



National  
Qualifications  
2023

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**2023 History**

**Scottish History**

**Higher**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## 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.
  - (ii) To gain marks for the use of knowledge, candidates must develop each point of knowledge, for example, 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, for example 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

1. 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The political vacuum in authority was filled by six representatives of the political community, the ‘Guardians’, elected at a ‘parliament’ which met at Scone forty days after the tragedy.	Despite the succession crisis, parliament elected representatives chosen from Scotland’s nobility to govern in the interim period.
The emergence in the harsh light of a potential political crisis between 1286 and 1289 of the ‘Guardians’ ruling a kingdom in the name of the recognised sovereign should not be seen as surprising.	Despite the initial fears, the Guardians were able to rule in the name of the absent monarch.
This was, in part, due to the gathering maturity of the kingdom over the 13 <sup>th</sup> century, which allowed the Guardians to govern successfully despite the initial fears of a political crisis.	Scotland had matured as a kingdom over the past 100 years, allowing the Guardians to govern, despite fears there would be a crisis in leadership.
Overall viewpoint – the Guardians found themselves facing a potential crisis after King Alexander’s death, however they were able to eventually restore government in Scotland.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
A feudal kingdom without a king might have been considered a problem for Scotland, but the rule of the Guardians, appointed to act as an interim government, indicated that the Scots had not lost their sense of direction without their king.	After the death of Alexander III, Scotland was now under the assured leadership of the Guardians.
The legacy of Alexander III was the certainty that the Guardians would defend the integrity of the kingdom of Scotland.	The Guardians had pledged to defend the kingdom of Scotland while there was no king/queen.
In the absence of a king the Guardians commissioned a Great Seal of the kingdom which bore the motto 'Andrea Scotis Esto Compatriots' ('Saint Andrew be the leader of the compatriot Scots), making the patron saint a representative of the king.	Without a king the Guardians issued their own seal of authority, governing for Scotland.
Overall viewpoint – the Guardians were able to maintain a clear focus and direction from the outset providing stable government for Scotland.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the Guardians replaced the Scottish king, Alexander III, after his death, 19 March 1286. He left no direct heir to the throne of Scotland. All of Alexander's children had died before him</li> <li>the Guardians were divided between the two dynastic factions in Scotland, making it difficult to govern at times. William Fraser of St Andrews, Alexander Comyn Earl of Buchan and John Comyn Lord of Badenoch (were sympathetic to Balliol). Robert Wishart of Glasgow, Duncan earl of Fife and James Stewart the High Steward of Scotland (were sympathetic to Bruce)</li> <li>the Guardians governed Scotland until the rumour surrounding Yolande's pregnancy was confirmed, but this proved to be false in November 1286</li> <li>the Guardians would govern in the place of Alexander III's granddaughter, Margaret, Maid of Norway. Margaret was a child, a female and a foreigner</li> <li>the Guardians agreed that they would swear an oath of loyalty to Margaret, the Queen of Scots</li> <li>the Guardians sent two Scottish representatives of the church to inform Edward I, Alexander III had died</li> <li>the Bruce and Balliol factions initially threatened the stability of Scotland, this was quickly settled by the Guardians</li> <li>the Guardians contained the threat of Bruce 1286-87, maintaining law and order, avoiding a civil war</li> <li>in 1289 one of the Guardians, the Earl of Buchan died a natural death, but later in the year another Guardian, the Earl of Fife was murdered, leaving only four surviving Guardians to govern</li> <li>the Guardians negotiated the Treaty of Salisbury, 1289, along with Eric II of Norway and Edward I, proposing a dynastic union between the Maid and Edward Caernarfon (King Edward's son) heir to the English throne.</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>	

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 had no intention of allowing King John to rule free from English influence.
John Balliol was summoned by Edward to pay homage in December 1292 at Edward's court in Newcastle.	John was forced to accept that although he was king of Scotland, Edward was determined to demonstrate his superiority.
Balliol was relatively inexperienced politically.	Edward exploited John's inexperience which led to the resentment of some Scottish nobles.
In 1293 under pressure John released Edward from the terms of the Treaty of Birgham.	Due to this decision, John allowed Edward to interfere in Scottish affairs.
The Burgess of Berwick took his complaint against King John's decision to Edward'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. Balliol was inferior and Edward was superior.
Edward'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's determination to exercise his authority as overlord undermined and weakened Balliol's position in Scotland.
Edward insisted he hear appeals as supreme court judge from Scottish courts at Westminster.	Edward undermined John's legal authority by overturning verdicts given in the Scottish courts.
Edward summoned Balliol to London in 1293 to explain King John's judgement in the Macduff case.	Edward used the case to humiliate John.
In June 1294 Edward I demanded military service against the French from John Balliol.	Edward was treating Scotland as a feudal estate rather than as an independent kingdom.
In March 1296 Edward 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.
At the Battle of Dunbar in 1296 King John's Scottish army was defeated by Edward's English army.	After Dunbar there was no effective leadership from Balliol and Edward was able to march on to victory.
John was brought before Edward and ceremoniously stripped of his royal regalia (Toom Tabard).	Edward publicly took away Balliol's position as king after his defeat.

3. 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 C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
William Wallace was first among those who had been driven to guerrilla resistance.	Wallace engaged in guerrilla resistance from the outset.
After a brawl with the English garrison of Lanark Wallace escaped	Wallace led an attack on an English-held castle in southern Scotland.
In revenge Wallace came back to Lanark, and slew the English sheriff, Sir William Hazelrigg.	Wallace killed the English sheriff of Lanark in early 1297.
Wallace now became the foremost leader of those labelled 'outlaws' by the English.	Wallace led a localised resistance movement of commoners against the English in Scotland.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- William Wallace led a rising against an English army of occupation in the south-west of Scotland
- Andrew Moray led a rising against English held castles in the north-east of Scotland
- Wallace along with Andrew Moray led the Scottish army to victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, 11 September 1297
- Wallace and Moray were made Guardians in 1297
- at the Battle of Falkirk 1298, Wallace and the Scottish army resisted Edward I and the English army
- it is believed Wallace travelled to the court of Philip IV of France and later to Rome on diplomatic missions
- Robert Bruce continued to play a part in the Scottish resistance until 1302, while John Comyn continued to resist until his surrender in 1304
- Wallace resisted the English until his betrayal and death in 1305.

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

4. 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 abbot Walter Bower.	Walter Bower, a medieval chronicler who was well informed of important Scottish events. The source is written from a Scottish point of view and is biased in favour of Bruce.
<b>Type of source:</b> chronicle (Scotichronicon).	Useful as a chronicle it records key local and national events in Scotland.
<b>Purpose:</b> provides a record of important medieval events in Scotland.	Useful as it provides details of Bruce's conflict with his Scottish opponents.
<b>Timing:</b> early 15 <sup>th</sup> century.	It is based on earlier accounts which recorded the events in Scotland during Robert the Bruce's rise to power.

Content	Possible comment
Although by right and by the customs and laws of the country the honour of the royal dignity and succession to it were recognised as belonging to Robert Bruce in preference to any others.	Bruce believed he had the rightful legal claim to the throne of Scotland over all others.
Bruce made an offer to the said John Comyn – either to reign and assume to himself the entire government of the kingdom, while granting to the same Robert all his lands and possessions – or to assume permanent rights over all the lands and possessions of the said Robert for himself, leaving to the same Robert the kingdom and kingly honour.	Bruce tried to settle the dispute between himself and Comyn by offering Comyn a choice between retaining all Comyn’s lands and possessions or becoming king.
By his messages and private letters to the King of England Comyn shamelessly gave away Bruce’s secrets, thinking that if he was out of the way, Comyn might, without difficulty, gain control of Scotland with the support of Edward.	Comyn betrayed Bruce hoping that it would result in Edward removing his main rival.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the murder of John Comyn at Greyfriars Kirk in Dumfries, 10 February 1306, removed Bruce’s main threat to the throne of Scotland
- the ambition of Bruce over his Scottish opponents and his claim to the kingship in March 1306 led to his inauguration at Scone, 25 March 1306
- Bruce asked the Scottish nobility to swear an oath of loyalty to him
- Bruce used guerrilla warfare tactics to defeat his enemies
- early triumphs in 1307, such as Loudoun Hill and the defeat of an English patrol in Glen Trool, gave Bruce the confidence and support to turn his attention to the Comyns and other opponents
- Bruce was fortunate in the timing of the death of Edward I in July 1307. This removed Bruce’s main military adversary, allowing him to focus on his Scottish opponents
- Edward II did not share his father’s obsession with Scotland, and he lacked his father’s military ability. King Edward II did not lead a major campaign into Scotland for several years which allowed Bruce to concentrate on fighting his Scottish enemies
- Bruce’s decisive victory over the Earl of Buchan in the Battle of Inverurie
- the destruction of Comyn lands in the ‘Herschip of Buchan’ removed his main threat in the NE Scotland
- the Comyns never displayed any outstanding talent in military matters
- Bruce was blessed with an ability to attract and sustain a close-knit team of military lieutenants such as Edward Bruce, James Douglas and Thomas Randolph.

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

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

- 5.** 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
In his play <i>The Three Estates</i> , first performed in 1552, Sir David Lindsay expressed hostility to papal authority ending indulgences, allowing the Bible to be translated into Scots and calling for priests to be allowed to marry.	Reformers argued that papal authority ought to be ended on matters of faith as expressed in David Lindsay’s play.
The poet Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, for example, was disgusted by the corruption of the clergy.	The hypocrisy of the clergy was another key reason for the growth of Protestantism.
Maitland was clear that the Church needed to be reformed but like others he wanted that to happen through a programme of Catholic reform rather than by setting up a new church.	Reformers hoped that the Catholic reform would be sufficient to change the church and stop the spread of Protestantism.
Overall viewpoint – support for Protestantism grew in Scotland from 1542 to 1560 because of the failure of the Catholic Church to reform.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
People were also caught up in the excitement of reforming ideas through listening to Protestant preachers such as John Knox, who in a sermon at St Andrews in 1547, attacked the mass as falsehood.	Protestant preachers were crucial in the growth of Protestantism because they actively spread the words and made the messages accessible to people.
In 1552 a law was passed, designed to prevent the printing of Protestant books and pamphlets, but it proved unsuccessful.	Attempts to ban the printing of Protestant literature failed.
Protestantism also benefited from the fact that there were a small number of powerful lords and lairds whose commitment to the Reformed cause was not in doubt and they seized the initiative in 1557.	The Lords of the Congregation ensured that Protestantism had political leadership among the ruling elite.
Overall viewpoint – support for Protestantism grew because it was an attractive set of new ideas that people could commit to.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protestantism grew because of the increasing discontent that was caused by the fact that the Church was enormously wealthy</li> <li>• the Catholic church seemed to be failing in its duty to exercise the cure of souls, to look after the poor and to educate the clergy</li> <li>• Protestantism grew because of Scotland’s proximity to England, Protestant since 1534</li> <li>• Scottish Protestants could – and did – seek help from England</li> <li>• once Elizabeth became queen in 1558, Scottish Protestants were often provided with money or a safe haven in England</li> <li>• Protestantism grew because the impact of the ‘Rough Wooing’ 1543–1547. The invading English armies destroyed the buildings of the Catholic Church and killed Catholic priests</li> <li>• the English soldiers brought with them Bibles and prayer books in English</li> <li>• Protestantism grew because of the assassination of Cardinal David Beaton in 1546 (prompted by the execution of George Wishart). Beaton was leader of the Catholic Church in Scotland and had taken the lead in trying to stop the spread of Protestantism by actively pursuing Protestants</li> <li>• Protestantism grew because it became connected to anti-French and pro-English sentiment</li> <li>• Protestantism grew because of Pluralism. This was where Catholic churchmen held more than one job collecting the income from each post but not actually doing the work but instead paying someone else to do the work often someone with no qualifications</li> <li>• Protestantism grew because of the burning of Wishart and other Protestant preachers especially Walter Myln in 1558. The burning of Wishart and Myln convinced people that the Catholic Church was cruel and without compassion, and that the Protestants who were burned were heroic and inspirational examples of true faith</li> <li>• Protestantism grew because of John Knox’s return and his interventions in Perth and 1559–1560. Knox’s sermons at Perth turned into a riot and news of this spread to other places which then declared for Protestantism too.</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>	

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 helped to bring about her downfall because her religious policy was ambiguous and confusing. She refused to ratify the acts of the 1560 parliament and she refused also to give up her own Catholicism and practised it in private, which everyone knew she was doing. In the end, this approach lost her the support of Protestants and Catholics. In seeking to please everyone she ended up pleasing no one.
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.	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. However, once she had a son, James, born in 1566, from the point of view of those nobles who opposed her she was now dispensable because there was a legitimate male heir.
Mary's innermost circle had many French members.	This contributed to her downfall because it meant that Protestants in Scotland were deeply suspicious of Mary. Her French connections underscored her Catholicism. Protestants found it difficult to put aside their feeling that Mary was plotting all the time with the French to restore Catholicism in Scotland.

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 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, conceited drunkard. This marriage called in to question Mary's judgement.
Murder of Darnley (9 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.
Mary's marriage to Bothwell (15 May 1567).	Another disaster for Mary because Bothwell was the principal suspect in Darnley's murder. By marrying Bothwell Mary completely destroyed her credibility and played into the hands of her opponents who could now argue that either she <i>did not know</i> about Bothwell's involvement in the murder of Darnley, in which case she was a fool; or she <i>did know</i> , in which case she was complicit in the murder of her husband and a King of Scots. Furthermore, the marriage to Bothwell lost her the support of the common people as well as the nobles.
<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 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 C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
The Second Book of Discipline (1578) made it clear that the state and the Kirk were separate, and that the Kirk should be allowed to govern itself free of crown control.	James believed in the Divine Right of Kings and that this meant he should rule over all of society, including the Kirk.
It also called for the abolition of the position of bishops, instead, the Kirk was to be ruled by provincial assemblies called presbyteries with overall control exercised by a general assembly.	The Kirk should be run by Presbyterians. The church wanted to see the abolition of the position of bishops.
James opposed the plans in 1581 to put in place thirteen presbyteries with the responsibility for appointing ministers, choosing representatives to go to general assemblies and for important disciplinary matters including cases involving the nobility.	James did not want presbyteries to carry out these tasks.
Presbyterians, often called ‘Melvillians’ after their leader Andrew Melville, thought that even the king himself should adhere to the demands of the Kirk.	The Kirk believed they should have authority over James as he was appointed by God.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- *The Trew Law of Free Monarchies* (1598) and *Basilikon Doron* (1599); two books in which James set out his thinking on ‘divine right’ and how monarchs should deal with the church
- James’s Episcopalianism: James wanted to follow Elizabeth of England who retained bishops that she appointed to run the church
- the ‘Black Acts’ of 1584: asserted the right of the king to control the Kirk, reaffirmed the power of bishops and banned presbyteries
- execution of the Earl of Gowrie following the ‘Lords Enterprisers’ (Presbyterians) attempts to overthrow James
- James’s tendency to avoid taking action against Catholics, for example, during 1586-89 James refused to punish Catholic nobles and to arrest Jesuit missionaries
- the appointment of Robert Montgomery as Archbishop of Glasgow 1581–1585
- the Ruthven Raid in 1581

- the General Assembly's refusal to obey the king's instruction that it should punish two ministers who would not pray for the soul of Mary, Queen of Scots, before her execution in 1587
- James's failure to punish the Catholic Earl of Huntly who murdered the Protestant Earl of Moray in 1592
- the 'Golden Act' of 1592 which allowed Presbyteries to be set up once again but retained bishops and still allowed the monarch to decide where and when the Kirk's General Assembly Assemblies should meet
- Andrew Melville's blunt speaking to James, for example, calling James 'God's Silly [Simple] vassal' or in the 'Two Kingdoms speech' that James was not head of the Kirk 'but only a member'
- James's appointment, in 1596, of a team of eight financial administrators ('the Octavians') who were suspected of having Catholic sympathies
- the dismissal of Andrew Melville a rector of St Andrews university in 1597
- James's appointment of three bishops to parliament in 1600.

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

8. 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> John Knox and other leading ministers.	Useful because it was written by those who were committed to setting up the new Kirk for the Scottish people.
<b>Type of source:</b> The First Book of Discipline was a plan and order for the new Kirk.	Useful because it sets out the direction on a wide range of matters to do with the Kirk and wider society.
<b>Purpose:</b> set out how the new Kirk wanted to change society.	Useful because The First Book of Discipline is an expression of the new Kirk's thinking, and the impact it intends to have, right at the point when Scotland became Protestant.
<b>Timing:</b> 1560.	Useful because this was the year of the Reformation Parliament (July-August) that transformed Scotland from an officially Catholic country into an officially Protestant country.

Content	Possible comment
It is the duty of the church to provide education for the youth of this realm so it is necessary for every parish to appoint a schoolmaster who must be able to teach children to read and write and teach the basic truths of the church.	Useful because it highlights the fact that improving education – a school in every parish – was a key social impact of the Reformation.
False beliefs must be got rid of too, especially the mass, but also the use of images of Mary and the saints and we must have ministers who are committed Protestants and who are not corrupt or living an immoral life.	Useful because it highlights the importance of the changes to be made in both worship and the men in charge.
The Kirk must seek to build a more godly society and so will punish drunkenness and swearing for example, and will insist that people go to church on Sundays in the morning and again in the afternoon.	Useful as it highlights the Kirk’s insistence that on Sunday’s people should not be working but should be taking time to rest and reflect and pray and go to church.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- church services were no longer conducted in Latin, and the use of Bibles and prayer books in English sped up the Anglicisation of Scottish society and culture. This was a major social impact of the Reformation
- the interiors of churches were stripped of their colourful decoration and Catholic iconography and instead were whitewashed and plain. For most people, this was a most striking change. It was an important social change because it changed the way people behaved and acted in church, and the way they thought about and practiced their religion
- organ music was stopped and replaced by the communal, unaccompanied singing of metrical psalms
- observance of Catholic festivals and saints’ days was stopped. This was another major social change. Religious festivals and saints’ days had regulated people’s year and were great communal occasions often of joy and celebration of community, for example, Christmas or Easter or Harvest Thanksgiving, baptisms and weddings
- the introduction of kirk session discipline led to other important social changes. For example, kirk sessions could exercise discipline over people of any rank highlighting the idea that under God, everyone is equal
- kirk session discipline included public repentance whereby an offender had to sit on the ‘stool of repentance’ for a set number of Sundays before being restored to the community. So discipline was partly about punishment but, more important, it was about maintaining and restoring harmonious relationships within the community
- the Kirk went to great lengths to renew efforts to assist the poor but there was a growing tendency to distinguish between the ‘deserving’ poor and the ‘undeserving’ poor where ‘deserving’ generally meant people who were physically or mentally incapable of providing for themselves, and ‘undeserving’ meant people who were physically and mentally capable of working but did not do so
- paternal authority and patriarchal society were retained so in many ways the Protestants were in fact socially conservative. Ministers were allowed to get married and to have children – a revolutionary social change – but women were certainly not regarded as equal to men
- there was a clampdown on marriage outside of the church and older customs such as handfasting were frowned upon

- 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 Ker family took control of all of the estates of Newbattle Abbey. The Lennox family ended up owning former church properties in 14 counties.

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

9. 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Over the previous decades, Scotland had failed to join other European countries in their empire-building trends and therefore fell behind its continental rivals.	Scotland had suffered economically through not having an Empire like other European countries did.
The failure of the Darien Scheme to resolve this led to the people of Scotland feeling a sense of grief which turned to anger towards the Company of Scotland which had disastrously prepared for the attempt to colonise part of Central America.	Poor planning by the Company of Scotland contributed to the collapse of the Darien Scheme.
In 1705 in response to Scottish defiance of English policies, the English parliament felt provoked into passing the Alien Act which barred Scottish exports of linen and wool to England.	Scottish political action led England to passing legislation which was harmful to Scottish trading interests.
Overall viewpoint – Scotland’s economic problems were caused in the main by Scots’ actions themselves.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
His involvement in European wars created trade slumps which damaged Scotland's trade with England's enemies.	Scotland struggled to maintain trading relations with European countries in the 1690s due to William's policies.
The king also tightened its Navigation Acts which restricted Scottish trade with the colonies in the Caribbean and North American continent.	England, under William's direction, prevented Scottish merchants from trading with places such as the Caribbean and North America.
Jacobites pointed the finger at William over his role during the Ill Years when dreadful harvests in successive seasons made the economic situation worse.	Scots blamed their desperate situation in the 1690s as due to William's refusal to help them during the famine-hit period.
Overall viewpoint – Scotland's economic problems were caused in the main by King William.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• withdrawal of English investment in the Darien scheme, partly causing it to fail</li> <li>• English MPs wanted to protect the East India Company against the proposed Company of Scotland</li> <li>• William's influence- as advised by the English government- brought about Dutch withdrawal from building ships for the Darien scheme and investment in the Company of Scotland</li> <li>• English influence in forbidding English colonists in Jamaica from helping the Scots in Darien contributed to the disastrous outcome of the scheme</li> <li>• English influence in bringing about Spanish attacks on the Scots settlers in Darien through advice passed via the Spanish ambassador in London</li> <li>• England's actions over the Darien Scheme meant that Scots investors lost over £350,000</li> <li>• the Scottish government was almost bankrupted over the Darien Scheme</li> <li>• England's Act of Settlement appeared to order Scotland as to who its next monarch should be, without consultation with Scotland – this was known as the Hanoverian Succession and meant Scotland would be tied to English economic policy for the foreseeable future</li> <li>• England's Aliens Act threatened Scottish trade and land interests in England unless Scotland agreed to discuss union or accepted the Hanoverian Succession.</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>	

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

**Possible reasons:**

Key point – for Union	Explanation
There was a perception that there would be many economic benefits of Union.	This was because, given the poor economic state of Scotland, it could benefit from Union with a financially powerful England.
Union would allow Scots access to English colonies which had previously been denied by the Navigation Acts.	This would give an advantage to Scottish merchants trading in the Jamaica or Virginia.
Union ensured the security of Scotland.	Scotland would become part of a powerful country.
Scotland had shared a common interest with England for centuries because of their geographical proximity and shared culture and religion.	This suggested that Union was a ‘common sense’ development for both Scotland and England.
With Union, Scottish advisers would be at the king’s court in London.	Scots would be able to advance their own interests.
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.

Key point – against union	Explanation
Union would bring increased taxation as English taxes were higher than Scottish ones because of England's national debt and cost of maintaining its empire.	It was considered that there would be an insupportable burden of taxation after Union.
The British Parliament would be predominantly English, with 45 Scottish MPs as opposed to 513 English MPs, and only 16 Scottish peers in the House of Lords.	This was an argument against Union which would lead to a lack of proportionate representation for Scottish people at Westminster.
Royal burgh councils feared a loss of rights in the face of English competition for domestic trade.	This was because some MPs feared they would no longer be able to protect their burgh business and trading interests.
Scottish producers would be unable to compete with better-quality and lower-cost English manufactured goods which would flood Scottish markets.	This meant that the Scottish manufacturing industry was threatened, in particular paper and linen.
The 'British' union could be suppressed by the 'English' Parliament and Scotland would eventually be seen as 'Scotlandshire'.	This suggested that being simply 'part of England' after Union would undermine Scotland's position in foreign courts.
Union would mean English domination in religious affairs and the possible imposition of the Church of England in Scotland.	This caused Presbyterians to fear a move towards Anglican episcopalianism.

11. 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 C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
In 1706 the English government were busy promising various offices and pensions to Scottish MPs, should Union be passed.	The English government would, in accordance with tradition, continue to promise jobs and positions of influence to Scottish MPs who would conform to English wishes.
the Squadrone's hold on the balance of power proved vital to winning the vote for the Court Party.	The Squadrone's votes in Parliament would sway the eventual vote in favour of either the Court or Country Party.
the English minister Lord Godolphin was sending English troops north towards the Scottish border.	Some Scottish MPs who were against Union would nevertheless vote for it because it would be better to get a negotiated deal than be invaded.
The Country Party led by the Duke of Hamilton failed to lead a walkout of the Scottish parliament, with Hamilton giving toothache as an excuse.	Hamilton was seen as an ineffective leader of the Country Party.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- other assurances given to the Scots during negotiations, such as over the phased introduction of certain taxes, on malt, salt
- Scottish lawyers were promised that the Scottish legal system would continue, with Scots Law to remain intact
- there was a guarantee of free trade with English colony plantations in America and the Caribbean such as Jamaica and Virginia
- MPs from burghs were persuaded by the fact that royal burgh rights would not be affected by Union
- the Earl of Glasgow was given £20,000 from English funds to divide amongst those who would support union as sheer bribery masked as arrears in pay
- divisions amongst opponents of union meant no concerted attempts to bring the Treaty down
- political management of Court Party ensured members attended all votes
- economic assurances about the future of Scotland as part of a trading power within Europe as a trading power
- 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
- the Equivalent totalled £398,085.10s, which reflected the money lost during the Darien Scheme with interest

- incentives for Scottish nobles such as continued immunity for 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
- knowledge of the future stability and security of Scotland won many MPs over
- military argument – threat of Union by force after an English invasion which was feared if Union was not passed.

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

12. 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> Adam Smith economist.	Useful as he was an economist, he would understand the economic effects of Union.
<b>Type of source:</b> letter to business partner.	Useful as it expresses the personal and expert views of Smith about the economic effects of Union.
<b>Purpose:</b> provides a commentary on the effects of Union in Scotland.	It is an account of the economic effects of Union on different classes in Scottish society.
<b>Timing:</b> 1740	Useful as Smith had a perspective built up over 30 years about the economic effects of Union on Scotland.

Content	Possible comment
The immediate effect was to hurt the financial interests of every class of Scottish people including the nobility with investments in business.	Useful as it shows that all levels of society were damaged by Union, especially the aristocracy.
Most landowners who had been used to directing the economic policies of Scots in Edinburgh were not allowed to represent their own country in a British Parliament.	Useful as it indicates the landed gentry no longer had control over the Scottish economy.
Trade with the plantations in Jamaica, Virginia and Carolina was opened to those who became lords of tobacco, sugar and rice.	Useful as it shows that Scots merchants were now able to engage with the colonies to which they were previously denied access.

**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
- introduction of 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
- Glasgow became the centre of the tobacco trade with Virginia and the West Indies
- people moved to places such as Port Glasgow and Greenock to find work in shipping-related trades such as ropemaking and sailmaking.

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

13. 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
the express purpose of this emigration was to take skilled Paisley weavers to better paid jobs and new opportunities.	Many well-trained Scots were attracted by the prospect of new opportunities and better wages in New Zealand.
Also encouraging many Scots to emigrate was the profitability of wool which made large-scale emigration to New Zealand a viable enterprise.	Wool became increasingly profitable attracting many Scots to establish their own sheep farming in New Zealand.
However, after 1861 the greatest attraction to New Zealand was the discovery of gold in Otago which resulted in New Zealand's 'Scottish' province becoming the richest and most populous of all the regions.	After 1861 many Scots were attracted to New Zealand due to the discovery of gold.
Overall viewpoint – economic opportunities were the driving force behind emigration to New Zealand (pull factors).	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Scottish shipbuilding firms struggled for contracts as naval limitation treaties held back admiralty orders, the resulting impact is shown in the fact that unemployment in shipbuilding increased from 2.42% in 1920 to a startling 75.8% in 1932.	Many Scots lost their jobs in shipbuilding due to the decline in naval orders after the First World War resulting in high levels of emigration.
At the same time the Scottish iron and steel industries fell victim to English, Welsh, and overseas competition, leading to over half the iron furnaces being dismantled and the loss of 5000 jobs in a futile attempt to compete.	Foreign competition resulted in the loss of jobs in the iron and steel industry forcing Scots to seek employment overseas.
The coal industry was also in long term decline, partly as a result of bad management and the challenge of alternative sources of energy which saw the loss of jobs in mining communities across Scotland.	Due to the decline of the coal industry many Scots lost their jobs and emigrated to find work.
Overall viewpoint – lack of job opportunities in Scotland due to the decline in heavy industry forced many Scots to emigrate (push factors).	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• failure of the kelp and herring industries led to economic hardship</li> <li>• effects of the Agricultural Revolution on farming contributed to unemployment</li> <li>• in the Highlands, the sub-division of land into crofts led to economic hardship</li> <li>• both agricultural and industrial opportunities were near stagnant in not only lowland rural areas, but most rural parts of Scotland</li> <li>• in Australia and New Zealand, cattle and sheep farming were prosperous industries so the possibility to make your fortune attracted many</li> <li>• emigration agencies actively working to attract emigrants – New Zealand and Australian authorities work was widespread, offering free passages and other economic inducements</li> <li>• promises of free/cheap land abroad, especially in Canada</li> <li>• discovery of gold in Australia attracted many to emigrate</li> <li>• economic attractions of a new life abroad – employment, better wages.</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>	

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.
It was believed that Lithuanians were introduced into the coal mines to break strikes.	This led to Lithuanians facing hostility from some Scots.
Lithuanians often lived in their own communities retaining language, culture and identity.	Many Lithuanians failed to assimilate into Scottish society.
Many Irish immigrants came to Scotland in poverty and were often perceived as carrying diseases.	Many Scots were repelled by the poverty of Irish immigrants leading to isolation.
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.
Protestant Irish shared the same religion as the majority of Scots.	It was much easier for Protestant Irish to be integrated into Scottish society.
Some Italians faced prejudice for example nicknamed 'tallies'.	This resulted in some Italians having a negative experience in Scotland.
Italians provided a service, for example, through cafés, ice cream parlours, fish and chip shops.	Italians were accepted as Scots enjoyed Italian immigrants' catering.
Italians opened their cafés on a Sunday.	Scots resented this as Sunday was viewed as a day of rest.

Key point	Explanation
Jewish people mainly settled in Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses such as tailors.	Jewish people were accepted as their businesses did not threaten Scottish jobs.
Jewish organisations provided financial support to new Jewish immigrants.	Jewish immigrants were not seen as a drain on local welfare funds.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this type of question.</b>	

15. 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 C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
He founded, with Sir William Osler, the highly rated McGill Veterinary School and it was to this school that his younger brother Charley was sent from Campbeltown to study.	Scots influenced the education system in Canada.
Sir Hugh made his money from the Canadian side of the Allan Line, which dominated the passenger trade between Liverpool, Glasgow and Montreal.	Scots such as Sir Hugh Allan, had made a major impact on the development of shipping links between Canada and Scotland.
With the help of his sons, Sir Hugh Allan expanded his wealth by setting up the Merchants Bank of Canada in 1861.	Scots contributed to the development of the banking system in Canada.
Sir Hugh Alan died in 1882 and Charley became closely involved in the family's affairs, particularly a very successful rail venture to link Saskatchewan and Manitoba.	Scots had a major impact on the transport systems in Canada, particularly the railway system.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

**Examples of the impact of Scots on Canada:**

- Scottish born Alexander McLachlan was known as the Canadian Robert Burns due to his impact on literature
- many place names in Canada were derived from Scotland. For example, Nova Scotia, Elgin, Aberdeen and Banff
- the Scottish sport of curling became a very prominent sport in Canada
- St Andrew's associations were set up in Canada and often had a charitable function. Further examples were Highland games
- Scots contributed to the religious development of Canada through the development of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland
- the Scottish Church took a lead in the development of the Canadian education system. In 1831 Bishop MacEachern formed a college, and this foundation was the beginning of higher education in Prince Edward Island
- Scots also influenced educational development in Canada, for example, the world-famous McGill University was established with money from the estate of James McGill, a Glasgow emigrant
- Scots were influential in the development of business in Canada, for example, Scots

- dominated the paper industry; by the 1920s a quarter of Canadian business leaders were born in Scotland
- Scots dominated the Hudson Bay Company
- Scots had a major impact on the development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, George Stephen at the Bank of Montreal helped finance it and Sanford Fleming was the main engineer
- Scots had an impact on politics in Canada, for example John A. MacDonald became first Prime Minister of Canada
- the Métis were treated poorly by the government in Canada and had a lot of their land and livelihood (many of them were buffalo hunters, losing lands used for the railway) taken away from them. The Metis were a diverse group and included a strong Scots influence. Cuthbert Grant was one of the Metis leaders
- in Canada the government forcibly removed indigenous children from their homes and sent them to residential schools to assimilate them into Western ways. Their languages, cultural and religious practices were banned.

**Examples of the impact of Scots on New Zealand:**

- Scots had a major impact on banks and financial institutions. Scottish merchants in Dunedin did much for the commerce and prosperity of the Otago region
- Scots influenced education in New Zealand, for example, the 1872 Education Act formed the basis of the education system in New Zealand. Learmonth Dalrymple was behind New Zealand's first school for girls, opened in 1871
- Scots contributed to political development, for example, Sir Robert Stout and Peter Fraser played significant roles
- Presbyterian settlers created the town of Dunedin (Scottish Gaelic name for Edinburgh – Dun Eidann), which became an important settlement in New Zealand
- Scottish settlers established a strong Scottish community in the Otago region
- some Scots had a positive impact on native Maori people, for example, Donald Maclean from Tiree learned native language and became the first Native Minister from 1877–1880
- some Scots were responsible for spreading disease to Maori people
- some Scots had a negative impact as they were involved in taking land from the Maoris.

**Examples of the impact of Scots on Australia:**

- Scots made a major impact in farming in Australia introducing the first merino sheep
- a considerable number of Scots came to Australia to invest in mining. Many Scots came for the Gold Rush and some gold camps had a distinctive Scottish character
- Scots excelled in shipping and trade. McIlwrath, McEacharn and Burns Phillips established a successful shipping business
- many of the pioneers of the sugar industry were Scots and they contributed to the sugar boom of the 1880s in Queensland
- the Church of Scotland played a significant role in developing education in Australia. In Victoria there was a large number of Presbyterian secondary schools and Melbourne Academy was known as the 'Scotch College'
- negative impact on Australia's Indigenous peoples.

**Examples of the impact of Scots on India:**

- Scots were notable in the development of tea plantations and the jute industry
- many Indian educational institutions such as elite schools owed much to the Scottish emigrants
- Scottish missionaries such as Reverend Alexander Duff from Perthshire were linked to the founding of the University of Calcutta in 1857 as well as the establishment of the first medical school in the country
- James Dalhousie used his time as Governor General of India (1848–1856) to ban practices of suttee (human sacrifice) and thuggee (ritual murder). The outlaw of such practices was not welcomed by some Indian people
- Empire provided many middle-class Scots with successful careers, especially as civil servants
- Scots' missionary work was not always welcomed. Some Hindus and Muslims resented what they perceived as attempts to change their beliefs
- involvement in the government angered Indian people who wanted independence from British rule
- Indian property was taxed and confiscated.

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

16. 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> journalist.	Useful as they would be well informed about the contribution made by the Jewish community to Glasgow society.
<b>Type of source:</b> Jewish newspaper article.	Useful as it celebrates the contribution of Jewish people in Glasgow which would be of interest to their readers.
<b>Purpose:</b> to show contribution of Jews to Scottish society.	Useful as the newspaper's coverage of events would focus on the positive contribution that Jewish people made in Scotland.
<b>Timing:</b> 29 August 1935.	Useful as it is a contemporary account when the Jewish community was well established in Glasgow and contributing to Scottish society.

Content	Possible comment
Many are contributing to the latter city by setting up tailoring businesses which are providing a service to the local population.	Useful as it explains that Jewish people provided popular services to Glaswegians.
Further evidence of the positive Jewish impact on Glasgow life is clear from the many young Jews studying medicine, for we are told that all the Jewish students at Glasgow University are without exception brilliant.	Useful as it explains that Scots benefitted due to so many talented Jewish students studying medicine.
the famous pipe band of the Jewish Lads' Brigade, the only Jewish pipe band in the world, with their swinging kilts who are to be found at events of importance all over Scotland.	Useful as it explains that the Jewish pipe band uniquely contributed to Scottish society by entertaining at important affairs across Scotland.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- Jewish people contributed to many aspects of Scottish society such as politics
- Italian immigration had an impact on Scottish society. Italian families contributed to the growing leisure industry. In 1903 there were 89 cafés in Glasgow, growing to 336 by 1905
- Italian families settled in many towns on the coast and in the main towns. The Nardini family developed what was to become the largest Italian café in Britain
- in the late 1920s the College of Italian Hairdressers was set up in Glasgow which contributed to employment opportunities
- Lithuanians joined the Scottish miners in bringing about improved working conditions through trade union membership and activity
- Irish immigration had a lasting impact on Scottish society, reflected in the creation of separate Catholic schools across most major urban centres in Scotland
- migration had an impact on Scottish sporting life – Edinburgh Hibernian was founded in 1875 by Irishmen living in the Cowgate area of Edinburgh. Glasgow Celtic was founded in 1887 by Brother Walfrid, a Catholic priest. A Catholic team in Dundee called Dundee Harp also existed for a short time. Dundee United was founded in 1909 and was originally called Dundee Hibernian
- Irish immigrants also impacted on Scotland through the Protestant Orange Lodge Order
- Irish immigrants and their descendants had an impact on Scottish politics. The Irish were important in the Scottish Trade Union movement and the development of the Labour Party in Scotland. The Irish community produced important political leaders like John Wheatley and James Connolly.

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

17. 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Loos was nearly a success, owing to the unbelievable courage of those who fought and died there.	Illustrates the view that the Battle of Loos could have been won due to the bravery of Scottish soldiers.
within the regiments of the 15th (Scottish) Division, many of those who reached the crest of Hill 70, and survived, were firmly convinced that they had broken through on Sunday, 26 September 1915.	Shows a belief amongst Scottish soldiers who managed to reach the top of Hill 70 that they had broken through the German defences.
‘the only two things that prevented our final advance into the outskirts of Lens were, firstly, the exhaustion of the Scots themselves (for they had undergone a bellyful of marching and fighting that day) and, secondly, the flanking fire of numerous German machine-guns, which swept that bare hill.’	Illustrates that the Scots were only stopped from succeeding in their objective by sheer exhaustion from advancing throughout the day and the German machine-guns they now faced.
Overall viewpoint – some early success led to optimism amongst Scottish soldiers at the Battle of Loos.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
By the morning, the situation of the 15th (Scottish) Division was highly precarious, units were often leaderless, tired, short of ammunition, food and water, and were occupying only thin trenches below the crest of the Hill.	Illustrates that Scottish units were in some confusion after losing officers and lacking equipment, as a result of their earlier attack on Hill 70.
This unpromising situation did not go unnoticed and Major-General McCracken, commander of the 15th Division complained about renewing the attack, but was overruled by his corps commander, General Rawlinson.	Shows that the commander of the 15th Division did not want to attack owing to this lack of preparation.
Although elements of the attacking battalions managed to push on and drive the enemy garrison back the attack was so poorly organised that the gains were impossible to preserve.	Shows that Scots units did manage to push on, but the gains were not possible to hold because of bad organisation.
Overall viewpoint – the challenges faced by the Scottish soldiers soon led to the realisation that the battle could not be won.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loos was significant in that many Scots experienced the battle. 35,000 Scots took part in the attack and half of the 72 infantry battalions involved had Scottish names such as the Black Watch, the Cameron Highlanders, the Highland Light Infantry, the Cameronians, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Scots Fusiliers and Gordon Highlanders-</li> <li>• two of the six divisions used were made up of Scottish volunteers of the new army. These were the 9th and 15th (Scottish) divisions</li> <li>• the experience can also be seen with the large numbers of Scottish dead as a result of the Battle: of the 21,000 dead, one third were Scottish</li> <li>• all parts of Scotland were affected by the losses. Dundee suffered especially. Six battalions of the Black Watch took part in the battle. The 9th Battalion Black Watch was an assault unit and suffered 680 casualties in the first hours of the battle</li> <li>• 9th Scottish took part in the battle for the Hohenzollern redoubt: a fortified German stronghold</li> <li>• Loos is remembered for the British use of Gas for the first time in a battle. To the north of the battlefield where the 9th Scottish Division was attacking this blew back in the faces of the attackers</li> <li>• Piper Daniel Laidlaw played the ‘Blue Bonnets over the Border’ on his pipes to encourage the King’s Own Scottish Borderers to advance in the face of shellfire and gas. They attacked and took the German trench opposite them</li> <li>• Laidlaw was awarded the Victoria Cross for his actions</li> <li>• although a tough battle with little real gain Scots units experience was that they became hardened to battle. Both the 9th (Scottish) and 15th (Scottish) Divisions, for example, were not affected badly by their losses (some 13,000 men) and remained aggressive with good morale</li> <li>• Haig gained further experience of commanding troops on the Western Front.</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>	

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

**Possible reasons:**

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.
Although the vast majority of Scots supported the war there were pacifists and a range of conscientious objection to both the war and conscription.	The Independent Labour Party were strong in Scotland and consistently against the war; its membership trebled during the war. The first no conscription group was formed in Scotland in Glasgow in 1915. Some Scottish socialist objectors to the war did take on civilian work.
The Defence of the Realm Act had an impact on where people worked.	DORA gave wide powers to the government to fight the war effectively. The Munitions of War Act 1915. Clyde 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 had an impact on people's 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 rules were 'diluted'.	Strict rules agreed with trade unions regarding work were diluted so that women could do the jobs. Dilution meant that skilled jobs were broken down into individual processes. 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 were involved in providing medical support for front line troops during the war.	Women such as Mairi Chisholm volunteered as nurses and served close to the main line. Elsie Inglis was the driving force behind the Scottish Women's Hospital Committee that sent 1,000 women doctors, nurses, orderlies and drivers to war zones across Europe and the Balkans.

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 Scottish Rent Strike campaign was successful.	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 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.
Every town and village had its own war memorial.	Scottish towns and villages had their own memorials as each sought to come to terms with the scale of losses among their young men.
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.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

19. 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 C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
the demands of the Admiralty on the shipyards and extending from these to all the related engineering industries, soon began to increase the industrial output of the area.	Shows that the war led to increased demand from the government to the shipyards and associated engineering businesses.
The river during the war was a remarkable sight as the shipyards were working as they had never worked before as warship building and repairing grew as the war pressed on.	Illustrates that output and repairs increased as the war developed.
Later, new slips were laid down when the demand for new and bigger merchant ships became intense.	Shows that shipyards expanded to meet the demand for merchant shipping.
In some yards, new designs of warships were under construction and due to secrecy were covered with canvas.	Illustrates that shipyards were challenged to construct new types of ships as the war developed.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the Clydeside shipyards were where most of Britain's biggest commercial and naval warships were built
- shipyards such as Fairfields, 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, for example David Colville and Sons of Motherwell refurbished their works and invested in a new melting shop
- engineering firms also diversified to meet demand. Beardmores built aircraft and artillery pieces as well as ships
- 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
- jute industry declined after the war due to competition from India as well as lack of investment in the Dundee plants
- 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
- Scottish agriculture benefited from the war due to government purchase of the wool clip for uniforms
- in 1916 the government bought the whole of Scotland's wool clip to provide raw materials for the clothing trade and meet demand for uniforms
- shepherds' pay increased, doubling from 20 to 40 shillings a week
- Scottish agriculture benefited from the war due to government purchase of oats for horse feed with the areas given over to oats rising by 25%
- root crops also increased production in response to the loss of imports
- the war resulted in increased mechanisation of Scottish farming due to so many heavy horses being taken for the war effort
- population loss in agricultural areas of Scotland due to casualties as well as changing work practices on the land, such as mechanisation
- in September 1914 Scotland's east coast ports were taken over by the Admiralty. North Sea was closed to fishing, though this was relaxed as the war went on
- many fishing boats were commandeered by the Royal Navy to be used for patrol and minesweeping
- fishing was challenging after the war due to the loss of the herring markets in Russia as well as rising costs for fuel and poor compensation for war damage to boats.

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

20. 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> David Kirkwood.	Useful as Kirkwood was a leading member of the ILP and he was personally involved in the strike action during the war.
<b>Type of source:</b> autobiography.	Useful as gives a personal insight into Kirkwood's life and actions from his point of view. May be biased as a result.
<b>Purpose:</b> to record key events in Kirkwood's life.	Useful as it shows Kirkwood's justification of radical strike action during the war.
<b>Timing:</b> 1915.	Useful as it is at the time of political unrest and protests when radicalism was becoming more common in Glasgow.

Content	Possible comment
The demand for twopence an hour made me prominent down the Clyde as our wages were lower than those of other tradesmen.	Useful as it shows that during wartime radical leaders emerged to fight for improved pay.
J and G Weir's of Cathcart brought over a squad of American engineers who were paid the rate we had asked for our own men, with a bonus of 17s. 6d. as well.	Useful as it shows the flashpoint of American engineers being paid more than the local workers.
As a result of the inequality between the Clyde engineer and the American engineer, Weir's engineers declared a strike, by January 1915 the whole of the Clyde district engineers had left work.	Useful as it shows the radical reaction of workers calling for strike action during the war.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- radicalism grew and is also associated with Red Clydeside and the role of the Shop Stewards Movement, strikes during the war, and the ILP
- the rent strikes can be seen in the context of growing radicalism as can concerns over dilution
- the radicalisation of women through involvement in the rent strikes, for example Mary Barbour, Agnes Dollan and Helen Crawford
- issue of leaving certificates with two strikes in 1915 at Fairfields over the issue
- success of Independent Labour in getting people elected, for example John Wheatley, who was prominent during the war campaigning against conscription and rent increases, was elected onto Glasgow City Council then became a MP in the 1922 General Election. Others elected included James Maxton
- role of articulate radical leaders like John McLean during and after the war
- the Labour Party did well out of the war, and it saw its vote increase massively by 1918 owing to franchise reform and the attraction of its policies
- Labour Party in Scotland grew with 29 MPs in the 1922 elections, 10 of which were in Glasgow alone
- association of the Labour Party with the more radical Independent Labour Party, especially in the West of Scotland
- role of the ILP in supporting local issues such as housing
- growth of the ILP, by 1918 they could boast an increase in membership from 3,000 to 9,000 and 167 branches in Scotland.

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

**[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]**