



**X737/76/11**

**History**

FRIDAY, 20 MAY

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Note: Only the Sections required are printed in this paper.

**Total marks — 60**

**SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks**

**PART E.** The Impact of the Great War, 1914 to 1928

Page 3

**SECTION 2 — BRITISH — 20 marks**

Attempt ONE question from **PART D.** Britain, 1851 to 1951

Page 7

**SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD — 20 marks**

Attempt ONE question from **PART G.** USA, 1918 to 1968

Pages 7 to 8

Write your answers clearly on your answer sheet.

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question.

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks

Part E. The Impact of the Great War, 1914 to 1928

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

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 Leah Leneman, *Fit for Heroes? Land Settlement in Scotland after World War I* (1989)

The reaction from ex-servicemen might not have been so violent had the propaganda during and after the war not been so effective. As one Highlander put it, "During the war agents appointed by the government flooded Sutherland with literature containing guarantees to all of land." In the Highlands and Islands trouble erupted after the war, as demobilized men used the only weapon that had proved successful since the late nineteenth century which was land seizure. The owners' response was to take out legal action against those illegally occupying the land. When this was ignored, as it almost invariably was, the landlord could have them arrested for breaking the law. In 1919 the Land Settlement (Scotland) Act came into operation, the stage now seemed to be set for rapid settlement, but it did not work out that way.

Source C: from Ewan A Cameron and Iain J M Robertson, *Fighting and Bleeding for the Land* (1999)

War did not solve the Highland land problem. In the short term it intensified it. Highlanders wanted more access to land. For crofters this usually took the form of enlargements to their existing croft. The illegal occupation of land in the Highlands led to the arrest and imprisonment of many. However the war removed much of this fear and altered the sympathies to the landless. The promise of land for men who served in the war was a central part of government policy. The Land Settlement (Scotland) Act was unable to redistribute land according to the precise nature of the demand put by crofters. When the government was unable to meet demand for land, expectation turned to frustration and generated land seizures on a scale not seen in the Highlands for forty years.

**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.**

- 13.** Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the experience of Scots on the Western Front. [6 marks]

*In making a judgement you should refer to:  
the origin and possible purpose of the source  
the content of the source  
your own knowledge.*

- 14.** Compare the views of **Sources B** and **C** about the domestic impact of war on the land issues in the Highlands and Islands. [5 marks]

*Compare the sources overall and in detail.*

- 15.** How fully does **Source D** explain the impact of the war on politics in Scotland? [9 marks]

*Use the source and your own knowledge.*

**[END OF SECTION 1]**

SECTION 2 — BRITISH — 20 marks

Attempt ONE question

Part D. Britain, 1851 to 1951

25. To what extent were changing political attitudes the most important reason why Britain became more democratic, 1851 to 1928? [20 marks]
26. *The part played by women in the war effort was the main reason why some women received the vote in 1918.*  
How valid is this view? [20 marks]
27. To what extent did the social reforms of the Liberal government, 1906 to 1914, meet the needs of the British people? [20 marks]

[END OF SECTION 2]

**SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD — 20 marks**

**Attempt ONE question**

**Part G. USA, 1918 to 1968**

49. To what extent were the effects of the First World War the main reason for changing attitudes towards immigration in the 1920's? [20 marks]
50. *The weaknesses of the US banking system was the main reason for the economic crisis of 1929 to 33.*  
How valid is this view? [20 marks]
51. How important was the continuation of prejudice and discrimination in the development of the Civil Rights campaign, after 1945? [20 marks]

**[END OF SECTION 3]**

**[END OF QUESTION PAPER]**