National
Qualifications
2026

X837/76/12

History
Scottish History

THURSDAY, 14 MAY
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

Total marks — 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.

You must leave your answer booklet on your desk; if you do not, you could 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 Marc Morris, *A Great and Terrible King* (2008).

> On 7 October 1290, one of the Guardians, the bishop of St Andrews, wrote to Edward I, stressing the turmoil in Scotland and urging him to come north and prevent the outbreak of civil war. The king's intentions were far from friendly or neighbourly as Edward began to draw up a plan to reduce the kingdom of Scotland to his rule. King Edward had recently subjected Wales to his authority. By 9 May 1291, the Scots gathered in Berwick had received the news that the king expected them to come to him at Norham, which was an unsettling invitation, as there was a risk that this might be interpreted as a sign of Edward's overlordship. There is no doubt the Scots were concerned by this development.

Source B from Michael Prestwich, *Edward I* (1997).

> At Norham, on 10 May 1291, the Scots were asked to recognise Edward I's overlordship, so that he might help to bring peace and avoid bloodshed. There have, inevitably, been doubts cast upon Edward's intentions during this period. On 16 April 1291, Edward had asked a relatively small force of northern English lords to attend at Norham with their armed men, yet such a force was hardly sufficient for the purpose of conquest and was perhaps recruited to assist in the preservation of public order. From the English point of view, if the succession to the Scottish throne was to be resolved, it was essential that Edward should hear the case, and it was impossible for him to act unless those concerned recognised his right to make a judgement.

Source C from A. D. M. Barrell, *Medieval Scotland* (2000).

> John de Warenne was appointed as warden of the land and kingdom of Scotland, assisted by Hugh de Cressingham, as treasurer, and they were responsible for the administration of Scotland in Edward I's absence. Opposition to the occupying regime was encountered in several parts of Scotland, and included William Wallace and Andrew Murray, whose combined forces succeeded in defeating a major English army at Stirling Bridge in September 1297. Murray and Wallace wrote on 11 October to merchants of Lübeck and Hamburg announcing that it was once again safe to trade with Scotland, the realm having been 'recovered by war from the power of the English.' Murray died soon afterwards of the wounds he had received at Stirling Bridge, leaving Wallace, the younger son of an insignificant knight, as the unlikely Guardian of the kingdom and commander of the army. Wallace soon demonstrated his leadership through the savage raids into northern England which followed his victory at Stirling.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART A (continued)

Source D from *The Chronicle of Lanercost* written by members of the Church, 1316.

> In June 1316, the Scots invaded England. Burning and laying waste to all things, they went as far as Richmond, North Yorkshire, where the nobles of that district agreed to pay the Scots a large sum of money so that they might not burn that town more than they had already. The Scots then marched away some 60 miles to the west, as far as Furness, taking away with them nearly all the goods with men and women as prisoners. Now in that year there was such a mortality of men in England and Scotland through famine as had not been heard of in our time. In some northern parts of England a quarter of wheat sold for 40 shillings. Later that year, as a strategy to divert English attention, King Robert sailed to Ireland to help secure that country for his brother, Edward Bruce, where he campaigned in lands held by the King of England.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

1. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of the Scottish appeal to Edward I and Norham? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

2. Explain the reasons why there were difficulties in the relationship between John Balliol and Edward I, 1292–1296. **8**

3. How fully does **Source C** explain the role of William Wallace and Scottish resistance? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

4. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of continuing hostilities, 1314–1328. **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 Pamela E. Ritchie, *Mary of Guise in Scotland, 1548–1560* (2002).

> When Mary of Guise became regent in 1554, she was not above changing her attitudes towards the Protestants if the international or national situation benefited her. When Elizabeth became Queen of England, Mary of Guise became less tolerant of Scottish Protestants because she wanted to prioritise Scotland's relationship with Catholic France. The Lords of the Congregation attempted to undermine Scotland's relationship with France by playing into fears of foreign rule, but Mary of Guise was able to reassure people that France would not take over Scotland. Mary of Guise was practical in her pursuit of her family's interests. Her regency was mostly supported by the Scottish political elite, with policies including the marriage of her daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, to Francis, heir to the French throne.

Source B from Jane E. A. Dawson, *Scotland Re-formed, 1488–1587* (2007).

> On 12 April 1554, Mary of Guise was declared regent of Scotland; she would rule on behalf of her daughter Mary Queen of Scots. The Scottish nobility were annoyed that Mary of Guise seemed determined to impose French rule, and this was shown in her determination to impose a French style of law and administration. Also, during Mary of Guise's regency, religious opposition to French influence was accompanied by signs of discontent with French advisers, soldiers, coins and fashion. From 1558, as the international situation changed, and to keep the Pope on side, Mary of Guise decided she could not allow the reforms of worship Scottish Protestants wanted. Many Protestants were convinced that all the changes that Mary of Guise was making added up to the start of an unwelcome Catholic takeover by France.

Source C from Alec Ryrie, *The Age of Reformation* (2009).

> During the reign of James VI, there were many issues that would define the relationship between the King and the Kirk. One party, supported by the Crown, favoured keeping bishops and the other party, led by ministers, argued that the Kirk should be run through presbyteries. In 1578 the *Second Book of Discipline* set out the view that the Kirk should be free of Crown control. In addition, according to the *Second Book of Discipline*, all sinners in Scotland, regardless of rank, could be disciplined, and that included the monarch. In 1582 James was captured by a group of nobles in the Ruthven Raid. The King was held for ten months until 27 June 1583. After his escape, he passed a series of acts in 1584 which banned presbyteries, imposed royal control on General Assemblies and gave new powers to bishops.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART B (continued)

Source D from the records of the Elgin Kirk Session meetings, by the Elgin Parish Church minister, 1593–1599.

> These records are a true account of the meetings of the Elgin Kirk Session.
>
> 11 May 1593: Communion will be held on Sunday 27 May.
>
> 11 August 1596: Isobel and Margaret Taylor are to make a public apology in church on Sunday next for their shouting in anger at one another in public and for frequently arguing on the high street.
>
> 19 January 1597: Walter Hay, a goldsmith, has been summoned to appear before the session because he was playing bowls and golf on a Sunday, at the time the sermon was being preached.
>
> 25 May 1597: The names of new elders and deacons will be announced from the pulpit next Sunday, so that all objecting may come forward.
>
> 20 December 1599: No one in the burgh should be taking part in unreligious activities and pastimes by way of superstitiously celebrating the time from Christmas through until the end of January, especially singing carols, guising, piping or fiddle-playing.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

5. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of Scotland's relationship with France? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

6. Explain the reasons why Mary Queen of Scots, faced difficulties during her reign, 1561–1567. **8**

7. How fully does **Source C** explain the relationship between monarch and Kirk in the reign of James VI? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

8. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of social change as a result of the Reformation in Scotland, 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.*

[Turn over

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 Michael H. Novak, *On Tartan Tides: The Failure and Legacy of the Darien Scheme* (2018).

> A close analysis of the lead-up to the first Darien expedition highlights key factors that contributed to the colony's eventual failure. To begin with, it would seem that almost no one involved in the preparation and execution of the initial expedition, not even William Paterson, had ever physically seen Darien. What little the leaders of the Darien Scheme knew about the area seems to have come largely from stories William Paterson had heard from others during his time as a merchant in the Caribbean in the 1680s. A further source of information was a book written by Lionel Wafer about Darien. The creators of the Darien Scheme seem to have selectively ignored the parts of Wafer's book which highlighted difficulties with the area, as it did not fit their notion of Darien as an earthly paradise.

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

> Once the Scots had reached Panama, there was very little structure to the colony of Darien. The colony had no clear chain of command, which led to infighting among the settlers and prevented them from uniting or from being decisive. Fights over rationing further created deep divisions, with settlers accusing fellow Scots of favouritism and corruption, believing they hoarded food while others starved. Furthermore, those who were trying to assert control did not maintain regular communication with the Company of Scotland, resulting in delays in crucial decisions and an inadequate response from home when the colony was in crisis. It is no surprise that after just eight months, the colony was abandoned by July 1699, except for six men who were too weak to move.

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

> The Scottish Parliament would be abolished, but the English one would continue as the Parliament of Great Britain. During negotiations, it was agreed that Scotland would be represented by 45 members in the House of Commons of 558, and 16 Scottish Peers in the House of Lords. While not all Scottish Peers would have a seat in the Lords, they were nonetheless reassured by the guarantee that they would have the same privileges as English peers. A major English proposal included uniform customs, excises, taxes, and trade regulations throughout the United Kingdom. The Scots, concerned their economy couldn't handle English taxes, accepted assurances that the British Parliament would address this issue. It was also agreed that Scotland would receive a sum of money, known as The Equivalent, as compensation for taking on a share of the English national debt.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART C (continued)

Source D from a travel guide book, *A Journey Through Scotland* by John Macky (1723).

> On the Solway Firth, in the south of Scotland, there is excellent salmon fishing, and it is one of the best places for white fish, yet the inhabitants have neglected this in the past. However, since the Union, Scots have been encouraged to develop fishing along their coasts and rivers, and so the well-situated town of Kirkcudbright has seen its trade flourish. When I was at Stirling, I had the curiosity to go and see the Highland cattle fair of Crieff. Most of the cattle were sold to English drovers who paid down large sums of money, the likes of which the Scots had never seen before. Linlithgow was the town of greatest trade with Holland of any in Scotland before the Union, but is now much decayed since the Scottish kingdom is supplied directly from England.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

9. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of the Darien Scheme and its failure? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

10. Explain the reasons why people argued for and against Union with England. **8**

11. How fully does **Source C** explain the passing of the Act of Union? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

12. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the economic effects of the Union on trade, 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*.

[Turn over

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART D — Migration and empire, 1830–1939

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from W. W. Knox, *A History of the Scottish People, 1840–1940* (2013).

> Keeping in touch with the land was not a consideration for the urban emigrant from the Scottish Lowlands. They had different problems to deal with from their fellow Scots in the Highlands. Indeed, emigration from urban areas was seen by trade unions as a practical solution to the increasing numbers of unemployed. Urban Scots chose to leave their birthplace due to poor houses, which were often cramped, disease-ridden, and overcrowded. The high points in emigration occurred in the late 1840s and 1850s, the mid-1880s, and the period 1906–1914. During the economic depression of the 1920s, emigration exceeded the natural increase in population due to a post-war decline in traditional industries, such as textiles, iron, steel and shipbuilding, that had boomed during the Great War.

Source B from Eric Richards, *The Highland Clearances* (2000).

> After the great re-organisations of the early 19th century, there was some consolidation on Highland estates as managers and owners hoped the crofting population would settle into their new situations and employment, principally in fishing and the production of kelp. However, in spite of the improvers' predictions of economic stability, the kelp industry went into decline which deepened the poverty of small tenants. A serious warning came between 1836 and 1837 when a potato blight hit the region, to be followed in 1846–1848 with an even more serious subsistence crisis, recognised by contemporaries as the Great Highland Potato Famine. Many Highland landowners were bankrupted leading to the eviction of the poorest class of tenants, many of whom chose to leave Scotland. However, other landowners saw the crisis as an opportunity to re-organise their estates along more profitable lines.

Source C from Graham Redding, *The Presbyterian Church of Aotearoa New Zealand: A Brief History* (2012).

> Most of the Scots that arrived in New Zealand were of the Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland. The hub of the Free Church, Dunedin, was founded in 1848 by Scottish settlers, the Reverend Thomas Burns and William Cargill, as a Free Church settlement — the only one in the world to become a city. Scottish Presbyterians' influence on the Otago-Southland settlement was very strong. The establishment of the first university in New Zealand at Dunedin in 1869, with the Reverend Thomas Burns from Ayrshire as its first Chancellor, was an indication of the Presbyterian emphasis on learning. Scottish Presbyterian settlers became prominent in politics, such as architect Sir George Troup, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, who became Mayor of Wellington. Troup was also the first official architect of the New Zealand Railway stations and was also known as 'Gingerbread George' because of his famous design of the Dunedin railway station in the Flemish Renaissance style.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART D (continued)

Source D from an article by a journalist in a Catholic newspaper, published April 1928.

The Irish in Scotland

In stating the case of the Irish in Scotland, I write as a Scotsman, but, I trust, not as a prejudiced one. In industrial Scotland, unemployment has been of a very serious nature for a number of years. Yet, many Irish have got jobs by being prepared to work cheaper, much to the benefit of the pockets of Scottish employers. Even with increasing numbers, the Irish are still being openly encouraged to come, particularly by the farming community, simply owing to the seasonal nature of their labour, with many coming to Ayrshire during potato season. A cause of financial uneasiness is that under the Education Act of 1918 large sums of money need to be found for the purchase and lease of Roman Catholic schools, a thing unthought of prior to the Irish population increase. Scotland cannot have it both ways, to desire them, and once they have them, object to their presence.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

13. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of the push factors which contributed to the emigration of Scots, 1830–1939? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

14. Explain the reasons why immigrants in Scotland had varied experiences. **8**

15. How fully does **Source C** explain the impact of Scots emigrants on the empire? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

16. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the contribution of immigrants to the Scottish economy, 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.*

[Turn over

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 Major F. W. Bewsher, *The History of the 51st (Highland) Division, 1914–1918* (1920).

> During the Battle of the Somme on 22 July 1916, the Highland Division had just arrived in their trenches when they received orders to carry out an attack during the coming night. The objectives given were the north-east and north-west edges of High Wood. A lack of daytime patrols meant that, when the Scots launched their attack at 10 pm, the advancing units had no opportunity to study the ground and, so, were unable to form a detailed plan of action. Added to this, the trees prevented a shrapnel barrage from being effective, therefore the attack was delivered with an ineffective barrage with which the Highlanders were unable to keep up. The result was that the Germans were able to defeat the attack completely and inflict heavy losses on the 4th Gordon Highlanders and the 9th Royal Scots.

Source B from Colin Campbell, *The 51st (Highland) Division in the Great War* (2018).

> The 51st Highland Division's successful attack at Beaumont Hamel towards the end of the Battle of the Somme made its reputation as an elite division. The enemy on the 51st's front was the German 12th Division. A German enquiry rightly blamed the defeat, in part, on a false sense of security, due to the numerous days of bombardment on their trench lines without infantry attacks. However, the accusations that the defenders were taken by surprise has to be balanced against the effectiveness of 51st Division battle tactics, which saw elements of the 51st Division follow the barrage into the German trenches, giving the Scots the advantage of surprise. The Brigadier of the 153rd Brigade (part of the 51st Division) wrote that, 'the success of the operation was due mainly to the determination, courage and resource of the division's officers and men; it was a soldiers' battle throughout.'

Source C from Trevor Royle, *The Flowers of the Forest* (2007).

> The east coast ports had been closed to trade, which was one of the reasons why coal production in Fife and the Lothians suffered a decline. However, these ports were kept open for fishing. At the beginning of the war the Scottish fishing industry and its catches represented around 25% of the United Kingdom's total. All that changed with the outbreak of war. By 1917 the number of fishermen in the Scottish fishing fleet had dropped from 32,678 to 21,870. In terms of fish caught, the catch of white fish had been reduced from 1.5 million tonnes in 1914 to a third of that amount three years later. While the west coast ports remained open, in September 1914 Scotland's east coast ports were commandeered by the Admiralty, who also took control of all shipping, including the fishing fleet.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART E (continued)

Source D from an article by a journalist in *The Daily Record and Mail*, published October 1924.

Vote against Communist driven Socialists!

Scotland's duty in this election is to vote solidly today against the danger of the Socialists and for the Unionists (Conservatives) as there is far too much of the Red Flag in politics today. Safety First — vote for the patriotic candidates and for the Union Jack. The Socialists are counting on people not voting to enable them to scrape through the election. The issues today are far too important. Every vote counts. The centre of interest is the West of Scotland. The opposition confronting the Socialists here is stronger than in any other part of the country. In Glasgow, voters in Partick and Maryhill have two possible gains for the Unionists and there may be other surprises ahead. Women electors, your vote is important to the Unionist Party, remember to vote early and avoid the queues.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

17. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of the Scots and the Battle of the Somme? **10**

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

18. Explain the reasons why the war had an impact on society and culture in Scotland. **8**

19. How fully does **Source C** explain the impact of the war on Scottish industry and the economy? **10**

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

20. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the reasons for the development of the Scottish Unionist Party. **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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