



National
Qualifications
2019

X837/76/12

History
Scottish history

MONDAY, 13 MAY
11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

Attempt ONE part.

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



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SCOTTISH HISTORY

Attempt ONE part

PARTS

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| A. The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328 | <i>page 04</i> |
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| C. The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740 | <i>page 08</i> |
| D. Migration and empire, 1830–1939 | <i>page 10</i> |
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SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART A — The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Michael Penman, *The Scottish Civil War* (2002).

As part of the legal process to decide between the claimants to the Scottish throne, Robert Bruce and John Balliol (who was aided by Comyn) now had to choose forty auditors each to represent their interests in legal proceedings at Berwick in front of the English King Edward I, alongside his own twenty-four jurors. But once seated there was an almost immediate adjournment for ten months. What this did was to leave Edward firmly in charge of the Scottish realm. This cannot have come as a surprise; Edward I had long since ordered his lawyers to search for documentary proof of the English monarchy's claim to Scotland. In the end, Edward I announced John Balliol as 'king of Scots' on 17 November 1292. But the outcome of what is now known as the 'Great Cause' was surely a foregone conclusion.

Source B from Sir Maurice Powicke, *The Thirteenth Century 1216–1307* (1985).

On 3 August 1291 the competitors for the Scottish throne appeared before King Edward I at Berwick. Edward I, who had much business to do in England, adjourned the hearing of the petitions until 2 June in the following year. There was then a further delay by Edward to allow the auditors to consider Scottish law in order to reply to the question by what laws and customs the right of succession should be determined. The hearings lasted from 14 October to 17 November 1292. The choice really lay between John Balliol, Robert Bruce and John Hastings. Another question also had to be faced by the counsellors. Could a kingdom be divided? Edward had defined the rules of succession by seniority to the kingdom of England in April 1290; but he does not seem to have had a preference for Balliol or Bruce. Finally on 17 November 1292 King Edward declared the judgement in favour of John Balliol.

Source C from Ranald Nicholson, *Scotland The Later Middle Ages* (1974).

John Balliol set out to be no less a king than those before him. John's position however was an impossible one: while his own subjects regarded him as a king, Edward I regarded him as a subject. Shortly after John was enthroned at Scone on St Andrew's Day 1292 Edward passed judgement on a case involving an appeal from a Scottish court. A number of Scottish nobles petitioned Edward that he should keep to the Treaty of Birgham which would forbid the hearing of such appeals outwith Scotland. On 2 January 1293, however, King John was forced to accept that Edward was released from any restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Birgham. Edward and King John had very different views of what was implied by Edward's position as overlord of Scotland.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART A (continued)

Source D from a letter from Hugh de Cressingham to Edward I, 23 July 1297.

Sire, upon the advice of your council here in Berwick, we raised an army against our enemies in Scotland who resist our rule by refusing to pay our taxes. Henry Percy and Robert Clifford have already had to deal with a noble rebellion in the south west led by Bishop Wishart, James the Stewart and Robert Bruce. Peace had been made on this side of the Firth of Forth; however this has not settled affairs in Scotland. It was advised however that an attack should be made on William Wallace who had gathered a large force (and still does) in the Forest of Selkirk. It has however been decided that no action is to be taken until the arrival of the Earl of Warenne.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

- | | |
|---|----|
| <p>1. How much do Sources A and B reveal about differing interpretations of the role of Edward I in the Great Cause?</p> <p><i>Use the sources and recalled knowledge.</i></p> | 10 |
| <p>2. How fully does Source C explain the relationship between John Balliol and Edward I 1292–96?</p> <p><i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i></p> | 10 |
| <p>3. Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as evidence of the growth of Scottish resistance, 1296–1297.</p> <p><i>In reaching a conclusion you should refer to</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the origin and possible purpose of the source</i> • <i>the content of the source</i> • <i>recalled knowledge.</i> | 8 |
| <p>4. Explain the reasons for the rise and triumph of Robert Bruce.</p> | 8 |

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART B — The age of the Reformation, 1542–1603

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Ian B. Cowan, *The Scottish Reformation* (1982).

Certain sections of the congregation and the clergy were very much aware of the dangers of a church which was no longer ministering to the spiritual needs of the people and appeared to have lost all sense of discipline. Criticism took many forms including serious disputes which not only attacked the Church for its malpractices, but also offered suggestions for its reform. The issue of a new catechism by Archbishop Hamilton was intended to ensure that 'the true Catholic faith be kept intact and uninjured', although the reforms were limited. Leadership was required for reform, but, while bishops were willing to appoint theologians, they were less willing to reform their lives or to endanger their livelihoods by placing principles before financial reward. The need for reform of the Church was widely accepted and it was universally agreed that the standards of the past were no longer acceptable.

Source B from Jane Dawson, *John Knox* (2015).

In the winter of 1555–1556, John Knox was spreading the word of Reformed Protestantism in Scotland. Fearing his arrest he escaped abroad. Returning in May 1559, Knox landed at Leith, a very different man from the galley slave he had once been. Arriving in Scotland in the middle of a crisis, his famous sermon at Perth triggered a riot that rapidly escalated into full rebellion against Mary of Guise. The fighting drew French and English military forces into Scotland to contest the latest round of the long running battle for dominance. During 1559 Knox served as an army chaplain to those Protestants who had rebelled against Mary of Guise and had called themselves the Lords of the Congregation, using his preaching to rally the soldiers by convincing them God was on their side. Knox experienced at first hand the campaigns they fought.

Source C from Jenny Wormald, *Mary, Queen of Scots: Pride, Passion and a Kingdom Lost* (2001).

By 1566, Mary does appear to have been living in a world of totally unreal self-confidence. Despite the isolation within which she was now operating, she felt strong enough to have a show of strength against those Protestant lords who had lost power and influence after the Chaseabout Raid. In summoning them to stand trial in parliament on the 12th March 1566, the date for a showdown with the Queen was determined. However, the lords acted first, their weapon was the wretched Darnley, whom they attracted to their side by promising to persuade parliament to grant him the crown matrimonial — a much more authoritative recognition of kingship than Mary's proclamation. On the 1st March 1566, Darnley made a bond addressed to the lords, stating his intention to rid the country of those who abused the kindness of the Queen and he identified David Rizzio, Mary's private secretary and good friend, as the sacrificial victim.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART B (continued)

Source D by Andrew Melville, from his *Two Kingdoms Speech* (1596).

We will always humbly respect your majesty in public; but since we have this occasion to be with your majesty in private, we must discharge our duty, or else be traitors both to Christ and to you. Therefore, Sir, as I have said before, you, King James the Sixth, are but a member of the Kirk — not a king, nor a lord, nor a head, but a member. There are two kingdoms in Scotland: there is King James, the head of the commonwealth, and there is Christ Jesus, the King of the Church. No Christian king or prince should control the Kirk, but should only strengthen and support it. Permit us then freely to meet in the name of Christ, and to attend to the interests of that Church.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

5. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for the growth of Protestantism in Scotland before 1560? 10
Use the sources and recalled knowledge.
6. How fully does **Source C** explain the issues faced by Mary, Queen of Scots during her reign, 1561–1567? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
7. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the differing views about the roles of the monarch and the Kirk. 8
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to
 - *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
8. Explain the reasons why the Reformation had an impact on Scotland, to 1603. 8

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART C — The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Michael Fry, *The Union: England, Scotland and the Treaty of 1707* (2006).

In bloodbaths throughout the history of the Highlands, prisoners and innocents had been slaughtered in their hundreds by their conquerors — to clansmen this was routine. Yet the carnage in February 1692 seemed more horrible when, at the Massacre of Glencoe, King William's troops infamously killed 38 MacDonalds during a snowy dawn in the mountains. In the same decade, it was not only through acts of man but also acts of God that Scotland suffered. Partly due to the King's disregard for the people of Scotland, the famine of the 1690s went beyond anything known or remembered, and the whole nation fell backwards. The economy ground to a halt as merchants had to buy grain from abroad and people spoke of 'William's Ill Years' as if comparing the King to a wicked Pharaoh. The memory of the famine long outlasted the crisis.

Source B from Christopher Whatley, *The Scots and the Union* (2007).

One of the deepening economic problems was trade with France. Trade had been badly affected by England's wars with that country, preventing the import of French wine and liquor. The Scottish Government was anxious to raise taxes from the revived trade. Scottish politicians had been constantly irritated by the English Government's interference in Scottish economic affairs. So the Scots wished to assert a degree of independence from their southern neighbours. The issues of trade and nationalism — and a sprinkling of anti-English feeling — became completely linked. By the end of 1704, the English Navy's high command had asserted a right to seize all Scottish vessels trading with England's enemies, and in 1705 English ships stopped, searched or fired on Scottish vessels at sea. The Scottish Government ordered the arrest and imprisonment of English sailors.

Source C from the *Convention of Royal Burghs*, 29 October 1706.

It has been proposed by members of the two governments that Scotland and England be united into one kingdom, and that this united kingdom be represented by one and the same British Parliament to sit in London. However, because of this, our monarchy and our own independent Parliament will be extinguished forever. As another consequence, everything that is dear to us — our religion, character, laws, liberty and trade — will be in daily danger of disappearing, changing or being wholly swallowed up by the English in a British Parliament. In addition, the unfair and mean representation of 45 MPs that are allowed for Scotland will ensure that our interests are never protected. The articles of the treaty suggest new British taxes to be introduced in Scotland. By these articles, our poor fellow Scots countrymen will be made liable to pay English taxes, which will be an insupportable burden, considering that any improvement in trade is uncertain.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART C (continued)

Source D from George Lockhart of Carnwath, *Memoirs* (1714).

Many MPs were concerned about the future of the Kirk, and ministers roared against the wicked union from their pulpits. However, no sooner did Parliament pass the Act of Security for the Kirk than most of their objections were cooled, and many of them changed their tune and spoke in favour of union. But the truth of the matter lies here: the Equivalent was the mighty bait — £398,085 to be sent to Scotland and part of which to be paid to MPs who had lost money in the Darien Scheme. Since I took part in the union debates, a further discovery has been made, confirming what I had suspected. A sum of £20,000 was sent by the English Treasury to the Earl of Glasgow in 1706 to be used for bribing Scottish Members of Parliament. It is abundantly disgraceful for anyone to contribute to the misery and ruin of his own native country.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

9. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of the incidents leading to worsening relations with England? 10
Use the sources and recalled knowledge.
10. How fully does **Source C** explain the arguments for and against Union with England? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
11. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the passing of the Union by the Scottish Parliament. 8
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
12. Explain the reasons why the Union had an impact on Scotland, to 1740. 8

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART D — Migration and empire, 1830–1939

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Finlay McKichan, *The Highland Clearances* (1977).

Where did the people go who had to leave the Highlands and make a new life somewhere else? Many went to the Central Belt of Scotland as it was becoming one of the greatest centres of industry and employment could be found in the huge cotton mills, iron works, coal mines, shipyards, engineering shops, railways and a host of other businesses. It was easy to get to Glasgow from the West Highlands by boarding one of the steamboats which by the 1830s and 1840s were sailing regularly to all the more important places on the west coast. When a family came ashore at Glasgow's Broomielaw Quay, they were not really in a land of strangers due to the fact that often they were encouraged by family to move from the Highlands for a better life.

Source B from T.M. Devine, *The Paradox of Scottish Emigration* (1992).

The majority of the population of the Lowland countryside relied mainly on selling their labour power in the market to survive. Most permanent agricultural workers on Scottish farms were servants hired on annual or half yearly contracts who received accommodation as part of their labour contract. Once they were made unemployed, the farm worker who inevitably had lost his home, had no choice but to move to seek a job. Many also moved, as although during the 19th century the Scottish population was rising, both agricultural and industrial opportunities were near stagnant in not only lowland rural areas, but most rural parts of Scotland. Furthermore clear evidence emerged of a growing rejection by the younger generation of the drudgery, social constraints and isolation of rural life.

Source C from Kenneth Collins, Ephraim Borowski and Leah Granat, *Scotland's Jews* (2008).

As Scottish shipping companies became active transporting Jewish migrants from Eastern Europe to North America in the 1890s, tens of thousands of Jews passed through Scotland. Some settled in Dundee and Edinburgh, but most were attracted to Glasgow whose burgeoning population and industries had earned it the title of 'Second City' of the British Empire. New Jewish entrepreneurs saw an opportunity to set up businesses manufacturing a wide range of clothing including the cloth cap. However, despite the success of some individuals, much of the Jewish community remained trapped in poverty and had to depend on funds from the Jewish Boards of Guardians for relief. Yet, although many Jewish families faced financial difficulties the opportunities offered by the Scottish education system, allowed young Jews to improve their life chances. Many attended Edinburgh and Glasgow University, medicine being the most popular career choice, offering status and income for many Scottish Jews.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART D (continued)

Source D from a newspaper report in *The Aberdeen Journal*, written in December 1911.

FRASERBURGH PEOPLE IN WINNIPEG (CANADA)

The first event held by the Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardineshire Association of Winnipeg came off with great success in the Oddfellows' Hall on a Thursday evening. The atmosphere of the large ballroom was distinctly Scottish and had the feeling of a ceilidh night back in their homeland. At 8.30 pm the Grand March was led off by President George Adam, followed by 150 couples, the music of one of the finest bands in the city. Added to this were the handsome dresses of the ladies, which gave the finishing touch to the gathering and dancing was kept up with high spirits until 2.30 am. The first annual reunion of the association is to take place, on January 25th 1912, when members will celebrate the great Bard Robert Burns. The membership has now reached 220, a truly marvellous triumph for an association only eight months old.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

13. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for internal migration in Scotland? 10
Use the sources and recalled knowledge.
14. How fully does **Source C** explain the experience of immigrants in Scotland? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
15. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact of Scots emigrants on Canada. 8
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
16. Explain the reasons why migration and empire had an impact on Scotland, to 1939. 8

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

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

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'.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART E (continued)

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? 10
Use the sources and recalled knowledge.
18. How fully does **Source C** explain the domestic impact of war on society and culture? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
19. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the effects of the First World War on Scottish agriculture. 8
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

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