National
Qualifications
2025

2025 History

Scottish History

Higher

Question Paper Finalised Marking Instructions

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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 in one section, 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.

(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 historical issue.

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 up to **a maximum of 8 marks.**

Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.

Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanation
In March 1286, Alexander was travelling from Edinburgh to Fife when he became separated from his advisers during a storm. The next day, he was found dead, apparently having fallen from his horse.	The sudden death of a strong king led to a power vacuum. Alexander's children had pre-deceased him.
Alexander's children Margaret, Alexander and David had all died before 1286 resulting in no direct heir.	There was no direct heir in Scotland ready to take over the throne.
Margaret, Maid of Norway, Alexander's three-year-old granddaughter was his only surviving heir.	There was a need for a regency and a future husband which could create conflict and political instability.
A group of Guardians were chosen to govern Scotland.	The Guardians faced the difficult task of protecting the realm in the absence of a king.
The Guardians were divided between two dynastic factions, the Comyns and the Bruces.	There was a need for the Guardians to represent the different factions in Scotland to maintain peace.
Bruce led a rebellion in the southwest targeting royal castles and Comyn lands.	Such rebellions threatened the stability of Scotland which led to a fear of Civil War in Scotland.
Margaret died in October 1290 while travelling from Norway to Scotland. She had taken ill aboard a ship and died in Orkney.	With Margaret dead, the Treaty of Birgham was meaningless. The Scottish kingdom was again in crisis. Alexander III's family line had ended so there was no clear heir to the throne.
The Bishop of St Andrews, William Fraser, wrote to Edward I requesting his support on the issue of the succession.	This led to Edward I potentially influencing Scottish affairs which was a risk to Scottish independence.
Edward demanded the Guardians meet him at Norham Castle, on the English side of the border where he had assembled his northern armies.	It demonstrated Edward was willing to use force to support his claim to overlordship.
At Norham, the competitors were pressurised to recognise Edward as overlord of Scotland.	Edward used the situation to interfere in Scotland and to give him control over the future of Scotland.
The task of choosing a new king was called The Great Cause which lasted August 1291 to November 1292.	The process was an extended one which allowed Edward I time to consolidate his influence over Scotland.
Edward I decided in favour of John Balliol in 1292. Balliol had the strongest legal claim, based on primogeniture.	Scotland now had a king who had sworn allegiance to Edward I and recognised his overlordship.

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

2. 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
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.'	In December 1292, King John paid homage to Edward at Newcastle showing that Edward had power over John.
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.	King John accepted that the terms of Birgham were now null and void according to Edward releasing him from legal obligations which protected Scotland's independence.
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 king of England was attempting to assert his authority over John during the Macduff case. For Edward, Balliol was inferior, whilst he was superior.
The Scottish king was summoned to the 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.	The requirement to attend the English king's court demonstrated that John was not being given the respect due to him as a king.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- John was relatively inexperienced politically, allowing Edward to exploit John's kingship which led to the resentment of some Scottish nobles
- John's inauguration as king of Scots in 1292 was attended by English officials as Edward had no intention of allowing John to rule free from English influence
- Edward I insisted he hear appeals as supreme court judge from Scottish courts at Westminster. Edward undermined John's legal authority
- in June 1294, Edward demanded military service against the French from John. Edward was treating Scotland as a feudal estate and treating John as a vassal
- John and the Scottish nobles refused to fight with the English against the French and with the support of the 12 Guardians, John gained recognition from the French for a treaty against the English
- in March 1296, Edward and the English invaded Scotland to bring about subjugation. John was made to endure a number of humiliations
- defeat of the Scottish army at the Battle of Dunbar 27 April 1296 by Edward's army ended any effective military resistance by King John
- King John entered negotiations with Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham. Balliol was forced to wait for several days before he was allowed to give his surrender. He was forced to confess his rebellion. On 7 July, at Stracathro, he was made to formally renounce the treaty with France. On 8 July, at Montrose, John was made to publicly resign his kingdom to Edward I
- King John was brought before Edward I and ceremoniously stripped of his royal regalia (Toom Tabard)

	• the Stone of Destiny on which Scottish kings were inaugurated was taken to Westminster by Edward I along with key records of Scotland and Margaret's Black Rood, removing all symbols of King John's Scotland and independent identity • King John was taken to England by ship and imprisoned by Edward I in the Tower of London. **Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

3. Candidates can be credited 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 comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Andrew Murray, as the son of Sir Andrew Murray of Petty, raised the flag of rebellion in the North East Scotland.	Murray was the first to rebel in North East Scotland against English occupation.
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.	Due to his position in society Murray was able to draw support for his resistance to English rule.
Throughout the summer, May to August, Murray continued to pose a threat to the English, taking the castles at Inverness, Elgin and Banff.	Murray was successful against the English, capturing a number of English held castles.
Overall viewpoint — suggests Andrew Murray's leadership of the Scottish resistance derived from his status as a leading noble.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Wallace was fighting in the name of the Scottish king, to maintain Scottish independence from English rule.
The earliest recorded involvement of William Wallace was the murder of the Sheriff of Lanark, Sir William Heselrigg.	Wallace murdered the English Sheriff of Lanark, becoming involved in the Scottish resistance.
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.	Wallace was supported by Scottish nobles, such as Douglas, in the early attacks on the English occupation of Scotland.
Overall viewpoint — suggests William Wallace, despite not being a traditional leader, played an important part in Scottish resistance.	

	Possible points of significant omission include: • Wallace led a rebellion in South West Scotland • Wallace used guerrilla tactics, attacking from his base in the forest of Selkirk • Wallace and Murray eventually joined forces at Dundee, August 1297 • Wallace and Murray went South together, to meet the English under the leadership of de Warenne and Hugh de Cressingham, taking up a strong position on Abbey Craig at Stirling • the Battle of Stirling Bridge, 11 September 1297, was a landmark victory for the Scottish army, under the leadership of Murray and Wallace. Murray is often credited with the vital military leadership at Stirling • Wallace was made guardian of Scotland • many of the English garrisons in Scotland were forced to surrender to the army of Wallace (and Murray) • the Scottish army, under the leadership of Wallace, raided deep into Northumberland and as far south as County Durham, in England • Wallace and Murray wrote to merchants in the Baltic inviting trade and economic support. The Lubeck Letter to the merchants of Hamburg and Lubeck was signed by Wallace and Murray as the leaders of the army of Scotland • the death of Murray in November 1297, left Wallace as the supreme leader of the Scottish resistance • at the Battle of Falkirk in 1298 Wallace was defeated. This may have been in part due to the death of Murray • Wallace's diplomacy in Europe to gain recognition of Scotland as an independent kingdom • Wallace used his diplomacy skills in Europe to gain recognition of Scotland as an independent nation. **Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

4. 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 relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: Walter of Guisborough	Useful as he is a religious cleric and therefore educated and well informed on important historical events in the 14th century.
Type of source: Chronicle	Useful as a chronicle which records key local and national events such as the events at Greyfriars Kirk in 1306.
Purpose: Record important events in Scotland and England	Useful as it records history from an English perspective. May be biased towards Comyns who were loyal to Edward I.
Timing: 1306	Useful as the source dates from the time of the murder of John Comyn. It reflects a political viewpoint at the time of the meeting between Bruce and Comyn, 10 February 1306.

Content	Possible comment
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.	Useful as Bruce and Comyn both had legitimate claims to the throne of Scotland, but Bruce was wary of Comyn's allegiance to Edward I, which could stop Bruce becoming king.
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.	Useful as Bruce believed Comyn betrayed him to Edward I, which would weaken Bruce's claim to the throne of Scotland.
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.	Useful as Bruce and his men took it upon themselves to murder Comyn in Greyfriars at Dumfries.

	Possible points of significant omission include: • Bruce removed his direct threat to be the rightful king of Scotland, by killing Comyn in February 1306 • the ambition of Bruce over his Scottish opponents and his claim to kingship in March 1306 led to his inauguration at Scone, 25 March 1306 • Bruce asked the Scottish nobility to swear an oath of loyalty to him • Bruce used guerrilla warfare tactics to defeat his Scottish enemies • Bruce faced an early defeat at the Battle of Dalry at the hands of Clan MacDougall • early triumphs in 1307, such as Loudoun Hill and the defeat of an English patrol in Glen Trool, gave Bruce confidence and support to turn his attention to the Comyns and other opponents • Bruce was fortunate in the timing of the death of Edward I in July 1307. This removed Bruce's main military adversary, allowing him to focus on his Scottish opponents • Edward II did not share his father's obsession with Scotland, and he lacked his father's military 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 23 May 1308 • the Battle of the Pass of Brander, circa 1308, a victory for Bruce over the MacDougalls of Argyll • the destruction of Comyn lands in the 'Herschip of Buchan' removed his main threat in Scotland • the Comyns, Bruce's Scottish rivals, never displayed any outstanding talent in military matters. **Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

5. Candidates can gain up to **a maximum of 8 marks.**

Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.

Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanation
Priests ignoring their vows of chastity, such as the leader of the Catholic Church in Scotland, Cardinal David Beaton, who had a long-term partner and many children.	The hypocrisy of the clergy drew criticism from reformers, weakening the Catholic Church.
The Crown was seen as having too much influence over the Church, for example, James V gave lucrative Church jobs to his illegitimate infant sons.	The Catholic Church was seen as being too close to the Crown, reformers viewed this relationship between Crown and kirk as corrupt and nepotistic.
Pluralists were churchmen who held several positions in the Church and took the income from all of them even though they were unable to do all of the jobs properly.	Pluralism undermined confidence in the Catholic Church's ability to provide the cure of souls, education and poor relief.
The Church persecuted 'heretics' such as George Wishart, ending in his trial and execution by burning at the stake in 1546, and then later on the burning in St Andrews in 1558 of 82-year-old Walter Myln.	Persecution made the Church seem especially cruel and savage even in an age of relatively high levels of violence, undermining support for the Catholic Church and encouraging support for Protestantism.
The Catholic Church attempted reform through Reforming Councils held in 1549, 1552 and 1559 to end corruption and incompetence in the Catholic Church.	The changes proved to be too little and too late and did not stem the flow of criticisms coming from Protestants.
People were inspired by the ideas and courage of charismatic Protestant preachers calling for radical change and risking their lives by doing so.	Many people were attracted to Protestant beliefs which were new and dynamic.
In December 1557 the 'Lords of the Congregation' such as Lord James Stewart, Mary, Queen of Scots' half-brother and the most powerful noble in Scotland, signed a covenant promising to bring about reformation in Scotland.	Protestantism also grew because it attracted the support of a number of powerful lords and lairds leading to a powerful force of opposition, which had cohesion, authority and conviction.
The Lords of the Congregation called John Knox back from Geneva to lead religious reform in Scotland. He arrived back in Edinburgh on 2 May 1559 and joined the Lords of the Congregation, who were gathering at Dundee, on 4 May.	John Knox was a good leader, experienced as a preacher and as an organiser and an administrator of Protestant churches abroad.
Between 1543 and 1547 the English armies invaded Scotland which was known as the 'Rough Wooing'. This refers to the invasions of Scotland by English armies to try to force the Scots into agreeing to a marriage between Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry VIII's son, Edward.	During this time English soldiers brought with them Protestant prayer books, Bibles and pamphlets in English spreading this literature around among the Scottish people.

The Scots, English and French signed the Treaty of Edinburgh July 1560, which resulted in the withdrawal of English and French troops from Scotland. This brought an end to the Auld Alliance between France and Scotland.	The treaty enabled the Scots to make independent decisions, allowing religious affairs to be settled without interference from Catholic France.
The 'Rough Wooing' did not end in Mary, Queen of Scots' marriage to Prince Edward. Instead, Mary was sent to France to be the future husband of the heir to the French throne, Francis.	Scotland's relationship with France convinced Scottish Protestants that they would have to seek the support of Protestant England to limit Catholic French intervention in Scottish affairs.
Mary, Queen of Scots' mother, Mary of Guise became regent of Scotland in 1554. Mary of Guise was at first willing to be tolerant of reformers but then, on the advice of France and the Pope, reformers were persecuted.	The regency of Mary of Guise, 1554–1560 led to a political and religious crisis in Scotland. This increased support for Protestantism and for reformation because it convinced many people that Mary of Guise's real goal was to keep Scotland Catholic and make Scotland a province of France.

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

6. 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
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.	Mary was to some degree disadvantaged by the mere fact of being a woman because Catholics and Protestant held firm to the patriarchal model of society.
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.	Mary's marriage to Darnley had deeply damaging consequences because Darnley turned out to be a wholly untrustworthy partner whose behaviour was so bad (even by the standards of the time) that the leading Scottish nobles hated him. Mary's marriage to Bothwell was a disaster for Mary because Bothwell was the principal suspect in Darnley's murder.
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.	Once Mary had produced a son and legitimate heir, from the point of view of those nobles who opposed her she was dispensable as many people thought that a baby boy directed by noblemen was a better form of government than rule by a woman.
Indeed, another of Mary's political disadvantages was her continuing commitment to Catholicism.	Mary's continuing commitment to Catholicism helped to bring about her downfall because it made her religious policy confusing, so she was distrusted by Catholics and Protestants.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- for any monarch to be successful sufficient noble support was a requirement, but Mary ended up losing too much noble support. There were noble rebellions in 1562, 1565 and 1567
- the rebellion of August 1565 — the 'Chaseabout Raid' — had serious long-term consequences for Mary. It was led by James Steward, Earl of Moray, Mary's half-brother and principal adviser in the early years of her personal rule. He was enraged by her marriage to Darnley because he knew that it would mean that his being displaced by Darnley at the centre of Mary's rule. Though there was something of a reconciliation, Mary never regained Moray's wholehearted support and he was a part of the rebellion of 1567 that ended in her abdication
- the noble rebellion of May-June 1567 by the leading Protestant lords and provoked by Mary's marriage to Bothwell, led directly to Mary's abdication
- on 15 June, at Carberry Hill, Mary agreed to hand herself over to the Protestant lords and in return they let Bothwell go. Mary was then taken to Lochleven Castle where she was imprisoned and forced to abdicate
- after Carberry Hill Mary had lost the support of the common people
- failure to retain the confidence of her Privy Council helped to contribute Mary's downfall because the Privy Council was an essential institution in the government of the realm. Mary appointed a council dominated by the Protestants who had ruled Scotland in 1560, which did nothing to encourage support among her Catholic nobles

	• Mary only appointed one noble to the council between 1562 and 1567, the hard-line Protestant, Lord Ruthven • though monarchs were not expected, and did not, attend every Privy Council, Mary attended less and less frequently as her reign went on and this was taken as an abrogation of responsibility. She lost the council's support. By contrast she spent a lot of time with her private inner circle • Mary's relationship with England was a reason for her downfall because she did not manage her relationship with Elizabeth well at all • Mary had a direct claim to the throne of England, which she refused to give up when asked by Elizabeth to do so. Indeed, Mary flaunted her claim by making sure the arms of England were retained as party of her royal arms • the problem for Elizabeth was that for Catholics in Scotland and in England Mary was rallying point against Elizabeth • Mary's relationship with France contributed to her downfall because it meant that Protestants in Scotland were deeply suspicious of her. Her French connections underscored her Catholicism. Protestants found it difficult to put aside their feeling that Mary was plotting all the time with the French to restore Catholicism in Scotland and to reduce Scotland to being a province of France • the murder of Rizzio, 9 March 1566, was a reason for Mary's downfall because it helped to discredit Mary as a ruler. It suggested to people in Scotland, and more important in foreign courts, that Scotland was anarchic and the nobility out of control, and that Mary was losing her grip and her authority as monarch • the murder of Darnley, 9 February 1567, was a disaster for Mary because the murder of her husband was the result of a plot by Scottish nobles in which James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell played a leading part. Darnley's murder was viewed, especially in England, as proof that Mary was not fit to rule and had completely lost control. **Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

7. Candidates can be credited 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 comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Strained relations were clear and recurrent, most notably over the king's unwillingness to enforce anti-Catholic laws or take action against Catholic nobles.	James's refusal to punish Catholics angered Presbyterians within the Kirk who argued that tolerating Catholicism was facilitating evil.
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.	The Kirk's refusal to censure ministers who did not pray for Mary, Queen of Scots, angered James because he felt it was an insult to his mother and therefore to him.
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.	The rioting in Edinburgh in 1596 was a serious challenge to James's authority and the assertion of Kirk independence from the Crown as there were longstanding fundamental disagreements between James and those in the Kirk who were committed to Presbyterianism.
Overall viewpoint — in the later part of James's reign to 1603 there was always serious tension between Crown and Kirk.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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'.	From 1596 James decided he would no longer allow the Kirk to enjoy the freedom it had. He was determined to put an end to Presbyterian opposition to his control of the Kirk directed by ministers such as Andrew Melville.
James made sure that the General Assembly had in it more ministers who supported his views on how the Kirk should be run.	James now actively intervened to change the composition of the General Assemblies to suit his own wishes.
James also took more control over the management of General Assemblies of the Kirk; from 1597 until 1603 he attended every General Assembly.	James's attendance at General Assemblies made it more difficult for Presbyterians to dominate proceedings and easier for those who supported James on how the Kirk should be run to get a hearing.
Overall viewpoint — in the later part of James's reign to 1603 James put an end to tension between Crown and kirk by imposing his authority on the Kirk.	

Possible points of significant omission include:

- in the later part of his reign James believed as much in the Divine Right of Kings as he had in the earlier part of his reign. This meant that he believed that he should rule over every aspect of the realm including the Kirk
- Presbyterians disagreed with James on the matter of divine right. They argued that only Christ could be King and Head of the Church and therefore the kirk ought to be independent of crown control and able to govern itself without direction from the monarch
- in the later part of his reign, as in the earlier part, James argued that the Kirk should be governed by the Crown via bishops appointed by the Crown
- Presbyterians argued that rule by bishops would take the Kirk back to the corruptions of Catholicism and that bishops were unscriptural. They wanted the Kirk to be self-governing via a series of ecclesiastical (church) courts: Kirk sessions for the parishes, presbyteries for the regions and a General Assembly for the Kirk nationally
- among the most vocal of Presbyterians, Andrew Melville tended to antagonise James VI often addressing the king in blunt or intemperate language. For example, in a speech in 1596 Melville repeated comments he had already made to the king that, 'there are two kings and two kingdoms in Scotland.' As well as King James, 'There is Christ Jesus, the King of the Church, whose subject James the Sixth is, and of whose kingdom he is not a king, nor a lord, nor a head, but a member'
- in 1590 although James made what seemed like a conciliatory speech to the General Assembly suggesting that he would listen to criticism privately it became clear that what he meant by that was that he would not tolerate any public criticism at all from the Kirk and expected that position to be upheld
- in 1592 the 'Golden Act' was passed. This was in part a measure of James's growing confidence. The 'Golden Act' — in contrast to the 'Black Acts' which had abolished presbyteries and allowed for the appointment of bishops — allowed presbyteries to be formed and transferred most of the functions of bishops to presbyteries. But it did not abolish the office of bishop and in addition the king exerted his authority over the Kirk by keeping the right to choose the time and place of general assemblies
- in 1592 the Protestant James Stewart, 2nd Earl of Moray was murdered by the Catholic Earl of Huntly's men. James did not punish Huntly. This angered the Presbyterians
- in 1596 James appointed a committee of eight persons — 'the Octavians' — to handle the management of public affairs. The Octavians introduced a number of important administrative reforms, but they were regarded with great suspicion and distrust by the Presbyterians who thought the Octavians had Catholic sympathies. The Octavians were so unpopular that to satisfy the fears of the Presbyterians, James promised that he would not meet the Octavians in Council to discuss religion or the affairs of the Kirk
- from 1597 James infuriated the Presbyterians by undermining Andrew Melville. For example, in 1597 Melville was deposed as Rector of St Andrews university, which under Melville's direction had become a powerhouse of Presbyterian theology and thinking
- in 1599 James set out his views on kingship in a book of advice for his eldest son, Henry, called *Basilikon Doron*. In this book, James repeated what he had said in an earlier work *The Trew Law of Free Monarchies* (1598) to the effect that as a monarch appointed by God, he was accountable only to God and could not be held accountable by any earthly power, including the Kirk. Presbyterians could never accept this position
- in 1599 he reintroduced bishops as 'commissioners' of the Kirk.

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 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 relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: John Knox and other leading ministers	Useful as it is the collective voice of the new kirk, and of all those committed to establishing a new Protestant culture. Knox, leader of the Protestants in Scotland, already had great experience of leading the reformation of culture and society through his ministry in Protestant churches in Geneva and in England.
Type of source: First Book of Discipline	Useful as it outlines the priorities of the new Reformed kirk in its mission to replace a Catholic culture with a Protestant culture.
Purpose: to set out the new kirk's vision to transform Scotland from a Catholic to a Protestant culture	Useful as it describes the fundamental principles on which a new Protestant culture will be built and the nature of the changes that are to be implemented and how these changes are to be affected.
Timing: 1560	Useful as this was the year of the Parliament in Edinburgh later known as the 'Reformation Parliament' (July-August 1560) that transformed Scotland from a Catholic country into a Protestant country.

Content	Possible comment
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.	Useful as it highlights the fact that up until 1560 Catholic religious beliefs, practices and communal activities were at the centre of popular culture touching every aspect of people's lives through the sacraments, religious celebrations and festivals as set out in the Christian year and, perhaps above all, in the cult of saints and the cult of the Virgin Mary.
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.	Useful as it highlights the fact that while the reformers believed that helping the poor was an absolutely essential part of a Christian culture and civilisation, they also thought those who could work should 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).	Useful as it highlights the fact that the reformers wanted to change people's behaviour. A major impact of the new kirk was to affect a reformation in manners and to regulate people's behaviour to create a godly culture.

	Possible points of significant omission include: • the Reformation reduced the need for church music and so fewer musical works were commissioned, and fewer musicians were trained affecting the whole country's musical output and musicianship • song schools continued after the Reformation, but now musical styles were influenced by Protestant ideals. Unaccompanied singing of the Psalms produced a richly textured music expressing a sense of Calvinist awe. Collections such as *The Scottish Psalter* (1564) and *Gude and Godlie Ballards* (1565) were published and reprinted many times and were popular • the Crown was poorer than before (mainly due to the loss of the French subsidy) so provided less patronage of the arts, for example, fewer commissions of art and architecture projects. One exception was James VI's commissioning of a new Chapel Royal at Stirling Castle to celebrate the baptism of his son, Prince Henry (1594) • the new kirk was poorer than the old Catholic Church and so had less money to spend on commissioning works of art (which it was suspicious of anyway) and architecture. Works of art were removed from churches and the walls were whitewashed so the insides of churches became austere • in popular culture, drama continued despite disapproval from the kirk. There was no more church patronage of drama. In 1574 the General Assembly forbade plays with religious themes • the Reformation gave rise to a Scottish variant of Calvinist (Reformed) Protestantism, and over time this form of Protestantism helped to forge a new sense of Scottish identity • the Reformation had a significant impact on the development of education in Scotland, and education was one of the key vehicles for creating a new Protestant culture • most books in Scotland continued to be imported from England and were written in English rather than Scots. This had the effect of reducing the use of Scots in written and spoken language and sped up the Anglicisation of language and culture in Scotland, in the lowlands in particular • at local level kirk sessions became a major instrument for enforcing discipline in the parishes so acting not just as instruments of social control by regulating people's behaviour (especially their sexual behaviour) but also changing people's attitudes and behaviour. Over time, kirk sessions proved to be remarkably successful in helping to create a Protestant culture at local level • the importance to reformers of building up an educated ministry and the importance of the kirk sessions as courts of the kirk led to increasing prominence of ministers in the parishes. In time ministers formed a new, highly educated ecclesiastical elite who proved highly effective as agents of transmission of new cultural norms not least because, as the First Book of Discipline pointed out, they along with their wives and children were expected to be examples to the whole community of how to live a godly life • in his teaching Calvin called for moderation in all things and this ideal was reflected in the First Book of Discipline's view that 'excess, be it in apparel or in eating and drinking' should be avoided. **Any other valid point 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 up to **a maximum of 8 marks.**

Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.

Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanation
At the Massacre of Glencoe, government troops led by Captain Robert Campbell of Glenlyon killed 38 MacDonalds who had provided hospitality to their guests.	Relations between the two Parliaments were strained due to the accusation by Scottish MPs of what was termed 'a murder of Scots' on King William's orders.
In the 1690s a series of failed harvests led to famine and starvation. This period became known as 'William's Ill Years'.	Scots were angered by the English government's unwillingness to support Scotland during this time of hardship.
Scottish merchants resented the role of the English Navy in boarding Scottish ships and obstructing trade.	England's wars with France and Spain badly affected the Scottish economy by disrupting imports and exports.
Scots sought to establish a colony in Panama. The Darien Scheme failed after King William encouraged English and Dutch investors to withdraw their financial support.	This resulted in financial ruin and ill-feeling amongst Scottish investors towards King William and the Darien disaster came to symbolise English destruction of Scottish trading ambitions.
In 1701, the English Act of Settlement stated that Queen Anne would be succeeded by Sophia of Hanover. This became known as the Hanoverian Succession.	The Scottish Parliament was angered by the fact that it had not been consulted about the future of the British monarchy.
In 1704, The Scottish Act of Security stated that the Scottish Parliament would make its own decision about the succession in Scotland.	The English Parliament were concerned about the possible return of a Stuart to the throne of Scotland and a stronger alliance between France and Scotland against England.
Scotland's Wool Act banned wool imports from England to protect Scottish industries. This ensured that trade in textiles with France would continue during England's war with France.	This increased tension between Scotland and England because English MPs were annoyed at what they saw as an act of disloyalty towards the monarch.
The Wine Act allowed foreign wines to be imported into Scotland even when England was at war with European nations, such as France.	England viewed this as a challenge to its authority as it was felt that Scotland should support England in its conflicts with European rivals.
In 1705, the English Alien Act threatened to treat all Scots as foreigners, removing landownership rights and banning trade in cattle, coal and linen with England.	This created hostility in the Scottish Parliament. Scots resented about this threat to their financial interests which was politically motivated.
Scotland was dragged into the Spanish War of Succession when England declared war against France and assumed that Scotland would also fight against France.	They did this without asking the consent of the Scottish Parliament which led to great anger as Scotland did not want to fight against their old ally France.

Key point	Explanation
Scotland passed the Act anent Peace and War: the right to declare war passed from the British monarch to the Scottish Parliament.	It meant that Scotland might not provide support for England's wars. This was viewed as an act of defiance by the English Parliament
The Worcester incident of 1705, saw an English ship Captain and two crew members executed by a Scottish mob, as they were mistakenly perceived to be from a ship which had been used by English privateers a year earlier.	This incident led to further tension as the English were angry over the unjustified execution of Captain Green and his sailors who were completely innocent but hanged at Leith to appease a crowd of 80,000.

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

10. 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
A number of landowners were influenced by the threat of union to their profitable black cattle trade.	Some landowners opposed a union as their cattle trade might decline.
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.	Scottish merchants and craftsmen opposed a union as there was a fear English goods would flood Scottish markets.
There were worries of increased high taxes in some of Scotland's industries as a result of which many owners became hostile.	Many opposed a union due to the fear of increased burden of taxation.
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.	Many opposed a union shown by public unrest in Edinburgh due to fears of unemployment.

Possible points of significant omission include:

Arguments FOR union with England:

- due to the failure of Darien a union with England would allow Scotland to trade with England and her colonies and make up the money lost from Darien
- a union would bring an end to the Navigation Acts and allow Scotland to trade freely with English colonies which they believed would benefit Scotland's economy
- there would be security from being part of Great Britain, and that union would take away the threat of any future invasion from England
- a union with England was supported by Scottish MPs as they believed that it was an advantage for Scottish politicians to be part of the court of the king in London
- the continuation of the Hanoverian royal family offered security to Protestants as this would establish a Protestant Royal Family in Scotland and reduce the threat of 'Popery'
- there would be less poverty across Scotland and therefore less social unrest as Scotland would benefit economically from a union with England.

Arguments AGAINST union with England:

- some MPs argued that union meant the sacrifice of Scotland's reputation in Europe. There was a common belief and genuine fear that Scotland would become 'Scotlandshire', as if it was a part of England
- Scots MPs believed that Scottish opinions would not be heard due to an English majority in Parliament and believed the British Parliament would favour English interests over Scottish
- merchants wanted to keep their own systems and did not want to use English currency, weights and measures
- Royal burgh councils feared a loss of royal burgh rights in the face of English competition for domestic trade, for example, extracting a toll from people wishing to sell goods in their markets

	• Scots feared a loss of European trade as English interests would outweigh those of Scotland such as Holland, Spain and France • there were concerns from the manufacturing industries in Scotland may be ruined in the face of English competition for example, shoe making, linen • fears from the Scottish Presbyterian Church as the Scottish Church would lose its power and influence and that the Anglican Church of England would be forced upon Scotland • Scots Episcopalians, who maintained sizable support in the north-east and among some Highland clans, opposed union, as they believed that only the restoration of the Stuart dynasty would restore episcopacy to the church • Scotland had always been an independent nation, and they did not want to sacrifice this by creating a union with England that may also threaten their identity • public riots in Edinburgh and Glasgow showed how many ordinary Scots were against union with violent demonstrations taking place outside Parliament. **Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

11. Candidates can be credited 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 comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Hamilton's leadership was criticised as it failed to provide strong and clear leadership for the Country Party.
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.	Opponents of the union were surprised when the leader of the opposition agreed to Queen Anne picking the commissioners for union.
The opposition tactic of formally withdrawing from Parliament in January 1707 and in effect boycotting proceedings came to nothing because of Hamilton.	Court Party was a weak under the leadership of Hamilton whose tactics were useless.
Overall viewpoint — the opposition to union was weakened under the leadership of Hamilton during the negotiations.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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 most commissioners supported union so was able to arrange deals in return for votes.
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.	Queensberry was able to bribe commissioners in return for their vote in favour of union.
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.	Godolphin was able to relay the interest those in favour of union to the English Parliament who could make concessions.
Overall viewpoint — the strong leadership of the Duke of Queensberry and the Court Party was influential in the negotiations.	

	Possible points of significant omission include: • assurances were given to the Scots during negotiations, such as over the phased introduction of certain taxes such as malt and salt • Scottish lawyers were promised that the Scottish legal system would continue, with Scots Law to remain intact • there was a guarantee of free trade with English colony plantations in America and the Caribbean such as Virginia and Jamaica • MPs from burghs were won over by the fact that royal burgh rights would not be affected by Union • the Earl of Glasgow was given £20,000 from English funds to divide amongst those who would support union as sheer bribery masked as arrears in pay • economic assurances were given about the future of Scotland as part of a trading power within Europe as a trading power • trade incentives were discussed, brought about by the protection of the Royal Navy for merchant ships in the future • the Equivalent was promised even to those who had not invested in the Darien Scheme, such as members of the Squadrone Volante • the Equivalent totalled £398,085.10s, which reflected the money lost during the Darien Scheme with interest • incentives for Scottish nobles such as continued immunity for arrest for bankruptcy or drunkenness in public • the Act of Security promised there would be no interference in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland • Daniel Defoe was important in the negotiations between Scotland and England as he was an English spy who relayed information back to England and were able to make concessions using his information • during the negotiations, the Duke of Queensberry, threatened that anyone who voted against the Union would receive no rewards. **Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

12. 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 relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: the Earl of Mar	Useful as Mar was a prominent member of the Jacobite support who would have understood the arguments for repealing the Union.
Type of source: letter to Jacobite supporters	Useful as it provided a way for Mar to share his personal views of the Union to sympathetic supporters.
Purpose: to persuade	Useful as it is evidence of Mar trying gather support for the ending of the Union and the return of the Stuart monarchy.
Timing: 1715	Useful as it was written at the start of the 1715 Jacobite Rising during increased political unrest.

Content	Possible comment
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.	Useful as it shows that some Scots wanted a return of a Stuart monarchy.
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.	Useful as it shows the attempt to repeal union was defeated 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.	Useful as it shows some Scots wanted their independence back and restore the Scottish Parliament.

	Possible points of significant omission include: • the government experienced difficulties controlling the Highlands which led to the building of roads in the Highlands to allow access for the army to the most remote areas • political management of the Jacobites led to more support for the 1715 rising • Parliament took steps in 1711 to prevent Scottish peers with English titles that had been granted since 1707 from being admitted to the House of Lords • the position of Secretary of State for Scotland was created which gave Scotland a voice in the Parliament • Government failed to uphold tax promises, for example, the Malt Tax was introduced leading to tensions between Scotland and England as it was seen as an infringement of the Treaty • the Patronage Act led to no rotation between the Scottish and English Parliaments which created discontent • dissatisfaction amongst pro-union politicians such as Earl of Seafield leading to many questioning the Union • Scottish Privy Council was abolished in 1708. The absence of an agency of government in Edinburgh made it more difficult to control the Highlands • new stricter treason laws were brought in which many Scots resented and were seen as an infringement of the Treaty, for example, the Jacobites. **Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

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

Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.

Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanation
Many tenants were forced off their land to make way for sheep, which were more profitable than crofting (Highland Clearances).	Eviction of Highland crofters led to the migration of Scots to urban areas, coastal villages and abroad as they had no alternative.
The potato crop had become a staple of many Highland communities. From 1846 the potato blight in the Highland and Islands led to widespread famine and hardship.	This caused Scots to relocate to avoid starvation.
Advancements in agricultural equipment and practices led to an Agricultural Revolution. The introduction of machinery (for example, mechanical reapers/binders and later tractors) meant there was a reduction in the number of lowland farm workers required.	This resulted in a reduction in the need for manual labour which forced movement to towns, cities or the Empire in search of employment.
Poor rural housing included cramped living quarters, a lack of sanitation and shared space with animals. Blackhouses in the Highlands and bothies in the Lowlands were typical dwellings.	This pushed many Scots to migrate from a rural setting to an urban one hoping for an improvement to their living conditions.
In rural areas communities were often isolated and lacked access to modern leisure opportunities.	Many young Scots moved to Scottish cites as rural life had few attractions. The city was an attractive alternative as it provided a variety of social opportunities such as pubs, dance halls, cinemas and football.
Rural life provided poor employment conditions with long hours in all weathers and poor pay. Cities offered employment such as railway porters/ticket clerks, jobs in domestic service and shop work.	It was perceived that 'big city' employment provided an easier working life, with better pay, indoor factory jobs, a steady wage and the possibility of a uniform. Shop work also offered a half day holiday.
Letters home from relatives and friends who had already emigrated described the attractions of colonial life and in some cases offered financial support with fares and help upon arrival.	Encouragement of family who had already taken up opportunities abroad was important in persuading Scots to emigrate.
In the 19th century a network of emigration agencies worked in Scotland to attract emigrants to places such as Australia and Canada, using eye-catching advertisements and presentations in village halls.	The work of these agencies provided inducements such as free passages and jobs upon arrival which made emigration more appealing.
Transport improvements such as railways and steam ships meant journey times were reduced, and costs lowered. For example, by 1914 it took only one week to cross the Atlantic compared to six weeks in the 1850s.	Improved transport made emigration less risky and more economically viable.

Key point	Explanation
The Canadian Government encouraged skilled agricultural workers to migrate with the offer of free/cheap land, ready to be settled.	Many Scots were attracted by the promise of being landowners rather than tenants.
In the post-war period Scotland suffered a decline in its heavy industries. Scottish shipbuilding firms struggled for contracts leading to high unemployment on the Clyde.	Economic hardships after the war left many Scots with little option but to leave Scotland for opportunities within the Empire.
After the First World War, the government set up the Overseas Settlement Committee which resulted in the Empire Settlement Act of 1922. Many Scots took advantage of this and in 1923 600 Hebrideans took advantage of the subsidies to migrate to Canada.	This Act provided the first large scale government assisted migration programme including loans and grants to help with passage to the colonies.

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

14. 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
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.	Irish immigrants gained acceptance by their contribution to the trade union movement, 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.	Mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants became more common as the century progressed reducing barriers between the groups.
A minority of all immigrants were Protestant, who were much more easily assimilated in Scotland than the Catholic Irish.	Protestant Irish found it easier than the Catholic Irish to fit into life in Scotland.
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.	Sectarian trouble existed between the Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants in Glasgow, Ayrshire and Lanarkshire.

Possible points of significant omission include:

The Catholic Irish experience:

- in the 1830s and 1840s many Scots were repelled by the poverty and perceived disease of Irish immigrants, Catholic and Protestant alike
- the Catholic Church took steps to develop Catholic organisations and institutions, for example, Celtic FC, to develop a distinct Catholic community
- the 1918 Education Act led to the state funding of Catholic schools
- in the 1920s the Church of Scotland became overtly hostile to Roman Catholicism
- workplace discrimination against Catholics grew as the Scottish economy slumped in the 1920s and 1930s
- in the 1920s and 1930s, a few anti-Catholic councillors were successful in local elections in Glasgow and Edinburgh (though many lost their seats at the first defence)
- many Catholic Irish men and women were given a political voice in the Liberal party and the Labour party
- anti-Catholic (rather than anti-Irish) disturbances in Edinburgh in 1935 were condemned by the press and punished by the courts.

The Protestant Irish experience:

- many Protestant Irish settled where the weaving trade was strong, for example, Renfrewshire, Ayrshire and Glasgow. Also worked as farm labourers in the south-west of Scotland. Prominent in skilled industries like ship building and the iron industry. Firms like Bairds of Coatbridge employed a mainly Protestant work force and advertised their job vacancies in Belfast newspapers.

The experience of Lithuanian Immigrants:

- immigration from Lithuania was met with hostility as it was believed that foreigners had been brought into the Ayrshire coalfields to break strikes and dilute the power of the unions
- friction further intensified after 1900 as depression in the coal trade caused successive reductions in miners' wages while Lithuanian immigration into the labour market continued
- to enhance their economic advantage Lithuanians gave loyal support to the Trade Union movement which improved relations with Scots
- many Lithuanians changed their names to integrate more easily into Scottish society.

The experience of Italian Immigrants:

- Italians were accepted easily as they opened their own business and did not generally compete for Scottish jobs
- they also established their own family run cafes, ice-cream parlours and fish and chip shops
- cafes were criticised for being morally damaging, for example, encouraging young people to socialise and they were open on Sundays
- Italians faced some prejudice, for example, nicknamed 'tallies'
- Italians suffered hostility in the 1920s–1930s as concerns grew over Mussolini's rule and association with Nazi Germany.

The Jewish experience:

- Jewish people settled in central Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses. As they prospered, they moved to more affluent suburbs
- Jewish people developed their own communities and built synagogues to worship in, for example, in South Portland Street in Glasgow. There were also Jewish people reading rooms
- many Jewish people continued to speak Yiddish within own community
- hours were long and pay low in the 'sweated trades'
- prejudice and discrimination affected Jewish people in Scotland, for example, anti-Semitism.

General experiences of immigrants:

- most immigrant groups suffered minor harassment at various times, both from native Scots and from other immigrant groups
- immigrants often settled initially in the poorest areas of towns and cities; in the 19th century this meant they suffered from deprivation in overcrowded slums
- immigrants in Glasgow particularly suffered alongside the poorer sections of local Scots from the epidemics of mid-century
- by the 1890s, both Catholic and Protestant Irish were gaining apprenticeships and beginning to move up the social ladder
- the First World War prevented further upward social mobility to a large extent and the ensuing slumps led to the collapse of the Scottish economy; this also meant there was little further immigration, so that those near the foot of the social structure tended to stay there.

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

15. Candidates can be credited 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 comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Indigenous Peoples and settlers were given protection by the creation of Macdonald's mounted police force.
Under the joint leadership of Macdonald and Cartier, a smallpox vaccination campaign for provincial Native populations was highly effective in saving lives.	Indigenous Peoples benefited from Macdonald's vaccination campaign to protect them against smallpox.
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 Indigenous affairs was a rather modest $276,000, but by the peak of the famine in 1884, this had grown to $1.1 million.	Macdonald ensured that funding was increased to help Indigenous Peoples suffering from famine.
Overall viewpoint — Macdonald's leadership was compassionate to Indigenous Peoples, providing healthcare and security.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Under Macdonald's leadership the famine caused many deaths of Indigenous Peoples.
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.	Macdonald did not want food to get to Indigenous Peoples, to ensure that they were moved on from areas required for the building of Pacific railroad.

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Macdonald introduced Residential Schools for Indigenous Peoples which was an attempt at forced assimilation. Residential schools aimed to phase out Indigenous culture by keeping children away from their families.
Overall viewpoint — Macdonald's leadership caused the Indigenous Peoples pain and suffering.	

Possible points of significant omission include:

- John A. Macdonald was Canada's first Prime Minister and helped Canada to gain Dominion status, 1867: Alexander MacKenzie was born in Perthshire, Scotland and became the second prime minister of Canada.
- Scottish born Alexander McLachlan was known as the Canadian Robert Burns due to his impact on literature
- many place names in Canada were derived from Scotland, for example, Nova Scotia, Elgin, Aberdeen and Banff
- the Scottish sport of curling became a very prominent sport in Canada
- St Andrew's Associations were set up in Canada and often had a charitable function
- highland games, ceilidhs and Robert Burns societies were all introduced to Canada
- Scots contributed to the religious development of Canada through the development of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland
- the Church of Scotland took a lead in the development of the Canadian education system. In 1831 Bishop MacEachern formed a college, and this foundation was the beginning of higher education in Prince Edward Island
- Scots also influenced educational development in Canada, for example, the world-famous McGill University was established with money from the estate of James McGill, a Glasgow emigrant
- Scots were influential in the development of business in Canada, for example, Scots dominated the paper industry; by the 1920s a quarter of Canadian business leaders were born in Scotland
- Scots dominated the Hudson's Bay Company being heavily involved in the fur trade
- Scots had a major impact on the development of transport systems in Canada, for example, in the Canadian Pacific Railway, George Stephen at the Bank of Montreal helped finance it and Sandford Fleming was the main engineer.

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

16. 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 relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: journalist	Useful as they would be well informed about the impact of trade between New Zealand and Scotland.
Type of source: New Zealand newspaper article	Useful as it celebrates the variety of goods from New Zealand being brought to Scotland.
Purpose: to show the benefits of trade between Glasgow and the Empire	Useful as the newspaper's coverage of events focuses on the benefits trade with New Zealand has brought to Glasgow.
Timing: March 1932	Useful as it is a contemporary account at a time of economic difficulties when trade between Empire and Glasgow ports was important.

Content	Possible comment
Mr Robertson observed that the principal imports carried by the Middlesex to Glasgow were lamb, butter, cheese, fruit, honey and wool.	Useful as the source explains the variety of produce that was entering Glasgow from New Zealand.
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.	Useful as the source explains that Glasgow ports became busier as the trade with the Empire grew.
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.	Useful as the source highlights the positive impact of the increase in trade on the people of Glasgow and Scotland.

	Possible points of significant omission include: • Empire contributed to the Clyde becoming the centre of the shipbuilding industry. Shipyards such as Fairfield, Beardmore's and Denny's were world leaders in the production of shipping in the years up to 1914 • Scotland exported to the Empire in great quantities, for example, Springburn produced a quarter of the world's locomotives • 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 Tennant (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 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 created investment opportunities. By the 1880s, 40% of all Australian borrowing was from Scottish financial institutions. The Scots also invested in India • 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. Also, an overdependence on staple industries left Scotland overexposed to slumps in coal, etc • 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 • Scottish industrial magnates sometimes used their profits to finance projects abroad which meant capital left Scotland. **Any other valid point 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 up to **a maximum of 8 marks.**

Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.

Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanation
Kitchener made a personal appeal to Scots: 'I feel certain that Scotsman have only to know that the country urgently needs their services to offer them with the same splendid patriotism as they have always shown in the past.'	Scots were proud to defend Scotland/Britain and the Empire, patriotic Scots volunteered to fight in large numbers.
Scots were proud of the martial tradition associated with Highland and Lowland regiments and the kilted soldier.	Scots were feared due to their reputation as effective soldiers, built up over the previous century expanding and defending the British empire.
At the Battle of Loos in 1915 35,000 Scots took part in the attack and half of the 72 infantry battalions involved had Scottish names.	Due to the high number of battalions and soldiers involved Scots played a significant role in a major battle.
The experience can also be seen with the large numbers of Scottish dead as a result of the Battle: of the 21,000 dead, one third were Scottish.	Scots had an impact at the Battle of Loos due to their disproportionate losses.
9th Scottish Division took part in the battle for the Hohenzollern redoubt: a fortified German strongpoint, whilst the 15th Scottish Division took Loos village.	Scots had an impact at the Battle of Loos due to their bravery which resulted in initial successes.
Piper Daniel Laidlaw played the 'Blue Bonnets over the Border' on his pipes to encourage the King's own Scottish Borderers to advance in the face of shellfire and gas.	Scottish soldiers were instrumental in boosting morale.
At the Battle of Loos Laidlaw and four other Scots were awarded the Victoria Cross.	This demonstrated the Scottish soldier's determination and endeavour resulting in them winning the highest military honour.
At the Battle of the Somme in 1916 3 Scottish divisions took part, 9th and 15th (Scottish) and 51st (Highland) divisions as well as numerous Scottish battalions in other units, such as the Scots guards in the Household Division.	Scots had an impact on the Battle of the Somme due to their numbers, in all 51 Scottish battalions took part in fighting on the Somme battlefield at some time.
At the Somme, Cranston's and McCrae's Battalions attacked La Boiselle. Cranston's lost 18 officers and 610 men killed wounded or missing. McCrae's suffered 12 officers and 573 soldier casualties.	Scots had an impact on the Battle of the Somme due to being used in the initial assault and suffering huge losses.
2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers were involved in the successful taking of Montauban. Two Royals Scots battalions in 34th division took their objectives south of La Boisselle.	Scots had an impact on the Battle of the Somme due to their heroic actions.

Key point	Explanation
Sir Douglas Haig was Commander-in-Chief of the British Army after the Battle of Loos until the end of the war.	Haig, a Lowland Scot, had a significant role as the overall British leader on the Western Front for almost 3 years.
As Commander-in-Chief, Haig was known for employing new tactics and technology such as tanks and the creeping barrage.	Haig is credited with having a pivotal role in defeating the German armed forces but was criticised for the scale of losses.

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

18. 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
However, in 1915 the tenants across the city started a sustained protest against increases in their rents imposed by their landlords.	The tenants made a consistent protest during rent strikes showing they had become more organised politically.
Defiant notices were put up in the windows across the city with the message 'Rent Strikes against Increases. We are not Removing.'	Strikers used signs to show their opposition to rent increases demonstrating their increased willingness to visibly challenge authority.
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.	Nonpayment of rents was used to show defiance during the rent strikes by working collectively for a common cause.
The single entrances to the tenements in Dundee meant they could be used to make the flats a fortress to defend the strikers.	Strikers were willing to take extreme measures to maintain a roof over their heads proving their militancy.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- the war meant that demand for housing in the west of Scotland in particular rose, giving the landlords the chance to increase their rents. This led to the Rent Strikes in Glasgow as well as other areas of Scotland such as Dundee
- the formation of the Glasgow Women's Housing Association in February 1915 was created to oppose the rent rises and evictions that were promised in the event of non-payment
- a number of female leaders emerged alongside Mary Barbour. These include Helen Crawfurd, Agnes Dollan and Jessie Stephens
- the tactics used to oppose the sheriff officers who were dispatched to evict those who had not paid their rent were successful. Huge crowds of women bombed the officers with flour and made it impossible for them to do their job
- by November 1915 as many as 20,000 tenants were on rent strike
- the decision by a Partick factor to prosecute 18 tenants for non-payment of a rent increase brought the crisis to a head in Glasgow's small debt court on 17 November 1915
- many of those in arrears were shipyard workers and there were strikes in support and deputations sent to the court. Thousands of women marched with thousands of shipyard and engineering workers in a mass protest against the rent increases
- up to 70% of conscientious objectors in Scotland were ILP members
- ILP claimed to speak for 10,000 conscientious objectors in Scotland by the end of 1915
- by the end of the war the ILP number of branches in Scotland had doubled. By 1918 they could boast 167 branches in Scotland
- the Glasgow ILP with the assistance of the British Socialist Party in Scotland under John MacLean and the Peace Society organised a peace demonstration in Glasgow within a week of the war being declared. 5000 turned out
- Scottish women were involved in the peace movements. Helen Crawfurd and Agnes Dollan set up the Glasgow branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- no Conscription Fellowship formed in 1914 and grew in strength with branches in Glasgow and Dundee established in 1915

	• after conscription was introduced in 1916 tribunals would sit in judgement on those who objected to the war. The ILP regularly pointed out the double standards applied by such tribunals in Scotland with harsh treatment to working men contrasted with exemptions given to the more privileged in society • in fact, Scottish tribunals could be inconsistent and there are examples of objectors being given exemptions on political grounds • some Scottish objectors did alternative work rather than go to prison, for example, James Maxton worked in a shipyard rather than go to prison • hard labour was often the result of imprisonment. In Scotland the Dyce work camp was set up in 1916 and those imprisoned there worked at breaking up granite • conditions in Dyce camp were harsh with at least one inmate dying from pneumonia due to the damp conditions • pacifism and conscientious objection was always a minority in Scotland with the mass of the organised trade union movement and people firmly behind the war effort • the war saw increasing demand for women to work in roles previously dominated by men across Scotland. The heavy industries of the Clyde areas saw an increase in female employment from 3758 before the war to 18,500 by 1916 • by the end of the war 31,500 women were working in the munitions industry in Scotland • the purpose-built cordite producing facility in Gretna employed 9000 women workers as well as 5000 men. Women also formed a police service in Gretna. By the end of the war there were 150 of them • Galloway Engineering Company was based in Tongland, Kirkcudbright to produce aircraft engines but also as an engineering college for ladies • Scottish Women's Hospitals were created by Dr Elsie Inglis a product of the Medical College for Women based in Edinburgh • after being rejected by the British, Inglis Scottish Hospitals were welcomed by the French and Serbian governments and served with distinction. The hospital in France treated over 10,000 patients and 23 of the female doctors and nursing staff were awarded the Croix de Guerre • other significant Scots who served as doctors and nurses include the formidable Mairi Chisholm who served in medical stations on the Belgian border • Scottish military losses were significant proportionally to the population. 148,000 names are remembered on the national war memorial in Edinburgh • Scottish towns and villages had their own memorials as each sought to come to terms with the scale of losses among their young men • the collective and distinctive Scottish war effort meant that a unique memorial was built at Edinburgh Castle. Sir Robert Lorimer's Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle was opened in 1927 • development of British Legion and British Legion Scotland under Douglas Haig • the Scottish poppy is distinct compared to that used elsewhere in Britain. It has no leaf. **Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

19. Candidates can be credited 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 comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Coal production suffered due to loss of markets during the war and lack of experienced labour.
The steel industry suffered and though it increased output due to expanded production facilities, the steel produced was of a lower quality.	Although steel production increased there were problems such as poorer quality steel.
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.	The war meant other countries took the opportunity to take export markets from Scottish producers.
Overall viewpoint — gives the view that the Scottish economy was badly impacted by the war, in terms of loss of overseas markets and poor-quality products.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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 Clyde shipyards won orders worth a significant amount financially.
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.	The capacity of the Clydeside yards increased to meet the demands of the Admiralty in terms of warship production.
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.	The Clydeside shipyards were also expanded to build more merchant ships.
Overall viewpoint — sees the war as helping to expand Scottish industry, in terms of shipbuilding.	

	Possible points of significant omission include: • the war led to a boom for other Scottish industries such as steel. Demand for steel for munitions doubled the output and 90% of the country's armour plate was produced in Glasgow • the money from government orders allowed the Scottish steel industry to modernise, for example, David Colville and Sons of Motherwell refurbished their works and invested in a new melting shop • engineering firms also diversified to meet demand. Beardmores built aircraft and artillery pieces as well as ships • other industries in Scotland also benefited such as the North British Rubber Company based in Edinburgh produced tyres, anti-gas apparatus, rubber boots, waterproof coats • in Dundee demand for jute increased and the mills there enjoyed a boom as demand for sacks for packing, nosebags to hold horse feed and sandbags increased. By 1916 the army was demanding 6 million sacks a month • the jute industry declined after the war due to competition from India as well as a lack of investment in the Dundee plants • post war restocking boom, but then recession as demand for war goods fell • Scotland suffered due to a reputation for militancy from workers • there was a failure to fully innovate, for example, in shipbuilding, had a particularly negative impact on Scotland. **Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

20. 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 relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: William (Willie) Gallacher, leading trade unionist	Useful as Gallacher was chair of the Clyde Workers Committee during the war so was heavily involved in political and industrial action on the Clyde.
Type of source: autobiography	Useful as gives a personal insight into Gallacher's actions during the period of Red Clydeside.
Purpose: to give Gallacher's view of events during and after the war on the Clyde	Useful as gives Gallacher's interpretation of events and is useful in outlining the protesters demands and actions of the police.
Timing: published 1936	Useful as although the source is printed later it provides first hand evidence of the events of Red Clydeside.

Content	Possible comment
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.	Useful as it illustrates the demands of the industrial workers to reduce their hours of work after the war.
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.	Useful as it shows there were large numbers gathered in George Square as their leaders negotiated.
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.	Useful as it shows how the police reacted aggressively to the gathering of so many workers in George Square.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- Red Clydeside: phase one is associated with strike action during the war and phase two with the strikes and protests after the war ended
- Clyde Workers Committee formed in 1915 to oppose the Munitions of War Act which stopped workers leaving the company they worked for unless they had a leaving certificate
- the issue of leaving certificates led to two strikes in 1915 at Fairfields over the issue
- role of the Clyde Workers Committee in demanding a 40-hour week for workers at the end of the war. Huge support for strike action in support of this claim forms the background to actions in George Square

	• George Square riots in 1919, the raising of the Red Flag in George Square and perception of a revolutionary threat led to government intervention • the Riot Act was read and leaders such as Gallacher were arrested by the police • use of police and mobilisation of troops in response to the George Square riot • role of articulate radical leaders like John McLean during and after the war. He was a passionate anti-war activist and was imprisoned during the war. **Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]