



X737/76/11

History

TUESDAY, 9 MAY

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 I. The Cold War, 1945 to 1989

Page 8

Write your answers clearly on your answer sheet.

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question or part 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 Trevor Royle, *The Flowers of the Forest* (2007).

Amongst those attacking the German defensive system called the Frankfurt Trench on 18 November 1916 in what was the last act of the Battle of the Somme were the Glasgow Boys Brigade Battalion — officially the 16th Highland Light Infantry, who fought their way into the Frankfurt Trench where they were stranded. Finding themselves cut off with no hope of escape, they set about barricading a section of the trench to repel the expected German counter attack. It soon became painfully clear that the men of the 16th Highland Light Infantry were in no position to offer prolonged resistance — of their number only half were uninjured and they only had four Lewis guns with limited ammunition. Against the odds they managed to hold out until 25 November, over a week after the original attack.

Source B: from Lyn MacDonald, *Somme* (2013).

An urgent signal from Divisional Headquarters brought Colonel Kyle of the 16th Highland Light Infantry, the astonishing news that ninety of his men were not “missing” at all. They had been trapped by the German counter-attack and were lying low in the Frankfurt Trench some distance behind the recaptured German line. The small armed party of German soldiers sent to take the Scots prisoner, returned reporting that half of their number had been killed or captured by the Scots who had blocked a stretch of the Frankfurt Trench. It was now Tuesday, 21 November and three days had passed but still the Scots soldiers had the fixed intention of defending their position: they held out until Sunday. Far from being armed to the teeth however, all the Scots had, were four Lewis-guns and a small amount of ammunition.

Source C: from Ewen A. Cameron, *Impaled Upon a Thistle: Scotland Since 1880* (2010).

During the Great War, Scottish society had to reacquaint itself with mass mortality with the census of 1921 suggesting a figure of 74,000 for war related mortality, nearly 11 per cent of the Scots who enlisted. Prior to 1914, the loss of a relative in battle was not a common experience for most Scottish families, but mounting losses now brought this to the forefront of Scottish life. Nineteenth century conflicts had been fought in an age when the profession of arms was held in low esteem. The dead of the Great War however were glorified and idealised by the culture of remembrance which grew up around the symbols upon which they were counted. The Scottish landscape is littered with war memorials, in towns and villages and in places where the number of names on the memorial outnumbers the current population.

Source D: from a report on Scotland's heavy industries by the Ministry of Munitions 1916.

By way of showing how existing works have been affected reference might be made to the large steel works, at Motherwell, of Mr David Colville and Sons and the engineering works of Mr William Beardmore and Company Limited at Parkhead (Glasgow). The increase in the number of workers employed by these great establishments is suggestive of a substantial expansion in business with practically the whole of the output — which includes shell bars, special aircraft steel and bullet-proof plates — being for the purposes of the war. Mr Beardmore and Company, in addition to all they had to do in connection with their large engineering works, undertook the management of various National Projectile (shell) factories for the government. These developments were not enough in themselves. Existing works have been supplemented by entirely new factories established for the express purpose of supplying munitions.

Attempt all of the following questions.

13. Compare the views of **Sources A** and **B** about the experience of Scots on the Western Front. [5 marks]

Compare the sources overall and in detail.

14. How fully does **Source C** explain the domestic impact of war on society and culture? [9 marks]

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

15. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact of war on industry and the economy. [6 marks]

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

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

[END OF SECTION 1]

SECTION 2 — BRITISH — 20 marks

Attempt ONE question

Part D — Britain, 1851 to 1951

25. *Britain became more democratic between 1851 and 1928 due to the effects of industrialisation and urbanisation.*

How valid is this view? [20 marks]

26. How important were the fears over national security as a reason why the Liberals introduced social reforms, 1906 to 1914? [20 marks]

27. To what extent did the Labour welfare reforms, 1945 to 1951, deal effectively with the social problems of Britain? [20 marks]

[END OF SECTION 2]

SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD — 20 marks

Attempt ONE question

Part I — The Cold War, 1945 to 1989

55. To what extent were ideological differences the main reason for the emergence of the Cold War, up to 1955? [20 marks]
56. *The Americans lost the war in Vietnam due to the relative strengths of North and South Vietnam.*
How valid is this view? [20 marks]
57. How important was Western economic strength in explaining the end of the Cold War? [20 marks]

[END OF SECTION 3]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]