

X259/12/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2013

TUESDAY, 14 MAY
9.00 AM – 10.20 AM

HISTORY
HIGHER
Paper 1

Candidates should answer **two** questions, **one** from Historical Study: British History and **one** from Historical Study: European and World History.

All questions are worth 20 marks.



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HISTORICAL STUDY: BRITISH HISTORY

Answer ONE question. Each question is worth 20 marks.

Church, State and Feudal Society

1. To what extent was the secular church more important than the regular church in the Middle Ages?
2. “The desire to develop “Law and Order” was the main factor in the development of centralised monarchy.” How valid is this view on the reigns of David I and Henry II?
3. How important were changing social attitudes in causing the decline of feudal society?

The Century of Revolutions 1603–1702

4. “The policies of Charles I led to problems ruling Scotland.” How valid is this view?
5. How important was the role of the Army in the failure to find an alternative form of government between 1649 and 1658?
6. How successfully did the Revolution Settlement of 1688–1702 address the key issues between Crown and Parliament?

The Atlantic Slave Trade

7. How important was the slave trade in the development of the British economy in the eighteenth century?
8. “African societies were to benefit from their involvement in the slave trade.” How valid is this view?
9. To what extent was the decline in the economic importance of slavery the main reason for the abolition of the slave trade?

Britain 1851–1951

10. How accurate is it to describe Britain as a fully democratic country by 1918?
11. To what extent did the Liberal Government of 1906–1914 introduce social reform due to the social surveys of Booth and Rowntree?
12. “The social reforms of the Labour Government of 1945–1951 failed to deal effectively with the needs of the people.” How valid is this view?

Britain and Ireland 1900–1985

13. “The decline of the Nationalist Party was the most significant impact of World War One on Ireland.” How valid is this view?
14. How important were divisions in the Republican Movement in causing the outbreak of the Irish Civil War?
15. “The British government policy of Direct Rule was the main obstacle to peace in Northern Ireland between 1968 and 1985.” How accurate is this statement?

HISTORICAL STUDY: EUROPEAN AND WORLD

Answer ONE question. Each question is worth 20 marks.

The Crusades 1071–1204

16. To what extent was peer pressure the main reason for going on Crusade?
17. How important were divisions amongst the Crusaders in bringing about the fall of Jerusalem in 1187?
18. “By the Fourth Crusade in 1204 the Crusading Ideal was dead.” How valid is this view?

The American Revolution 1763–1787

19. “Disputes over taxation was the main reason for the outbreak of the American colonists’ revolt against British rule in 1776.” How valid is this view?
20. “French intervention changed the whole nature of the American War of Independence.” How valid is this view?
21. To what extent did the American Constitution successfully address the issues raised by the experience of rule by Britain?

The French Revolution, to 1799

22. How important was the role of the bourgeoisie in the collapse of royal authority in France by 1789?
23. How important was the threat of counter-revolution as a cause of the Terror between 1792 and 1795?
24. To what extent did the peasants gain most from the French Revolution by 1799?

Germany 1815–1939

25. “By 1850 political nationalism had made little progress in Germany.” How valid is this view?
26. How important was the attitude of foreign states in the achievement of German unification by 1871?
27. “Propaganda was crucial to the maintenance of power by the Nazis.” How accurate is this view?

Italy 1815–1939

28. To what extent was the idea of nationalism well established in Italy in the years before 1850?
29. To what extent was the unification of Italy by 1870 the result of foreign intervention?
30. How important was the use of propaganda in maintaining Fascist power in Italy between 1922 and 1939?

Russia 1881–1921

31. To what extent was Bloody Sunday responsible for the 1905 Revolution in Russia?
32. To what extent did working class discontent cause the outbreak of the February Revolution in 1917?
33. “The role of Trotsky was the main reason why the Reds won the Civil War.” How valid is this statement?

USA 1918–1968

34. To what extent were divisions within the black community the main obstacle to achieving civil rights before 1941?
35. How effective was the New Deal in solving America’s problems in the 1930s?
36. How far did the Civil Rights Movement meet the needs of black Americans, up to 1968?

Appeasement and the Road to War, to 1939

37. To what extent did Fascist governments use military threat and force in pursuing their foreign policies from 1933?
38. “British foreign policy was a complete failure in containing the spread of Fascist aggression up to March 1938.” How valid is this view?
39. To what extent was the outbreak of war in September 1939 brought about by the failure of British diplomacy and relations with the Soviet Union?

The Cold War 1945–1989

40. “The Soviet Union effectively controlled Eastern Europe in the years up to 1961.” How accurate is this statement?
41. To what extent were the difficulties faced by the US military the reason why America lost the war in Vietnam?
42. “The economic weakness of the Soviet Union led to the end of the Cold War.” How valid is this view?

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X259/12/02

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2013

TUESDAY, 14 MAY
10.40 AM – 12.05 PM

HISTORY
HIGHER
Paper 2

Answer questions on only **one** Special Topic.

Take particular care to show clearly the Special Topic chosen. On the **front** of the answer book, **in the top right-hand corner**, write the number of the Special Topic.

You are expected to use background knowledge appropriately in answering source-based questions.

Some sources have been adapted.

<i>Special Topic</i>	<i>Page</i>
1 The Wars of Independence, 1286–1328	2
2 The Age of Reformation, 1542–1603	4
3 The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740	6
4 Migration and Empire, 1830–1939	8
5 The Impact of The Great War, 1914–1928	10



SPECIAL TOPIC 1: THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286–1328

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: from Alan Young, *Robert the Bruce's Rivals: The Comyns, 1212–1314* (1997).

Behind the legal arguments, there were clearly intense political manoeuvrings. The Comyn family used all their power and influence as the dominant political group to support the candidature of their relative, John Balliol. Balliol's success would both maintain and even increase Comyn power. This must be set beside the ambitions of the Bruce family who were determined to stake their claim to power and were prepared to take advantage of every opportunity that came along in order to turn this claim into reality. Even before the Maid's death in September 1290 Bruce had tried to increase his territorial power in the north. In the winter of 1290–1291, Bruce had also presented himself as the rightful heir. During the "Great Cause" he put forward a case that he was the recognised successor of Alexander II.

Source B: from *The Chronicle of John of Fordun*, 1350.

In March 1296, the King of England, being strongly stirred up, marched in person, with a large force, on Scotland. Upon the town of Berwick, sparing neither sex nor age, the aforesaid King of England, put to the sword some 7500 souls. On 27 April, in the same year, was fought the battle of Dunbar, where Patrick of Graham and many Scottish nobles fell wounded in defeat, while a great many other knights fled to Dunbar Castle. However, up to 70 of them, including William, Earl of Ross, were betrayed by the warden of the castle and handed over to the King of England, like sheep offered to the slaughter. In this, Balliol's war, all the supporters of Bruce's party were generally considered traitors to their King and country.

Source C: from Michael Penman, *The Scottish Civil War* (2002).

King John must have feared the danger from within his borders from disappointed Scottish nobles who preferred to side with the English King, this of course included the Bruces. For Edward in early 1296 the campaign to Scotland was carried out from the outset by using the full force of England's experienced army. On 30 March his large army made a swift example of the town of Berwick, slaughtering over 7000 inhabitants. When a small Scottish force attempted to relieve the besieged castle of Dunbar, King John was absent. In the ensuing battle at Dunbar on 27 April the Scots were defeated resoundingly by a small English force led by Surrey. Edward then progressed north unhindered. The Scots leaders soon lost all stomach for the fight.

Source D: from *The Chronicle of Walter of Guisborough*, around 1300.

Meanwhile two friars were sent to the army of the Scots, to that robber William Wallace, to see if they wanted to embrace the peace which the English offered. Wallace replied, "Tell your men that we have not come for peace but are ready for the fight, to vindicate ourselves and to free our kingdom." There was not a more suitable place to put the English into the hands of the Scots. When the Scots saw that they could win, they came down from the hill. Sending men with pikes, they seized the end of the bridge so that no Englishman could cross or return. Among the English nobles cut down by the Scottish pikemen there fell Lord Hugh de Cressingham. The Scots hated him and cut his hide into little bits for he was a bonny man and pretty fat, and they called him not the King "treasurer" but his "treacherer".

Source E: The anonymous author of the *Vita Edwardi Secundi* on the reign of Edward II, around 1326.

O day of vengeance and disaster, day of utter loss and shame, evil and accursed day, people will ask why we gave in to the Scots, when for the last twenty years we have always had the better of them. Thus our men, who came in pride, returned in shame. The proud arrogance of our men made the Scots rejoice in victory at Bannockburn, under the assured leadership of Robert Bruce.

On Sunday, approaching Stirling Castle, a certain knight, Sir Henry de Bohun pursued the Scots. For he had in mind that if he found Robert Bruce there he would either kill him or carry him off captive. But Robert opposed him and struck him on the head with an axe that he carried in his hand. When the next day came it was abundantly clear that the Scots were prepared for the conflict with a great force of experienced armed men. Meanwhile Robert Bruce marshalled his force, about forty thousand men he brought with him, and split them into three divisions. They had axes at their sides and carried lances in their hands. They advanced like a thick-set hedge, and such a schiltrons could not be easily broken.

[END OF SOURCES FOR THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286–1328]

SPECIAL TOPIC 1: THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286–1328

	<i>Marks</i>
Answer all of the following questions.	
1. How fully does Source A illustrate the succession problem in Scotland, 1286–1296? <i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i>	10
2. To what extent do Sources B and C agree about the subjugation of Scotland by Edward I? <i>Compare the sources overall and in detail.</i>	5
3. How useful is Source D as evidence of the growth of Scottish resistance to King Edward, 1296–1297? <i>In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>the origin and possible purpose of the source;</i>• <i>the content of the source;</i>• <i>recalled knowledge.</i>	5
4. How far does Source E show Robert Bruce's abilities as a military leader? <i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i>	10
	(30)

[END OF QUESTIONS ON THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE, 1286–1328]

SPECIAL TOPIC 2: THE AGE OF REFORMATION, 1542–1603

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: from Alec Ryrie, *The Age of Reformation: 1485–1603* (2009).

In December 1557 the Protestant nobles of the Lords of the Congregation sent Mary of Guise a set of ambitious but not impossible requests. They asked to be allowed to host Protestant sermons on their estates and they also wanted prayers in the vernacular to be used in parish churches. She gave the petitioners what they felt was a fair hearing, and promised to lay the question before the parliament. A settlement seemed possible. However, Knox had returned to Scotland and on 11th May had preached an inflammatory sermon at Perth which triggered a full-scale riot. Guise regarded this as an act of rebellion and the Protestant Lords mobilised to defend themselves. More or less by accident, a religious rebellion had broken out. Guise's mishandling of the situation in 1559 eventually united most of the political nation against her.

Source B: from a letter from Mary Queen of Scots to the Archbishop of Glasgow, 11 February 1567.

The matter is horrible and so strange. This last night 9th February, a little after two hours after midnight, the house in which the King was lodged was in an instant blown in the air, whilst he was lying sleeping in his bed, with such force, that of the whole lodging there is nothing remaining. It must have been done by force of gunpowder and appears to have been a mine. It is not yet known who carried out this deed and in what manner. At any rate whoever has taken this wicked enterprise in hand, we believe it was intended for us as well as for the King; for we lay the most part of the last week in the same lodging, and were there attended by the lords that were in town that same night at midnight. It was only by chance that we did not stay the night, by reason of some masque in the abbey (of Holyrood); but we believe it was not a chance, but that God put it in our head.

Source C: from Alison Weir, *Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Murder of Lord Darnley* (2008).

In the aftermath of Darnley's death there was much speculation as to who was implicated in the murder and how exactly it was carried out. During the two years after his murder, two people were formally accused of it. These two people were the Earl of Bothwell and the Queen herself. While the Protestant Lords disliked Darnley, they may have seen the murder as an opportunity to rid themselves of another person who posed a threat, namely Bothwell. The Lords of the Council concluded that the Old Provost's Lodging and the Prebendaries' Chamber had been blown into the air by the force of the powder. However, the whole matter remains a mystery. Why would Bothwell or anyone else choose to kill Darnley using gunpowder, instead of poison or suffocation? In addition, from about 4pm until Mary returned to Holyrood around midnight, Bothwell was in attendance on her, and conspicuously dressed in a masquing costume. It is very unlikely that, bent on murder, he made himself so visible by walking in his rich attire up and down the Canongate.

Source D: from *The Second Book of Discipline* (1578).

It is proper for kings and princes to be called lords over their subjects, whom they govern civilly. However, it is proper for Christ alone to be called Lord and Master in the spiritual government of the Kirk. All others who hold positions in the Kirk should not become powerful, and should not be called lords, for they are ministers and servants. Sometimes these men are called pastors, because they feed their congregation; sometimes *episcopi* or bishops, because they watch over their flock; sometimes ministers, by reason of their service and office; and sometimes they are called elders, because they take care of the spiritual government, which ought to be most dear unto them. It is Christ's proper office to command and rule in his Kirk, through his Spirit and word, by the ministry of men.

Source E: from Jenny Wormald, *Court, Kirk and Community: Scotland 1470–1625* (1981).

The new church was a complete break with the immediate past. In its distaste for hierarchy the principle of equality was followed as much as possible. In human terms, the Kirk's sense of urgency could be cruel. Any former Catholic reconciled to the Kirk was required to throw out all religious objects, rosaries, crucifixes and images of saints. The things that brought a sense of comfort and well-being, at least to some, were hard to jettison. Equally harsh, was the abolition of Christmas and Easter reflecting the obsessive fear of Catholic custom. However, in 1598 it redressed the balance by declaring Monday to be the day of rest for all servants. To the modern mind, there is something deeply unattractive about the crusading zeal of the new church. The abolition of saints' days and respect for the Sabbath is understandable, but the changes were harsh on a working population.

[END OF SOURCES FOR THE AGE OF REFORMATION, 1542–1603]

SPECIAL TOPIC 2: THE AGE OF REFORMATION, 1542–1603

	<i>Marks</i>
Answer all of the following questions.	
1. How fully does Source A explain the reasons for the Reformation of 1560? <i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i>	10
2. To what extent do Sources B and C agree about the events which brought Mary's marriage to Darnley to an end? <i>Compare the content overall and in detail.</i>	5
3. How useful is Source D as evidence of the efforts of the Kirk to maintain its independence? <i>In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>the origin and possible purpose of the source;</i>• <i>the content of the source;</i>• <i>recalled knowledge.</i>	5
4. How far does Source E explain the cultural impact of the Reformation on Scotland to 1603? <i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i>	10
	(30)

[END OF QUESTIONS ON THE AGE OF REFORMATION, 1542–1603]

SPECIAL TOPIC 3: THE TREATY OF UNION, 1689–1740

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: from a speech by Andrew Fletcher in the Scottish Parliament, 1703.

Since the Union of the Crowns, government ministers of England have ruined us by extending great lands and pensions to Scotsmen of the royal court to make them willing instruments of the English. The principal offices in the Scottish government are given to such men whom English ministers know will be submissive to their intentions. We appear to the rest of the world more like a conquered province than a free and independent people. It can be proved that the English court has bribed Scots so that they are now masters of us at our own cost. This is the cause of our poverty, misery and dependence upon England. We have been so long poor, miserable and dependent that we have neither the heart nor the courage to free ourselves.

Source B: from Paul Henderson Scott, *The Union of 1707* (2006).

As the terms of the treaty became known in November, there was an impressive reaction from all over the country, with a flood of Addresses to parliament from shires, Royal Burghs and parishes and all social classes. All of those Addresses were strongly opposed to the union and there was none in favour. This was a remarkable and unprecedented event which should be celebrated as a milestone in political history. There had been no previous instance of such a unanimous, peaceful and rational expression of the views of the people on an important political issue. It showed the strength of national feeling and widespread literacy and awareness of the issues in the union debate. The Addresses protested against the union as “contrary to the honour and independence of the Kingdom”. This is especially remarkable at a time when democracy did not exist in any state and when it was widely held that people who were not landowners or Members of Parliament had no right to express views on matters of government policy.

Source C: from Christopher A. Whatley, *The Scots and the Union* (2006).

Ninety-plus Addresses against the union streamed into parliament over a period of just over eight weeks from the beginning of November. The similarity of much of the language in most of the Addresses suggests they were the result of a campaign by the Country party. Yet what is striking is that the very act of signing the Addresses indicates that the signatories had common concerns. The Addresses spoke in defence of Scotland’s honour and independent sovereignty, as embodied in its parliament and the “fundamental laws and constitution of this kingdom”. The Addresses reveal not only how widespread public opposition to union was but also much about its nature. Signatures were made on behalf of the illiterate, so we cannot be sure that those represented in the Addresses were fully aware of what was being said about the union on their behalf.

Source D: English agent, Daniel Defoe, reporting on the Treaty debates in the Scottish Parliament, 30 December 1706.

The surprise offer of the Equivalent compensation provided for shareholders of the Company had various effects on Scots people. The Darien investment was a dead weight upon many who had wanted their money returned. The money had been long spent, and generally speaking investors had abandoned themselves to despair and thought it to be lost forever. So entirely had they given up hope of reimbursement, that they would be willing to sell their stock at one tenth of its value once the union was concluded. However, after all this, to find that the whole amount would be returned with interest was a happy surprise to a great many, and took the edge off the opposition which some Scots would otherwise have expressed towards union. In particular, those in the Squadrone Volante will now be persuaded to vote in favour of union.

Source E: is from Murray G. H. Pittock, *Jacobitism* (1998).

By 1715, many patriotic Scots found themselves with nowhere to go other than the Jacobite cause if they wished to free Scotland from English domination. In support of this, James promised to “restore the Scottish Kingdom to its ancient, free and independent state”. Opposition to the union was the single most important issue in Scottish domestic politics in 1715 and this opposition was strongly Jacobite. It was widely felt that the union had been a mistake: Scotland was dominated by English priorities as much as before 1707; Scotland was heavily taxed, with worse to come. Support for Jacobitism was the main means of expressing discontent in Scotland at that time. This can be seen as 16 of the 45 Scottish MPs were committed Jacobites, and the areas they represented provided a plentiful supply of troops in 1715.

[END OF SOURCES FOR THE TREATY OF UNION, 1689–1740]

SPECIAL TOPIC 3: THE TREATY OF UNION, 1689–1740

Answer *all* of the following questions.

Marks

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. How fully does Source A explain the reasons for worsening relations with England after 1690?
<i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i> | 10 |
| 2. To what extent do Sources B and C agree about attitudes towards union in Scotland?
<i>Compare the sources overall and in detail.</i> | 5 |
| 3. How useful is Source D as evidence of the passage of the Union through the Scottish parliament?
<i>In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>the origin and possible purpose of the source;</i>• <i>the content of the source;</i>• <i>recalled knowledge.</i> | 5 |
| 4. How far does Source E explain the causes of the Jacobite Rising of 1715?
<i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i> | 10 |
| | (30) |

[END OF QUESTIONS ON THE TREATY OF UNION, 1689–1740]

SPECIAL TOPIC 4: MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: from James Hunter, *Glencoe and the Indians* (1996).

Incessant rain had made it impossible for the population of the west coast to harvest the peat on which they depended for domestic fuel. In this extremity the poor people were, in some places, forced to burn their huts and cottages. They met and drew lots to decide which house was to be destroyed and afterwards in the same manner they decided which of their number was to maintain the poor family deprived of their home. In such situations, the crofts to which the mass of Highlanders had been driven as a result of earlier clearances had long since proved incapable of providing adequately for their occupants. Crofting families survived on a diet consisting largely of potatoes. When that crop failed, as it did regularly, hunger became a severe problem. Landlords, practically none of whom now felt any responsibility for the Highlander's fate, simply organised more evictions in order to create still more sheep farms. People thus deprived of their crofts had little alternative but to go elsewhere. Hundreds, even thousands, of evicted families consequently left each year for Canada.

Source B: from *The Ayr Advertiser*, 1849.

The Irish have been driven by the increasing poverty in their own country to emigrate to Scotland. By their hard work railways have been formed and new and important sources of wealth opened up. However, the Irish, during the past ten years, have absolutely inundated this country. They have also swallowed up our rapidly increasing Poor Rates, have directed charity away from its proper channels, and have filled our jails. By their greatest numbers they have lessened wages or totally deprived thousands of the working people of Scotland of that employment which legitimately belonged to them. Lastly, there can be no doubt that their contact with the Scotch has not been for the benefit morally or intellectually of the latter. Let us redouble our efforts not to keep Scotland for the Scotch, for that is impossible; but to keep Scotland—Scotch!

Source C: adapted from evidence about the poor in Edinburgh contained in the “Report on the State of the Irish Poor in Great Britain”, 1836.

We are of the opinion that evils said to arise from Irish immigration have been considerably magnified. However, the wave of Irish immigration that washes over us each year should be restricted and this principally because the Catholic Irish who invade us are of a class which interferes materially with the wants and needs of the labouring poor, particularly in their dependence on adequate funds within the Poor Rates. In general, our own poor are far superior to the newcomers in point of sober and moral habits. We have no doubt that the work of this parish could be done, and the harvest got in, without the competition from Irish labourers whose presence forces down the wages to be earned from this work.

Source D: written by David Laing to his sister in Scotland, 19 February, 1873. Laing emigrated from Edinburgh and settled in Canada after he left the army.

Dear Sister, I have read your letter 20 times over since I received it. I am prospering in life now but I am so lonely. My health has not been so good since I arrived on these shores as part of our army all those years ago, but still I must work. The boys are all grown up men and are working on the same railway I do. I was promoted on the first of April, am foreman of a gang of 20 men receiving all the stores and material. We have 86 locomotive engines to keep in repair and 400 miles of rails to keep in good repair so that the produce of this land can reach the ports and then across the world. Our foremen are nearly all Scots and many of the working men also. I fear that without these men there would be no railway, no prosperity and no trade in this part of the world.

Source E: from Tom Devine, *The Scottish Nation 1700–2000* (2000).

The Italians in Scotland quickly became committed to the catering trade and brought new consumer delights to working class areas of Scotland. “Pokey hats” (ice cream cones) were always popular and fish suppers became the original fast food of the common man. Those chip shops and ice cream cafés also stayed open late into the evening, long after their Scottish competitors had closed for the night. They were a huge attraction for young people who wanted somewhere to meet away from the family home. These cafés attracted support from temperance groups who saw the ice cream parlours as a real and attractive alternative to the alcoholic temptations of the public house. The Italian community did not attract much hostility from native Scots because most Italians worked in family run businesses, kept close ties with their homeland and hoped to return there some day. Marriages were often kept within the Italian family network consequently there was limited assimilation or integration with native Scots.

[END OF SOURCES FOR MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939]

SPECIAL TOPIC 4: MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939

Marks

Answer all of the following questions.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. How fully does Source A explain the reasons for the migration of Scots?
<i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i> | 10 |
| 2. To what extent do Sources B and C agree about the experience of Irish immigrants in Scotland?
<i>Compare the sources overall and in detail.</i> | 5 |
| 3. How useful is Source D as evidence of the impact of the contribution of Scots to the economic growth and development of the Empire?
<i>In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>the origin and possible purpose of the source;</i>• <i>the content of the source;</i>• <i>recalled knowledge.</i> | 5 |
| 4. How far does Source E illustrate the social and cultural impact of immigrants on Scotland?
<i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i> | 10 |
| | (30) |

[END OF QUESTIONS ON MIGRATION AND EMPIRE, 1830–1939]

SPECIAL TOPIC 5: THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914–1928

Study the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: A diary entry from *Private Moir of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders*:
Loos, September 29, 1915.

We were relieved on Sunday morning, after holding our own against the Germans repeated counter-attacks, but we were not out an hour when the lot that came in lost one of the trenches that we had taken. On Monday we had another charge and got the trench back before coming out of the trenches yesterday with about 70 or 80 of us surviving, out of the 1100 originals, "the pride of Scotland".

Sir John French came along just as we were leaving our old billets and he gave us a few words of praise. He told us he was proud to meet us, and congratulated us on our fine work. He told us we had done what Camerons liked to do, and what they always did; he never knew the Camerons to fail in anything they had ever put their hands to, and we, it seemed, were no exception to the rule. That was why he chose Camerons for his bodyguard.

Source B: from William Kenefick, *War Resisters and Anti-Conscription in Scotland: an Independent Labour Party Perspective* (1999).

Scots responded in great numbers to the call to arms at the outbreak of war in 1914 and by December 1914, 25% of the male labour force of western Scotland had signed up. However it was being reported throughout the press from as early as October that the numbers enlisting were falling slightly. It seemed, according to the editors of *Forward* that "the Cannon fodder was rather backward in coming forward". There was a serious side to this issue as even a slight fall in recruitment meant that the topic of conscription was raised. If matters had been left to the Scottish press the decision to introduce compulsory military service would have been a foregone conclusion. The *Glasgow Herald* reported in December 1914 that if voluntarism did not work then conscription was the only alternative. The *Daily Record* ran similar articles promoting support for conscription. Despite the National Registration Act, recruitment levels fell to around 80,000 per month by January 1916 and conscription became a reality.

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

Within a day of the declaration of war, the recruiting office in Edinburgh's Cockburn Street was doing brisk business and, by the end of August 20,000 recruits had been processed. In Glasgow six thousand men enlisted over the very first weekend of war and from across Scotland came news of equally high figures. However, the number of volunteers began to fall off in 1915. There were increasing concerns that compulsory military service would be introduced and anti-conscription rallies had been held in Glasgow since the end of 1915, one meeting being addressed by committed anti-war protestors Sylvia Pankhurst and John MacLean. The National Registration Act of July 1915 required all persons to register for possible service which helped to maintain the Liberals' belief in the voluntary principle as most Scottish Liberal MPs were opposed to conscription. The national registration scheme however proved to be cumbersome and unworkable and recruitment continued to fall and, though long resisted, compulsory service became inevitable resulting in the Military Services Act of 1916.

Source D: from *Following the Fishing* accounts of Annie and James Watt who worked with the herring fishing fleets 1914–1920.

All the years that we worked, up till the end of the First World War, the price we got for a barrel of herring was 4 pence, this money was vital for many families. Thousands of barrels were shipped to Germany, Poland and Russia. Things were never as good with the herring after the war. The price went up to six pence for a time then they took it down to three pence. Costs had risen and the men couldn't pay for the gear, the fuel and the wage. Things were that bad that they couldn't pay us for gutting the herring so we went on strike.

One curer we worked for went broke. That was David Buchan. He was one of the richest curers in Peterhead. He'd a big house and everything, but he lost the lot. He'd plenty of money owed to him, but it was all in Germany or in Russia!

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

Broad movements in Scottish political culture favoured the Unionists. Both the *Glasgow Herald* and the *Scotsman* were Unionist and many local newspapers had also abandoned Liberalism. The Unionists even considered giving financial support to local newspapers to bolster the party's message. More important was the shift to the political right by the Presbyterian church leadership in the 1920s. This is clear in attitudes towards the first Labour Government, the General Strike and the expression of racist views towards Scotland's Irish community. The enfranchisement of women has also been seen as favourable to the Conservatives. The women enfranchised in 1918 were older, over thirty, and reasonably well off. Conservatives paid a great deal of attention to wooing this group and were much more fearful of the equal franchise of 1928 with its inclusion of younger, unmarried women in the electorate.

[END OF SOURCES FOR THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914–1928]

SPECIAL TOPIC 5: THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914–1928

Answer *all* of the following questions.

Marks

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | How fully does Source A describe the involvement of Scots on the Western Front?
<i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i> | 10 |
| 2. | To what extent do Sources B and C agree about recruitment and conscription in Scotland?
<i>Compare the content overall and in detail.</i> | 5 |
| 3. | How useful is Source D as evidence of the economic difficulties faced by Scotland after 1918?
<i>In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>the origin and possible purpose of the source;</i>• <i>the content of the source;</i>• <i>recalled knowledge.</i> | 5 |
| 4. | How far does Source E explain the strength of support for unionism in Scotland?
<i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i> | 10 |
| | | (30) |

[END OF QUESTIONS ON THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914–1928]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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