



National
Qualifications
2019

X837/76/12

History
Scottish history

MONDAY, 13 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 Section required is printed in this paper.

Total marks — 36 marks

Attempt ALL questions from **PART E — The impact of the Great War, 1914 to 1928**

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.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

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

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Michael Lynch, *Scotland: A New History* (1992).

The outbreak of war in August 1914 provided an immediate and widespread response in Scotland. For many, the war restored a much-needed sense of unity to the nation linking the aristocrats and the working-class. In Scotland more than one miner in four joined up in the first year of the war, but this was no higher than in industrial Scotland as a whole. Some miners wished to escape what many considered to be their harsh working conditions. In other cases, it was fear of unemployment, which resulted in 36 percent of miners in the Lothian coalfield enlisting. There was also pressure from employers such as the Earl of Wemyss, who threatened to dismiss any employee on his estates between the ages of eighteen and thirty who did not volunteer.

Source B from Ewan A Cameron, *Impaled Upon a Thistle: Scotland Since 1880* (2010).

Recruitment, like emigration, was caused by a mixture of individual decisions, information and opportunity. In Glasgow and Edinburgh municipal tramcars were used as mobile recruiting stations. Further, in the urban areas of Scotland, civic institutions, such as city halls and public spaces, which were used in order to appeal to recruits were numerous and conveniently located. In rural areas these were not present to the same degree and impulsive enlistment was less likely, although the network of opportunity for recruitment in these areas was eventually extended. The role of employers in Scotland was also important; promises of jobs kept open for recruits and other incentives, such as bonuses, were quite common in 1914 when the economic impact of the war was uncertain.

Source C from William Gallacher, *Revolt on the Clyde* (1936).

By November the campaign against the war, against high prices and rents and for increased wages was in full blast. The Clyde area was beginning to wake up to these injustices — but only beginning. Following the success of the tuppence an hour strike, greater forces than ever were thrown into the campaign against increased rent. In Govan, Mrs Barbour, a typical working-class housewife, became the leader of a movement such as had never been seen before, or since for that matter. Street meetings, back-court meetings, drums, bells, trumpets — every method was used to bring the women out and organise them for the struggle. Notices were printed by the thousand and put up in the windows; wherever you went you could see them, in street after street, scarcely a window was without one declaring that 'We Are Not Paying Increased Rent'.

Source D from a newspaper report in *The Stirling Journal* written in March, 1917.

Three ploughs are hungrily eating up the flat portion of the King's Park, Stirling and little of the ground is now left in its original form. The work was commenced on Thursday of last week, and continued for a time with one plough, but two more of these agricultural implements became available this week after they had finished their ploughing on other fields belonging to the Messrs Dewar. The Board of Agriculture have called upon the tenant of one of the farms belonging to Cowane's Patrons to cultivate a portion of the farm presently in grass. In the Stirling district generally the farmers have responded very well to the call of the government for increased cultivation and more land is receiving the attention of the plough than for many years back.

Attempt **ALL** of the following questions.

17. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of why so many Scots volunteered to fight during World War One? *Use the sources and recalled knowledge.* [10 marks]
18. How fully does **Source C** explain the domestic impact of war on society and culture? *Use the source and recalled knowledge.* [10 marks]
19. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the effects of the First World War on Scottish agriculture. [8 marks]
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
20. Explain the reasons why World War One had an impact on Scottish politics, to 1928. [8 marks]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]