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National Qualifications

2024

History

Scottish History

Tuesday, 21 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 – 36

Attempt ALL questions in the section you have chosen.

Only Part D. Migration and empire, 1830 to 1939 is provided.

You must clearly identify the question number you are attempting on your answer sheet.

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

An owl in the margin indicates a new question.

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SCOTTISH HISTORY

36 Marks

PART D — Migration and empire, 1830 to 1939

Study the four sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from a speech by crofter John Morrison of Loch Eport, North Uist, to the Royal Commission, 30 May 1883.

We, the crofters of Loch Eport, beg respectfully to take advantage of this opportunity which is now afforded us of laying the substance of our grievances before the Royal Commission. The place is overcrowded; there being 34 crofts, on which live 40 families, where formerly there were only three. Our common land, if it can be called by that name, is extremely bad, so much so that in winter, those of us who have cattle must keep constant watch else they will become stuck in the boggy ground, as even we struggle to access areas of our crofts. Finally, we must admit that we are in poverty, and suffering hardship and hunger of a nature to which the bulk of our countrymen are strangers. We most earnestly pray that the Commission will recommend our removal from this place to some other, where we can live by the **[Braille page 3]** productions of our labours in the soil.

Source B from Graham Davis, *Irish Migration to Nineteenth-Century Britain* (2006).

Dundee was an example of a city remarkable for its moderation and restraint towards the Irish. Dundee took in Irish immigrants from the decayed textiles areas of the north midlands and south Ulster and had as high a proportion of Irish-born population as any other Scottish city. 71% of Dundee's Irish-born workforce were female which also contributed to the positive and unthreatening treatment towards the Irish in Dundee, due to their reputation as good workers. The Dundee local press did not engage in the anti-Catholic prejudice that was more generally directed towards the Irish in more populated areas of Scotland, because there were far fewer immigrants settling in Dundee than arrived in Glasgow, therefore reducing the potential for sectarian rivalry.

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Source C from Lynsey Black, *Murder, Capital Punishment, and the Irish in Scotland, 1864 to 1914* (2018).

The effect of rapid urbanisation and industrialisation was noticeable when it came to the criminal justice system. Between 1867 and 1892, 35% of those sentenced to death in Scotland were Irish, which gained greater attention from the press than native criminals. In the case of Irish immigrant, John Riley, there is an indication of fear among Scots concerning the reputation of the Irish for violence. One witness at Riley's trial in Glasgow stated that he had met him along the road on the night of the murder, but did not intervene, 'I could tell from his accent that the man was Irish and I once got beaten up by some of his countrymen.' The issue of alcohol was also strongly related to the idea of the Irish as an 'outgroup', and a dangerous one, resulting in many Scots viewing them with distrust.

Source D from Bryan S. Glass and John M. Mackenzie, *Scotland, Empire and Decolonisation in the Twentieth Century* (2015).

The relationship between Scotland and the **[Braille page 5]** British Empire in the twentieth century was both wide-ranging and highly complex. Many Scots were serving overseas in the army or other services, not least in the war in South Africa to protect British interests. The supposed national characteristics of the Scots seemed to be inseparably bound up with empire. Scots portrayed themselves as a distinctively religious — largely but far from exclusively Protestant — people, notably distinguished for their work in India, in education, medical work and as civil servants. In the opening year of the century, the Scottish economy was still strongly connected with imperial infrastructures like railways, engineering, construction and shipping and colonial trade and investment. Nevertheless, for many Scottish people, migration remained a major means of escaping poverty or unemployment, or of seeking opportunities not available at home.

Attempt ALL of the following four questions.

ow 13. Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the push factors which contributed to the emigration of Scots, 1830 to 1939. [8 marks]

[Braille page 6] In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

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

ow 14. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of the reactions of Scots to Irish immigrants? Use the sources and recalled knowledge. [10 marks]

ow 15. Explain the reasons why Scots had an impact on the empire. [8 marks]

ow 16. How fully does Source D explain the effects of migration and empire on Scotland, to 1939? Use the source and recalled knowledge. [10 marks]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]