

N5

National Qualifications

2023

History

Tuesday, 2 May

Instructions to Candidates

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Total marks – 80

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH CONTEXTS — 29 marks

Only Part E, The Era of the Great War, 1900 to 1928 is provided.

SECTION 2 — BRITISH CONTEXTS — 25 marks

Only Part C, The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1770 to 1807 is provided.

SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD CONTEXTS — 26 marks

Only Part D, Hitler and Nazi Germany, 1919 to 1939 is provided.

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question or part question.

An ow in the margin indicates a new question.

[Braille page 2] You must clearly identify the question number you are attempting on your answer sheet.

[Braille page 3] SECTION 1

SCOTTISH CONTEXTS

29 marks

Part E — The Era of the Great War, 1900 to 1928

Attempt the following five questions using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

ow 21. Describe the use of poison gas on the Western Front. [4 marks]

ow 22. To what extent was censorship the main impact of the Defence of the Realm Act during the Great War? (Use recalled knowledge to introduce then present a balanced assessment of the influence of different factors and come to a reasoned conclusion.) [9 marks]

Sources A and B are about how conscientious objectors were treated in prison.

Source A

A rule of silence was enforced in prisons and inmates were punished if they broke it. Quite often conscientious objectors faced cruel treatment from prison guards. Prisoners were given simple, monotonous work to do, such as making mail bags. Their diet was very poor, quite often bread and water and was meant to be much worse than the army **[Braille page 4]** diet. Conscientious objectors could often be moved between prisons, making it difficult to receive visitors.

Source B

There were a variety of places used to confine prisoners during the Great War. Some of the best known were Edinburgh Castle and the camp at Dyce near Aberdeen. Prison warders were accused of unfair punishments, particularly towards conscientious objectors. Conscientious objectors could be fed a very basic diet of bread and water. 'Conchies' undertook boring manual jobs like breaking stones and hand sewing mail bags. Many conscientious objectors went mad because of their treatment.

ow 23. Compare the views of Sources A and B about how conscientious objectors were treated in prison. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.) [4 marks]

ow 24. Explain the reasons why Scotland's heavy industry declined after the Great War. [6 marks]

Source C describes the rent strikes during the Great War.

Source C

[Braille page 5] Perhaps Glasgow's biggest contribution to the war effort was in the engineering and shipbuilding industries. When the war started many workers moved to Glasgow to take up employment opportunities. Private landlords raised rents leading to over 20,000 tenants refusing to pay the increases. Many wives and mothers played a key role in organising community action. When striking tenants were taken to court in November 1915, sympathetic shipyard workers threatened to strike. A strike of over 10,000 workers took place later in 1915 in support of the women.

ow 25. How fully does Source C describe the rent strikes during the Great War? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) [6 marks]

[End of SECTION 1]

[Braille page 6] SECTION 2

BRITISH CONTEXTS

25 marks

Part C — The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1770 to 1807

Attempt questions 36, 37, 38 and 39 AND question 40(a) OR 40(b) using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

Now 36. Describe the conditions experienced by enslaved people during the Middle Passage. [4 marks]

Sources A and B are about how enslaved people were treated in slave factories.

Source A

Old fortresses were often used as slave factories on the west coast of Africa by slave traders. I have seen slaves with plenty of space to walk around when they were held in slave factories. The slaves I saw during my visit were always well-fed and watered which kept them healthy. There was enough space for captives to sleep while held in the slave factories.

Source B

The slave factory was usually a large, brick building used to keep those captured secure until they were sold. **[Braille page 7]** Often these were buildings that were also used to trade gold and other valuable goods. Enslaved people lived in cramped, poorly ventilated dungeons. There was little room for enslaved people to lie down to rest. Captives were often kept without water and given poor quality food.

Now 37. Compare the views of Sources A and B about how enslaved people were treated in slave factories. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.) [4 marks]

Now 38. Explain the reasons why the slave trade had a negative impact on the development of the Caribbean islands. [6 marks]

Source C explains the reasons why resistance on plantations was mostly unsuccessful.

Source C

Enslaved people who were branded found it difficult to run away because they were easily identified. Hunters were hired to track down missing enslaved people meaning they were often returned to their owners. One notable group of escapees were the Maroons in Jamaica. The Maroons lived in the mountains and sometimes took part in **[Braille page 8]** violent rebellions. Slave owners put up posters describing runaways, making it harder for them to remain free. Enslaved people who engaged in resistance faced severe punishments, making them less likely to rebel.

Now 39. How fully does Source C explain the reasons why resistance on plantations was mostly unsuccessful? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) [6 marks]

[Now attempt either question 40(a) OR 40(b)]

Source D is from a textbook written by a modern historian in 2018.

Source D

Members of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade hated slavery and wanted to see it abolished completely. In the 1780s, Africans who had freed themselves formed the Sons of Africa, giving lectures about their horrific experiences. In 1787, Cugoana published a book on the evils of slavery in the British Caribbean, which shocked its readers. Furthermore, Thomas Clarkson travelled around Britain and West Africa collecting evidence against **[Braille page 9]** Atlantic slavery. These campaigns opened people's eyes to the reality of slavery.

ow 40. (a) Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as evidence of the methods used by the abolitionists. (You may want to comment on what type of source it is, who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say and what has been missed out.) [5 marks]

OR

Source E is from a textbook written by a modern historian in 2011.

Source E

Millions of Africans were torn from their homeland and taken by ship thousands of miles away to the Americas and the Caribbean. Enslaved people did not have much furniture in their huts on the plantations. They slept on simple beds made from boards, with just a mat and blanket to provide basic comfort. In some ways, house slaves had better treatment and working conditions than field hands.

ow 40. (b) Evaluate the usefulness of Source E as evidence of the living **[Braille page 10]** and working conditions of enslaved people on plantations. (You may want to comment on what type of source it is, who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say and what has been missed out.) [5 marks]

[End of SECTION 2]

[Braille page 11] SECTION 3

EUROPEAN AND WORLD CONTEXTS

26 marks

Part D — Hitler and Nazi Germany, 1919 to 1939

Attempt questions 63, 64 and 65 AND question 66(a) OR 66(b) using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

Source A describes the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Source A

In May 1919 the terms of the Treaty were presented to a horrified German delegation. There was resentment in Germany in particular to Article 231, the 'War Guilt' clause. The Rhineland was to become a demilitarised zone to act as a buffer between France and Germany. Some terms were resented much more than others. The Anschluss (union with Austria) was forbidden by Article 80 of the Treaty. All of Germany's colonies were to be handed over to the Allies as decided by the League of Nations.

ow 63. How fully does Source A describe the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) [6 **[Braille page 12]** marks]

Source B is from an election leaflet produced by the Nazi Party in 1929.

Source B

What have your Weimar political parties done for you? They made weak coalitions that soon collapsed leaving Germany without leadership. Remember when inflation robbed you of your savings and businesses? Middle class voters, the Communist Party is a threat to your livelihood, join us in fighting it wherever it is to be found. Farmers and workers, for a long time you have believed that obeying law and order was the first duty of the citizen. Now, you should look after yourselves. Vote National Socialist!

ow 64. Evaluate the usefulness of Source B as evidence of the reasons why the Nazis appealed to Germans up to 1933. (You may want to comment on what type of source it is, who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say and what has been missed out.) [5 marks]

ow 65. Explain the reasons why Jews and other minorities were treated so badly in Nazi Germany, 1933 to 1939. [6 marks]

[Braille page 13] [Now attempt either question 66(a) OR 66(b)]

ow 66. (a) How successful were the Nazis in controlling youth movements and education up to 1939? (Use recalled knowledge to introduce then present a balanced assessment of the influence of different factors and come to a reasoned conclusion.) [9 marks]

OR

ow 66. (b) How important was violence and intimidation as a reason why the Nazis were able to consolidate their power up to 1934? (Use recalled knowledge to introduce then present a balanced assessment of the influence of different factors and come to a reasoned conclusion.) [9 marks]

[End of SECTION 3]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]