National
Qualifications
2025

X837/76/12

History
Scottish History

FRIDAY, 9 MAY
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

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 04*

B. The age of the Reformation, 1542–1603 *page 06*

C. The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740 *page 08*

D. Migration and empire, 1830–1939 *page 10*

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

> On St Andrew's Day 1292, John was crowned king of Scots at Scone. On 26 December the new king of Scots knelt before the king of England saying, 'Lord Edward, lord superior of the realm of Scotland, I, John Balliol, king of Scots, pay homage for the realm of Scotland.' A week later John released Edward from all the promises he made between 1286 and 1292, and specifically from the terms of the Treaty of Birgham. Relatively few legal cases were appealed to Edward's court from Scotland. However, the Macduff case exposed the limitations of the new kingship as when Macduff complained to Edward, now John's superior lord, the case became a test of Edward's overlordship. The Scottish king was summoned to Edward's court in late September 1293, and while John was used to such summonses as a baron, it was unprecedented for a Scottish king to be treated in this fashion.

Source B from Andrew Fisher, *William Wallace* (1996).

> The threads of the resistance to Edward I came together in the persons of Andrew Murray and William Wallace in the late summer of 1297. It is appropriate to rank Murray first for the reason that we know more of him at this time than we do Wallace. Andrew Murray, as the son of Sir Andrew Murray of Petty, raised the flag of rebellion in the North East of Scotland. Because of his birthright as a nobleman, Murray was recognised as a leader and so was able to gain the support of prominent Scots, such as the burgess Alexander Pilche, amongst others. Throughout the summer, May to August, Murray continued to pose a threat to the English, taking the castles at Inverness, Elgin and Banff.

Source C from Chris Brown, *William Wallace* (2007).

> The information relating to William Wallace before his rise to military and political prominence in the summer of 1297 is scarce almost to the point of invisibility. His birth date is unknown and his birthplace unverifiable. Although Wallace has traditionally been associated with Elderslie in Renfrewshire, there is precious little in the way of evidence to substantiate the claim. One of the few things we can safely say about Wallace was that he was steadfast in his support of King John and the continuation of Scottish kingship independent of England. The earliest recorded involvement of William Wallace was the murder of the Sheriff of Lanark, Sir William Heselrigg. By May of 1297 Wallace was the leader, with Sir William Douglas, of a group of men–at–arms, probably very small in number, that attacked the English justiciar, William Ormsby, at Scone in Perthshire.

Source D from the Chronicle of Walter of Guisborough, 1306.

> Bruce feared Comyn, who was powerful and faithful to the English king, and knew he could be stopped by him in his ambition to be king. Bruce sent a message to Comyn asking, would he please come to him at Dumfries to deal with certain business affecting them both. Comyn, suspecting nothing, came to him with a few men. They were speaking to each other with words which seemed peaceful, but suddenly Bruce began to accuse Comyn of betrayal, and that he had accused him to the king of England and had worsened Bruce's position to his harm. When Comyn spoke peaceably, Bruce did not wish to hear his speech, and struck him with his foot and sword and went away out, but Bruce's men followed Comyn and cast him down on the paving before the altar, leaving him for dead.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

1. Explain the reasons why there was a succession problem, 1286–1292. **8**

2. How fully does **Source A** explain the reasons why there were difficulties in the relationship between John Balliol and Edward I, 1292–1296? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

3. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the roles of William Wallace and Andrew Murray? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

4. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of Bruce's conflict with his Scottish opponents. **8**

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

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

[Turn over

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 Retha M Warnicke *Mary, Queen of Scots* (2006).

> The causes of Mary's downfall continue to be the subject of much debate, though it is important that any and all causes are viewed in a 16th century context. Believing that it was more appropriate for men than women to be rulers, many people in Scotland as elsewhere in Europe at this time did not like being ruled by a queen rather than a king. Moreover, as a queen, Mary's marriages to Darnley and Bothwell were a political matter rather than a personal one; these ultimately led to her abdication and captivity in 1567. Her marriage to Darnley produced an heir, a fact that meant rebellious lords were able to force Mary to give up her throne and then crown her son with the intention of raising him as a Protestant. Indeed, another of Mary's political disadvantages was her continuing commitment to Catholicism. In life and death Mary was, and remains, the centre of controversy.

Source B from Alan R MacDonald *James VI and the General Assembly* (2000).

> James VI regarded himself as someone who would watch over the Kirk and support it and ensure its well-being. However, in the later part of his reign there were a series of unresolved issues between the King and the Kirk. Strained relations were clear and recurrent, most notably over the King's unwillingness to enforce anti-Catholic laws or take action against Catholic nobles. Furthermore, in 1587 the Kirk refused to take action against two ministers that James wanted to be punished because they did not say prayers for Mary, Queen of Scots, before her execution in February of that year. Then in 1596 the mounting disagreements between the King and many in the Kirk exploded into open hostility; James had to flee to Linlithgow when a riot broke out in Edinburgh in December after he rejected demands from ministers there to take action against Catholic earls.

Source C from Gordon Donaldson *Scottish Kings* (1967).

> In the later part of his reign up to 1603, James changed the direction of his religious policy in order to bring about greater unity between Crown and the Kirk. The King took action against Kirk ministers after they had gone too far in their criticism of his religious policy; in a famous meeting with the King, Andrew Melville, a leader of the Presbyterians, had called James 'God's silly vassal'. James made sure that the General Assembly had in it more ministers who supported his views on how the Kirk should be run. James also took more control over the management of General Assemblies of the Kirk; from 1597 until 1603 he attended every General Assembly. His success in establishing his domination over the Kirk was spectacular. The relations between the Crown and the Kirk became more peaceful.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART B (continued)

Source D from John Knox and other leading Protestant ministers, *First Book of Discipline* (1560).

> To the Great Council of Scotland, we wish grace, mercy, and peace from God.
> We judge it necessary that the Gospel be truly preached in every kirk and Assembly of the realm. All practices not drawn from the Bible are to be abolished including the Mass, celebration of saints' days, and use of images of saints and the Virgin Mary, and feasts such as Christmas. The income of every kirk should be used to help the poor, but idle beggars who make a craft of their begging will not be supported, only widows and orphans, the aged and those with physical disabilities: beggars who are fit must work. Everyone in the realm must follow Christian rules in their daily lives; crimes such as sex outwith marriage, drunkenness, fighting, and common swearing will be punished — and forgiven if the offender is penitent (truly sorry). By the power of the Holy Spirit may you boldly punish vice and maintain virtue within this realm.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

5. Explain the reasons why there was a Reformation in Scotland in 1560. **8**

6. How fully does **Source A** explain the difficulties faced by Mary, Queen of Scots, during her reign, 1561–1567? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

7. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the relationship between the Crown and the Kirk in the later part of the reign of James VI, 1585–1603? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

8. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact of the Reformation on Scottish culture to 1603. **8**

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

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

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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 Keith M. Brown, *Kingdom or Province? Scotland and the Regal Union, 1603–1715* (1992).

> Selling the treaty to the English Parliament was unlikely to be difficult as long as Parliament remained in control of English politics. In Scotland, the idea of a treaty was first debated in Parliament, but initially it faced significant opposition. Certainly, the economic arguments made some impact amongst the opposition. A number of landowners were influenced by the threat of union to their profitable black cattle trade. Many towns including Edinburgh and Glasgow organised letters and petitions to Parliament, reflecting fear among merchants and craftsmen that English competition in their previously protected markets would be damaging. There were worries of increased high taxes in some of Scotland's industries as a result of which many owners became hostile. There were also concerns about high unemployment which triggered the formation of volatile crowds that filled Edinburgh while Parliament was in session having heated debates.

Source B from T. M. Devine, *Independence or Union: Scotland's Past and Scotland's Present* (2016).

> The Parliament in 1706 was a single-chamber assembly with a total of 147 members in 1706 representing the nobility, barons and burghs. It was divided by a number of political groupings: those in favour and against union with England. Within the Scottish Parliament, the anti-unionists were led by the Duke of Hamilton. The Country Party, the main opposition to the Union, lacked direction under the ambiguous leadership of the Duke of Hamilton, whose actions were contradictory at times leading many to question which side he was on. The Duke of Hamilton's behaviour allowed the pro-union Queen rather than the Scottish Parliament to choose the Scottish representatives to discuss the articles of the treaty. The opposition tactic of formally withdrawing from Parliament in January 1707 and in effect boycotting proceedings came to nothing because of Hamilton.

Source C from Michael Fry, *The Union: England, Scotland and the Treaty of 1707* (2006).

> On 27 February 1706, Queen Anne named 31 commissioners to represent Scotland in the negotiations with England. The Duke of Queensberry, leader of the Court Party, was appointed by Queen Anne to represent her interests and negotiate the terms of the Union with the Scottish Parliament. Most of the commissioners were friends or allies of Queensberry, he could strike deals and line up likely candidates who would support the passage of the Union. Queensberry knew there were signs of support from the Earl of Sutherland and William Seton of Pitmedden who had already shown signs of readiness to be bought. Another strength of the Court Party was their access to Lord Godolphin. Lord Godolphin's access to the Queen allowed him to advocate for the interests and priorities of the Court Party effectively, facilitating smoother communication and co-operation between the English government and the Scottish negotiators.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART C (continued)

Source D from a letter by the Earl of Mar to Jacobite supporters, September 1715.

> In so honourable, good, and just a cause, we cannot doubt of the assistance, direction, and blessing of Almighty God, who has so often rescued the Royal Family of Stuart. Our rightful and natural King James, who, by the grace of God, is now coming to relieve us from our oppressions of the Hanoverian Succession and it is now the time for us to fight to restore him. Now I am persuaded the Union has no benefit for Scotland, and His Majesty's thoughts are shared with our cause for he is deeply concerned about the failure to repeal the Union in the House of Lords. So, it seems to us necessary that in order to relieve our country of all its hardships, we should restore our ancient rights and liberties by bringing back our independent Parliament.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

9. Explain the reasons why Scottish relations with England worsened, from 1689. **8**

10. How fully does **Source A** explain the arguments for and against Union with England? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

11. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the negotiations leading to the Act of Union of 1707? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

12. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the political effects of the Union, up to 1740. **8**

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

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

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SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART D — Migration and empire, 1830–1939

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Tom Devine, *Making the Caledonia connection: The Development of Irish and Scottish Studies* (2023).

> The visibility of the Irish in Scottish society was significantly increased by their tendency to concentrate in mining areas where the Irish played a key role in trade union activity, which improved working conditions. Communities of people of Irish descent grew up in boom towns like Airdrie, Coatbridge and Motherwell where intermarriage with local Protestants became common. The Irish were the single largest group of immigrants to Scotland in the 19th and 20th century. A minority of all immigrants were Protestant, who were much more easily assimilated in Scotland than the Catholic Irish. But the regional origins of the Irish were significant because the religious hatreds of Ulster were transferred to the industrial districts of Scotland and fighting between Orange and Green (Protestant and Catholic) sympathisers became a routine feature in the communities of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire.

Source B from Greg Piasetzki, *Celebrating the legacy of Canada's first Prime Minister* (2002).

> Canada's Scottish born Prime Minister Macdonald's plan was to avoid conflict in Canada's new western territory by creating a police force that would establish a system of law and order in the form of a mounted police force to protect the legal rights of both Natives (Indigenous Peoples) and settlers. At this time there had been several serious outbreaks of diseases such as smallpox, which claimed many lives. Under the joint leadership of Macdonald and Cartier, a smallpox vaccination campaign for provincial Native populations was highly effective in saving lives. Macdonald also allocated considerable government resources to fulfilling its famine relief duties which is clear from the fact that in 1878, the federal budget for 'Indian' affairs was a rather modest $276,000, but by the peak of the famine in 1884, this had grown to $1.1 million.

Source C from Tristin Hopper, *Here is what Sir John A. Macdonald did to Indigenous People (2018)*.

> In 1878 the plains were in the grip of what is still one of the worst human disasters in Canadian history. In the same year Scotsman Macdonald became Prime Minister for the second time, and during his leadership of the 1880s oversaw near-constant famines and epidemics on federally controlled reserves resulting in the Native (Indigenous) population dropping from 32,000 to 20,000. He used this to his advantage and explicitly encouraged Native agents who were responsible for enforcing and administrating the government policy, to withhold food from starving Native people in order to drive them out of the way of the railroad to the Pacific. The pattern of irresponsible or sadistic leadership continued with the introduction of Canada's 'Indian' Residential Schools, which Macdonald introduced as a nationwide programme of assimilation in 1883 to force Native children to live away from home to prevent them embracing their culture.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART D (continued)

Source D from an article in a New Zealand newspaper published, March 1932.

> Mr Robertson, in introducing the Lord Provost of Glasgow, asked Captain Almond of the New Zealand Federal Steam Navigation Company to convey the City Council's appreciation at having the steamer Middlesex available for the importation of trade goods. Mr Robertson observed that the principal imports carried by the Middlesex to Glasgow were lamb, butter, cheese, fruit, honey and wool. He remarked that trade in the commodities of the Empire had been mostly located in London, although recently, the Clyde Trust has overseen an increase of 50% to 60% in imports into the port from 1930. The Lord Provost said that the Empire was very aware of their national and imperial trading links, which were to the financial benefit of the market traders of Glasgow and would lead to an increase in trade between the Empire and Scotland.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

13. Explain the reasons for the migration of Scots. **8**

14. How fully does **Source A** explain the experience of immigrants in Scotland? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

15. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the impact of Scots emigrants on Canada? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

16. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact of the empire on Scotland, to 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.*

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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 Dr Ann Petrie, *The 1915 Rent Strikes: An East Coast Perspective* (2008).

> In the past there had been some notable demonstrations. The 1915 rent strike in Dundee was foreshadowed by a previous confrontation over housing in the city from January to March of 1912. However, in 1915 the tenants across the city started a sustained protest against increases in their rents imposed by their landlords. Defiant notices were put up in the windows across the city with the message 'Rent Strikes against Increases. We are not Removing.' It was further reported that householders in various properties and streets had been combining to refuse to pay the increase expressing their determination to oppose removal. The single entrances to the tenements in Dundee meant they could be used to make the flats a fortress to defend the strikers.

Source B from William Ferguson, *Scotland 1689 to the Present* (1994).

> During the war the heavy industries of the west of Scotland depended on the maintenance of supplies of coal and iron. In Scotland the coal industry faced great difficulties, initially through the loss of overseas markets, and also through a shortage of skilled manpower, so its pre-war level of production was never restored. Scotland's major steel production facilities were located in the massive industrial area across Central Scotland. The steel industry suffered and though it increased output due to expanded production facilities, the steel produced was of a lower quality. Worse, during the war American steel was making great inroads into Scotland's established markets in Japan and Australia, and by 1916 the export trade to the colonies and to neutral countries had practically ceased.

Source C from Trevor Royle, *The Flowers of the Forest* (2006).

> The Clydeside shipyards were where 90% of Scotland's shipbuilding capacity was concentrated and where the bulk of Britain's biggest commercial and naval warships were built before 1914. There was something brave about the industry. It bred hard men who had a good conceit of themselves and their worth. As a result of the demands of wartime Clydeside experienced a period of bonanza, with the three leading shipyards, William Beardmore at Dalmuir, John Brown at Clydebank and Fairfield at Govan, winning orders worth over £16 million. The Clydeside yards entered a profitable period with a total of 481 warships amounting to almost 760,000 tonnes being constructed between 1914 and 1918. Not included in these impressive figures is the substantial number of merchant ships which were also built as part of the Clyde's war effort.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART E (continued)

Source D from the autobiography of William Gallacher, a leading Trade Unionist (1936).

> In January 1919 I returned from a short holiday at Rothesay, with a busy time ahead of me. Our factory movement had gained terrific strength and momentum, and we felt capable of tackling anything. A big discussion had taken place on whether we should organise action for a 30-hour or a 40-hour working week, and the decision was made to come out on strike in favour of a 40-hour week on 27 January. On the morning of Friday 31 January, the atmosphere in the Clyde district was tense. I addressed the huge gathering of striking workers in George Square while some of the leaders, headed by Manny Shinwell, went in to see the Lord Provost with our demands for a 40-hour week. Suddenly, without warning of any kind the police made a savage and unexpected assault on the rear of the meeting, smashing right and left with their batons, regardless of whom they hit.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

17. Explain the reasons why Scots played an important role on the Western Front. **8**

18. How fully does **Source A** explain the domestic impact of the Great War on Scottish society and culture? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

19. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the impact of the Great War on Scottish industry? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

20. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of events on Red Clydeside. **8**

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

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

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