



National  
Qualifications  
2022

---

**2022 History**

**Scottish History**

**Higher**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

© Scottish Qualifications Authority 2022

These marking instructions have been prepared by examination teams for use by SQA appointed markers when marking external course assessments.

The information in this document may be reproduced in support of SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is reproduced, SQA must be clearly acknowledged as the source. If it is to be reproduced for any other purpose, written permission must be obtained from [permissions@sqa.org.uk](mailto:permissions@sqa.org.uk)



## General marking principles for Higher History – Scottish History

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) Where a candidate does not comply with the rubric of the paper and answers two parts in one section, mark both responses and record the better mark.
- (d) Marking must be consistent. Never make a hasty judgement on a response based on length, quality of handwriting or a confused start.
- (e) Use the full range of marks available for each question.
- (f) The detailed marking instructions are not an exhaustive list. Award marks for other relevant points.
- (g) (i) To gain marks, points must relate to the question asked. Where candidates give points of knowledge without specifying the context, award up to **1 mark** unless it is clear that they do not refer to the context of the question, e.g., *Piper Laidlaw was awarded the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Loos for leading Scottish soldiers into battle. (1 mark for knowledge)*  
(ii) To gain marks for the use of knowledge, candidates must develop each point of knowledge, e.g., by providing additional detail, examples or evidence.

### Marking principles for each question type

There are four types of question used in this paper

- A** evaluate the usefulness of Source . . .
- B** how much do Sources . . . reveal about differing interpretations of . . .
- C** how fully does Source . . .
- D** explain the reasons . . .

For each question type, the following provides an overview of marking principles.

- A** For questions that ask candidates to ***Evaluate the usefulness of a given source (8 marks)***, they must evaluate the extent to which a source is useful by commenting on evidence such as the author, type of source, purpose, timing, content and significant omission.
- B** For questions that ask ***How much do Sources . . . reveal about differing interpretations of (10 marks)***, candidates must interpret the view of each source and use recalled knowledge to assess what the sources reveal about differing interpretations of a historical issue.
- C** For questions that ask ***How fully does a given source explain . . . (10 marks)***, candidates must make a judgement about the extent to which the source provides a full explanation of a given event or development.
- D** For questions that ask candidates to ***Explain the reasons . . . (8 marks)***, they must make a number of points that make the issue plain or clear, e.g. by showing connections between factors or causal relationships between events or ideas. These should be key reasons and may include theoretical ideas. They do not need to evaluate or prioritise these reasons.

**Marking instructions for each question**

**PART A – The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328**

<b>1.</b>	<p>Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a <b>maximum of 10 marks</b>.</p> <p>Award a <b>maximum of 4 marks</b> for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.</p> <p>Award a <b>maximum of 7 marks</b> for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.</p> <p>Award a <b>maximum of 2 marks</b> for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.</p>	
	<p><b>Point identified in Source A</b></p>	<p><b>Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)</b></p>
	<p>On 19 March 1286 the great prince Alexander III was dead, and likewise all the children fathered by him.</p>	<p>The death of the Scottish king caused a succession problem as he left no direct heir.</p>
	<p>The kingdom was vacant without a king as ruler for six years and nine months, just as someone had prophesied long before, except for one very little girl called Margaret, the daughter of Margaret queen of Norway, the late daughter of the said King Alexander.</p>	<p>The death of Alexander left only his granddaughter Margaret, Maid of Norway, to succeed him who was considered too young to rule on her own.</p>
	<p>For in the same year, 1286, fifteen days after Easter, a parliament was held at Scone where six guardians were appointed to govern the kingdom.</p>	<p>Due to the death of Alexander, six Scottish nobles were elected to carry on the government of the country in the absence of a king.</p>
	<p>Nevertheless, when the right of succession to the kingdom of Scotland was keenly contested by Robert Bruce senior, that is the grandfather of King Robert, and John Balliol, John said that he himself had the stronger claim to the kingship.</p>	<p>Succession would be resolved through the claims of Robert Bruce and John Balliol, with Balliol claiming the strongest legal case.</p>

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- King Alexander's children Margaret, Alexander and David had all died before 1286 leaving no obvious heir
- there was growing tension in Scotland between the Bruce and Balliol factions which led to a fear of civil war
- there was a problem of succession after the death of Margaret, Maid of Norway, as it left no obvious heir in Scotland
- Edward I King of England was asked to help resolve the succession crisis in Scotland by the guardian Bishop William Fraser
- Edward I demanded an oath of loyalty from the leading Scottish nobility at Norham in 1291 before settling the succession crisis
- the Great Cause 1291–1292 presented thirteen claimants to the throne of Scotland. However, there were only three credible claims, John Balliol, Robert Bruce and John Hastings
- King Edward found in favour of John Balliol in 1292. Balliol's claim was based on primogeniture, being a descendent of the eldest daughter of Earl David.

**Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

2. Candidates can gain up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.  
Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.

**Possible reasons:**

Key point	Explanation
John's inauguration as king of Scots in 1292 was attended by English officials.	Edward I had no intention of allowing King John to rule free from English influence.
John Balliol was summoned by Edward I to pay homage in December 1292 at Edward I's court in Newcastle.	John was forced to accept that although he was King of Scotland, Edward I was determined to demonstrate his superiority.
Balliol was relatively inexperienced politically.	Edward I exploited John's inexperience which led to the resentment of the Scottish nobles.
In 1293 under pressure John released Edward I from the terms of the Treaty of Birgham.	Due to this decision, John allowed Edward I to interfere in Scottish affairs.
The Burgess of Berwick took his complaint against King John's decision to Edward I's Parliament in 1292. The English king found in his favour against John.	John was forced to recognise his true position in his relationship with Edward I. Balliol was inferior and Edward I was superior.
Edward I's influence was shown when John had to agree to some English members of his government. The new chancellor, Master Thomas of Hunsingore, came from Yorkshire.	King Edward I's determination to exercise his authority as overlord undermined and weakened Balliol's position in Scotland.
Edward I insisted he hear appeals as supreme court judge from Scottish courts at Westminster.	Edward I undermined John's legal authority by overturning verdicts given in the Scottish courts.
Edward I summoned Balliol to London in 1293 to explain King John's judgement in the Macduff case.	Balliol was humiliated in Edward I's court.
In June 1294 Edward I demanded military service against the French from John Balliol.	Edward I was treating Scotland as a feudal estate rather than as an independent kingdom treating John as a vassal.
In March 1296 Edward I and the English invaded to bring about the subjugation of Scotland.	John was ultimately made to endure a number of humiliations at the hands of the English and Edward I.

Key point	Explanation
At the Battle of Dunbar in 1296 King John's Scottish army was defeated by Edward I's English army.	After Dunbar there was no effective leadership from Balliol and Edward I was able to march on to victory.
John was brought before Edward I and ceremoniously stripped of his royal regalia (Toom Tabard).	Edward I publicly took away Balliol's position as king after his defeat.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

3.

Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.

Award a **maximum of 3 marks** for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

**Examples of aspects of the source and relevant comments:**

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
<b>Author:</b> an English agent.	Useful as he is acting on behalf of Edward I King of England to report on the Scottish nobles. He would be well informed of Scottish affairs at the time. Although it may exaggerate the Scottish threat from an English point of view.
<b>Type of source:</b> a report.	Useful as it is an official communication to Edward's commander in Scotland and will provide an insight to the current state of resistance.
<b>Purpose:</b> to inform Edward's chief military officer in Scotland.	Useful as it provides details of the continuing threat among Scotland's nobility.
<b>Timing:</b> August 1299.	Useful as it dates from a time of continued Scottish resistance despite divisions amongst the nobles.

Content	Possible comment
He argued that since Wallace had left Scotland to gain support for the good of the kingdom, his lands should be protected.	Useful as it shows Wallace had achieved some success against the English during resistance and was now leaving Scotland to find support in Europe.
Eventually the Steward and other nobles came between them and quietened them to remind them they should be united against their common enemy, Edward, King of England.	Despite internal divisions in Scotland there was still a desire to continue resistance against the English.
So it was agreed that the bishop of St Andrews should have all the castles in his hands as principal guardian, and Robert Bruce and John Comyn be with him as joint-guardians of the kingdom.	Resistance in Scotland continued under the influential role of William Lamberton. The new guardianship under Bruce and Comyn continued Scottish resistance.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- William Wallace continued to play a part in the resistance after the defeat at Falkirk in July 1298 but ended his period as guardian
- it is believed William Wallace travelled to the court of Philip IV of France and later to Rome on diplomatic missions
- the Guardians governed most of Scotland in the name of King John. Between 1300 and 1303, due to the war with France, Edward campaigned in Scotland only briefly and only succeeded in controlling the southeast of Scotland
- Wallace re-joined the resistance in 1303 and was involved in further guerrilla activity in Annandale, Liddesdale and Cumberland
- by the summer of 1304 most of the Scottish nobles had surrendered to Edward I
- Bruce continued to play a part in the Scottish resistance until 1302, while Comyn continued to resist until his surrender in 1304
- Wallace resisted the English until his betrayal and death in 1305.

**Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

4. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.

Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Robert Bruce, who was now recognised as king of Scots throughout his own kingdom and much of western Europe.	Bannockburn legitimised Bruce's kingship within the kingdom of Scotland.
As it was, Bruce had won the independence of Scotland, though the English were not yet prepared to admit the fact.	The Battle of Bannockburn appeared to give Scotland a decisive victory over the English.
In addition, he had triumphantly vindicated his claim to the Scottish throne and his revolutionary bid for leadership of the community of the realm.	Despite the earlier doubts about Bruce's claim to the throne Bannockburn gave the Scottish king control over the majority of the nobility.
Overall viewpoint – Bannockburn had given Bruce decisive control of his kingdom as he was now recognised as the rightful king of Scotland.	

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
It did not end Edward II's claim to be the rightful lord of Scotland; nor did it alter the balance of power between England and Scotland.	Despite Bruce's military victory at Bannockburn the English still held political power over Scotland.
Although Bannockburn brought more Scottish lords to his side, the battle did not bring an end to Scottish opposition to King Robert.	Scotland remained a divided country and a real fear of civil war remained.
Most dramatically, opposition to Bruce reappeared among the Scottish aristocracy in the Soules conspiracy of 1320, but one prominent Anglo-Scot did defect to Bruce after his capture at Bannockburn: Ingram de Umfraville.	Bruce remained vulnerable to attacks of treason from nobles such as William de Soules although he did gain some support.
Overall viewpoint – Bannockburn was a victory against the English on the day. However, Bruce still not recognised as rightful King of Scots.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robert Bruce triumphed over a vastly superior English army at the Battle of Bannockburn 1314 completing his military control of Scotland</li> <li>• at a parliament at Cambuskenneth Abbey 1314, Bruce gave the nobles the opportunity to pledge their allegiance and keep their Scottish lands whilst disinheriting those who chose to side with the English king</li> <li>• shortly after the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 raids were made on the north of England. Bruce and his loyal lieutenants led regular raids into England after 1314 to force Edward II to the negotiating table</li> <li>• raids on England did not succeed in bringing Edward II to the negotiating table but did result in war weariness which contributed to a series of truces in the 1320s</li> <li>• Bruce sent Scottish armies under his brother Edward to campaign in Ireland and the possibility of a Celtic front to divert English attention and forces from Scotland and weaken English power.</li> </ul> <p><b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b></p>	

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

5.	<p>Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a <b>maximum of 10 marks</b>.</p> <p>Award a <b>maximum of 4 marks</b> for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.</p> <p>Award a <b>maximum of 7 marks</b> for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.</p> <p>Award a <b>maximum of 2 marks</b> for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.</p>	
	<p><b>Point identified in Source A</b></p>	<p><b>Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)</b></p>
	<p>By the 1550s people were attending groups who read, or had read to them, Protestant books printed in English imported to Scotland via the Port of Leith.</p>	<p>Indicates that one of the reasons for the Reformation was the fact that in spite of the efforts of the Catholic authorities to stop it, Protestantism was growing because of access to printed Protestant books and pamphlets, in English, smuggled into Scotland from abroad.</p>
	<p>Furthermore, though the number of Scottish Protestants who were executed by the Catholic Church was small, these executions provoked a lot of anger against the Church.</p>	<p>Protestant ‘martyrs’ were an inspiration to other Protestants to call for a Reformation and undermined people’s support for Catholicism.</p>
	<p>Reformers’ criticisms of Catholic churchmen, criticisms that Church leaders tried to put right, included objections to the wealth of the higher clergy and the hypocrisy of friars.</p>	<p>Another reason for the Reformation was the fact that the conduct of some of the clergymen did not measure up to the vows they had made.</p>
	<p>At the same time the Catholic authorities in Scotland had to fend off Protestant influence from England, especially once Mary of Guise became regent, to counter suspicion of France’s ambitions to control Scotland.</p>	<p>Protestantism also grew, leading to Reformation, because Scottish Protestants had support from Protestant England and were able to present the regent, Mary of Guise, and her French officials and staff, as intent on making Scotland a province of Catholic France.</p>

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- some churchmen practiced pluralism holding several church posts at the same time taking the income from each and paying other, often unqualified, men to do the jobs day-to-day. This practice drew criticism from reformers who argued churchmen were serving their own interests, not those of the people
- the wealth of the Catholic Church contrasted with the poverty of most of the people. The Catholic Church was even richer than the monarchy. Reformers argued that the church spent too much time accumulating wealth which was not then used to supply the needs of the people, e.g., through the provision of well-trained priests, well maintained church buildings, education and help for the poor
- indulgences drew particular criticism from reformers (beginning with Martin Luther in 1517). They were certificates that people could buy from the Church guaranteeing a reduction of time in Purgatory for a relative's or friend's soul. The money from indulgences, which were sold especially to the poor for relatively small amounts of money but in huge quantities, was then sent to the Vatican to fund lavish projects there. Reformers argued that indulgences were a fraud because of the suggestion that God's favour could be bought
- the failure of Catholic reform in 1549, 1552 and 1558 by reforming councils of the Church, freely admitting grave abuses in the Church, passed statutes designed to address the weaknesses of the Church, especially its failure to teach the people the fundamentals of Catholic beliefs and the poor quality of many of the priests, e.g., Archbishop Hamilton's council of 1552 brought out a Catechism to be used by well-trained priests to help instruct the people. In 1559 a cheap and shortened version was issued for the instruction of the people: *The Twapenny Faith*. These attempts at reform were too little, too late and did nothing to stem the flow of criticism of the Church by reformers or the growth in Protestantism
- the spread of printing was an important reason for the growth of Protestantism and therefore a reason for the Reformation because printing presses allowed Protestant literature in the form of books, cheap pamphlets, and Bibles in the vernacular to spread Protestant ideas and arguments all over Europe. Martin Luther's many pamphlets, e.g., could be easily smuggled into pretty much any country and distributed easily
- the 'Rough Wooing' (1544–1547) helped the growth of Protestantism and the conditions for the Reformation of 1560 because these English invasions led to the destruction of the infrastructure of the Church. Churches, friaries, monasteries and the Border Abbeys such as Melrose were destroyed and many church personnel were killed
- as well as death and destruction, the invading English armies brought with them Protestant literature in the form of English prayer books and an English version of the Bible. Somerset garrisoned English troops along the border, up the east coast and had a main base at Haddington from where Edinburgh could be reached easily. These English garrisons encouraged the spread of Protestantism to local people
- Cardinal Beaton was strongly in favour of alliance between France and Scotland. He was unpopular in Scotland among reformers because he blocked reform. He also held several posts and was paid for each of them, and he ignored his vows of chastity. Beaton also persecuted Protestants most notably George Wishart, who was burned for heresy in St Andrews in March 1546. In May 1546 a group of Protestants seized St Andrews Castle and murdered Beaton. This was important as a reason for the Reformation because it removed from the Scottish scene the leading figure in the Catholic Church and one who had steadfastly opposed Protestantism and internal reform
- in December 1557 the Lords of the Congregation issued a formal declaration of their conversion to, and support for a Protestantism revolution, and pledged themselves in pursuit of that aim. This was an important reason for the Reformation in 1560 because from Nov 1558 the Lords of the Congregation were petitioning the Regent, Mary of Guise, for an end to forms of Catholic worship in parish churches and their replacement with Protestant forms drawn from England

- John Knox was the leading Scottish Protestant. His return in May 1559 helped to galvanise the Protestants and the drive towards reformation
- England had been Protestant from the 1530s. This meant that it was now much easier for Protestant ideas, Protestant literature and Protestant personnel to cross back and forth over the Border. England was also a haven for Protestant Scots. Also, English Protestants, including (from 1558) Queen Elizabeth, were able to help fund Scots Protestants, e.g., from 1551 until January 1554 John Knox was a chaplain to Edward VI of England.

**Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

6. Candidates can gain up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.  
Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.  
**Possible reasons:**

Key point	Explanation
Mary was the Catholic queen of a country that had officially become Protestant in 1560.	This was a difficulty because Catholics expected that Mary would return Scotland to Catholicism whereas Protestants expected her to become Protestant.
Mary continued to follow Catholicism in private while upholding the law that made Catholicism illegal for everyone else.	This was a difficulty because Catholics thought Mary should be supporting Catholicism publicly whereas Protestants thought she should not be participating in Catholicism at all.
John Knox constantly rallied Protestants to criticise Mary's religious position.	Knox created difficulties because he led the Protestants and insisted that Mary should not be supporting or taking part in any aspect of Catholicism at all.
It was hard for Mary as a woman to convey her status.	This was a difficulty because Scotland was a patriarchal society, and it was a widely held view that women were weaker than men and less stable and needed to be controlled by men.
As a woman and a queen, Mary was expected to marry and produce an heir.	As a woman and a queen, Mary was expected to marry and produce an heir. This was a difficulty because it meant that Mary's marriage was a political matter, not a personal and private one. She would need to choose a husband carefully.
Mary's innermost circle had many French members.	This meant that she was in close contact with them on a daily basis. This generated noble resentment because they felt excluded from the queen's circle of confidants.

Key point	Explanation
Mary was especially close to David Rizzio, who had come over from France with her in 1561.	The nobles disliked Rizzio which soured relationships between queen and nobles. Mary's second husband, Darnley, hated Rizzio. This was a difficulty for Mary because it meant that there was conflict at the heart of the court.
Mary's insistence on maintaining her claim to the throne of England.	This was a difficulty because it angered Protestants in Scotland, who wanted close relationships with England, Scotland's Protestant neighbour.
Mary's relationship with her Privy Council.	After 1562, Mary attended the Privy Council on fewer and fewer occasions. The monarch did not need to be at every Council meeting, but by hardly going at all Mary became alienated from those she was meant to be working with to govern Scotland.
Mary's relationship with her nobles, noble rebellions, e.g. the Huntly Revolt 1562, 'Chaseabout Raid' 1565, Protestant nobles 1567.	Noble rebellions indicated Mary's weakening support among the nobles. This was difficulty for her because she could not govern the country without noble assistance and support.
Marriage to Darnley (29 July 1565).	The marriage to Darnley created serious difficulties for Mary. The nobles disliked Darnley, and he seems to have been over-ambitious, arrogant, and a conceited drunkard. This marriage called into question Mary's judgement.
Murder of Darnley (10 February 1567).	Created serious difficulties for Mary. It seemed to show she had lost her grip on power. There was the question of how much Mary knew about Darnley's murder, or indeed how much she was involved in helping to organise it.
Marriage to Bothwell (15 May 1567).	This marriage was disastrous for Mary. Bothwell was the prime suspect in Darnley's murder so Mary's decision to marry Bothwell was regarded as an incredible decision.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

7. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.

Award a **maximum of 3 marks** for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

**Examples of aspects of the source and possible comments:**

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
<b>Author:</b> Andrew Melville.	Useful because Melville was the leading Presbyterian and therefore would be knowledgeable about the struggle for control of the Kirk.
<b>Type of source:</b> the Second Book of Discipline Instruction manual on how to set up a Presbyterian Kirk.	Useful because it is an official publication from the Kirk detailing its position on all matters of church government and why it should be free of Crown control.
<b>Purpose:</b> to inform the people on how the Kirk should be run according to the Presbyterian system.	Useful because it sets out to explain to everyone in the Kirk and outside why the Presbyterian system had to be set up and what it would involve.
<b>Timing:</b> 1578.	Useful because it was published during a period when the Presbyterians in the Kirk (as opposed to the Episcopalians) were growing in strength and influence.

Content	Possible comment
In religious matters the king must listen to what the Kirk says to him, through the General Assembly, rather than try to rule the Kirk.	Useful because it accurately sets out the Presbyterian position that the Kirk should be independent of crown control and should govern itself via the General Assembly.
It is the job of the king to ensure the Kirk sticks to the commands of the Bible, but he must not try to use bishops to tell ministers what they should be preaching or how the Kirk should deal with its own internal affairs; these are matters for presbyteries.	Useful because it accurately records the Presbyterians' view that the king should make sure the Kirk stays true to biblical teaching, and bishops appointed by the crown should not have any part in the running of the Kirk.
If the monarch falls short in moral behaviour he should submit himself to the discipline of the Kirk just as everyone else has to do because he is a member of the Kirk, not its head: only Christ can be Head of the Kirk.	Useful because it accurately notes the Presbyterians' view that the King is not Head of the Kirk but only a member of it and therefore has to do what it says rather than tell it what to do.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the King's position, as set out in *The Trew Law of Free Monarchies* (1598) and *Basilikon Doron* (1599). The second of these in particular was a manual on kingship for James VI's son and heir, Prince Henry, setting out James VI's view that as the monarch was monarch by divine right, he should rule over everything in society, including the Kirk
- 1582: the 'Ruthven Raid'. An attempt to impose Presbyterianism on Scotland by kidnapping King James VI
- 1584: The 'Black Acts'. A reassertion of Crown authority and control via the abolition of presbyteries
- 1592: The 'Golden Act'. An attempt to create a situation in which the legitimacy of the Kirk's view of its role and the Crown's view of its role could be accommodated. The 'Golden Act' accepted the restoration of presbyteries but maintained bishops appointed by the Crown too. James VI also maintained his right to say when and where the General Assembly should meet
- James VI retained his view of the role of the Crown and attempted to reassert it by making bishops moderators (chairperson) of the presbyteries and by choosing Perth or Aberdeen for the General Assembly to meet because he had more support in these areas
- 1596: minister-led riots in Edinburgh in an attempt by Presbyterians to reassert their view that the Kirk should control its own affairs
- James VI called two General Assemblies in 1597 – in Perth in February and in Dundee in May. At each, he asserted his authority by choosing pro-Crown ministers to lead the General Assembly
- James VI attended every General Assembly from 1597 until he left for England in 1603
- hardline opponents of Crown control, such as Andrew Melville, were excluded from the General Assembly
- the General Assemblies that met in 1598, 1600, 1601 and 1602 were all dominated by moderate Protestants willing to let James VI take the lead.

**Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

8. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.

Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The kirk sessions supervised the behaviour of the people to make sure everyone followed the same rules of conduct so that society would be Christian and orderly.	Kirk sessions had the purpose of making sure that the people conformed to the new, Protestant view of how a good Christian should behave.
It is true that kirk sessions spent time monitoring people's sexual conduct, but this was not because kirk sessions were busybodies judging others' morals; it was because sex outside of marriage often led to 'illegitimate' children who might then have to be looked after by the Kirk.	The new Kirk, through kirk sessions, spent a lot of time trying to regulate people's sexual behaviour. But this was to ensure that the community remained harmonious, and no extra costs were incurred for parish kirks in having to look after unwanted children.
Those who missed sermons, arrived late, or talked or fell asleep during them; those suspected of doing working on a Sunday could expect to be reprimanded by kirk sessions.	The kirk sessions also punished people for religious offences.
Overall viewpoint – the most important social impact of the Reformation was the establishment of kirk sessions regulating people's behaviour.	

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
A new Protestant culture was establishing itself, most noticeably in worship in church on Sundays.	The reformation was most obvious in the impact it had on what people did in church on Sundays.
In Protestant church services the central place given to preaching and Bible readings placed a new importance on literacy encouraging the printing of religious literature, which became a major product in the emerging book market.	In the Protestant forms of worship there was a far greater emphasis than before the reformation on understanding what the Bible said and meant.
The Kirk developed new communal rituals and old ones surrounding the cult of the Virgin Mary and the saints disappeared, as did abbeys and friaries.	One of the biggest changes brought about by the Reformation was in religious practices.
Overall viewpoint – the most important social impact of the Reformation was on worship in church.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a lot of the old Church’s lands were taken over by the nobility, lands that had often been administered by members of their family who had held office in the Catholic Church. The new Kirk never got these lands back, e.g., the Ker family took control of the estates belonging to Newbattle Abbey</li> <li>• the introduction of kirk sessions discipline led to other important social changes, e.g., kirk sessions could exercise discipline over people of any rank highlighting the idea that under God, everyone is equal</li> <li>• the prominence of religious texts imported from England led to the gradual erosion of Scots and its replacement by English</li> <li>• the interiors of churches were stripped of their colourful decoration and Catholic iconography, and instead were whitewashed and plain. It was an important social change because it altered the way people behaved and acted in church, and the way they thought about and practiced religion</li> <li>• organ music was stopped and replaced by the communal, unaccompanied singing of metrical psalms</li> <li>• baptisms and weddings became simpler</li> <li>• swearing and profane language were banned</li> <li>• there was an insistence on distinguishing between the deserving and undeserving poor</li> <li>• decline in the use of Latin.</li> </ul> <p><b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b></p>	

**PART C – The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740**

**9.** *Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 10 marks.*  
 Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.  
 Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.  
 Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
Events of 13 February 1692 at Glencoe became associated with English hostility when an unjustified atrocity was committed by government soldiers under the command of Captain Robert Campbell.	Relations between Scotland and England were further strained due to the atrocities committed against the MacDonalds by government soldiers at Glencoe.
They were acting on orders which can be traced back directly to the King’s Lord Advocate in Scotland, Dalrymple of Stair.	Due to the involvement of Dalrymple of Stair (the King’s Lord Advocate), many Scots believed that King William was favouring English interests over Scottish interests.
However, the Scottish parliament immediately decided that Glencoe had been an act of murder which angered the government in London.	Scottish MPs’ declaration of the massacre to be unlawful angered the king’s advisors in England.
The massacre gave a sharp boost to support for the Jacobites in Scotland causing the English to be suspicious of any Scottish MPs who criticised government policy in the Highlands.	English officials became threatened by the increase in Scottish support for Jacobitism.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the ‘Ill’ Years when the English government did little to help Scotland in times of bad harvests
- the English Navigation Acts which prevented Scottish merchants from trading with England’s colonies
- English military intervention in Scottish trade, particularly during English wars with European trading partners of the Scots
- withdrawal of English investment in the Darien scheme, partly causing it to fail
- William’s influence in bringing about Dutch withdrawal from building ships for the Darien scheme
- English influence in forbidding English colonists in Jamaica from helping the Scots in Darien
- English influence in bringing about Spanish attacks on the Scots settlers in Darien
- England’s Act of Settlement which appeared to order Scotland as to who its next monarch should be, without consultation with Scotland - this was known as the Hanoverian Succession

- Scotland’s Act of Security which challenged the Act of Settlement and gave power over succession to the Scottish parliament

- Scotland's Act anent Peace and War which challenged monarchical power to declare war and make treaties, passing these powers to the Scottish parliament
- Scotland's Wool Act which stated that Scottish trade in textiles with Europe would continue during England's wars on the continent
- Scotland's Wine Act which ordered that Scottish trade in liquor with France would continue during England's war with France
- England's Aliens Act which threatened Scottish trade and land interests in England unless Scotland agreed to discuss union or accepted the Hanoverian Succession
- continued opposition to William in the Highlands where Jacobite support remained strong
- the Worcester incident in which an English ship captain was lynched in Leith and hanged on the beach by a Scottish mob who mistakenly perceived the ship to have been used by English privateers during the Darien scheme.

**Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

10. Candidates can gain up to a maximum of 8 marks.

Award 1 mark for each accurate answer given.

**Possible reasons:**

Key point – for union	Explanation
There would be access to English colonies.	This meant that merchants were no longer obstructed by the Navigation Acts.
Level competition with European rivals would be possible after union.	Scotland would now be more likely to match the trade of similarly sized countries such as Holland and Belgium.
Scotland's security would be more assured.	Scotland would become part of a powerful country.
Common interests would make union seem like a natural progression.	Scotland and England had a common language, culture, history and heritage.
Union would mean the Hanoverian Succession would be imposed in Scotland.	This pleased Presbyterians who knew that the Hanoverian Succession would end any return of the Stuart dynasty.
Greater advantages at court in London for Scottish ministers than in the past.	More favourable government of Scotland could be possible as there would be more access to the king.

Key point – against union	Explanation
Increased taxation once Scotland was part of the United Kingdom.	This was because England had a greater national debt in addition to the costs of empire.
Threat of lack of representation in the House of Commons and House of Lords.	This was because Scotland was due to get only 45 MPs when a county like Cornwall had 44, and there would only be 16 Scots peers.
Prospect of loss of burgh rights because royal burghs did not exist in England.	This was because some MPs feared they would no longer be able to protect their burgh business and trading interests.
Threat to manufacturing felt by trades such as linen, paper and salt.	This was because manufacturers knew that their English rivals could produce goods more efficiently and cheaply.
The ‘Scotlandshire’ argument based on sentimental perceptions of Scotland.	This was based on the notion that Scotland would become a mere county of England’s in the United Kingdom rather than an equal partner.
Jacobite fears of post-union potential for a return to the Stuart dynasty.	Jacobites knew that union would mean a reduced likelihood of any return of the Stuarts to the Scottish throne.

11. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.

Award a maximum of 4 marks for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.

Award a maximum of 2 marks for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.

Award a maximum of 3 marks for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

Examples of aspects of the source and relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
<b>Author:</b> the Earl of Roxburghe, leading member of the Squadrone Volante.	Useful as he had an insight into the reasons why some MPs would vote for union as his party held the balance of power in the Scottish parliament during the Treaty debates.
<b>Type:</b> a letter.	Useful as it expresses Roxburghe's private thoughts about the passing of the Union in parliament.
<b>Purpose:</b> to outline some of the reasons MPs may have for supporting union.	Useful as the source illustrates a variety of motives for supporting union.
<b>Timing:</b> December 1706	Useful as this was in the middle of the Treaty of Union debates (October 1706 to January 1707).

Content	Possible comment
MPs in Glasgow may be persuaded into voting for union by the prospect of trade with Jamaica and Virginia and the rest of the English empire.	Useful as it shows that economic concerns were paramount in the minds of some Scottish MPs during the debates.
For Presbyterian members, happiness may arise from knowing that the Hanover Succession will take place in Scotland once union is passed.	Useful as it indicates that some Scottish MPs wanted assurances that the crown should remain with a Protestant monarch.
The security of the nation will probably be assured with the new relationship with England which is surely the most powerful country in the world.	Useful as it shows that MPs wanted to know that Scotland would be safe from foreign powers in the future, and in the minds of those MPs, union would guarantee this.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- political management of Court Party ensured members attended all votes
- role of Hamilton as an ineffective leader of the Country Party meant opposition to union was disorganised and at times chaotic
- trade incentives brought about by the protection of the Royal Navy for merchant ships in the future
- the Equivalent was promised even to those who had not invested in the Darien Scheme, such as members of the Squadrone Volante
- incentives for Scottish nobles such as continued immunity from arrest for bankruptcy or drunkenness in public
- the role of the English agent Daniel Defoe who informed English government officials about Scottish MPs' feelings about the Treaty
- the role of Lord Godolphin, the English Lord Treasurer, who ensured last minute concessions could be made
- military argument – fear of threat of union by force if the act was not passed
- £20,000 was passed by the English government to some MPs through the Earl of Glasgow to induce them to vote for union
- the English government promised 'the Equivalent' – a sum of £398,085.10s – to compensate for Darien losses and this was viewed favourably by some MPs who had lost their life savings in the scheme
- the English approved the Scots' Act of Security for the Kirk which guaranteed Presbyterian governance of the Church of Scotland after union
- the rights of Royal Burghs such as protecting their markets were guaranteed by the English
- England agreed to the continuance of Scots law after union.

**Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

12. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.

Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The Scottish linen industry initially failed to develop its potential because the quality of what the Scots had to sell was too low to match that of their English rivals, particularly from the Lancashire area.	English linen goods flooded Scottish markets and had a negative impact on Scottish manufacturers.
Some, though not all, burghs on the east coast of Scotland decayed quickly as a result of competition in trade from northern English towns.	Some Scottish towns were vulnerable to merchants from rival English towns, particularly in the Borders.
After union, allegations were frequently made that Scotland was being immediately 'bled' by heavy taxes imposed on Scots to fill the government accounts in London.	Tax increased in Scotland due to taking on part responsibility for the English national debt.
Overall viewpoint – the early years of union had adverse economic benefits and any advantages of union were slow to materialise.	

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
In the years after union the tobacco trade became the most remarkable example of Scottish enterprise, as tobacco imports into Glasgow would eventually be larger than London, Bristol and Liverpool combined.	Glasgow became the centre of the tobacco trade with Virginia and the West Indies.
Job opportunities in ports on the Clyde such as Port Glasgow and Greenock grew by the 1730s because of access to trade with the old English, now British, colonies.	People moved to ports on the Clyde to find work in shipping-related trade from the Empire.
Tobacco merchants in Glasgow used their profits from the first few decades of union to set up other businesses in bottle production, sugar-refinement, banking and breweries.	The success of the tobacco trade led to further economic opportunities in Scotland.
Overall viewpoint – in the longer-term union had economic benefits and gradual advantages to Scotland’s trade.	

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

**Negative economic impact**

- initial dissatisfaction with non-payment of the Equivalent to those hoping to receive their share of it
- the textiles industries suffered in the face of English rival manufacturers who brought their produce to Scottish towns
- smuggling increased because of higher duties on foreign goods
- English woollen products challenged Scottish woollen products successfully in the first two decades after 1707
- the threatened introduction of the Salt Tax at various points caused outrage in Scotland, particularly in Dumfries and Galloway
- the Soap Act favoured England rather than Scotland because of the dominance of the English soap industry
- the Malt Tax caused the Shawfield riots as a result of a Glasgow MP voting for the measure.

**Positive economic impact**

- merchant shipping leaving Scotland received protection from the Royal Navy
- many Scots attained positions in the East India Company
- the black cattle trade in the Highlands prospered due to the popularity of its meat products in England
- towns such as Crieff and Falkirk grew as a result of passing traffic between the Highlands and England
- Government investment in Scotland grew, with roads built and the founding of the Royal Bank of Scotland
- Scottish industrial and agricultural practice improved as a result of Scottish MPs bringing ideas back from England.

**Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

**PART D – Migration and empire, 1830–1939**

- 13.** Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.  
 Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.  
 Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.  
 Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
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 potato famine led to mass starvation across the Western Isles and was a reason for many emigrating.
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 growing population led to increasing pressure on already scarce resources forcing many to emigrate.
A further root cause of the growing numbers was the reckless subdivision of land into crofts.	Subdivision of land made it extremely difficult for crofters to make a living and support their family resulting in many emigrating.
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.	Due to the economic hardships island life brought, many landowners offered the inhabitants free passage to parts of the Empire which encouraged many to emigrate.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- in the Lowlands farm consolidation (Enclosures) meant that there was less chance of land ownership
- Agricultural Revolution – changes in farming methods and new technology (e.g. mechanical reapers/binders and later tractors) meant there were fewer jobs available
- forced evictions during the Highland clearances when crofters were replaced by sheep
- collapse of the kelp burning industry
- there was poor quality housing in the countryside. Young farm labourers may have lived in bothies – shared accommodation
- farm work – long hours, low pay, out in all weathers, few days off, if dull and monotonous
- Highlanders migrated to the Lowlands to earn money to pay their rents. Rents were increasing
- decline of the herring industries in the North Sea (especially after the Russian Revolution of 1917 brought an end to the Eastern European export trade – trawlermen/gutters lost their jobs)
- attractions of ‘big city’ employment in cities such as Glasgow – easier working life (factory work – indoors, set hours, possibly higher wages). Other jobs attractive e.g., railway porter/ticket clerk – regular work, steady wage and possibly a uniform. For females – domestic service often better conditions than farm work. Shop work offered a half day holiday
- social attractions of the towns e.g., cinemas, theatres, football matches, pubs and dance halls
- emigration – Assisted Passage Schemes, emigration agents, posters and advertisements
- opportunities to own land overseas, better climate, availability of jobs, possibly better wages
- friends and family already overseas encouraged emigration with letters home
- economic slump at end of WWI, decline in heavy industries in Scotland such as steel and coal
- Highland and Lowland Scots migrated to the industrial areas of Scotland to earn money due to higher wages. On moving to a town, a former agricultural labourer might earn 50% more in industrial work, domestic service offered better conditions than farm work.

**Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

**14.** Candidates can gain up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.  
Award **1 mark** for each accurate relevant reason given.

**Possible reasons:**

Key point	Explanation
Lithuanians changed their name to Scottish sounding names.	This led to Lithuanians being more accepted into Scottish society.
Members of the Catholic Irish communities became involved in Trade Union campaigns.	Trade Union campaigns were both welcomed and sought by Scottish workers leading to improved relations.
Many Irish immigrants came to Scotland in poverty.	Many Scots were repelled by the poverty of Irish immigrants leading to isolation.
Mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants became more common as the century progressed, particularly in smaller communities.	This led to greater acceptance of the Irish community in some parts of Scotland.
Development of Catholic organisations such as Celtic Football Club allowed Irish immigrants to develop their own distinct Catholic community.	This allowed Irish Catholics to feel a sense of belonging in a strange country.
In the 1920s the Church of Scotland became overtly hostile to Roman Catholicism.	This made it difficult for Irish Catholics to be accepted by the Scottish people who were predominantly Protestant.
The Scottish economy collapsed in the 1920s and 1930s.	Irish Catholics often struggled to find employment as workplace discrimination against Catholics grew.
Protestant Irish shared the same religion as the majority of Scots.	It was much easier for Protestant Irish to be integrated into Scottish society.
Italians provided a service, e.g., through cafés, ice cream parlours, fish and chip shops.	Italian hospitality was enjoyed by many Scots.
Italians opened their cafés on a Sunday.	Scots resented this as Sunday was viewed as a day of rest.
Jews settled in central Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses such as tailors.	Jews were accepted as their businesses did not threaten Scottish jobs.
The Jewish community was criticised by some Scots.	The Church was concerned about Jewish owned businesses trading on Sundays.

**Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

15. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 8 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.

Award a **maximum of 3 marks** for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

**Examples of aspects of the source and relevant comments:**

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
<b>Author:</b> Reverend Charles, a Church of Scotland missionary.	Useful as he has first-hand knowledge of the impact of Scottish missionary work in India.
<b>Type of source:</b> speech to a Church of Scotland meeting.	Useful as it reveals his views on the progress of Church of Scotland missionary work.
<b>Purpose:</b> to inform the Church of Scotland.	Useful as it provides detailed evidence of the work undertaken by Scottish missionaries in India.
<b>Timing:</b> 1849.	Useful as written at a time when Scottish missionaries were active in India during a time of change under Dalhousie as Governor-General of India.

Content	Possible comment
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.	Useful as he explains the impact of Scots missionaries on what were seen as immoral religious practices in 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 he further his belief that Christianity could now grow in India.	Useful as it explains that missionaries had made an impact in turning 1800 men from Calcutta into Church of Scotland ministers, this could allow Christianity to spread throughout 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.	Useful as it provides evidence of Church of Scotland's involvement in the education of women in India.

**Points of significant omission include:**

- Scottish missionaries played an important role in the development of education in India, e.g., Reverend Alexander Duff from Perthshire was linked to the founding of the University of Calcutta in 1857 as well as the establishment of the first medical school in the country
- Scots' missionary work was not always welcomed. Some Hindus and Muslims resented what they perceived as attempts to change their beliefs
- Scots were notable in the development of tea plantations
- Scots were notable in the development of the jute industry
- James Dalhousie used his time as Governor-General of India (1848–1856) to ban the practice of suttee (human sacrifice) and the practice of thuggee (ritual murder.) The outlaw of such practices was not welcomed by some Indian people
- James Dalhousie improved transport links and created the post office and telegraph system
- James Dalhousie also followed the policy of 'lapse and annexation' which led to tension with Indian princes who did not have an heir
- Charles James Napier created a police force to keep order in Sindh
- in 1857, Scottish soldiers played an important role in crushing the Indian Mutiny. Sir Colin Campbell played a key role
- British involvement in the government of India angered Indian people who wanted Independence from British rule
- Indian property was taxed and confiscated.

**Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

**16.** Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.

Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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 having started his career by pushing an ice-cream barrow along a Glasgow street.	Italians contributed to the Scottish economy by introducing successful businesses such as ice cream and fish and chip shops to Scotland.
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.	Italians also went into other catering trades such as opening bakeries, which contributed to the Scottish economy.
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.	Italians opened their own hairdressers and barber shops in Glasgow, which contributed to the Scottish economy.
Overall viewpoint – immigrants contributed to the Scottish economy in Glasgow as entrepreneurs by setting up their own businesses/enterprises.	

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Projects such as the Glasgow Subway were constructed and tunnelled largely by Irish immigrants.	The labour contribution of Irish navvies made an impact on the Scottish economy as their contribution was essential in the building of the Glasgow Subway, improving transport in the city and economic opportunities.
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.	Irish labour was able to adjust to any labouring occupation and was therefore essential to the development of the coal industry.
However, not only men contributed to the workforce but many hundreds of Irish women and children depended on their livelihoods from the numerous cotton mills in and around Glasgow.	Irish women and children were essential to the development of cotton mills across Scotland which contributed to the economic growth of the country.
Overall viewpoint – immigrants contributed to the Scottish economy in Glasgow by providing manual labour in heavy industry and textiles.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irish navvies made a positive economic contribution to Scotland by building railways that opened up economic opportunities to Scottish businesses</li> <li>• Thomas Lipton who was the son of an Irish immigrant returned to Glasgow from America and opened his first grocer's shop on Stobcross Street in Anderston, eventually owning a chain of shops in Glasgow and elsewhere which contributed to the Scottish economy</li> <li>• many Protestant Irish contributed to the economic development of the weaving trade in Renfrewshire, Ayrshire and Glasgow</li> <li>• Protestant Irish also made an economic contribution to Scotland by working as farm labourers in the south-west of Scotland</li> <li>• Protestant Irish also made an economic impact in skilled industries like ship building and the iron industry. Firms like Bairds of Coatbridge employed a mainly Protestant work force</li> <li>• in 1903 there were 89 Italian cafés in Glasgow, growing to 336 by 1905</li> <li>• some Italians employed relatives in their business resulting in very few job opportunities for native Scots in Italian businesses although they still contributed to the Scottish economy</li> <li>• Jewish immigrants, e.g. Goldbergs, contributed to the economic development of Scotland, setting up small businesses in the tobacco industry, the tailoring industry, jewellers and pawn brokers</li> <li>• Lithuanian immigration contributed to the economic development of Scotland mainly through employment in the coal industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b></p>	

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

**17.** Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks.**

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own judgement, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Possible points which may be identified in Source A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
In what was the most spectacular advance of the day, 15th (Scottish) Division stormed two German defensive lines, captured the village of Loos and took Hill 70.	Scots soldiers made important inroads in their attack at Loos and Hill 70.
The attacking battalions of the King’s Own Scottish Borderers, Scottish Rifles and Highland Light Infantry were able to push through the clouds of gas and clear the German front line.	Some Scottish units were successful in attacking through the gas bombardment.
To their right battalions of the Black Watch and Seaforth Highlanders suffered heavy casualties from machine gun fire, but they pressed on with determination towards the village of Loos.	Scottish units had many killed and wounded but continued the attack to take Loos.
While, the 9th (Scottish) Division managed to take the important German strong point known as the Hohenzollern Redoubt, it would not get much further, becoming bogged down.	The Scots fought bravely despite encountering difficulties. Not all attacks by Scottish soldiers were successful, and some attacks were halted despite initial success.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- Scots volunteered to fight in the Great War in large numbers
- Kitchener's personal appeal to Scots: 'I feel certain that Scotsman have only to know that the country urgently needs their services to offer them with the same splendid patriotism as they have always shown in the past'
- Scottish martial tradition developed in Victorian times of the resolute, kilt clad Scottish soldier had wide appeal
- local enthusiasm of employers and trades seen in the recruitment of 15th (Tramways) Highland Light infantry, 16th (Boys Brigade) HLI, 17th (Glasgow Chamber of Commerce) HLI as well as the 15th and 16th Royal Scots; popularly known as Cranston's Battalion and McCrae's Battalion
- local nature of recruiting in Scotland through geographical areas and local pride in local units such as the Gordon Highlanders in the North-East
- Scots contribution to Battle of Loos in 1915: deserves to be called a Scottish battle owing to the large number of Scottish units and troops in action: 30,000 took part in the attack
- one third of casualties in the Battle of Loos were Scottish
- Scots contribution to Battle of Somme in 1916: 3 Scottish divisions took part, 9th and 15th (Scottish) and 51st (Highland) divisions as well as numerous Scottish battalions in other units, such as the Scots Guards in the Household Division
- Scots contribution to the Battle of Arras in 1917: saw concentration of 44 Scottish battalions and 7 Scottish Canadian battalions, making it the largest concentration of Scottish soldiers to have fought together
- Scots contribution to leadership of the campaign on the Western Front: General Sir Douglas Haig, a lowland Scot, was Commander in Chief of the British army on the Western Front from late 1915 until the end of the war
- Haig's leadership subject to debate from those who see him as 'Butcher Haig' owing to battles like the Somme and Passchendaele. This is balanced by interpretation which explores his acceptance of new tactics and technology as well as his significant role in the hundred days offensive at the end of the war
- Scots contribution in terms of casualties: of the 557,000 Scots who enlisted in the services, 26.4% lost their lives. One in five British casualties were Scottish.

**Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

18. Candidates can gain up to a maximum of 8 marks.  
Award 1 mark for each accurate relevant reason given.

Key point	Explanation
Scottish men volunteered in large numbers, but as volunteering declined conscription was introduced.	In order to deal with a manpower shortfall of recruits in January 1916 the Military Service Act brought in conscription for single men aged 19 to 40 years old. In May 1916 it was extended to include married men.
There was a minority of Scots who were pacifists and a range of conscientious objection to both the war and conscription.	As the war progressed the ILP won increasing support for its anti-war stance. The first anti-conscription groups were also formed around 1915 in Scotland.
The Defence of the Realm Act— Scottish workers.	DORA gave wide powers to the government to fight the war effectively. Workers could not leave their place of employment without a certificate from their employer. Some areas of Scotland such as Orkney were restricted.
The Defence of the Realm Act – Scots' leisure time.	Restrictions on pub opening hours in cities such as Glasgow [reduced to five and a half hours a day with no Sunday opening] and press censorship of news relating to the war had an impact on what people knew and could do.
Women worked in jobs that they did not commonly do after roles were 'diluted'.	Strict roles agreed with trade unions regarding work were diluted so that women could do the jobs.  The number of women working in heavy engineering in Scotland rose to 31,000 by October 1918.
Scottish women became increasingly involved in the production of munitions to support the war effort.	The massive Gretna munitions factories opened, providing new job opportunities for women. 9,000 women worked there in dangerous conditions.
Scottish women, such as Mhairi Chisholm and Elsie Inglis gained more access to the professions e.g., medicine.	Scottish women became more involved in providing medical support.

Key point	Explanation
Scottish women were increasingly politicised and were involved in the Rent Strike campaigns.	In Govan the Glasgow Women's Housing Association was set up to protect women from rising rents and threats of eviction. Mary Barbour, Helen Crawford, Agnes Dollan and Jessie Stephens were important here. Other rent strikes across Scotland in Aberdeen and Dundee.
The Rent Strike campaign 1915.	Successful tactics frustrated the landlords and portrayed them as 'Huns at home'. Sympathetic Trade Union and employer support as the strike was impacting on war production. Led to The Rent Restriction Act which froze rents at 1914 levels unless improvements had been made to the property.
Scottish military losses were significant proportionally to the population.	Estimates vary, but between 74,000 and 110,000 Scots lost their lives because of the war. 148,000 names are remembered on the national war memorial in Edinburgh.
Scots had to come to terms with the scale of losses among their young men.	Every Scottish town and village had its own War Memorial.
The National War Memorial was opened in 1927.	The collective and distinctive Scottish war effort meant that a unique memorial was built at Edinburgh Castle.

19. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a maximum of 8 marks.

Award a maximum of 4 marks for evaluative comments relating to author, type of source, purpose and timing.

Award a maximum of 2 marks for evaluative comments relating to the content of the source.

Award a maximum of 3 marks for evaluative comments relating to points of significant omission.

Examples of aspects of the source and possible comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: journalist.	Useful as the journalist would be an eyewitness to the visit to Fairfields shipyard. They would be knowledgeable about the shipbuilding that was going on.
Type of source: newspaper report.	Useful as a newspaper's coverage of events would focus on areas of interest to the reader such as wartime industry on the Clyde. It may be selective in its facts to give a positive view of events as this is during the war and a newspaper would be subject to censorship.
Purpose: to inform readers of the visit by a French official to Fairfields.	Useful as the article highlights the range of shipping that Fairfields is now building to aid the war effort.
Timing: 6 November 1917.	Useful as the source is from the time when the shipyards on the Clyde increased output of warship and merchant marine vessels to meet the demand from the Admiralty.

Content	Possible comments
All types of construction can be seen in these yards as cruisers, destroyers, submarines and minesweepers are all being built side by side.	Useful as the content shows the range of warships being produced on the Clyde.
He saw with wonder and amazement the extraordinary dimensions of certain new British battle-cruisers; indeed, he noted that the slips on which these new ships are being built have had to be enlarged to cope with their size.	Useful as the content shows that shipyards like Fairfields on the Clyde had to change to meet the demands of increased military production as well as the size of battleships.
As well as this military building the Clyde yards continue to produce merchant ships to carry on the trade which is vital to our country.	Useful as shows how the shipyards on the Clyde also produced a large amount of shipping for the merchant marine.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the Clydeside shipyards were where most of Britain's biggest commercial and naval warships were built
- other yards apart from Fairfield, such as Beardmores of Dalmuir and John Brown's of Clydebank, benefited from naval orders during the war. All had extensive experience of constructing vessels for the Royal Navy
- the war was a good time for the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde and wages rose as demand for skilled labour increased. The three main shipyards identified above shared orders worth £16 million during the war
- Clydeside yards produced a total of 481 warships between 1914 and 1918
- the war provided a boom for other Scottish industries such as steel. Demand for steel for munitions doubled the output and 90% of the country's armour plate was produced in Glasgow
- the money from government orders allowed the Scottish steel industry to modernise, e.g. David Colville and Sons of Motherwell refurbished their works and invested in a new melting shop
- engineering firms also diversified to meet demand, e.g. Beardmores built aircraft and artillery pieces as well as ships
- purpose built munitions industries at Gretna
- other industries in Scotland also benefited such as the North British Rubber Company based in Edinburgh produced tyres, anti-gas apparatus, rubber boots, waterproof coats, etc
- in Dundee demand for Jute increased and the mills there enjoyed a boom as demand for sacks for packing, nosebags to hold horse feed and sandbags increased. By 1916 the army was demanding 6 million sacks a month
- in the Borders demand for woollen goods such as uniforms increased
- post war restocking boom, but then recession as demand for war goods fell. This had a particular impact on Scotland as it specialised in heavy industrial production.

**Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

**20.** Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award up to **6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award up to **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.

Award up to **6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
From the mid-1920s these papers were uniformly Conservative, the Glasgow-based Liberal Daily Record was bought by new owners and joined the Unionist camp, while mergers between the two dailies in both Dundee and Aberdeen wiped out the Liberal paper in each city.	Newspapers became overwhelmingly pro-Unionist in major cities across Scotland, moving away from their traditional support for the Liberal Party.
The Church of Scotland was unmistakably Unionist and after the war they continued to be strongly anti-radical.	Unionist politicians and the Church of Scotland had supported the war, and this continued after 1918 in Scotland.
The legal profession, which in Scotland had always had important linkages with politics, became overwhelmingly Unionist after 1918.	Shows that the majority of the legal profession in Scotland supported political Unionism in the years after the war.
Overall viewpoint – Source C suggests the Scottish establishment – particularly among the professions and the Church – moved their support behind Unionism in Scotland.	

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Unionism in Scotland benefitted from increasing support after the War as the Unionist Party had been prominent in the voluntary recruiting effort in the early years of the War.	The appeal of political Unionism in Scotland was in part due to their support for recruitment from the outset of war in 1914.
Similarly, many Scottish businesspeople, in sectors important to the war effort were Unionists, increasing popular support for political Unionism in Scotland.	Many of the leading businesspeople who had been vital to the war effort in Scotland were Unionists, creating a growth in popular support for Unionism.
As one would expect of a party prone to wrapping itself in the flag, there was a strong streak of militarism in the post-war Unionist party, indeed thirteen of the Unionist MPs successfully elected in 1918 had a military background.	Many Unionist candidates who had served in WWI were elected as MPs in 1918, in part due to their military service in the Great War.
Overall viewpoint – Source D suggests political Unionism in Scotland benefitted from their pro-war support during WWI and the emotions associated with the war, a sense of pride in the war effort.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political Unionism in the form of the Scottish Unionist Party did well in the years after the war winning 28 seats [32.8% of the vote] in 1918 rising to 36 seats and 40.8% of the vote in 1924</li> <li>• the Unionists were well organised in Scotland. By 1927 only 11 of the 71 Scottish seats did not have a full-time organiser</li> <li>• the war benefitted the Scottish Unionist Party as it was the only main political party that did not split and was totally behind the war effort. In particular the demise of the Liberals in Scotland, which resulted in support for Unionists growing</li> <li>• many of their candidates had served in the war and this benefitted the party. e.g., Captain Alex Sprot in East Fife, unseated the Liberal leader, Herbert Asquith. In the 1918 election 46% of Unionist candidates had a military title compared with none for Labour</li> <li>• Scottish Unionists were fortunate to be represented by well-known and successful politicians such as Andrew Bonar Law, Walter Elliot and the Duchess of Atholl</li> <li>• Unionists worked hard to attract the new female middle class voters after 1918. Women were very visible in the party with the first woman Scottish MP [The Duchess of Atholl] was a Unionist. Each constituency association was told to have a woman as one of its two vice-presidents</li> <li>• Scottish Unionists proved adept at attracting new voters from women, lower middle-class men and even a significant proportion of working-class voters</li> <li>• women’s sections were developed. By 1924, 200 women’s committees had been set up in the eastern area alone, four women organisers were in place by 1926 tasked with encouraging membership of the party</li> <li>• Unionists worked hard to attract the young. The Junior Imperial League was targeted at the 15-25-year-olds. By the end of the 1920s it had 20,000 members in 250 branches</li> <li>• young Unionist organisations targeted 8-15-year-olds. The first branch opened in Bridgeton in 1923. Such organisations provided a social side, but also gave the party a large pool of canvassers during election time</li> </ul>	

- Unionists were important in developing an accessible and progressive political party. Noel Skelton is widely credited with developing the Unionist idea of ‘a property-owning democracy’
- Unionists were associated strongly with Empire which remained popular in Scotland after the war
- Unionists in Scotland supported a range of progressive policies on housing, pensions, improving benefit levels and free school milk. This attracted a range of voters
- Scottish Unionist Party benefited from being seen as the party of law and order, which appealed to the middle-classes
- Scottish Unionist Party worked hard to build up support in rural areas
- Unionists in Scotland were politically flexible, frequently doing deals with Liberals and independents to keep Labour out of power. Benefitted from electoral past with Lloyd George’s Liberals. The ‘Coupons’ which were offered to those that supported Lloyd George, Unionists enjoyed a great deal as they got a free run at a number of Scottish seats in what became known as the ‘Coupon Election’
- at the local government level labels such as ‘Progressive’ or ‘Moderate’ were used to organise pacts designed to keep Labour out of power
- in the education sector, Unionists were dominant, firmly controlling the return of MPs for the university seats
- one of the key elements of the Unionists’ appeal in the 1920s was the emphasis on protectionism at the general election of 1923
- the Unionists proved to be the more reliable party in resisting the socialist threat.

**Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

**[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]**