors of most parish Kirks were plain and whitewashed few reminders of Catholic styles of decoration. However, some altars and treasured objects from the pre-Reformation period remained in some places. • The Kirk decided to remove all organs from places of worship. However, there is evidence that in some areas music during services survived. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the beginning of 1560, Scotland was a Catholic country with a Protestant minority. By 1603, it was a Protestant country with a tiny Catholic minority. • The only Protestant bibles available to lowland Scots were in English. However, through time the English language became more familiar as English bibles were used in church. • Great emphasis was laid upon attendance at both daily and Sunday services. • There were no significant playwrights in Scotland as in England (William Shakespeare and Ben Johnson). Courtiers rather than priests and monks were responsible for producing poetry and verse and many of these followed James VI to England. Prose writers tended to write in English rather than Latin or Scots – this also applied to sermons. • The aim of a school in every parish was not achieved but some advances were made and Scotland’s parish school network was more secure with more than half of the 800 schools recorded in Scotland sited in or next to kirks. • Overall, literacy rates improved. • Increased persecution of witchcraft in line with the view of James VI. • The catechism was used by ministers, school masters and elders to teach the principles of Protestantism to young Scots. Young people would be examined on their knowledge during the Sunday afternoon service. • Any other relevant factors 	

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

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source A explains the reasons for worsening relations with England after 1690 in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England has ruined Scotland by giving land and pensions as bribes. • Offices in Scottish government given to those who will comply with English wishes. • Scotland appears to the rest of the world to be a conquered province. • English court has bribed Scots so that the English are now masters of us at our own cost. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King William and English ministers did seek to gain advantage over Scottish interests, eg over Darien Scheme • Successive appointments to posts in Scottish government did go to those who were subservient to English command <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Ill” Years • Navigation Acts • Effect of English wars • English military intervention with Scottish trade • Lack of English investment in the Darien Scheme • Dutch withdrawal from Darien • Limits of the Darien Scheme • William’s hand in the Darien failure • The cost of Darien • Act of Settlement enacting the Hanoverian succession • Act of Security proclaiming Scottish independence in terms of trade, law and religion and asserting Scotland’s right to choose its monarch 	10

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1		<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act Anent Peace and War stating future monarchs could not declare war on Scotland's behalf without parliamentary consent • Wool Act, Wine Act; Scotland would continue to trade when England was at war • Aliens Act; Scots to be treated as Aliens in England if Hanoverian succession not accepted in Scotland • Jacobite opposition to William, assassination plot • Scottish parliamentary opposition to the Anglican church • English Bill of Rights • Claim of Right, Articles of Grievance • Scots Act of Settlement • Opposition to William in the Highlands, Glencoe Massacre • Covenanters' objections to monarchical interference in church affairs • Other relevant factors 	

Question	Expected Answer/s		Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on the extent to which Sources B and C agree about attitudes in Scotland towards union, in terms of:</p> <p>Overall Source B and Source C agree that many in Scotland were against union and the nature of this opposition; they differ in their views as to how many people in Scotland understood the issues involved.</p>		5
		Source B	Source C
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November, a flood of Addresses to parliament from Royal Burghs, etc. • Addresses opposed to union, none in favour. • Addresses said union was “contrary to honour and independence”. • Addresses showed widespread literacy and awareness of issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90-plus Addresses streamed into parliament from beginning of November. • Addresses reveal widespread public opposition to union. • Addresses defended Scotland’s honour and independent sovereignty. • Signatures made on behalf of illiterate who were not fully aware of issues.

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source D is as evidence of the passage of the union through the Scottish parliament in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin: Daniel Defoe observed Scottish parliamentary proceedings first-hand. • Possible purpose: To show the influence of the Equivalent on Scottish MPs voting for union. • Content: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Equivalent compensated Darien investors. - the Equivalent took the edge off opposition to union. - Squadrone Volante could now be persuaded to vote for the Union. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English spies informed English government of proceedings in parliament. • Financial payments to Scots were a feature of the debate period. • The Equivalent was a major factor in swaying many towards union. • The Equivalent: £398,085.10s to cover the taking on of English debt. • Bribery of Scottish ministers/politicians through £20,000 issued to Earl of Glasgow by English government to distribute as “arrears in pay”. • Promise of favours, pensions, military patronage, high-ranking positions and cash ensured government majorities; threats of loss of civil list pension. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act of Security for the Kirk also turned many in favour of union. • Political management of Court party better than Country party. • Court members consistently voted through all Articles of the Treaty. • Role of Hamilton as an erratic and divisive leader of Country party. • Hamilton may have been bribed by the Court party. • Hamilton refused to participate in planned walkout of parliament. • Failed armed rising proved opponents of union were unwilling to engage in violence. • Hamilton divided opponents of union and obstructed arguments against union. • Divisions amongst opponents. • Squadrone Volante's hold on balance of power was crucial. • Economic assurances, incentive of free trade with England and English colonies. • Payment made to wool industry as well as payment of Scottish public debt. • Last minute concessions by Godolphin on tax issues, eg salt, liquor. • Incentives for Scottish nobles regarding retained privileges, seats in House of Lords. • Rights of burghs and Royal Burghs to remain. • Legal protection, Scottish law and courts to remain. • Future stability within one kingdom secured; peace secured by being in Great Britain. • Military argument; threat of English invasion as forces moved north in late 1706. • English and Scottish parliaments in agreement over union for first time. • Security of liberty and stability under one parliament. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source E explains the causes of the Jacobite Rising of 1715 in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriotic Scots wishing to free Scotland from English domination moved to the Jacobite cause. • James promised to restore Scotland to its ancient free and independent state. • Union was a mistake because Scotland was dominated by English priorities. • Union was a mistake because Scotland was heavily taxed, with worse to come. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas with Jacobite MPs did indeed provide troops in 1715, such as Fife, Perthshire, the North-East, Lanarkshire and Linlithgow. • Jacobites had come to lead national sentiment after the Union. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desire for restoration of Stuart dynasty. • Failure of French-sponsored 1708 rebellion. • Influence of Jacobite literature and music within Scottish culture generated support for movements against union and for armed rebellion. • Jacobite support with ulterior motives, eg Lowlanders hoping to court royal favour should there be a return of the Stuart dynasty. • Resentment towards George I and Hanoverian Succession. • Leadership of the Earl of Mar who had lost political office under George I. • Weakness of Scottish defences made Jacobite success appear more likely. • Strength of the Episcopalian Church, especially in North-east. • Assumed support of the French. • 1713 - motion to repeal Act of Union defeated, leading to greater determination of those who believed in armed rebellion. • Scottish industries such as linen, wool and paper struggling in the post-1707 period. • Resentment at withholding of payment of the Equivalent. • Political resentment of consequences of union such as House of Lords becoming court of appeal for Scottish cases in 1712. • Resentment towards Parliament's 1711 banning Scottish peers with English titles. • Treaty did exert strong Anglicising influence which many Jacobites resented. • Guarantees which preserved the Presbyterian Church raised objections from Jacobites. • Any other relevant points. 	10

SPECIAL TOPIC 4: MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source A explains the reasons for the migration of Scots in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incessant rain had made it impossible for the population of the west coast to harvest the peat on which they depended for domestic fuel. • The crofts to which the mass of Highlanders had been driven as a result of earlier clearances had long since proved incapable of providing adequately for their occupants. • Crofting families survived on a diet consisting largely of potatoes and when that crop failed as it did regularly – hunger became more severe. • Landlords, did not feel very pressing responsibility for the Highlanders fate and simply organised still more evictions in order to create still more sheep farms. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highland Clearances – relevant details about poverty and hardship. • Harsh employment conditions on the land. • Pressures on small farmers of poor quality soil and harsh weather conditions. • The Highland Problem: over-crowding, sub division of land into crofts with each successive generation leading to insufficient land/food to support families. • Pressure from landlords wishing to ‘improve’ their land by creating sheep farms. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <p>Push factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlords looked to improve their land not only with sheep farms but also deer forests grouse moors. • ‘Balmoralism’ and the tourist income potential after the Highlands became fashionable with Royal approval also created pressure for change in Highlands. • Lack of real opportunities encouraged emigration from the Highlands of Scotland. • Failure of the kelp and herring industries. • Effects of the Agricultural Revolution on farming and employment. • Effects of Industrial Revolution on craftsmen. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Pull factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bitterness rarely the sole reason for emigration. • Better prospects abroad both for self and next generation. Not all were driven out of Scotland – many left willingly. • Hope, ambition and adventure stronger than despair and resignation. • Improvement in life expected through emigration. • Letters from relatives already emigrants. • Voluntary migrants from a strong, urban economy in Scotland. • Emigration Agencies actively working to attract emigrants – New Zealand and Australian authorities work was widespread, offering free passages and other inducements. • Promises of free/cheap land abroad, especially in Canada. • Discovery of gold in Australia. • Use of free and assisted passages by many territories encouraged both agricultural and urban workers to leave Scotland. • Government schemes to assist emigration eg Highland and Islands Emigration Society. • Transport Revolution meant that travel times greatly reduced by steam ship – an important factor when migrants had to consider loss of wages while en route. • Steam ships. • Migration to Canada seen by many urban industrial workers as a ‘back door’ to USA at a time when it was harder to gain direct entry to the USA. • Attractions of a new life, possibly in a city (including UK cities) – employment, better wages, easier work, chances of marriage partner, entertainment. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s		Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgment on the extent to which Sources B and C agree about the experience of Irish immigrants in Scotland in terms of:</p> <p>Overall: Source B and Source C agree that the experience of Irish immigrants in Scotland was negative with both Source B and Source C complaining about the problems caused by the Irish immigrants in terms of maintaining Scottish identity and limiting numbers of immigrants, pressure on poor rates, competition for jobs and also lowering wages rates and moral standards.</p> <p>Developed through detail:</p>		5
Source B		Source C	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let us redouble our efforts not to keep Scotland for the Scotch, for that is impossible; but to keep Scotland —Scotch!. • They have swallowed up our rapidly increasing Poor Rates. • By their great numbers they have...deprived thousands of the working people of Scotland of that employment which legitimately belonged to them. • By their great numbers they have lessened wages. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish immigration that washes over us each year should be restricted. • interferes ...in their dependence on adequate funds within the poor rates. • We have no doubt that the work of this parish could be done, and the harvest got in, without the competition from Irish labourers. • Irish labourers whose presence forces down the wages to be earned from this work. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgment on how useful Source D is as evidence about the contribution of Scots to the economic growth and development of the Empire in terms of:</p> <p>Points from source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <p>Origin: Laing's letter is an eyewitness primary source from someone working on the railways in Canada thereby contributing towards the economic growth and development of the Empire.</p> <p>Possible purpose: The purpose of the letter is to inform Laing's sister about his wellbeing, his work and to comment on the contribution of Scots to the development of the railways in Canada.</p> <p>Content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have 86 locomotive engines to keep in repair and 400 miles of rails to keep in good repair so that the produce of this land can reach the ports and then across the world. • Our foremen are nearly all Scots • Without these men there would be no railway, no prosperity and no trade in this part of the world. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scots very important to the development of the Transatlantic Canadian Pacific Railway. • Strong support for the railway came from Sir John A. MacDonald, the first Prime Minister of Canada, born in Glasgow in 1815. • Scots were important in the financing and engineering of the project. Scots, George Stephen at the Bank of Montreal and John Rose in London helped finance it. Another Scot, Sandford Fleming, was the railway's main engineer. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 1920s it has been calculated that one quarter of Canada's business leaders were born in Scotland, with another twenty-five percent having Scottish-born fathers. • The Hudson's Bay Company recruited heavily in the Western and Northern Isles of Scotland. • Scots brought new ideas on how to farm to Canada such as crop rotation. • Scots were very important in the development of trade in furs and timber as well as agriculture in Canada. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>(cont)</p> <p>The impact of Scots on other parts of Empire.</p> <p>Australasia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scots were important in the development of farming in Australia. • Scotland was also a significant investor in developing agriculture in Australia eg huge sheep runs in New South Wales and Victoria. • Scots also helped the sugar and wine industries in Australia. • Samuel McWilliam planted his first vines at Corowa in New South Wales in 1877. • Scots involved developing Australian trade, mining, manufacturing, shipping, engineering and finance. • Robert McCracken from Ayrshire developed brewing in Melbourne. • Robert Campbell from Greenock played such an important role in developing Australian trade that he was known as 'The father of Australian Commerce'. • Melbourne Iron works was founded by John Buncle from Edinburgh. • The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney was founded in 1834 by an Aberdonian. • Scots dominated many shipping firms in Australia. • Scottish involvement in the development of education in Australia. • Schools that were set up and run by Scots were important as they produced many of the political, economic, military and educational leaders of the future. • Scots founded New Zealand's paper-making industry and were important engineers and shipbuilders. • Peter and David Duncan, originally from Forfar, developed a successful business in Agricultural implements in Christchurch. • Scots were skilled farmers and influenced the development of New Zealand through sheep and mixed farming. <p>India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scots had become involved in trading with India before 1830. They were involved with the East India Company. • After 1830 Scots were of great importance in extending British influence into India eg James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of Dalhousie. Dalhousie was made Governor-General of India in 1848. He served until 1856. • Dalhousie developed a plan to build railway lines to connect the main regions of India as well as build a telegraph communication system. • Dalhousie encouraged a national postal service and the development of schools, roads and irrigation. • Any other relevant factors 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgment on how far Source E illustrates the social and cultural impact of immigrants on Scotland, in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Italians in Scotland quickly became committed to the catering trade and brought new consumer delights to the working class – ice- cream parlours and fish and chip shops. • They were a huge attraction for young people who wanted somewhere to meet, support from temperance groups. • These cafes attracted support from temperance groups who saw the ice cream parlours as a real and attractive alternative to the alcoholic temptations of the public house. • Limited assimilation or integration with native Scots – most worked in family run businesses, kept close ties with their homeland, hoped to return there some day and marriages were kept within the Italian family network. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italian families contributed to the growing leisure industry. In 1903 there were 89 cafés in Glasgow, growing to 336 by 1905. • Italian families settled in many towns on the coast and in the main towns. The Nardini family developed what was to become the largest café in Britain. • Small sea side towns also had their own Italian cafés. • Not only cafés – In the late 1920s the College of Italian Hairdressers was set up in Glasgow. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jews settled in central Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses. • Cigarette making was a common job for the Jewish immigrants to Scotland. • Jewish tailors helped produce affordable, quality clothing. • Lithuanian immigrants were largely employed in the coal industry. • Lithuanians were much fewer in numbers than Irish immigrants and not perceived as a threat to Scottish way of life by native Scots. • Most Lithuanians returned to Eastern Europe during First World War. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The immigrant Irish had a positive economic effect on Scotland. • Irish labourers were prepared to tackle the hardest of jobs. • The immigrant Irish contributed to the building of roads, canals and railways across Scotland. • Impact of Irish reflected in existence of separate Catholic schools across most major urban centres in Scotland. • Effect of migration on Scottish sporting life – Edinburgh Hibernian was founded in 1875 by Irishmen living in the Cowgate area of Edinburgh. Glasgow Celtic was founded in 1887 by Brother Walfrid, a Catholic priest. a Catholic team in Dundee called Dundee Harp also existed for a short time. • Dundee United was founded in 1909 and was originally called Dundee Hibernian. • Existence of Protestant Orange Lodge order. • Irish immigrants and their descendants were important in the Scottish Trade Union movement and the development of the Labour Party in Scotland. • By the 1890s, both Catholic and Protestant Irish were gaining apprenticeships and beginning to move up the social ladder. • The Irish community produced important political leaders like John Wheatley and James Connolly. • Any other relevant factors 	

SPECIAL TOPIC 5: SCOTLAND AND THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914-1928

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how fully Source A describes the involvement of Scots on the Western Front in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His unit was relieved, after holding their own against German counter-attack but their replacements lost one of the trenches that they had taken. • They got the trench back before coming out of the trenches with only about 70 or 80 men surviving, out of the 1100 original. • Sir John French came along just as they were leaving their old billets and praised their efforts. • French explained that he chose Cameron highlanders as his bodyguard as they never gave up. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail on Queens Own Cameron Highlanders – recruitment drive led by Colonel D W Cameron of Lochiel. Camerons’ involvement at Loos, the Somme and Arras. • Development of detail regarding trench warfare – attacks followed by enemy counter attacks, gain and loss of trenches with limited movement of trench lines. • Detail on the battle of Loos which saw the ‘bleeding’ of Kitchener’s New Army divisions including Scots. • Scots units involved in the Loos and Somme offensives with high casualty rates. • Scots units tended to be seen as ‘shock’ impact attack formations. • Controversy regarding role of Commander –in – Chief, Sir John French, known to care about the welfare of his troops and failure to co-operate with the French. • Sir John French replaced by Haig, December 1915. • Role of Haig at Loos – ‘unfavourable ground’, use of gas, problem with reserves. • Detail on losses at Loos – 20,598 names on the memorial at Loos – one third are Scottish. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
1	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details relating to recruitment – volunteering to go to the front. • Scots in action – ‘shock’ troops – ‘ladies from hell’. • Conditions facing the Scots. • 3 Scottish divisions 9th, 15th [Scottish] and 51st [Highland] took part in the Battle of the Somme, as well as numerous Scottish battalions in other units. • Scottish losses at the Somme – 16th (McCrae’s Battalion) Royal Scots lost 12 officers and 573 soldiers, 51st Highland Division suffered 3,500 casualties. • Somme success – the 51st [Highland] Division launched a successful attack at Beaumont Hamel with relatively few casualties in November 1918. • Role of Haig at the Somme. • Attitude of the survivors: losses were replaced and the Scottish units carried on though grousing and criticisms became more common. • Scots involvement at Arras. • Any other relevant points. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s		Max Mark
2	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on the extent to which Sources B and C agree about recruitment and conscription in Scotland, in terms of:</p> <p>Overall: Source B and Source C agree that Scots volunteered in great numbers at the outbreak of war and that recruitment fell as the war progressed. Both also agree that the National Registration Act did not work. Source B however shows newspaper support for the introduction of conscription whilst Source C mentions the anti-conscription rallies taking place in 1915.</p> <p>Developed through detail:</p>		5
Source B		Source C	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scots responded in great numbers... indeed by December 1914 25% of the labour force of Western Scotland had signed up. • It was being reported throughout the press from as early as October that the numbers enlisting were falling slightly. • The <i>Glasgow Herald</i> reported in December 1914 that if voluntarism did not work then conscription was the only alternative. The <i>Daily Record</i> ran similar articles promoting support for conscription. • Despite the National Registration Act recruitment levels fell to around 80,000 per month by January 1916 and conscription became a reality. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 recruits in Edinburgh by end of August and in Glasgow over the first weekend of the war six thousand men enlisted. • The number of volunteers began to fall off in 1915. • There were increasing concerns that compulsory military service would be introduced and anti-conscription rallies had been held in Glasgow since the end of 1915, one meeting being addressed by committed anti-war protesters Sylvia Pankhurst and John MacLean. • The national registration scheme proved to be cumbersome and unworkable and recruitment continued to fall. 	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how useful Source D is as evidence of the economic difficulties faced by Scotland in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <p>Origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemporary source from accounts by the men who worked on the fishing fleets and the women whose job it was to gut the herring the fishermen caught. <p>Possible purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explain the adverse changes the war brought to the fishing industry. <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Price of a barrel of herring had been the same throughout the war but, after an initial rise at the end of the war it began to go down. • Fuel, gear and wage costs had risen so much that the fishermen could not pay the gutters so they went on strike. • Those involved in the fishing industry including fish merchants had lost markets in Germany and Russia during the war. <p>Points from recall developing those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collapse of foreign markets for herring greatly affected the industry - European countries started to compete strongly with Scottish fleets and in 1920 the government removed the guaranteed price for the herring. The price of herring dropped dramatically; it was no longer profitable; and for twenty years the industry went into a steep decline. 	5

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
3	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Points from recall relating to other industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture – competition came after the war from cheap foreign imports of food like refrigerated meat from Argentina, frozen lamb and tinned fruit from Australia and New Zealand. • Jute – During the war Dundee’s jute industry boomed as demand for sack cloth rose but after the war the industry faced direct competition from Calcutta in world markets. Price of goods collapsed resulting in mass unemployment, deep social misery and discontent especially in Dundee and several firms went into liquidation. • Iron and Steel – Demand for iron decreased during the war years. Demand for steel increased during the war as it was needed for the shipbuilding industry. But other countries increased their steel making during the war years and Scots manufacturers could not compete. As a result the iron and steel industries were severely affected by the downturn in demand from 1921 onwards. • Shipbuilding – the immediate impact of war on Clydeside shipyards was very positive and profits were good. However, after the war a return to competitive tendering alongwith the decline in the demand for steel and for ships, foreign competition, labour disputes and a shortage of manpower and materials all led to problems and shipbuilding went into decline. <p>Any other relevant points</p>	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>The candidate makes a judgement on how far Source E explains the strength of support in Scotland for the Union in terms of:</p> <p>Points from the source which show the candidate has interpreted the significant views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both the Glasgow Herald and the Scotsman were Unionist and many local newspapers had also abandoned Liberalism. • The Unionists considered giving financial support to local newspapers to bolster the party's message. • There was a rightward shift of Presbyterian leadership in the 1920s favourable to the Conservatives. • The enfranchisement of women has also been seen as favourable to the Unionists/Conservatives as the women enfranchised in 1918 were older, over thirty, and reasonably well off. <p>Points from recall which support and develop those in the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream popular newspapers all strongly pro-union. Examples of Glasgow Bulletin, launched in 1915 and Sunday Post, begun in 1914. • Examples of local Liberal newspapers in places like Dundee and Aberdeen being taken over by their Unionist rivals. • Protestantism played an important part in the party's working-class appeal projected through the endorsement and promotion of well-known Church of Scotland members. • Presbyterian churches attacked the 'Irish menace' and, since the bulk of Irish Catholics were Labour Party voters, the political impact was to encourage support for Unionism. • Female friendly in terms of candidates and elected MPs. First Scottish female MP was the Duchess of Atholl, a Tory. <p>Points from recall which offer a wider contextualisation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was desire for social changes after the horrors of the war but also a sense that the suffering was UK wide, not unique to Scotland so no great desire to break the union. • Support for conservatives/Scottish Unionists was high particularly amongst the middle classes who saw their future as being part of union. The Independent Labour Party was seen as a threat to the middle classes resulting in the Scottish Unionists achieving a majority of Scottish seats in 1924. • The Scottish unionist/conservative party built up its working class support by emphasising the connection between the Union, the Empire, and the fate of local industry. • The party's promise of 'unity across the classes' was promoted as a reason to support Unionism. 	10

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark
4	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conservatives were one of the big political winners from the war. Conservative/Scottish unionist message of patriotism and the return to pre-war certainties was just the message that the electorate wanted to hear; the war had been ‘worth it’, but now life could get back to ‘normal’. • Instances of radicalism after the war (eg events of January 1919 George Square) led to some fears that the union would be forcibly broken up. Conservative party seen as the barrier to this and the more reliable party in resisting the socialist threat. • There were fears of ‘Bolshevism’ in Scotland fuelled by increase in communism eg McLean and others. The Scottish unionists/conservatives were seen as the barrier against the ‘red menace’ which threatened the ‘British’ way of life. • The war years showed that support for Scottish Home Rule continued but post war patriotic support for UK union left little room for nationalist sympathies or support. • The war undermined Scottish Liberalism. The Liberals were the big losers from the war. Though many had opposed the war in 1914 however as the party of government they had taken the decision to go to war and faced blame for the handling of it. • Economic troubles in 1920s saw Scotland suffering more than many parts of England due to her reliance on old industries. Despair and hopelessness as the economy crashed in 1920 following the collapse of the short-term restocking boom and employment insecurity in the cities – periodic slumps due to the trade cycle. But this did not lead to desire to break the union. • Scottish legal system also had strong links with the Conservatives. • Scottish Unionist Party was well organised and resourced across Scottish constituencies. • Any other relevant points 	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]