



**X737/76/11**

**History**

WEDNESDAY, 16 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 — 60**

**SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks**

**Part E.** The Impact of the Great War, 1914 to 1928

Pages 3 to 7

**SECTION 2 — BRITISH — 20 marks**

Attempt ONE question from **Part D.** Britain, 1851 to 1951

Page 7

**SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD — 20 marks**

Attempt ONE question from **Part H.** Appeasement and the Road to War, to 1939

Page 8

Write your answers clearly on your answer sheet.

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

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.

## SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks

### PART E — The Impact of the Great War, 1914 to 1928

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

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

Within Scotland there was a widespread view that the country should have its own memorial to commemorate the part played by Scots in the conflict. From the outset it was agreed that Edinburgh Castle would be the best site for the project. The Duke of Atholl argued that, 'if the Scottish nation wanted a memorial they would put it up with their own hands in their own country and with their own money'. A Scottish National War Memorial Committee of 28 leading Scots was appointed to oversee the project. However, the original design led to protests that it would deface the skyline of a familiar and much-loved Edinburgh building. The architect was forced to rethink. By August 1922, £120,000 had been found and so work began on the project.

**Source B:** from Ian Hay, *Their Name Liveth. The Book of The Scottish National War Memorial* (1931).

Obviously, the place for a country's national memorial must be its capital city. Where in Edinburgh could the memorial stand? In the end the summit of the Castle Rock was selected as the site for the memorial. Public opinion was strongly against the erection of an entirely new building upon the Castle Rock. It was eventually decided to erect the National War Memorial in the so-called Billings' building, which had served as barrack accommodation. The organising committee appealed for funds, which poured in from all parts of Scotland. Presently Sir Robert Lorimer, the Architect-in-Chief, with a chosen band of craftsmen, set to work. And so the memorial went up, built by Scottish brains, Scottish hands and Scottish money. The opening ceremony took place on 14 July, 1927.

**Source C:** from *Rent, Rivets and Rotten Tatties* exhibition: Fairfield Heritage Centre (2016).

In 1915, the Shell Scandal broke, revealing how British lives were being lost because of a shortage of high-explosive shells. This led to the formation of the Ministry of Munitions, which decided that 15 National Projectile Factories were to be built, equipped and operated. Clydeside, with its skilled engineering workforce, was selected for six of the factories. The 8-acre site of the Cardonald National Projectile Factory, was bought from Sir William Beardmore & Co, the firm that went on to build the factory and to manage it thereafter. The production of high explosive and chemical shells began after March 1916. In April 1918, there was a proposal to build an extension to manufacture tanks but the war ended before it could happen. Cardonald produced 1,008,100 8-inch shells and 319,800 6-inch chemical shells during the war.

## SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH (continued)

**Source D:** from an article in *The Glasgow Herald* newspaper, 17 November, 1922.

Mr Bonar Law and his Conservatives have won the majority that they asked the voters of Britain to give them in the 1922 General Election. It is now certain that the Government will have a majority of 37 over all the other parties. The political picture within Scotland is best exemplified by the result in the constituency of Linlithgow. Although this constituency was never regarded as a certainty for the Conservatives here, as elsewhere in Scotland, Labour's challenge proved too much. However, the intervention of the Independent Liberal assisted the Labour victory. It is a regrettable reflection that in Linlithgow, just as in so many constituencies in Scotland, a split moderate vote gave the result to Labour. The Independent Liberals who expected to have at least 25 members from Scotland in the new Parliament, have just half that number.

**Attempt all of the following questions.**

13. Compare the views of **Sources A** and **B** about commemoration and remembrance. [5 marks]

*Compare the sources overall and in detail.*

14. How fully does **Source C** explain the impact of the war on Scottish industry and the economy? [9 marks]

*Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

15. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact of the war on politics in Scotland. [6 marks]

*In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:*

- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
- *the content of the source*
- *recalled knowledge.*

[END OF SECTION 1]

**SECTION 2 — BRITISH — 20 marks**

**Attempt ONE question**

**PART D — Britain, 1851 to 1951**

25. *Britain was a fully democratic country by 1914.*  
How valid is this view? **[20 marks]**
26. To what extent was the militant Suffragette campaign the most important reason for the achievement of votes for some women by 1918? **[20 marks]**
27. How important was the rise of Labour as a reason why the Liberals introduced social welfare reforms, 1906 to 14? **[20 marks]**

**[END OF SECTION 2]**

**SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD — 20 marks**

**Attempt ONE question**

**PART H — Appeasement and the Road to War, to 1939**

52. To what extent were the methods used by Germany and Italy to pursue their foreign policies based on diplomacy? **[20 marks]**
53. How important was the lack of reliable allies in explaining the reasons for the British policy of appeasement, 1936 to 38? **[20 marks]**
54. *British foreign policy was unsuccessful in containing fascist aggression, 1935 to March 1938.*  
How valid is this view? **[20 marks]**

**[END OF SECTION 3]**

**[END OF QUESTION PAPER]**