



National
Qualifications
SPECIMEN ONLY

S837/76/21

**History
Scottish History**

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 1 hour 30 minutes

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

Attempt ONE Part.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



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SCOTTISH HISTORY

Attempt ONE Part

PARTS

- A. The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328 *page 03*
- B. The age of the Reformation, 1542–1603 *page 05*
- C. The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740 *page 07*
- D. Migration and empire, 1830–1939 *page 09*
- E. The impact of the Great War, 1914–1928 *page 11*

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART A — The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from the statement by the Scottish nobles in reply to Edward I's demand made at Norham, May 1291.

Greetings. We, the representatives of the Scottish political community, give thanks to His Highness, King Edward I for his great kindness towards the Scottish nation. In response to Edward I's demand at Norham that he is recognised as overlord of Scotland before he can judge between the claimants to the Scottish succession, the Scottish people have sent us here to answer that, they know nothing of this right of overlordship of Scotland nor have they ever seen it claimed by Edward I or his ancestors. Therefore we have no power to reply to Edward I's claim as we lack a king to whom the demand ought to be addressed and only a king has the power to answer. King Edward I has himself guaranteed the kingdom of Scotland's independence in the Treaty of Birgham-Northampton.

Source B from G.W.S. Barrow, *Kingship and Unity, Scotland 1000–1306* (1981).

Tragically, Andrew Murray had been mortally wounded at Stirling Bridge and died in November 1297. However William Wallace and Murray and their infantry army's startling defeat of the largely cavalry force brought against them by Surrey and Hugh de Cressingham at the bridge of Stirling on the 11 September 1297 led to the near collapse of English military control in Scotland. Wallace, the hero of the hour, whose victory had electrified Western Europe, was knighted and afterwards elected as guardian, still in the name of King John but also of the Community of the Realm. Scotland's traditional leaders fought under Wallace's military command and a few even escaped from English custody in Flanders in order to give him their support.

Source C from Michael Brown, *The Wars of Scotland, 1214–1371* (2004).

If the military results of Stirling Bridge were clear, its political consequences were less certain. Under the leadership of Wallace and Murray, the kingdom of Scotland had been recovered from the English by an army acting without the leadership of the Scottish nobles. Wallace certainly had support from nobles such as the Steward and Lennox, but it was not from all, and it was said that 'by force Wallace brought all nobles under his influence whether they agreed with him or not'. However, tensions amongst the Scottish leadership remained. When a new bishop of St Andrews, William Lamberton was appointed by Wallace following the death of Bishop Fraser, old suspicions flared up. Fraser's death and Lamberton's appointment deprived the Comyns of a powerful ally and heightened their mistrust of Wallace.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART A (continued)

Source D from Fiona Watson, *Scotland from Prehistory to the Present* (2003).

The power of the Comyn family combined with their close bond with their relation, the deposed King John, presented Bruce with a formidable problem. Fortunately for Bruce, the Comyns never displayed any outstanding talent in military matters. Bruce himself had quickly matured into a cunning and effective guerrilla leader, qualities that mattered far more to Scotland's interests than playing by the established rules. The new King was also blessed with an ability to attract and sustain a close-knit team of military commanders who were as effective in military terms as Bruce himself. As a result, Bruce could maintain a war on more than one front, sending his only surviving brother, Edward Bruce, and the enthusiastic James Douglas, down into Galloway to deal with Balliol supporters there, while he himself tackled the Comyn heartland in Lochaber, Badenoch and Buchan.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| <p>1. Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the Scottish appeal to Edward I and Norham.</p> <p><i>In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the origin and possible purpose of the source</i> • <i>the content of the source</i> • <i>recalled knowledge.</i> | <p>8</p> |
| <p>2. Explain the reasons why there were difficulties in the relationship between John Balliol and Edward I.</p> | <p>8</p> |
| <p>3. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of Scottish resistance, 1297–1298?</p> <p><i>Use the sources and recalled knowledge.</i></p> | <p>10</p> |
| <p>4. How fully does Source D explain the reasons for the rise and triumph of Robert Bruce?</p> <p><i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i></p> | <p>10</p> |

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART B — The age of the Reformation, 1542–1603

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from the 'Beggars' Summons' written to the friars: 1st January 1559.

We the blind, crooked, bedridden widows, orphans and all other poor have grievances with all friars within the realm. We wish to amend past wrongs and seek reformation in times coming. Seeing our number is so great, so poverty-stricken, and so heavily oppressed by your false ways, we believe that we must oppose you rather than allow you to steal from us our lodgings, and then leave us to perish and die from the effects of poverty. We have thought it wise to warn you by this public writing fixed to your gates, that between now and the Feast of Whitsunday next, you must remove yourselves from the friaries so that we can enjoy that which belongs to the Kirk. If you fail to leave we will enter and take possession of your houses and throw you out.

Source B from a website.

James VI became King of Scotland as an infant following the abdication of his mother Mary, Queen of Scots. Brought up in the stern atmosphere of the Mars, his guardians, James inherited a poor and troubled country. Throughout his childhood Scotland was ruled by four regents and during this period the seeds of conflict with the Kirk were sown. When, by 1585, he was old enough to rule himself, James's main claim was that the sovereign's right came straight from God. He favoured the model of the English Protestant church with bishops and the monarch at its Head. Presbyterians, however, claimed that power over the Kirk came directly from God. But while James's views were questioned by extremist presbyterians such as Andrew Melville, his resolve to exercise authority over the Kirk strengthened as was made clear when the King attended all General Assemblies between 1597 and 1603, cementing his influence. On the whole, and despite tensions, both sides co-existed in relative harmony during the later part of James's reign.

Source C from Ralph A. Houlbrooke (ed.), *James VI and I: Ideas, Authority and Government*, (2006).

Influenced greatly by the teachings of his tutor George Buchanan, James had a Protestant education. James's ideas about church and state developed from his firm belief that kings should have control over the church. This led to a powerful struggle which was present under the surface throughout his reign erupting into open conflict at regular intervals. To make matters worse, James tended to openly favour Catholic noblemen. Although for James himself this may have been a matter of personal loyalty rather than religion, the Kirk and the Presbyterian faction amongst the nobility saw things differently. However, by the late 1580s the relationship with the Kirk improved. Following the publication of his religious ideas in 1588 and 1589, there was even a brief period of harmony between James and his Protestant subjects. At the General Assembly of June 1590, he even described the Scottish Presbyterian Church as the 'sincerest Kirk in the world.'

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART B (continued)

Source D from A.M. Renwick, *The Story of the Scottish Reformation* (2006).

In 1560 only a few ministers in all Scotland taught the reformed Protestant faith. However, by 1573 there were over 500 such men preaching to the people showing the growing influence of the Kirk, in many parishes the people were being served by ministers who were well informed on religious matters. The Kirk also remained committed to improving education throughout the land. Above all, the people now heard the Word of God in their own language, a matter of indescribable worth. Following its guidance men were now able to come freely to the Lord Jesus for salvation. However, Kirk services became more serious as the sound of music, and the playing of the organ in particular, were associated with the Catholic faith and became a thing of the past. Life for ordinary people was harsh.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 5. Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the reasons for the growth of Protestantism by 1560. | 8 |
| <p><i>In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the origin and possible purpose of the source</i> • <i>the content of the source</i> • <i>recalled knowledge.</i> | |
| 6. Explain the reasons why Mary, Queen of Scots faced difficulties in ruling Scotland, 1561–1567. | 8 |
| 7. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of the relations between Crown and Kirk in the later part of James's reign, to 1603? | 10 |
| <p><i>Use the sources and recalled knowledge.</i></p> | |
| 8. How fully does Source D explain the impact of the Reformation on Scotland, to 1603? | 10 |
| <p><i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i></p> | |

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART C — The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from a parliamentary speech by John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair, during the union debates (1706).

We followed the example of other nations and formed the Company of Scotland to trade with the West Indies. We built ships and planned a colony on the Isthmus of Darien. What we lacked were not men or arms, or courage, but the one thing most needful: we lacked the friendly co-operation of England. The pitiful outcome of that enterprise is too sad a story to be told again. Let us just say that the English did not treat us as partners or friends or fellow subjects of a British king, but as pirates and enemy aliens. The union of crowns gave us no security, we were exposed to the hostile rivalry of Spain, encouraged by England. Our colony was sacked. We suffered every cruelty an enemy can inflict.

Source B from Simon Schama, *A History of Britain* (2001).

Defoe was a paid secret agent of the English government, and published essays in 1706 which argued that the history of Britain was a history of happy relations between the English and the Scots. These sentiments, and any Court Party arguments in favour of union, however well meaning, persuaded only a few. The English acted themselves to bring about victory: Defoe's advice to English officials led to sums of money being distributed to MPs in order to secure the necessary votes for the passage of the Act of Union through the Scottish Parliament. Lord Godolphin, the English Lord Treasurer ensured that funds were available to serve Scottish self-interest. Promises of retaining their noble privileges were dangled before Scottish landowners who supported the Treaty.

Source C from Paul Henderson Scott, *The Union of 1707, Why and How* (2006).

The Scottish parliament met in October 1706. There were inducements in the Treaty itself. The Court Party won all the votes, without making much effort to argue in reply to the Country Party or troubling themselves with reasoning. Although a cruel deception, the Equivalent seemed to offer repayment by England to the many Scots, including members of the Scottish Parliament, who had lost their savings through the collapse of Darien. The English government was determined to secure the Treaty by offering Scottish nobles large and prosperous estates as a means of making money after union. A sum of £20,000 advanced from the Queen's English ministers to ease the passage of the Treaty was distributed to various members of the Scottish Parliament by the Earl of Glasgow.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART C (continued)

Source D from Paul Henderson Scott, *The Union of 1707, Why and How* (2006).

Debate exists as to whether the Union had any social, political and economic effects after it was passed by both Scottish and English parliaments in 1707. 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 removed. 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.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

9. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of incidents leading to worsening relations with England.

8

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
- *the content of the source*
- *recalled knowledge.*

10. Explain the reasons why there were arguments for and against Union with England.

8

11. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the passing of the Union by the Scottish Parliament?

10

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

12. How fully does **Source D** explain the effects of the Union, to 1740?

10

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART D — Migration and empire, 1830–1939

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from an article about emigration written by the editor of *Chambers' Journal*, a popular weekly Scottish magazine, from 1872.

Canada continues to be a popular destination for Scots emigrants as it offers great opportunities that Scotland cannot offer its people. Many Scots from the Highlands to the Lowlands have already taken up the opportunity of living abroad in places such as Ontario and Nova Scotia and have benefited from being brave enough to jump on board the many ships bound for Canada. Experienced farmers and skilled agricultural workers can earn far more overseas than they can here at home. The attraction of emigration to Canada is not simply this, but the familiarity and neighbourliness of living among fellow Scots who had already emigrated in the past and had established strong Scottish communities. By far the biggest attraction is the confident prospect that the poorest may become landowners thereby earning sufficient to make a living and to comfortably settle one's children.

Source B from Malcolm Prentis, *The Scots in Australia* (2008).

In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, there was a strong Scottish presence in the pastoral (sheep and cattle) industry, especially in eastern Australia. The Scots were able to apply their farming traditions and skills in developing their new land but were also adaptable and willing to experiment with new crops such as sugar or with new techniques such as irrigation to increase profits. Miners were also among the Scottish emigrants to Australia and were mainly to be found in coal mining rather than in copper and tin which contributed to the Australian economy. The Scots remained predominantly Presbyterian thus the Presbyterian Church was by far the most important Scottish institution brought to Australia which was to influence many areas of Australian life. Scots and Presbyterians were prominent in the teaching profession with Presbyterian secondary schools established in great numbers in Victoria.

Source C from John H.G. Mackenzie-Smith, *The Scottish presence in the Moreton Bay District 1841–59* (1999).

Several prominent Scots were only partially successful in attaining their economic goals at Moreton Bay in Australia. Evan Mackenzie failed in his ultimate goal of forging a direct trade route to London, as his Scottish and colonial support system collapsed. This resulted in Mackenzie returning to Scotland in 1846 to take up the Baronetcy of Kilcoy, which he held until his death in 1883 when the title became extinct. Fellow Scot W.A. Duncan who established his own *Duncan's Weekly Register, of Politics, Facts and General Literature* in July 1843 was damaged financially by the southern squatters after publishing several newspaper articles supporting Governor Sir George Gipps' unpopular land regulations. Among the northern squatters, James Ivory's 'pigsty' living conditions at his station homestead in 1851 reflected a rare example of Scottish inability to forge a prosperous pastoral farm after nearly a decade.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART D (continued)

Source D from T.M. Devine, *To the Ends of the Earth: Scotland's Global Diaspora, 1750–2010* (2012).

On the eve of the Great War, Scotland was at the pinnacle of global prominence. The shipbuilding industry still possessed a world reach and remained pre-eminent as in 1914 the Clyde yards built almost a fifth of the world's total output. Then there was the interlinked coal, steel, iron and engineering industries, employing over a quarter of the Scottish labour force all dependent upon access to overseas markets in the Empire. Nor was the global dependency unique to the heavy industries of the west of Scotland. Other manufacturing sectors — carpets, thread and woollens — covering the country from the Borders to the north-east Lowlands — were also dependent on overseas trade. The role of the Scots as key junior partners in the Empire was maintained after 1918 with the careers of numerous professional and middle-class Scots continuing to be pursued within the Empire.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

13. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the pull factors which contributed to the emigration of Scots, 1830–1939.

8

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
- *the content of the source*
- *recalled knowledge.*

14. Explain the reasons for immigrant groups in Scotland having varied experiences.

8

15. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the impact of Scots emigrants on Australia?

10

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

16. How fully does **Source D** explain the effects of migration and empire on Scotland?

10

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART E — The impact of the Great War, 1914–1928

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from the diary of Private MacPherson, 9th Royal Scots, 21st July 1916.

We passed through the ruined village of Mametz, where lay the 6th Argylls and Forth Garrison Artillery. We got a whiff of tear gas still lingering after German bombardment, which made our eyes sore and watery. On the hillside we passed a large wooden cross erected by the Germans on the grave of some of their dead. We plunged into a hail of shells. The air was full of the roar of their approach and the drawn-out shattering detonations of their explosions. We continued our rapid advance and with a sigh of relief found ourselves beyond the barrage in comparative safety. We were then sent to relieve the survivors of the Division which had suffered terrible losses in the unsuccessful attempt to occupy High Wood.

Source B from J.D. Mackie, *A History of Scotland* (1964).

The war did have a profound, and on the whole unfortunate effect on the Scottish economy as it continued Scotland's reliance on a narrow range of industries. It was one of the long-term weaknesses of that economy that it had evolved in such a way as to depend to a disproportionate extent on traditional heavy metallurgical industry (and associated coal mining) and on coarse textiles. The First World War, a war of artillery fought over positions occupied by mass infantry armies dug into elaborate trench systems, increased demand for heavy iron and steel products and coarse textiles. When Germany embarked on unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917, the loss of merchant shipping, already significant, became catastrophic, and the British government needed every merchant ship which the Clyde yards could turn out. On the east coast, the Firth of Forth was by the end of the war a major base for repairs and servicing to the Grand Fleet. Much of this activity was conducted on an uneconomic basis.

Source C from Trevor Royle, *The Flowers of the Forest: Scotland and the First World War* (2006).

Due to the demands of war — the need for more surface ships, especially destroyers, and the growing loss of merchant ships — the Clydeside yards entered a profitable period with a total of 481 warships aggregating almost 760,000 tons being constructed between 1914 and 1918. These are impressive figures, made all the more so because they do not include the substantial merchant tonnage which was also part of the Clyde's war effort. It also suggests that the war brought prosperity to the area and to a major extent this was true. At Clydebank all-day Saturday working and Sunday nightshifts were introduced to speed up work on the battlecruiser Tiger and the battleship Barham and by the end of the war wages in the shipbuilding industry had increased by 10 percent keeping earnings above wartime inflation.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART E (continued)

Source D from Neil Oliver, *A History of Scotland* (2010).

For as long as anyone could remember, Scotland had been a country dominated by the Liberal Party. After the war, however, more people were listening to the Labour Party. Since 1912 the Scottish Conservatives and the Scottish Liberal Unionists had joined forces as the Scottish Unionist Party. These were Conservatives by any other name and in the aftermath of the Great War they emerged as a major force. For an increasing number of Scots, the atmosphere of discontent during the 1920's persuaded them that none of the existing political parties were focused enough on Scotland's needs. Voices were raised in calls for a separation of powers and the Scottish Home Rule Association re-established itself in 1918. From the time of the 'Red Clydeside' rising of 1919 Scots had found much in common with firebrands such as John MacLean.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

17. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the experience of Scots at the Battle of the Somme. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
18. Explain the reasons why the war had such an impact on Scottish society and culture. 8
19. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the impact of the war on Scottish industry? 10
- Use the sources and recalled knowledge.*
20. How fully does **Source D** explain the impact of the war on politics in Scotland? 10
- Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

[END OF SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER]



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Scottish History

Marking Instructions

These marking instructions have been provided to show how SQA would mark this specimen question paper.

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General marking principles for Higher History – Scottish history

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a 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.
- (c) Where a candidate does not comply with the rubric of the paper and answers two parts, mark both responses and record the better mark.
- (d) Marking must be consistent. Never make a hasty judgement on a response based on length, quality of handwriting or a confused start.
- (e) Use the full range of marks available for each question.
- (f) The detailed marking instructions are not an exhaustive list. Award marks for other relevant points.
- (g) (i) To gain marks, points must relate to the question asked. Where candidates give points of knowledge without specifying the context, award up to **1 mark** unless it is clear that they do not refer to the context of the question.
For example, Piper Laidlaw was awarded the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Loos for leading Scottish soldiers into battle. (1 mark for knowledge)
- (ii) To gain marks for the use of knowledge, candidates must develop each point of knowledge, for example, by providing additional detail, examples or evidence.

Marking principles for each question type

There are four types of question used in this paper

- A evaluate the usefulness of Source . . .
- B how much do Sources . . . reveal about differing interpretations of . . .
- C how fully does Source . . .
- D explain the reasons . . .

For each question type, the following provides an overview of marking principles.

- A For questions that ask candidates to ***Evaluate the usefulness of a given source (8 marks)***, they must evaluate the extent to which a source is useful by commenting on evidence such as the author, type of source, purpose, timing, content and significant omission.
- B For questions that ask ***How much do Sources . . . reveal about differing interpretations of (10 marks)***, candidates must interpret the view of each source and use recalled knowledge to assess what the sources reveal about differing interpretations of a given event or development.
- C For questions that ask ***How fully does a given source explain . . . (10 marks)***, candidates must make a judgement about the extent to which the source provides a full explanation of a given event or development.
- D For questions that ask candidates to ***Explain the reasons . . . (8 marks)***, they must make a number of points that make the issue plain or clear, for example by showing connections between factors or causal relationships between events or ideas. These should be key reasons and may include theoretical ideas. They do not need to evaluate or prioritise these reasons.

Marking instructions for each question

PART A – The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328

1. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.

Award a **maximum of 3 marks** for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

Examples of aspects of the source and possible comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comments
Author: Scottish nobles.	Useful as the nobles spoke on behalf of the Scottish political leaders therefore, they were speaking with authority and in the absence of a king; their reply would have been considered an official statement.
Type of source: statement by the Scottish nobles.	Useful as the statement was a prepared and considered response by the Scottish nobles. It may be a biased response by the Scottish nobles during a 3-week adjournment after the break-up of the meeting at Norham.
Purpose: reply to Edward’s demand at Norham to be recognised as overlord of Scotland.	Useful as the response of the Scottish nobles was to reject Edward I’s demand of overlordship of Scotland showing that during the succession crisis, the Scots were concerned to safeguard the independence of the Scottish kingdom.
Timing: May 1291.	Useful as the statement was made only 7 months after news reached Scotland that the Maid of Norway had died on her way to Scotland resulting in the succession crisis, a struggle for the throne and a fear that there would be civil war between the rival claimants.

Content	Possible comments
In response to Edward I's demand at Norham that he is recognised as overlord of Scotland before he can judge between the claimants to the Scottish succession.	Useful as it provides insight of Edward's intentions towards Scotland during the succession crisis. It provides details of how Edward I claimed the overlordship of Scotland during a period of weakness in Scotland.
We have no power to reply to Edward I's claim as we lack a king to whom the demand ought to be addressed and only a king has the power to answer.	Useful as the nobles claim that they could not respond to Edward's demand themselves as this part of the statement was a reminder to Edward that such an important demand could only be dealt with by the king of Scotland. Their denial of competence to reply to Edward's demands could be viewed as a delaying tactic and an attempt to avoid Edward's demand.
King Edward I has himself guaranteed the kingdom of Scotland's independence in the Treaty of Birgham-Northampton.	Useful as it provides evidence of the importance attached to the Treaty of Birgham by Scots during the succession crisis. The Guardians were determined to maintain the independence of Scotland and believed Edward supported this position. Useful as this shows the Guardians thought Edward did not have any authority over them.
<p>Possible points of significant omission include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Guardians compromised the independence of Scotland by asking Edward I for advice and protection • following the invitation to be arbiter in the issue of Scottish succession, Edward showed his authority by inviting the Scottish leaders to meet him at his parliament at Norham rather than Edward travelling over the border into Scotland • Edward also showed his strength by ordering his Northern armies to assemble at Norham. In addition, Edward organised his navy for a blockade of Scotland and raised taxes to prepare for a possible war • Edward put further pressure on the Scots representatives by asking them to prove that he, Edward, was not their overlord. The Scottish leaders replied they could not be asked to 'prove a negative' • the Scottish representatives were granted 3 weeks to reply to Edward's demands • Edward responded to the refusal of the Scots representatives to acknowledge his overlordship by asking the claimants to the throne to accept it instead • in the Award of Norham, nine claimants, fearing they would be left out of the judgement, accepted Edward's overlordship, and in so doing, compromised the independence of the kingdom • the Guardians and other leading Scots eventually took an oath of fealty to Edward. An English baron, Brian FitzAlan was appointed by Edward to the Guardians. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question</p>	

2. Candidates can gain up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.
Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.
Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanations
John's inauguration as king of Scots on 30 November 1292 at Scone was attended by English officials.	Edward had no intention of allowing Scotland or King John to rule free from English influence.
John Balliol was summoned by Edward to pay homage in December 1292 at Edward's court in Newcastle.	John was forced to accept that although he was king of Scotland, Edward was determined to demonstrate his superiority.
John had many problems to overcome as king, not least Edward. Balliol was relatively inexperienced politically.	Edward exploited John's inexperience which led to the resentment of the Scottish nobles.
In 1293 under pressure John released Edward from the terms of the Treaty of Birgham.	Due to this decision, John allowed Edward to interfere in Scottish affairs.
The Burgess of Berwick took his complaint against King John's decision to Edward's Parliament in 1292. The English king found in his favour against John.	John was forced to recognise his true position in his relationship with Edward. Balliol was inferior and Edward was superior.
Edward's influence was shown when John had to agree to some English members of his government. The new chancellor, Master Thomas of Hunsingore, came from Yorkshire.	King Edward's determination to exercise his authority as overlord undermined and weakened Balliol's position in Scotland.
Edward insisted he hear appeals as supreme court judge from Scottish courts at Westminster.	Edward undermined John's legal authority by overturning verdicts given in the Scottish courts.
Edward summoned Balliol to London in 1293 to explain King John's judgement in the Macduff case.	Edward used the case to humiliate John.
In June 1294 Edward I demanded military service against the French from John Balliol.	Edward was treating Scotland as a feudal estate rather than as an independent kingdom.
In March 1296 Edward and the English invaded to bring about the subjugation of Scotland.	John was ultimately made to endure a number of humiliations at the hands of the English and Edward.
At the Battle of Dunbar in 1296 King John's Scottish army was defeated by Edward's English army.	After Dunbar there was no effective leadership from Balliol and Edward was able to march on to victory.
John was brought before Edward and ceremoniously stripped of his royal regalia (Toom Tabard).	Edward publicly took away Balliol's position as king after his defeat.

Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

3. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.

Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
William Wallace and Murray and their infantry army's startling defeat of the large cavalry force brought against them by Surrey and Hugh de Cressingham at the bridge of Stirling on the 11 September 1297 led to the near collapse of English military control in Scotland.	Despite the overwhelming odds at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, Wallace and Murray led Scottish resistance, and defeated a superior English army, resulting in Edward I losing almost all he had gained in 1296.
Wallace, the hero of the hour, whose victory had electrified Western Europe, was knighted and afterwards elected as guardian, still in the name of King John but also of the Community of the Realm.	Due to the untimely death of Murray, William Wallace assumed sole responsibility as guardian (acting in the name of King John) in recognition of his successful military victory against the English at Stirling.
Scotland's traditional leaders fought under Wallace's military command.	Most of Scotland's leaders within the realm joined Wallace in the early years of resistance.
Overall viewpoint – Wallace (and Murray's) military leadership at the Battle of Stirling Bridge made a successful contribution to Scottish resistance and gained support of Scotland's traditional leaders.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Under the leadership of Wallace and Murray, the kingdom of Scotland had been recovered from the English by an army acting without the leadership of the Scottish nobles.	The Scottish nobles, the traditional leaders of the political community in Scotland, did not provide military leadership at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, this was down to William Wallace and Andrew Murray to lead resistance.
Wallace certainly had support from nobles such as the Steward and Lennox, but it was not from all, and it was said that 'by force Wallace brought all nobles under his influence whether they agreed with him or not'.	Wallace had some support among the nobility but was forced to apply pressure through his sheer will to gain support from all of Scotland's leaders.
When a new bishop of St Andrews, William Lamberton, was appointed by Wallace following the death of Bishop Fraser, old suspicions flared up. Fraser's death and Lamberton's appointment deprived the Comyns of a powerful ally and heightened their mistrust of Wallace.	Wallace was unable to gain the support of all nobles in Scotland. Divisions remained from the succession problems. This weakened Wallace's position.
Overall viewpoint – Wallace's role during Scottish resistance was hindered by divisions among the nobility and some reluctance to accept Wallace's leadership.	
<p>Possible points of significant omission include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Wallace was one of the first to rebel in south-west Scotland • Wallace killed William Heselrig, the English sheriff of Lanark • Wallace, accompanied by Sir William Douglas, led an attack on Scone • Andrew Murray started a rising in north-east Scotland • Murray recovered English held castles, for example, Urquhart Castle • a noble rebellion at Irvine, led by James Stewart, Bishop Wishart and Robert Bruce, opted to negotiate with the English • Wallace and Murray joined forces at Dundee, before the Battle of Stirling Bridge, 1297 • Wallace and Murray were appointed as guardians 1297 • Wallace and Murray used the Lubeck Letter as part of political diplomacy • Wallace led an attack into northern England, taking plunder and blackmail from the English • Wallace continued to play a part in the resistance after the defeat at Falkirk in 1298, but ended his role as guardian • Robert Bruce and John Comyn were appointed new guardians in Autumn 1298. <p>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</p>	

4. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
The Comyns never displayed any outstanding talent in military matters.	Bruce's Scottish opponents were weakened by their inability to defeat Bruce or his supporters in military conflict.
Bruce himself had quickly matured into a cunning and effective guerrilla leader.	Bruce was considered a great military leader who fought on his own terms and developed his army to suit between 1309 and 1314.
The new King was also blessed with an ability to attract and sustain a close-knit team of military commanders who were as effective in military terms as Bruce himself.	Bruce was supported by his able military lieutenants in his military campaign.
Bruce could maintain a war on more than one front, sending his only surviving brother, Edward Bruce, and the enthusiastic James Douglas, down into Galloway to deal with Balliol supporters there, while he himself tackled the Comyn heartland.	By dividing his opponents, Bruce was able to maintain a successful military campaign.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- the death of King Edward I in 1307 while leading an army against Bruce removed Bruce's main military adversary
- Edward II did not share his father's obsession with Scotland, and he lacked his father's ability. King Edward II did not lead a major campaign into Scotland for several years which allowed Bruce to concentrate on fighting his Scottish enemies
- Bruce's decisive victory over the Earl of Buchan in the battle of Inverurie and the destruction of Comyn lands in the 'Herschip of Buchan' removed the threat from the powerful Comyn family
- in the Declaration of the Clergy in 1310, Scotland's bishops declared their support for Bruce as the legitimate king of Scotland
- Bruce reconquered Scotland from 1310-1314 by conducting a successful campaign against English-held castles, for example, Perth, Linlithgow, Roxburgh and Edinburgh
- Bruce's triumph over an English army at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 completed his military control of Scotland and secured his position as king of Scots
- at a parliament held at Cambuskenneth Abbey in 1314, Bruce gave the nobles the opportunity to pledge their allegiance and keep their Scottish lands while disinheriting those who chose to side with England

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bruce made raids on the north of England in 1315, 1316, 1318, 1322 and 1323• Isabella and Mortimer negotiated a peace treaty (the Treaty of Edinburgh 1328) formally recognising Bruce as king of an independent Scotland. |
|--|---|

Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

PART B – The age of the Reformation, 1542–1603

5. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.
 Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.
 Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.
 Award a **maximum of 3 marks** for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

Examples of aspects of the source and possible comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comments
<p>Author: written anonymously as the ‘Beggars Summons’.</p>	<p>Useful as it claims to be from the poor in Scotland. However, it was in fact written anonymously and is thought to be the work of Protestants who were leading the Reformation in Scotland.</p> <p>It is biased against the friars as they are one part of the Catholic Church which the Protestants see as corrupt and open to bribery so may be less useful.</p>
<p>Type of source: a summons – a written notice which was pinned to the door of friaries across the country.</p>	<p>Useful as it shows the discontent of the poor towards the Catholic Church in Scotland, in particular their resentment towards the friars.</p>
<p>Purpose: the Summons was written to act as a threat to the friars. It was to demand that the friars leave their friaries by next Whitsunday (12 May 1559).</p>	<p>Useful as it shows that they were prepared to take action against the friaries. It also demonstrates the anger and resentment that had built up among Protestants before the Reformation.</p>
<p>Timing: 1 January 1559.</p>	<p>Useful as it is a contemporary document written the year before the Reformation of 1560 as discontent was growing against the Catholic Church.</p>

Content	Possible comments
We the blind, crooked, bedridden widows, orphans and all other poor have grievances with all friars within the realm.	Useful as it shows how the most vulnerable in society appear to have grievances against the friars.
Steal from us our lodgings, and then leave us to perish and die from the effects of poverty.	Useful as it shows how the friars appear to have taken advantage of the poor. This resulted in disillusionment with the Catholic Church and the growth of Protestantism.
We have thought it wise to warn you by this public writing fixed to your gates, that between now and the Feast of Whitsunday next, you must remove yourselves from the friaries.	Useful as it shows the increasing strength of feeling of Protestants towards the Catholic Church and their increasing confidence as evident in their threats against it.
<p>Possible points of significant omission include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there had been an increase in popular support of Protestant sentiment between 1547 and 1559 despite the absence of the figurehead Knox. This support can be seen in the Perth riot, 11 May 1559, and stealing of the image of St Giles on the day of the saints celebration, 1 September 1558, in Edinburgh • the return of Knox as a figurehead was hugely influential in gathering support for the movement through his preaching • English military intervention was crucial in early 1560 for the spread of Protestantism and Protestant literature • sympathy for Protestant martyrs such as George Wishart (1546) and Walter Myln (1558) helped gain popular support for the Protestant cause • there was a lack of strong leadership from the Catholic Church in Scotland, particularly following the murder of Cardinal Beaton • protestant religious commitment – there was unwavering commitment to the cause • 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. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</p>	

6. Candidates can gain up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.
Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.
Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanations
In 1560 while Mary still lived in France, Scotland was declared Protestant by Parliament.	Mary did not accept the decision of Parliament.
Mary had been born and brought up as a Catholic.	Some people in Scotland felt Catholicism was wrong and did not accept Mary as a Catholic monarch.
Mary was slow to return to Scotland – she did not come back until August 1561.	This led to the strengthening of the Lords who were ambitious for themselves and suspicious of Mary as Queen.
On her return to Scotland, Mary did nothing to reverse the Reformation.	Mary alienated Catholics who had hopes that she would restore Catholicism.
As a young woman, Mary was working with dominant and ambitious nobles.	Mary was at an immediate disadvantage as this was a male-dominated society.
Mary often preferred to hide away with her French servants and favourites.	This led to jealousy and strained relationships within her court due to the belief that Mary was too open to French influences.
Mary became known for her lack of attention to matters of State. By 1564 her attendance at Privy Council meetings had dropped to only five out of 50 meetings.	This caused concern among the nobility who felt she was disinterested in the affairs of her kingdom.
Mary's relationship with some of her Scottish nobles was strained.	Mary faced resentment of her nobles who felt neglected.
Mary's marriage to Darnley was unpopular among nobles.	Mary faced increased opposition among her nobles who were jealous of Darnley and resented his behaviour.
In 1566 Mary gave birth to a son, James.	Her opponents believed it was easier to replace her now that she had a successor.
Shortly after Darnley's death in 1567, Mary hurriedly married the Earl of Bothwell.	This led to further difficulty as Bothwell was unpopular due to his aggressive and arrogant behaviour and was tainted by the murder of Darnley.

Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

7. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.
 Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).
 Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.
 Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.
 Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
James's main claim was that the Sovereign's right came straight from God.	James's claim meant that he had a real sense of his own importance and firmly believed that he should have a dominant role in the Kirk. Presbyterians disagreed with him, leading to a struggle between Crown and Kirk over who should have ultimate authority in, and control over, the Kirk.
He favoured the model of the English Protestant Church with bishops and the monarch at its Head.	James agreed with the concept of a church governed by bishops appointed by the Crown (episcopalianism) and therefore controlled by the monarch. His determination to control the Kirk via bishops led to conflict with presbyterians.
the king attended all General Assemblies between 1597 and 1603.	James's authority over the Kirk increased during the later part of his reign because he was able to monitor and influence the proceedings of the General Assemblies.
Overall viewpoint – James VI was determined to demonstrate his authority over the Kirk in Scotland, and throughout the later part of his reign he was largely successful in doing so.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
James's ideas about church and state developed from his firm belief that kings should have control over the church. This led to a powerful struggle which was present under the surface throughout his reign erupting into open conflict at regular intervals.	James's belief in the divine right of kings meant that he believed that because he was appointed by God, he should lead the Kirk. This resulted in a bitter struggle with presbyterians in the Kirk, who profoundly disagreed with James's episcopalianism.
To make matters worse, James tended to openly favour Catholic noblemen.	James's friendship with Roman Catholic noblemen increased the struggle between him and the presbyterian members of the Kirk who were increasingly concerned about James's intentions and ambitions.
Following the publication of his religious ideas in 1588 and 1589, there was a brief period of harmony between himself and his Protestant subjects.	The relationship between the king and Kirk appeared to improve between 1588 and 1589, though this did not last.
Overall viewpoint – James's beliefs and desire to control the church in Scotland meant that relations between the king and the Kirk were tense for much of his reign to 1603.	
<p>Possible points of significant omission include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in 1592 the 'Golden Act' accepted the recovery of presbyterian influence within the Kirk by transferring most of the functions of bishops to presbyteries • the 'Golden Act' did not abolish the office of bishop. This enabled James to reintroduce bishops, first as parliamentary commissioners in 1599 and with gradually increased civil and ecclesiastical powers thereafter • the 'Golden Act' helped to dissipate conflict between the Crown and the Kirk, but there was still an underlying struggle for control • James sought to extend the power of the monarch and bishops over the Kirk by having bishops recognised as moderators of presbyteries allowing them to hear cases of excommunication and deposition of ministers • Elders were excluded from presbyteries and the monarch had the power to determine the time and place of the General Assembly • James tried to ensure that the General Assembly would meet in places such as Perth or Aberdeen where more ministers supported his position on royal authority • relations with the Kirk deteriorated after 1592, leading to conflict in 1596 • as a result of rebellion in 1596, James fled from Edinburgh, but this made him more, rather than less determined to get control of the Kirk • in 1595 and again in 1596 the leading presbyterian, Andrew Melville, challenged royal authority in his 'Two Kingdoms' speech. He believed in a theocracy and saw no role in the Kirk for the monarch except as a Kirk member • in 1597 Melville was deposed as rector of St Andrews • in 1600 James appointed three bishops to parliament; he was recommitting to winning the struggle with the Kirk • James summoned a General Assembly to meet in Perth in 1597. This assembly established James's right to summon General Assemblies and to determine their place of meeting. James used this advantage to strengthen his control of the Kirk 	

- at a second General Assembly in 1597, this time in May in Dundee, James got his candidate for moderator elected, and most of the commissioners at this Assembly were ministers sympathetic to James's views on the relations between Crown and Kirk
- General Assemblies of 1598, 1600, 1601 and 1602 were dominated by moderates willing to support James's position on the relations between the Crown and the Kirk
- in his book *The Trew Law of Free Monarchies* (1598) James argued that since a monarch is appointed by God, he/she was not accountable to an earthly power such as the Kirk
- later in his book *Basilikon Doron* (1599), James advised his son that no meetings of the General Assembly should take place without the monarch's consent
- it is clear from James's writings that nothing would change his view of the monarch's role in the Kirk. The struggle between Crown and Kirk remained an underlying feature of the later part of James's reign just as it had in the earlier part.

Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

8. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
By 1573 there were over 500 such men preaching to the people showing the growing influence of the Kirk, in many parishes the people were being served by ministers who were well informed on religious matters.	An educated ministry meant that the Word of God was preached accordingly to the people.
The Kirk also remained committed to improving education throughout the land.	The Kirk planned to open a school in every parish and while it did not manage to do so, literacy rates among the general population appear to have improved.
Above all, the people now heard the Word of God in their own language, a matter of indescribable worth.	Ordinary people attended services in the Kirk and in their own tongue to ensure greater understanding.
Kirk services became more serious as the sound of music, and the playing of the organ in particular, were associated with the Catholic faith and became a thing of the past.	Protestant services and religious celebrations were simpler than before. Life was harsh on the people.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- the Second Book of Discipline led indirectly to a regular meeting of ministers from 10 to 20 parishes for discussion of doctrine, which became the presbytery
- it proved impractical to dispossess the Catholic clergy of their benefices so they were allowed to retain two-thirds of their revenues for life
- concessions were made to Catholic clergy, on the grounds of old age or ill-health
- at the beginning of 1560, Scotland was a Catholic country with a Protestant minority. By 1603, it was a Protestant country with a small Catholic minority
- the Reformation did not lead to a significant transfer of wealth from the church and much of the lands of the Catholic Church remained in the hands of the nobility
- the new church still had the problem of not having enough revenue for the parishes
- James VI was reluctant to enforce anti-Catholic laws
- Kirk sessions were instruments of moral and religious control

- the elaborate interiors of Catholic churches were replaced with plain, whitewashed parish kirks
- observance of Catholic festivals and saints' days and festivals were discouraged
- literary works and Kirk sermons were conducted in English rather than Latin. 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
- assistance given to the poor from the friaries ended. New plans to help the poor by the Presbyterian Kirk faced difficulty
- many of the issues prevalent within the Catholic Church prior to the Reformation remained, such as: attendance; poverty of some parishes; and poor quality of preaching
- Scots merchants continued to trade with England and trading ports across the North Sea
- Scots focused on trade with the Protestant Dutch
- trade with France continued despite the change in religion
- 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
- respect for the Sabbath
- 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. Even though the Kirk decided to remove all organs from places of worship, there is evidence that in some areas music during services survived
- great emphasis was laid upon attendance at both daily and Sunday services
- prose writers tended to write in English rather than Latin or Scots – this also applied to sermons
- 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 valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

PART C – The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740

9. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.
 Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.
 Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.
 Award a **maximum of 3 marks** for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

Examples of aspects of the source and possible comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comments
Author: John Dalrymple – Earl of Stair.	Useful as Stair was a prominent figure who was known to support future union, but opposed any deal that would be bad for Scotland. Could argue less useful as author will be biased.
Type of source: parliamentary speech.	Useful as it reveals strength of feeling among some MPs about Scotland’s relations with England.
Purpose: to remind Scottish MPs of treatment by England during the period of the Darien scheme.	Useful as treatment of Scotland by England created further resentment of King William and the English Government.
Timing: 1706 during Treaty debates.	Useful as contemporary to the period when Scottish MPs were discussing union and thinking about Scotland’s relations with England.

Content	Possible comments
(Scotland) lacked the friendly co-operation of England.	Useful as it informs MPs of cause for resenting English Government.
The English did not treat us as partners or friends or fellow subjects of a British king but as pirates and enemy aliens.	Useful as it reveals how Scots were directly affected by English attitudes.
The union of crowns gave us no security, we were exposed to the hostile rivalry of Spain, encouraged by England.	Useful as it suggests English influence had impact upon safety of Scots in Darien.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- William persuaded many English investors to withdraw from the company
- William used his connections in Holland and persuaded the Dutch to refuse to manufacture or sell ships to the Scots
- East India Company stopped foreign investment in Company of Scotland as it perceived it as a threat
- continued opposition to William in the Highlands where Jacobite support remained strong
- King William firmly controlled Scotland to reduce threat of Jacobite rebellion in support of James VII and II
- Glencoe Massacre (in which Stair himself had been complicit) was announced as murder by the Scottish Parliament
- continued effects on trade of English Navigation Acts of the 1660s preventing Scots trade with English colonies
- Scotland's Act anent Peace and War which stated that the Scottish Parliament and not the monarch would decide in future whether Scotland went to war and made peace with foreign governments
- Scotland's Wool Act which stated that trade between Scotland and France in wool and other textiles would continue during England's war with France. This increased tension between Scotland and England
- Scotland's Wine Act which stated that trade in liquor between Scotland and nations such as France and Spain would continue during England's wars in Europe
- Alien Act in England threatening Scottish trade with England created hostility in the Scottish Parliament
- influence of the English Court on Scottish Government – Queen Anne would employ only those who would support the Hanoverian Succession
- distrust existing between Episcopalian Anglican Church and Presbyterian Church of Scotland
- covenanters still agitating for Covenant of 1638 to be observed – they objected to William's position as head of the Church of England and feared for the Kirk
- the Worcester incident in which an English ship captain was lynched in Leith and hanged on the beach by a Scottish mob who mistakenly perceived the ship to have been used by English Privateers (during Darien).

Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

10. Candidates can gain up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.
Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.
Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanations
Arguments for	
There was a perception that there would be many economic benefits of union.	Given the poor economic state of Scotland, it could benefit from union with a financially powerful England.
Union would allow Scots access to English colonies which had previously been denied by the Navigation Acts.	This would give an advantage to Scottish merchants.
Union ensured the security of the whole island – even England acknowledged its own security would be enhanced by removing the threat of an alliance between Scotland and France.	This meant that Scottish and English politicians had at least one common reason for desiring union.
Scotland had shared a common interest with England for centuries because of their geographical proximity and shared culture and religion.	This suggested that union was a ‘common sense’ development.
With union, Scottish advisers would be at the king’s court in London, so Scotland would be protected against harmful English self-interest.	As the king’s English courtiers in London had always advised the king on political appointments in Scotland, there would now be less oppression of Scots.
Union would secure the Hanoverian succession as the English Parliament had already legislated for this.	This measure would protect Scottish Protestantism which pleased many churchmen.
Arguments against	
Union would bring increased taxation as English taxes were higher than Scottish ones because of England’s national debt and cost of maintaining its empire.	This was felt by burgh councils in particular to be likely to bring an ‘insupportable burden’ with union.
The British Parliament would be predominantly English, with 45 Scottish MPs as opposed to 513 English MPs, and only 16 Scottish peers in the House of Lords.	This would lead to a lack of proportionate representation for Scottish people at Westminster.

Key point	Explanations
Royal burgh councils feared a loss of rights in the face of English competition for domestic trade.	Scottish merchants in the burghs knew that English traders would seek greater access to Scottish markets.
Scottish producers would be unable to compete with better-quality and lower-cost English manufactured goods which would flood Scottish markets.	This meant that the Scottish manufacturing industry was threatened, in particular paper and linen.
The 'British' union could be suppressed by the 'English' Parliament and Scotland would eventually be seen as 'Scotlandshire'.	Being simply 'part of England' after union would undermine Scotland's position in foreign courts.
Union would mean English domination in religious affairs and the imposition of the Church of England in Scotland.	Presbyterians feared a move towards Anglican episcopalianism.
Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.	

11. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.

Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Defoe's advice to English officials led to sums of money being distributed to MPs in order to secure the necessary votes for the passage of the Act of Union.	The English were able to make changes to the Treaty that would appease the Scots.
Lord Godolphin, the English Lord Treasurer ensured that funds were available to serve Scottish self-interest.	Godolphin knew that some Scottish MPs would vote for union if they perceived there to be a personal advantage to them.
Promises of retaining their noble privileges were dangled before Scottish landowners who supported the Treaty.	Suspicion that they may lose noble rights had previously led some nobles to oppose union, so this measure allayed these fears.
Overall viewpoint – the source interprets the Treaty of Union as having been passed because of Scottish MPs looking to benefit from its passing themselves.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The Equivalent seemed to offer repayment by England to the many Scots, including members of the Scottish Parliament, who had lost their savings through the collapse of Darien.	£398,085.10s was provided by the English Government to act as compensation for future increased taxation, but it was equivalent to the amount lost by Scots in the Darien Scheme.
The English government was determined to secure the Treaty by offering Scottish nobles large and prosperous estates as a means of making money after union.	This was an English offer of land ownership in England which was regarded as a route to wealth and some Scots nobles saw this as an incentive to vote for union.
A sum of £20,000 advanced from the Queen’s English ministers to ease the passage of the Treaty was distributed to various members of the Scottish Parliament by the Earl of Glasgow.	The Earl of Glasgow subsequently divided this sum up into different amounts to give to different MPs as English back payment for services previously given but as yet unpaid.
Overall viewpoint – the source interprets the Treaty of Union as having been passed because the English Government actively sought to support Scottish nobles and MPs.	
<p>Possible points of significant omission include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the English Government accepted the Scottish Parliament taking time out from the Treaty of Union debate to pass the Act of Security for the Kirk which preserved the Presbyterian governance of the Church of Scotland, which led to several MPs dropping their opposition to union • the English Government made several last-minute concessions which led to many Scottish fears being allayed • Lord Godolphin conceded that royal burgh rights were to be retained which pleased burgh merchants • strength and political management of the Court party ensured efficient attendance at votes • divisions among opponents of union such as the Country party and Jacobites • the Duke of Hamilton’s ineffective conduct represented the mismanagement of the Country party • malt tax, window tax, paper tax and salt tax not to be introduced in Scotland until various periods of time after union • military argument – some Scottish MPs believed England could invade, and therefore union would be better negotiated than imposed through force • the English law lords accepted the notion of Scots law to be maintained in its entirety • Scottish education system to remain in existence with no objection from England • £20,000 was passed by the English Government to some MPs through the Earl of Glasgow to induce them to vote for union • The Equivalent was promised even to those who had not invested in the Darien Scheme, such as members of the Squadrone Volante • incentives for Scottish nobles, such as immunity from arrest for bankruptcy or drunkenness in public. <p>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</p>	

12. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
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 removed.	Fears that Scotland would become 'Scotlandshire' were genuinely not borne out. Foreign countries continued to recognise Scotland as a distinct entity.
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.	English influence in certain areas appeared in Scotland post-union, for example, agricultural practice.
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.	The Treaty preserved the practice of Scots Law and ensured that the Church of Scotland would not be threatened with monarchical interference.
The continuation of the Scottish systems of education and local government were a significant achievement of Union.	Scotland retained some features of its previous independence.

Possible points of significant omission include:

Negative economic effects:

- initial dissatisfaction with the Equivalent not being distributed
- textile industry suffered for several decades
- smuggling increased in opposition to some new taxes
- paper industry struggled against English competition
- Scottish linen suffered from the competition with English wool
- salt tax was eventually introduced, to much opposition
- Soap Act gave preferential treatment to the English soap industry
- malt tax led to riots in Glasgow when it was eventually introduced.

Positive economic effects:

- merchant shipping and Caribbean trade
- East India Company employed many Scots
- black cattle trade with England increased
- improvements in agriculture were influenced by English practice
- development of towns, for example, Crieff, on the trade routes between the Highlands and England
- government investment in Scotland increased
- Royal Bank of Scotland was founded
- improved industrial practice, again influenced by English practice
- growing professional classes, for example, lawyers, accountants
- Scottish tobacco merchants flourished in the Caribbean.

Other effects:

- opposition to union in the Highlands
- government difficulties controlling the Highlands
- House of Lords struggled to implement Scots law when it was used as a court of appeal
- Scottish and English politicians' anti-union stance
- motion to repeal union in 1713 only narrowly failed
- abolition of office of Secretary of State
- increased desire among Jacobites for restoration of Stuart dynasty
- desire for episcopalianism motivated some people to support the Jacobite cause
- Jacobites assumed leadership of national sentiment
- failure of French-sponsored 1708 Jacobite rebellion
- influence of Jacobite literature and music in Scotland
- resentment towards George I when he ascended the throne
- Jacobite support increased in the areas of Scotland where poverty remained.

Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

PART D – Migration and empire, 1830–1939

13. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.

Award a **maximum of 3 marks** for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

Examples of aspects of the source and possible comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comments
Author: Editor of Chambers' Journal, a weekly Scottish magazine.	Useful as the editor provides a well-informed description of the attractions of emigration.
Type of source: article from a popular weekly magazine.	Useful as it was a popular publication which attracted a wide range of readers.
Purpose: to encourage emigration to Canada.	Useful as an example of how publications were used to inform, promote and recruit emigrants. It is a biased/one-sided view focusing only on the benefits of Canadian farming and attractions of emigration to Canada and omitting the hard work and difficult experiences which was often the reality encountered by many emigrants in clearing the land and building homes.
Timing: 1872.	Useful as the article was written at a time when it was easier and cheaper for ordinary Scots to emigrate due to transport innovations.

Content	Possible comments
Experienced farmers and skilled agricultural workers can earn far more overseas than they can here at home.	Useful as it explains that material gain was an important reason why Scots chose to emigrate. Useful as many Scots who emigrated earned higher wages.
The familiarity and neighbourliness of living among fellow Scots who had already emigrated in the past and had established strong Scottish communities.	Useful as it explains that for many, a powerful attraction was the familiarity and security of community support offered by joining an established Scottish settlement. The thought of joining a community already created by families and friends reduced concerns about emigration.
The confident prospect that the poorest may become landowners thereby earning sufficient to make a living and to comfortably settle one's children.	Useful as it explains that a key factor in emigration was the prospect of owning land which for many Scots of modest means, only emigration could make real. Useful as the possibility of taking the future into their own hands was a big attraction for Scottish farmers and is corroborated by many eyewitness accounts.
<p>Possible points of significant omission include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • newspapers in Scotland also published articles in support of emigration to Australia and New Zealand, showing how good life was • guidebooks to help emigrants, such as <i>'Hints on Emigration to Upper Canada'</i> were also produced along with posters with information and encouragement for potential Scottish emigrants • in the 19th century a network of emigration agencies developed across Scotland which advertised for passengers and organised their travel arrangements • the Canadian Government appointed agents in Scotland who toured markets, hiring fairs and agricultural shows in an effort to encourage able Scots to emigrate • Scots were encouraged to emigrate due to the help offered by charities and societies. The Highland and Islands Emigration Society raised money and helped poor crofters to leave Scotland for Australia and Canada • emigration was also encouraged by the government through the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. Support offered included land grants and help with the costs of passage • direct funding of emigration was provided by the Empire Settlement Act of 1922 • Canada and New Zealand were attractive to Scottish farmers as they offered cheaper, fertile land • letters home from relatives and friends who had already emigrated describing the attractions of colonial life and recounting the successes of Scots emigrants was important in encouraging Scots to move overseas • Scots emigrated due to the financial support of relatives. Relatives often paid for fares and provided help on arrival 	

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• some Scots were attracted to emigrate by the investment opportunities abroad in farming, mining and on the railways• Scots were encouraged to emigrate in search of gaining quick wealth as a result of the discovery of gold• countries overseas offered a pleasant climate which contrasted with the wet weather, hardships and poor living of the Highlands• Highlanders emigrated due to the encouragement of landowners paying the fares of local people to emigrate. |

Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

- 14.** Candidates can gain up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.
Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.
Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanations
Lithuanians changed their name to Scottish sounding names.	This led to Lithuanians being more accepted into Scottish society.
Members of the Catholic Irish communities became involved in Trade Union campaigns.	Trade Union campaigns were both welcomed and sought by Scottish workers leading to improved relations.
Many Irish immigrants came to Scotland in poverty and were often carrying diseases.	Many Scots were repelled by the poverty and disease of Irish immigrants leading to isolation.
Mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants became more common as the century progressed.	This led to greater acceptance of immigrant groups in Scotland.
Development of Catholic organisations such as Celtic Football Club allowed Irish immigrants to develop their own distinct Catholic community.	This allowed Irish Catholics to feel a sense of belonging in a strange country.
In the 1920s the Church of Scotland became overtly hostile to Roman Catholicism.	This made it difficult for Irish Catholics to be accepted by the Scottish people who were predominantly Protestant.
The Scottish economy collapsed in the 1920s and 1930s.	Irish Catholics often struggled to find employment as workplace discrimination against Catholics grew.
Protestant Irish shared the same religion as the majority of Scots.	It was much easier for Protestant Irish to be integrated into Scottish society.
Italians provided a service, for example, through cafés, ice cream parlours, fish and chip shops.	Italians were accepted as Scots enjoyed Italian immigrants' catering.
Italians opened their cafés on a Sunday.	Scots resented this as Sunday was viewed as a day of rest.
Jews settled in central Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses such as tailors.	Jews were accepted as their businesses did not threaten Scottish jobs.
Immigrants often settled in the poorest areas of towns and cities.	Immigrants suffered from deprivation in overcrowded slums.

Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

15. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.

Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, there was a strong Scottish presence in the pastoral (sheep and cattle) industry, especially in eastern Australia.	Scots were dominant in the farming industry.
The Scots were able to apply their farming traditions and skills in developing their new land but were also adaptable and willing to experiment with new crops such as sugar or with new techniques such as irrigation to increase profits.	Scots farmers were very enterprising and quickly adapted their techniques to the lands and climate they had in Australia.
Miners were also among the Scottish emigrants to Australia and were mainly to be found in coal mining rather than in copper and tin which contributed to the Australian economy.	Many Scots were employed in the mining industry as they brought over their skills from Scotland.
Overall viewpoint – Scots applied their entrepreneurial skills in countries such as Australia, providing economic benefits on the lands to which they emigrated.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Evan Mackenzie failed in his ultimate goal of forging a direct trade route to London, as his Scottish and colonial support system collapsed.	Not all Scottish immigrants were successful in achieving their personal and economic goals in Australia.
Fellow Scot W.A. Duncan who established his own Duncan's Weekly Register, of Politics, Facts and General Literature in July 1843 was damaged financially by the southern squatters after publishing several newspaper articles supporting Governor Sir George Gipps' unpopular land regulations.	Enterprising Scottish immigrants made mistakes which had financial implications to their chosen profession.
Among the northern squatters, James Ivory's 'pigsty' living conditions at his station homestead in 1851 reflected a rare example of Scottish inability to forge a prosperous pastoral farm after nearly a decade.	Not all Scots were successful in pastoral farming resulting in a poor standard of living.
Overall viewpoint – not all Scots who emigrated to countries such as Australia had a successful economic impact on their new country.	
<p>Possible points of significant omission include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scots had a major impact on farming in Australia introducing the first merino sheep • a considerable number of Scots came to Australia to invest in mining. Many Scots came for the Gold Rush and some gold camps had a distinctive Scottish character • Scots were dominant in the Australian wine industry • Robert McCracken, originally from Ayrshire, became a successful brewer in Australia • many of the pioneers of the sugar industry were Scots and they contributed to the sugar boom of the 1880s in Queensland • Scots excelled in shipping and trade. McIlwrath, McEachran and Burns Phillips established successful shipping businesses in Australia • the Church of Scotland played a significant role in developing education in Australia. In Victoria there was a large number of Presbyterian secondary schools and Melbourne College was known as the 'Scotch college' • Catherine Helen Spence from Melrose emigrated to Australia 1839, was an author, teacher, journalist, politician (Australia's first female political candidate) and leading suffragette. Appears on the Australian \$5 note, and is considered by many to be the 'greatest Australian woman' • Andrew Fisher of Ayrshire became Australian Prime Minister three times between 1908 and 1915 • Andrew Paterson was composer of the Australian song Waltzing Matilda, his father was a Scottish immigrant from Lanarkshire • negative impact on indigenous peoples • Scottish led emigrants attacked and killed a number of indigenous peoples at Warrigal Creek, July 1843. <p>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</p>	

16. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Points identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
The shipbuilding industry still possessed a world reach and remained pre-eminent as in 1914 the Clyde yards built almost a fifth of the world's total output.	The Clyde became the centre of the shipbuilding industry.
...the interlinked coal, steel, iron and engineering industries, employing over a quarter of the Scottish labour force all dependent upon access to overseas markets in the Empire.	Scotland's heavy industries depended on trade with the British Empire. This ensured a market for their goods and kept many in employment in heavy industries.
Other manufacturing sectors – carpets, thread and woollens – covering the country from the Borders to the north-east Lowlands – were also dependent on overseas trade.	Outwith the heavy industries, other manufacturing sectors' survival and trade was dependent on trade with the Empire.
The role of the Scots as key junior partners in the Empire was maintained after 1918 with the careers of numerous professional and middle-class Scots continuing to be pursued within the Empire.	The Empire also benefited professional and middle-class Scots who could make successful careers and, in turn, vast fortunes from the Empire.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- Empire created a market for Scottish goods. Heavy industries of Scotland exported a high proportion of their products. American grain might well be taken in sacks made in Dundee, by locomotives manufactured in Springfield near Glasgow (which produced one-quarter of the world's locomotives in 1914), to be loaded onto ships built on the Clyde
- Empire provided raw materials for Scottish factories such as jute. The jute trade was closely associated with the Empire: the raw material came from the Indian province of Bengal. The textile manufactured from the raw material from the Indian province of Bengal was subsequently exported all over the world. Dundee textile firms became internationally known
- Empire enabled some firms and individuals to make great commercial fortunes. Examples include Scottish businessmen such as Sir Charles Tenant (chemicals), Sir James and Peter Coats (cotton) and William Weir (coal and iron)
- many wealthy Scots invested their profits at home by building mansions in the suburbs. Broughty Ferry near Dundee is an example of the display of wealth created by the jute industry
- Empire provided many middle-class Scots with successful careers, especially in India, as civil servants, doctors and as soldiers

- Empire encouraged Scottish martial tradition. Scottish soldiers, often from the Highlands, were used to protect the Empire and helped create the identity and reputation of the Scots as brave soldiers
- Empire provided a destination for large numbers of Scottish emigrants
- Empire also had negative effects on Scotland. The low-wage economy encouraged in Scotland by the export market led to considerable poverty for many
- Empire left Scotland vulnerable to international trade slumps due to the importance of commerce with the Empire. Due to an overdependence on exports, Scotland was adversely affected after the First World War due to the world economic downturn
- Empire created competition for Scottish goods. Other countries in the Empire came to produce goods more cheaply. Examples of industries where this happened were sheep farming in Australia and New Zealand, and the linen and jute industry in India
- Empire created investment opportunities. By the 1880s 40 % of all Australian borrowing was from Scotland. The Scots also invested in India
- investment was a double-edged sword as Scottish industrial magnates sometimes used their profits to finance projects abroad which meant capital left Scotland
- Italian immigration had an impact on Scottish society. 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 seaside towns also had their own Italian cafés
- in the late 1920s the College of Italian Hairdressers was set up in Glasgow
- Jewish immigrants helped to develop the commercial life of Scotland. Jews settled in central Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses
- Jewish immigrants were also important in the tobacco industry. Cigarette making was a common job for the Jewish immigrants to Scotland as there was no local workforce that could produce cigarettes
- Jewish immigrants made an important contribution to the tailoring trade and helped produce affordable, quality clothing, especially men's suits
- Lithuanian immigration contributed to the economic development of Scotland mainly through employment in the coal industry
- Lithuanians joined the Scottish miners in bringing about improved working conditions through trade union activity
- Lithuanian immigrants also contributed a distinctive culture to Scotland through their language and community activities. However, the Lithuanian community integrated effectively into Scottish society and therefore left less of a lasting impact. Lithuanians were also fewer in numbers than Irish immigrants and were not perceived as a threat to the Scottish way of life by native Scots. In addition many Lithuanians returned to Eastern Europe during the First World War
- migration had a positive economic effect on Scotland. The immigrant Irish provided a workforce prepared to tackle the hardest of jobs. The Irish contributed to industrial developments in Scotland through the building of roads, canals and railways across Scotland
- Irish immigration had a lasting cultural impact on Scottish society, reflected in the creation of separate Catholic schools across most major urban centres in Scotland

- migration had an impact 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
- Irish immigrants also contributed to the culture of Scotland through the Protestant Orange Lodge Order
- Irish immigrants and their descendants had an impact on Scottish politics. The Irish were important in the Scottish Trade Union movement and the development of the Labour Party in Scotland. The Irish community produced important political leaders like John Wheatley and James Connolly
- a negative effect of Irish immigration was the presence of sectarian rivalries.

Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

PART E – The impact of The Great War, 1914–1928

17. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.

Award a **maximum of 3 marks** for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

Examples of aspects of the source and possible comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comments
Author: Scottish soldier on the Western Front.	It is useful as it is from the diary of a private from the Royal Scots. It is the view of someone who experienced the war first-hand and who will be well-informed about the Scots military involvement on the Western Front. This diary extract only reflects the experience of one soldier.
Type of source: a diary.	It is useful as it is a personal account of his experience which reflects the broader experience of Scots on the Western Front. It is an eyewitness account to some of the events at High Wood. May be less guarded, so source may be more useful.
Purpose: to record personal experiences during the war.	It is useful as it is a record of a Scottish soldier's experience of particular aspects of life on the Western Front.
Timing: 21 July 1916.	It is useful as it dates from a time when Scottish soldiers were heavily involved in the war. It is useful as a contemporary account written at the time of the events at High Wood during the Battle of the Somme.

Content	Possible comments
We got a whiff of tear gas still lingering after German bombardment, which made our eyes sore and watery.	Useful as it tells us that tear gas was used (against the Scots) by the Germans and what the effects were.
We plunged into a hail of shells. The air was full of the roar of their approach and the drawn out shattering detonations of their explosions.	Useful as it provides an insight of what an enemy bombardment of shells was like for Scottish soldiers who had to experience these.
We were then sent to relieve the survivors of the Division which had suffered terrible losses in the unsuccessful attempt to occupy High Wood.	Useful as it provides insight into a failed attempt at High Wood in July 1916 during which there had been high levels of loss – a common experience for Scottish units during the war.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- experience of trench warfare at the Somme, for example, rats, lice, trench foot, snipers, boredom, fear of death, lack of sanitation, food rations, shell shock
- gas cylinders were replaced by gas-filled shells. Different types of gas, chlorine, phosgene, mustard and their effects
- more soldiers killed on the Western Front by artillery fire than by any other weapon
- Sir Douglas Haig, born in Edinburgh, Commander-in-Chief late 1915-1918 (including the Battle of the Somme)
- bravery and fighting spirit of Scottish units: five Victoria Crosses given to Scots after the battle in recognition of their extraordinary bravery
- Sergeant James Turnbull, HLI (Glasgow), was awarded the VC for his actions at the Leipzig Salient, where his party captured and defended an enemy post ‘almost single-handed’ on 1 July 1916
- Drummer Walter Ritchie, Seaforth Highlanders (Glasgow), was awarded the VC for most conspicuous bravery on 1 July 1916, when he stood on the parapet of an enemy trench and under heavy fire repeatedly sounded the ‘charge’, thereby rallying men who were beginning to retire
- the Somme: three 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 – the Scots Guards in the Household Division. There were 51 Scottish infantry battalions who took part in the Somme offensive at some time
- huge Scottish sacrifice: 15th (Cranston’s) Royal Scots lost 18 officers and 610 soldiers wounded, killed or missing. 16th (McCrae’s) Royal Scots lost 12 officers and 573 soldiers; 16th Highland Light Infantry (HLI) lost 20 officers and 534 men – examples of Scottish losses on the first day
- the 9th (Scottish) Division performed well during the 5 months of fighting. Casualties were high: 314 officers and 7,203 other ranks, yet morale remained high
- 51st Highland Division successfully took the supposedly impregnable German defences at Beaucourt and Beaumont-Hamel in November, 1916. This act led the Germans to consider the 51st as one of the crack infantry formations in the British Army
- individual stories of heroism, such as the defence of the Frankfurt Trench against numerous German counter-attacks by the 16th HLI

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• action at the Scots Redoubt by McCrae's battalion at the cost of 12 officers and 624 other ranks, killed or missing• High Wood 1 July – 15 September, contribution of Scottish regiments, including the Black watch, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, KOSB & the Royal Scots. |

Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

18. Candidates can gain up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.
Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.
Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanations
Scottish men responded to the outbreak of war by volunteering in great numbers with up to one in four young men joining in parts of Scotland.	Large numbers joining illustrated the enthusiasm for the war that existed in Scotland with the resultant impact on numbers able to work and losses in Scotland.
Conscription was introduced in Scotland in January 1916 initially on single men aged 18–41 and then extended to include married men in May 1916.	Allowed Scotland to continue contributing troops to the war effort in a managed way.
Exemptions to conscription were given covering those in ill-health, engaged in work of national importance or as sole breadwinners.	Helped the war effort as some men were too valuable on the home front so were exempted.
Conscription was opposed by groups such as the Independent Labour Party, Union of Democratic Control and No-Conscription fellowship, which was strong in Scotland.	There were significant political groups who opposed the compulsory nature of conscription in Scotland.
Pacifists who did not wish to fight for a number of political, moral and religious reasons existed in Scotland.	Conscientious objectors refused to fight and were treated poorly by the local tribunals which heard their cases in Scotland.
Anti-war sentiment can be seen in the examples and sentiments of people including Helen Crawford and the Women's Peace Crusade and other leaders like James Maxton and John MacLean.	The continued prosecution of the war encouraged groups to show their opposition to the war politically and practically leading to imprisonment and persecution in the case of MacLean.
The opening times of pubs were restricted by DORA.	Impact as rates of drunkenness across Scotland fell by as much as 70%.
More women entered the workplace, particularly in the heavy industries of Scotland where the numbers working rose to 31,000 by October 1918.	Women's role changed as they were needed to replace men who were away fighting as well as to expand industrial production in key war-related industries.
Gretna munitions factories opened up providing new job opportunities for women.	Role of women changed as women moved away from traditional roles associated with home and instead took on new responsibilities which gave them new freedoms.

Scottish women were involved in rent strikes in Scotland, particularly in places like Govan in Glasgow where Mary Barbour, Helen Crawford, Agnes Dollan and Jessie Stephen helped form the Glasgow Women's Housing Association.

Women were politicised by the actions of landlords increasing rents and took action to oppose this.

Scots died in large numbers during the war with official figures starting at 74,000 and rising to more unofficial estimates of over 110,000. Over 148,000 names are remembered at the national war memorial in Edinburgh.

All classes and communities felt the losses across Scotland.

The National War memorial was commissioned and built at Edinburgh Castle.

Scottish people wanted their own memorial in tribute to what was seen as their special sacrifice.

Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

19. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.

Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The war did have a profound, and on the whole unfortunate effect on the Scottish economy as it continued Scotland's reliance on a narrow range of industries.	Shows economic impact of the war was to further reinforce Scotland's reliance on a small number of industries.
It was one of the long-term weaknesses of that economy that it had evolved in such a way as to depend to a disproportionate extent on traditional heavy metallurgical industry (and associated coal-mining) and on coarse textiles. The First World War increased demand for heavy iron and steel products and coarse textiles.	Shows economic impact in that demand for metal, coal and coarse textiles increased during the war.
...the British government needed every merchant ship which the Clyde yards could turn out. On the east coast, the Firth of Forth was by the end of the war a major base for repairs and servicing to the Grand Fleet. Much of this activity was conducted on an uneconomic basis.	Shows economic impact as even though there was a massive increase in ship production, much was uneconomic.
Overall viewpoint – the Scottish war economy became increasingly reliant upon a few industries; however, this reduced their long-term economic viability.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comments which show the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Due to the demands of war – the need for more surface ships, especially destroyers, and the growing loss of merchant ships – the Clydeside yards entered a profitable period with a total of 481 warships aggregating almost 760,000 tons being constructed between 1914 and 1918.	Shows the impact of the war on the economy as Clyde shipyards had a profitable war as production increased.
It also suggests that the war brought prosperity to the area and to a major extent this was true.	Impact of the war was largely positive as it brought prosperity to the Clyde area.
. . . by the end of the war wages in the shipbuilding industry had increased by 10 percent keeping earnings above wartime inflation.	Impact of the war increased wages in real terms.
Overall viewpoint – sees the impact of the war on the Scottish economy increased both productivity and wages in the short-term.	
<p>Possible points of significant omission include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial depression in Scotland as the economy relied on heavy industry which went into decline after the post-war boom led to rising levels of unemployment • war was good for the traditional industries of Scotland for example industries such as the North British Rubber Company did well as did the railways • the Jute industry in Dundee benefited during the war due to the increased demand for sandbags and feedbags for horses • armament production brought employment and wealth to Glasgow and surrounding industrial areas such as Dunbartonshire and North Ayrshire • demand for iron decreased during the war years. Demand for steel increased during the war as it was needed for the shipbuilding industry. Before the war Scotland produced 1.2 million tons of steel but by 1918 that figure had doubled • the immediate impact of war on Clydeside shipyards where most of Britain’s ships were built was very positive. Between 1914 and 1918 a total of 481 warships were built on the Clyde, and profits were good • wartime was good for the steel industry due to the increased demand to build weapons. Ninety per cent of plate armour was produced in the west of Scotland • coal benefited during the war years due to increased demand to power the machinery and fuel the ships built on the Clyde • in the Borders demand for woollen goods such as uniforms increased • purpose built munitions industries at Gretna. <p>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</p>	

20. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
After the war more people were listening to the Labour Party.	The war allowed for greater state participation in running the economy, etc which people could see the benefit of. This led people to listen to the Labour Party as they were the political party which was closely associated with this sort of policy.
These were Conservatives by any other name and in the aftermath of the Great War they emerged as a major force.	The war was also good for the Conservative Party in Scotland and their electoral fortunes improved after 1918.
(In Scotland) voices were raised in calls for a separation of powers and the Scottish Home Rule Association re-established itself in 1918.	Pre-war political demands for greater autonomy re-emerged with the Scottish Home Rule Association.
From the time of the 'Red Clydeside' rising of 1919 Scots had found much in common with firebrands such as John MacLean.	The rise of radicalism in Scottish politics that the war encouraged could be seen in the Red Clydeside movement and individuals like the communist: John MacLean.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- the ILP MPs from Clydeside, elected November 1922, were committed to Home Rule
- it was difficult for Home Rule to make progress in Westminster Parliament
- private members' Home Rule bills failed
- Glasgow University Scottish National Association formed in 1926
- support for Home Rule waned within the Labour Party
- in 1927 John MacCormick and Roland Muirhead formed the National Party of Scotland. It distanced itself from the Labour Party and drew support from intellectuals like Hugh MacDiarmid
- some Liberals and Conservatives formed the Scottish Party at the end of the 1920s and proposed some form of devolution in an effort to attract Liberal and Unionist supporters
- the latter formed the National Party of Scotland but it had little electoral impact. (MacCormick and Muirhead each got less than 3,000 votes in the 1929 election)

- ‘Scottish Renaissance’ of the 1920s had strong leanings towards Home Rule and Independence – they challenged both the cultural and political relationship between Scotland and England
- beginnings of change in Scottish attitudes to the Empire – linked with the ‘profound crisis which overwhelmed the nation between the wars’ (Devine)
- Scots’ faith in their role as the economic power-house of the Empire had been shattered
- extension of the franchise to women. Many working class women had become politicised by their war work and the rent strikes. Women, such as Mary Barbour, Agnes Dollan and Helen Crawford, became role models for women keen to make their voice heard politically for the first time
- initial instances of radicalism after war: 1919, George Square
- the Clyde Workers Committee (CWC) was formed to control and organise action for an extension of workers’ control over industry
- 40-hour strike and demonstration at George Square, waving of red flag, riot troops and tanks appeared on streets of Glasgow. Riot Act was read. The Cabinet agreed with the Scottish Secretary, Robert Munro, that the confrontation was not strike action but a ‘Bolshevist rising’
- class conflict – breaking of shop stewards, engineers and miners by 1926
- splits and decline of the Liberal Party: coalition Liberals supported Lloyd George and the coalition with the Conservatives at the end of the war. The supporters of Herbert Asquith, the old party leader, stood as Liberals
- old Liberal causes died in the aftermath of the war
- the Liberal Party, which had claimed guardianship of workers’ interests on the pre-war era, was increasingly perceived as defending the well-being of employers and capital
- in the second 1924 election, the Liberals won only nine seats in Scotland
- protestant/Orange vote foundered on the Conservatives’ support for the 1918 Act giving state support to Catholic secondary schools; separate Orange and Protestant party established in 1922, splitting ‘moderate’ (Conservative) vote.

Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

Published: August 2023

Change since last published:

Part A: The Wars of Independence, 1249-1328

QP

Page 04 Q1 Minor change to question (and Norham)

Page 04 Q3 New question (Scottish resistance, 1297-98)

MIs

Pages 18-19 Change to MIs (all Scottish resistance 1297-98)

Part B: The age of the Reformation, 1542-1603

QP

Page 05 Sources B and C Minor changes to source content.

Page 06 Q7 New question (later part of James VI's reign)

MIs

Pages 25-27 Change to MIs (later part of James VI's reign)

Part D: Migration and Empire, 1830-1939

QP

Page 10 Q15 New question (Australia – Issue 3)

MIs

Pages 42-43 Change to MIs clarity (Australia only)

Part E: The impact of the Great War, 1914–1928

QP

Page 12 Q19 (First World War changed to 'war')