



National  
Qualifications  
2019

**X837/75/11**

**History**

MONDAY, 13 MAY

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**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 — 29 marks**

**PART E. The Era of the Great War, 1900 to 1928**

**Pages 3 to 5**

**SECTION 2 — BRITISH CONTEXTS — 25 marks**

**PART D. Changing Britain, 1760 to 1914**

**Pages 5 to 8**

**SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD CONTEXTS — 26 marks**

**Part G. Free at Last? Civil Rights in the USA, 1918 to 1968**

**Pages 8 to 10**

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 — 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.

21. To what extent was propaganda the most important reason for Scots volunteering to fight on the Western Front in 1914? **[9 marks]**

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

22. Describe the militant tactics used by the Suffragettes. **[4 marks]**

23. Explain the reasons why rationing was introduced during the Great War. **[6 marks]**

**Source A** explains the reasons why the Great War changed employment opportunities for women.

#### Source A

The war brought employment opportunities which otherwise would not have been available to women. Wartime recruitment among Glasgow tramways staff meant that there were few men left to run the system. Glasgow was the first city in Britain to employ women tram drivers and conductresses. They were a familiar sight in their green uniforms and long green tartan skirts. Women took over a variety of jobs such as postwomen. One particular factory in Bridgeton employed only war widows. However, women lasted only the length of the war in men's jobs.

24. How fully does **Source A** explain the reasons why the Great War changed employment opportunities for women? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) **[6 marks]**

Sources B and C are about the post-war decline of Scotland's heavy industries.

**Source B**

After the war there was a slump in international trade. This and the adoption of new production methods combined to worsen the problems of Scottish heavy industries. During the 1920s, employment in Scottish shipbuilding and its associated industries fell. In the face of foreign competition, some of Scotland's shipyards had to close. The coal industry employed one-third fewer people in the 1920s than before the war as other countries could produce coal more cheaply.

**Source C**

Shipbuilding was the most important industry in Scotland and thousands of jobs depended on it. Many shipyards had to close because of foreign competition. Government spending on ships was cut to save money. Jobs were also lost in all of the industries that provided materials for the shipyards — iron, steel and coal. Coalmining declined because other countries could produce coal more efficiently. New sources of energy such as electricity also meant less demand for coal.

25. Compare the views of **Sources B** and **C** about the post-war decline of Scotland's heavy industries. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.) **[4 marks]**

**[END OF SECTION 1]**

## SECTION 2 — BRITISH CONTEXTS — 25 marks

### Part D — Changing Britain, 1760 to 1914

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 in 1985.

#### Source A

Cholera had always been a problem in the Far East but in the 19<sup>th</sup> century it came to Britain. Cholera became the disease that people dreaded most of all. This is because a cholera attack is violent and kills suddenly, usually in a day or two. Over half of the people who caught cholera died. Unlike many other diseases, it was not only the poor who caught cholera; the rich caught this disease as well.

41. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of disease in towns and cities by 1914. **[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 improvements to living conditions in towns and cities before 1914.

#### Source B

In 1875, a law gave councils the power to demolish slum housing in Britain's cities. Unfortunately, no more money was provided to build improved housing, which resulted in homelessness for many of the people who had lived in the slums. Fresh drinking water was piped to towns and cities and some homes. Sewers were also built to dispose of human waste safely. By 1900, many cities also had their own fire and police services, making them safer places to live.

42. How fully does **Source B** describe improvements to living conditions in towns and cities by 1914? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) **[6 marks]**
43. Explain the reasons why working conditions in coal mines improved by 1914. **[6 marks]**
44. Describe the development of the railway network in Britain. **[4 marks]**

Sources C and D are about the impact of the Chartists.

**Source C**

The demands of the People's Charter were far too radical to be widely accepted at the time. MPs rejected the Charter on three occasions; in 1839, 1842 and 1848. The splits and squabbles amongst the Chartists gained them negative publicity and discredited their cause. The government and courts took strong action to control Chartism and 79 of the leaders were transported in 1842 which weakened the Chartists.

**Source D**

The Chartists were formed in 1836 to achieve votes and representation for the working classes, which they campaigned for throughout the 1830s and 40s. Millions of people signed petitions in support of the Chartists, clearly demonstrating how reasonable their six points were. Although many Chartist leaders were transported, the movement remained popular until 1848. The positive publicity that the Chartists gained helped win widespread support for their cause.

45. Compare the views of Sources C and D about the impact of the Chartists. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.) [4 marks]

[END OF SECTION 2]

SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD CONTEXTS — 26 marks

Part G — Free at Last? Civil Rights in the USA, 1918 to 1968

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

**Source A** is from a speech by an Alabama Senator in 1921.

**Source A**

As soon as the immigrants step off the decks of their ships our problem has begun — the spread of Communism and anarchy. These ships are filled with crooks who are a menace and danger to us every day. Thousands come here who never take the oath to support our constitution and become citizens of the United States. They pay allegiance to some other country and flag while they live upon the benefits of our own. Something must be done to stem the tide of immigration.

75. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the reasons why many Americans were against immigration in the 1920s. **[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.)

76. Explain the reasons why many black Americans migrated to the North. **[6 marks]**

**Source B** describes the non-violent protests of the Civil Rights Movement.

**Source B**

The 1950s marked the start of the Civil Rights Movement. Reverend Brown launched a legal action in the Supreme Court to win the right to send his child to a white school. Nine black students defied the abuse of white protestors and attended a white school in Little Rock, Arkansas. Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white person and was arrested. She inspired the Montgomery Bus Boycott, with thousands of black Americans in the city refusing to ride on the buses.

77. How fully does **Source B** describe the non-violent protests of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) **[6 marks]**

78. To what extent were the actions of the police the main cause of the race riots that broke out in Northern cities in the 1960s? **[9 marks]**

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

[END OF SECTION 3]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]