



X837/75/11

History

WEDNESDAY, 16 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.

Note: Only the Sections required are printed in this paper.

Total marks — 80

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH CONTEXTS — 26 marks

Part D. Migration and Empire, 1830 to 1939

Pages 3 to 5

SECTION 2 — BRITISH CONTEXTS — 29 marks

Part C. The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1770 to 1807

Pages 5 to 7

SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD CONTEXTS — 25 marks

Part C. USA, 1850 to 1880

Pages 8 to 11

Write your answers on your answer sheet.

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

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH CONTEXTS — 26 marks

Part D — Migration and Empire, 1830 to 1939

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

Source A is from an interview with Peter Ruscis and was recorded in 1910.

Source A

My father was 21 when he came to Scotland from Lithuania with his brother. Neither of them wanted to be forced into the Russian army as this would have meant they were away from home for several years. Scotland was far enough away so the Russians could not get hold of them. They were both frightened as conditions were bad in the Russian army so Scotland seemed a safe destination. My father had also heard that there were plenty of jobs in Scotland.

13. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the reasons why so many immigrants came to Scotland after 1830. [5 marks]

(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.)

Source B describes the relationships between immigrants and Scots between the 1830s and 1939.

Source B

By 1914, approximately 4,500 Italians lived in Scotland. Italians established many popular businesses such as ice-cream parlours, cafés and fish and chip shops. However, there was some tension between the Catholic Italians and the Protestant Scots who objected to Italian cafés opening on Sundays. The café owners were also criticised by local people who claimed the cafés sometimes encouraged unruly behaviour. There was little integration between Scots and Italians. Many Italians intended to return to Italy once they had made money in Scotland.

14. How fully does **Source B** describe the relationships between immigrants and Scots between the 1830s and 1939? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.)
[6 marks]
15. To what extent were the attractions of new lands the most important factor which led to people leaving Scotland after 1830? **[9 marks]**
(Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)
16. Explain the reasons why Scottish emigrants were often successful in their new homelands. **[6 marks]**

[END OF SECTION 1]

SECTION 2 — BRITISH CONTEXTS — 29 marks

Part C — The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1770 to 1807

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

31. To what extent did tribal conflict encouraged by the slave trade cause the most harm to African societies? **[9 marks]**

(Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)

Source A is about the impact that trade with the Caribbean had on the British economy.

Source A

British trade with the Caribbean continued for many years. Slave-produced goods such as sugar and coffee were imported into British ports, helping them to become rich and powerful trading centres. Work was provided in many ports as men were employed as sailors, shipbuilders and dock workers. The profits made from the slave trade were also invested in the development of other British industries. Wealthy colonial families built huge mansions in many of the British cities where they traded.

32. How fully does **Source A** explain the impact that trade with the Caribbean had on the British economy? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) **[6 marks]**
33. Describe the methods used to discipline slaves on the plantations. **[4 marks]**

Sources B and C are about the methods used by the abolitionists.

Source B

The abolitionists used a variety of methods to put a stop to the slave trade. Personal accounts changed public opinion, as the dreadful experiences of the slaves during the Middle Passage were told by survivors. Many slavers backed these up, giving similar accounts about the horrors of the trade. Abolitionists such as Clarkson toured the country with equipment used on slaves to show the public how badly they were treated.

Source C

The Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was set up by Thomas Clarkson and Granville Sharp. Clarkson travelled around Britain with instruments such as manacles and thumbscrews to gain support for the cause. John Newton, former slaver, published a pamphlet outlining the horrific conditions of the slave trade and confirming slave accounts. Some slaves, such as Olaudah Equiano, published autobiographies sharing their experiences and changing the views of the public.

34. Compare the views of **Sources B** and **C** about the methods used by the abolitionists. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.) **[4 marks]**
35. Explain the reasons why it took so long to abolish the slave trade in Britain. **[6 marks]**

[END OF SECTION 2]

SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD CONTEXTS — 25 marks

Part C — USA, 1850 to 1880

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

Source A is from a textbook written by modern historians, published in 1998.

Source A

The American Civil War lasted from 1861 to 1865. After the war ended, thousands of former soldiers wanted to rebuild their lives. Many of the newly freed black slaves were looking for a new life. One obvious place to go was the West. The US government also recognised the need to populate the West and to achieve this, they passed the Homestead Act in 1862. This law encouraged people to move West and allowed each family to settle on 160 acres of land.

- 56.** Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the reasons why people moved West. **[5 marks]**
(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.)
- 57.** Describe the problems faced by settlers who travelled West. **[4 marks]**
- 58.** Explain the reasons why support for the Republican Party grew in the 1850s. **[6 marks]**

Source B is about the Black Codes.

Source B

The Black Codes were laws that were passed by the Southern States after the Civil War. They were designed to limit the freedom of ex-slaves. They gave newly freed slaves the essential right to own and inherit property. Former slaves also had the right to legal protection. However, the Black Codes tried to prevent them from using their right to vote in elections. In certain states, Black Codes banned newly freed slaves from certain jobs and made sure that they could only earn very low wages.

59. How fully does **Source B** describe the treatment of newly freed slaves by the Black Codes? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) [6 marks]

Sources C and **D** are about the reaction of Native Americans to their treatment by the US Government.

Source C

We want to die in peace feeling that our numbers will not diminish and that our name will not become extinct. We cannot accept being forced to live on land which is not suitable to our needs. Our people are decreasing in numbers here, and will continue to decrease unless they are allowed to return to their native land. There is no climate or soil which is equal to our previous home.

Source D

After the battle of the Little Bighorn there was no prospect of a Native American military victory against the whites. The only option for us was life on a reservation which had some advantages. We were given adequate amounts of land on which to grow crops. Most accepted the change from being hunters to farmers. Food rations were sufficient and the Native American population increased.

60. Compare the views of **Sources C** and **D** about the attitudes of Native Americans to their treatment by the US Government. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.) [4 marks]

[END OF SECTION 3]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]