

H

National Qualifications

2022

History

Scottish History

FRIDAY, 20 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 provided.

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, A to D, below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Tom Devine, *The Scottish Clearances* (2019).

A social crisis emerged on the Island of Tiree which led to a mass exodus from the island. The inhabitants were in a state of absolute starvation due to the potato blight, a judgement later confirmed by the relief officials who considered the island to be one of the most distressed in the Hebrides. The population of the island had been rising between 1801 and 1841, this increase was unsustainable for a small island, even if the famine had not taken place. A further root cause of the growing numbers was the reckless subdivision of land into crofts. To deal with the crises the Duke of Argyll embarked on a large-scale scheme of emigration, of men, women and children, principally to Canada between 1847 and 1851 at a cost to the Duke of £3.80 per person.

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Source B from a summary of a speech made by Reverend Charles on his missionary work in India at a Church of Scotland meeting, 16 May 1849.

The Reverend Charles, late of Calcutta, gave some remarks on the Christian community in India, with particular reference to the India scheme. The minister reported on the work being done by Scots missionaries to bring to an end what he believed were the cruelties and gross immoralities of the native religions of India. He also stated that 1,800 young men in Calcutta were under religious training in connection with the Church of Scotland India scheme whose knowledge of the Bible was equal if not superior to that of students studying religion in Scotland, expressing his belief that Christianity could now grow in India. He next suggested that the education scheme should be based upon the Bible and made reference to the church involvement in the education of females. The Committee thanked the Reverend Charles for his comments.

Source C from Joe Pieri, *The Scots-Italians: Recollections of an Immigrant* (2005).

Across the City of Glasgow there were many good quality ice-cream shops and fish and chip shops, all highly profitable and owned by Italian immigrant families, with the father of the family as likely as not to have started his career by pushing an ice-cream barrow along a Glasgow street. Names like Coia, di Ciacca and Crolla all became well known to Glaswegians and visitors to the city. Yet, not all Italians followed the fish and chip road to success. Vincent Coia established a profitable bakery in Garscube Road where his speciality "VC" meat pies were in great demand, particularly on match days at Partick Thistle Football Club. A small number also established themselves as successful barbers and hairdressers and it was not long before the Glasgow public were queuing up to have their hair cut in the latest style.

Source D from Mary Edward, *Who Belongs to Glasgow?* (1993).

The late 19th century was a period of significant industrial and economic development in and around Glasgow and the west of Scotland. Projects such as the Glasgow Subway were constructed and tunnelled largely by Irish immigrants. Also, although coal mining had not been a traditional form of work for natives of Ireland, the demands made of the miner were as harsh as those on the navy and immigrants, quickly adapting to the requirements of occupation in that industry within Glasgow and the surrounding areas. However, not only men contributed to the work force, but many hundreds of Irish women and children depended on [Braille page 4] their livelihoods from the numerous cotton mills in and around Glasgow. Despite the fact that the Irish made a valuable contribution to Scotland at the time, they still encountered mockery and resentment within some sections of society.

Attempt ALL of the following four questions, 13 to 16.

ow 13. How fully does Source A explain the reasons for the migration of Scots? Use the source and recalled knowledge. [10 marks]

ow 14. Explain the reasons why the experience of immigrants in Scotland was varied. [8 marks]

ow 15. Evaluate the usefulness of Source B as evidence of the impact of Scottish emigrants on India. In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

- the origin and possible purpose of the source
- the content of the source
- recalled knowledge. [8 marks]

ow 16. How much do Sources C and D reveal about differing interpretations of the contribution of immigrants to the Scottish economy? Use the sources and recalled knowledge. [10 marks]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]