



National  
Qualifications  
2024

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**2024 History**

**Scottish History**

**Higher**

**Question Paper 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 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> William Fraser, Bishop of St Andrews and a Guardian of Scotland	Useful because as a Guardian, Bishop Fraser was well informed of the implications for Scotland of the death of the Maid of Norway and the succession problem.
<b>Type of source:</b> letter.	Useful as it is an official document from the Bishop of St Andrews to the King of England. It was a prepared and considered response. It contains factual information outlining what was known about the rumours surrounding the death of Margaret.
<b>Purpose:</b> to inform Edward I of the rumour Margaret, Maid of Norway, has died.	Useful as Margaret, Queen of Scots, was due to marry Edward I's son, Prince Edward of Caernarfon. The marriage had been agreed in 1289.
<b>Timing:</b> 7 October 1290.	Useful as it was written a few weeks after the death of Margaret (died 26 September), creating a further problem in the succession.

Content	Possible comment
There has spread amongst the people a sad rumour that our lady, Margaret the Maid of Norway is dead, and because of this the Kingdom of Scotland is disturbed, and the Community of the Realm concerned.	On the death of Margaret, Maid of Norway, there were real concerns in Scotland among the nobility.
There is now a real fear of civil war and a great slaughter of men, unless a solution can be found quickly.	There was now a fear of civil war in Scotland after the death of Margaret, unless the problem of succession was resolved quickly.
If it turns out that Margaret has died then let your excellency, Edward I, approach towards the border, so that the loyal men of the Kingdom may keep their oath to have the succession.	Once it was confirmed Margaret, Maid of Norway was dead the Scottish nobles, who had taken an oath to recognise Margaret as Queen of Scots, turned to Edward I.
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Margaret, Maid of Norway was the last living direct descendant of King Alexander III of Scotland</li> <li>• the succession of Margaret had been accepted by most of the Scottish nobles</li> <li>• Margaret was the last legitimate ruler of the line of King William, the Lion</li> <li>• Margaret was to marry King Edward's son, Edward of Caernarfon. Her death created problems for both Scotland and England. The terms of the Treaties of Salisbury and Birgham could no longer be fulfilled</li> <li>• Margaret set sail for Scotland from Norway in 1290. However, her ship was caught in a storm and anchored in Orkney, where she died resulting in a new succession problem in Scotland</li> <li>• Margaret's death meant that there was no clear claim of right to the throne of Scotland, bringing to a head the political problems of the previous four years</li> <li>• the Scottish nobles who had assembled at Scone for Margaret's inauguration as Queen of Scots, learned of her death in October 1290. This resulted in a succession crisis.</li> </ul> <p><b>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b></p>	

2. 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 B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
During the initial assault the first English ship ran aground and was burned by the Scots, the next two ships also caught fire, and the rest of the fleet withdrew, leaving the Scots to rejoice at their initial success.	The Scottish defences initially seemed to be successful against the first wave of English attacks.
When Edward heard what had happened, he ordered his trumpets to sound the advance, the defences of Berwick proving no obstacle, and the Scots stood shocked, offering virtually no resistance.	However, in the end Berwick's defences and its defenders could not stop the English advance on the town of Berwick.
According to English accounts, only a group of merchants in the Red Hall fought effectively; however, the garrison in the castle could do little other than offer surrender.	Some defenders at Berwick put up spirited resistance, but in the end, it was hopeless and the Scots were forced to surrender to the English.
Overall viewpoint – suggests the English crushed Scottish resistance at Berwick in 1296, despite the valiant efforts of the Scots against superior forces.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The destruction of Berwick in 1296, the worst act of brutality ever to stain the pages of English history, was a deliberate act to terrorise the Scots into surrender.	Edward I and the English wanted to use the siege of Berwick to set an example to the Scots of what would happen if they resisted.
The Scots put out a story of Edward's cunning, of English cavalry carrying false colours tricking the defenders into opening the gates, and it was probable that Edward, who had used a similar strategy in battle before, resorted to such a trick.	Edward I was able to defeat the Scots in part through the use of deception.
Edward did not spare the town and his revenge was thorough, even by the brutal standards of the time; men, women and children were butchered, a number estimated around 15,000, the slaughter lasting fully three days.	No one was spared from the English slaughter in Berwick: men, women, children and old people all suffered a violent death.
Overall viewpoint – suggests the Scots were defeated at Berwick as a result of Edward's use of deception and brute force designed to make an example of Berwick at the outset of his campaign.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edward first laid siege to Berwick, which was a key Scottish trading port, and used the subjugation to send a warning to Scotland</li> <li>• Edward remained in Berwick for 4 weeks</li> <li>• defeat of the Scottish army at the Battle of Dunbar 27 April 1296 by the English army</li> <li>• King Edward and his army advanced north, marching as far as Elgin taking Scotland's towns and castles</li> <li>• King John entered into negotiations with Anthony Bek but was ultimately made to endure a number of humiliations: Balliol was forced to wait for several days before he was allowed to give his surrender; he was forced to confess his rebellion; on 7 July at Stracathro he was made to formally renounce the treaty with France; on 8 July at Montrose John was made to publicly resign his kingdom to Edward I</li> <li>• King John was brought before Edward I. Balliol's royal coat-of-arms embroidered on his tabard was torn off (Toom Tabard) and his crown, sceptre, sword and ring removed</li> <li>• the Stone of Destiny on which Scottish kings were inaugurated was taken to Westminster along with the key records of Scotland and Margaret's Black Rood, removing all symbols of Scottish independent identity</li> <li>• King John was taken to England by ship and imprisoned in the Tower of London</li> <li>• in late August almost all of the prominent Scottish nobles, burgesses and clergy swore allegiance to Edward I, putting their names and seals to a document that became known as the Ragman's Roll.</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>	

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

Key point	Explanation
William Wallace was one of the first to rebel in south-west Scotland.	Wallace's rebellion was supported by nobles and common people in the south of Scotland. Wallace was fighting for King John Balliol, legitimising his rebellion in Scotland.
Wallace killed the English sheriff of Lanark, William Heselrig.	Wallace murdered the local magistrate, a symbol of English occupation in Scotland, he then went on to attack English controlled areas in the south.
Andrew Murray started a rebellion in north-east Scotland.	Murray, a noble, offered resistance against English held castles in the north of Scotland, fighting in the name of the Scottish king, successfully ended Edward's control in the north.
Wallace and Murray led the Scottish army of resistance at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, 11 September 1297.	Despite the overwhelming odds, Wallace and Murray defeated a superior English army, giving hope to many in Scotland.
Wallace and Murray were appointed joint guardians of Scotland.	Wallace and Murray were recognised for their resistance in support of King John.
Wallace used the Lubeck letter as part of his political diplomacy.	The Lubeck letter was sent to the countries of Northern Europe to gain diplomatic and economic support for Scottish resistance in defiance of the English.
Wallace led the Scottish army of resistance at the Battle of Falkirk, 22 July 1298.	Despite the defeat at Falkirk, Scottish resistance continued against Edward I and the English held castles south of the Forth.
Wallace travelled to the court of Philip IV of France and later to Rome on diplomatic missions.	Wallace hoped to gain international recognition and support for Scotland's resistance. Wallace believed John Balliol should be returned to Scotland as rightful king.

Key point	Explanation
John Comyn and Robert Bruce were made joint guardians of Scotland.	Between 1300–1303 Scotland were successful in limiting Edward I and the English to the south east of Scotland.
The guardians governed most of Scotland in the name of King John.	Throughout the resistance struggle 1297–1305 the guardians of Scotland fought to re-establish John Balliol as the rightful King of Scotland.
Wallace re-joined the resistance around 1303 and was involved in further guerrilla activity.	After his diplomatic efforts, Wallace re-joined the resistance campaign against the English. He fought on the side of the Guardians. Wallace never gave up on resistance to re-establish Balliol as king.
Wallace resisted the English until his betrayal and death in 1305.	Wallace had never sworn an oath of loyalty to Edward. He did not accept Edward's authority over Scotland. His resistance, and that of others, demonstrated that many in Scotland were sympathetic to Wallace's cause.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

4. 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 D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
The strength of King Robert's position at the beginning of 1309, and the corresponding weakness of Edward II's, was demonstrated by the arrival in Scotland of English representatives, to negotiate for peace.	The English, under the leadership of Edward II, were too weak in early 1309 to resist Bruce.
The end of hostilities enabled Bruce to hold his first Parliament in March, which met at St Andrews, confirming Bruce's right to the throne of Scotland.	Peace with the English allowed Bruce to hold a parliament at St Andrews, signifying Bruce's rightful claim as King of Scotland.
This was a letter from King Philip IV of France, in which he expressed his affection for Robert, reminding him of the old alliance between their kingdoms.	Diplomatic support from the King of France in recognition of Bruce and the 'auld alliance'.
On 17 March, the Scottish bishops issued the 'Declaration of the Clergy' in which they gave support to Bruce as Alexander III's rightful heir.	Support from the clergy in Scotland through the Declaration of the Clergy, 1309, legitimised Bruce's claim as King of Scotland.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- Robert Bruce was crowned king of Scotland in March 1306, this strengthened Bruce's position, legitimising his campaign and gaining support from some of the clergy and nobles in Scotland
- the death of Edward I in 1307 provided Bruce with the opportunity to deal with his Scottish enemies
- Bruce mastered guerrilla warfare, preferring ambushes to pitched battles
- castles captured by Bruce were dismantled, denying his enemies the opportunity of recapturing them
- Bruce had the support of many bishops who saw him as ensuring the independence of the Church of Scotland
- Bruce's decisive victories over the Earl of Buchan at the Battle of Inverurie and the destruction of Comyn lands in the 'Herschip of Buchan' removed his main threat in Scotland
- Bruce conducted a successful campaign against the English from 1310–1314, recovering most English held castles in Scotland
- Bruce's victory over Edward II and the English army at the Battle of Bannockburn 1314 strengthened his position as King of Scots
- Bruce secured the undivided loyalty of the Scottish nobles at a parliament held at Cambuskenneth Abbey, November 1314, consolidating his power
- Bruce sent Scottish armies to Ireland, under the leadership of his brother Edward Bruce achieving early victories. This increased pressure on Edward II and made Bruce's realm look strong
- Bruce and his loyal lieutenants made repeated raids on the north of England, demonstrating that Edward II could not protect the north of his country against Bruce and the Scottish army
- a number of truces were made with the English which allowed Bruce to consolidate his position
- the Treaty of Edinburgh 1328 formally recognised Bruce as king of an independent Scotland.

**Any other valid point of explanation 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 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 Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews and leader of the Catholic Church in Scotland	Useful because Hamilton as leader of the Catholic Church in Scotland, he was very aware that the weaknesses of the Catholic Church were undermining its authority. He wanted to change this.
<b>Type of source:</b> Records of the Acts of the Provincial Church Council.	Useful because it is a formal record of the Council's deliberations and decisions, and of policies to be implemented and followed by all churchmen.
<b>Purpose:</b> to highlight the failings of the Church.	Useful because it highlights the weaknesses of the Catholic Church, which was a key reason for Protestants' demands for a reformation in Scotland.
<b>Timing:</b> 1549.	Useful because it indicates that two years after the murder of Cardinal Beaton, Hamilton recognised that Protestant criticisms had not diminished and that the need for reform from within the Catholic Church was more urgent than ever.

Content	Possible comment
There is corruption of morals among churchmen of all ranks, for example, some senior churchmen and others of the lower ranks have partners and children and use the funds of the Church to support their families.	Useful because one of the key reasons Protestants were attacking the Church was the fact that churchmen of all ranks were ignoring their vows of celibacy and instead behaved like married men.
Many churchmen are poorly educated, and their knowledge of the Bible is so inadequate that they are completely unable to instruct the people rightly in the basic teachings of the Catholic faith and the other things necessary for salvation.	Useful because another weakness of the Church was that churchmen were ignorant and therefore not able to teach the people the basics of the Christian faith.
Some churchmen are so busy pursuing their own business interests that they have neglected to pay attention to the main function of the Church, which is to save people's souls.	Useful because another weakness of the Catholic Church was that churchmen were doing jobs outside of the church in addition to collecting the income from their church positions.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- Catholic reform failed. Hamilton called further Councils in 1552 and again in 1559 showing that the problems of the Catholic Church had not gone away
- another weakness of the Catholic Church was its close relationship with the Crown. This resulted in, for example, James V being allowed to give lucrative ecclesiastical positions to his illegitimate male children thereby getting hold of ecclesiastical income for his own use
- the indulgences controversy. This was a weakness of the Catholic Church because it suggested that people could get help for salvation through a money transaction (buying an indulgence)
- the Church was the wealthiest institution in the country with an income of about £300,000 a year (compared with the Crown's £20,000) with many of its leaders leading very comfortable lives while the bulk of the people lived in poverty
- Cardinal David Beaton's policy of persecuting 'heretics', notably his pursuit of George Wishart ending in Wishart's trial and execution by burning at the stake. No mention, either, of the burning, in St Andrews in 1558, of 82-year-old Walter Myln. Even in an age of relatively high levels of violence, this response to Protestants made the Catholic Church seem especially cruel and savage
- the impact of pluralism in undermining the Church's credibility. Pluralists were churchmen who held several positions in the church and took the income from all of them even though completely unable to do all of the jobs properly. This made the clergy seem especially greedy and self-interested
- at parish (local) level many church buildings were falling into disrepair because of neglect, for example, many parishes were run by cathedrals or abbeys or the universities, which syphoned off money leaving the church at local level poor and under resourced
- the state of the monasteries. Though still centres of piety and faith, monasteries and convents were increasingly under attack because of the behaviour of monks and nuns, in particular their failure to adhere to their vows of chastity and/or of poverty

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a growing perception that the friaries were not fulfilling their spiritual purposes. Friaries were important at local level because they provided a range of services to the community and in return were maintained by voluntary donations</li><li>• the failure of the Catholic Church to prevent the spread of Protestant ideas from mainland Europe and from England.</li></ul> |
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**Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.**

6. 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 B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Much more important, her troubles expose the weakness of female monarchy.	To some extent, it was more difficult for women such as Mary, Queen of Scots to rule than for men to rule because women existed in a patriarchal world in which the belief was that they were subordinate to men intellectually and emotionally as well as physically.
Any marriage she made was certain to cause instability.	For female monarchs, including Mary, Queen of Scots, marriage presented particular dangers and difficulties because of the view that women were inferior to men and therefore ought to be subject to men.
His birth was a dynastic triumph, but his existence meant that Mary could seem to be no more than keeping the throne warm for him because there was now a legitimate male alternative.	Once Mary had a son she was dispensable because for many nobles a baby boy in a minority rule directed by noblemen seemed a better form of government than rule by a woman.
Overall viewpoint – Mary’s difficulties in ruling Scotland stemmed from the fact of her gender. Mary’s gender was important.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
However, many nobles were unhappy about having to acknowledge Darnley's superior status when Mary married him in July 1565, and in response James, Earl of Moray led a noble rebellion against her.	Mary's marriage to Darnley caused serious difficulties for her. It triggered a rebellion of nobles led by her half-brother, and the most powerful noble in Scotland, James Stewart, Earl of Moray.
The nobility's challenge to Mary continued with the murder of David Rizzio in March 1566; masterminded by a jealous Darnley and led by lords Morton, Lindsay and Ruthven, Rizzio's murder left Mary increasingly isolated.	Darnley was a wholly unsuitable marriage partner and this created huge difficulties for Mary. Darnley's actions in the murder of Rizzio showed her poor judgment as well as her inability to manage and/or control her nobles.
As far as the opposition of the nobility was concerned, Mary's marriage to Bothwell was her final undoing.	The rebellion of nobles that led to Mary's abdication in July 1567 was a direct consequence of her marriage to Bothwell.
Overall viewpoint – Mary's marriages, first to Darnley and then to Bothwell, created such huge difficulties for her that, in the end, her credibility and authority were totally undermined, and she was forced to abdicate by a powerful noble faction.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• as a woman, Mary faced difficulties in a patriarchal society. It was a widely held view that women were weaker than men and less stable and needed to be controlled by men</li> <li>• women monarchs had to work harder to succeed as monarchs than male monarchs did. Female monarchs were often highly effective and successful, but even so, they often had to strike attitudes that were associated with masculinity</li> <li>• John Knox argued that female dominion over men was against God and nature</li> <li>• Knox and others in Scotland were dismissive of Mary as queen because of her gender</li> <li>• as a woman and a queen, Mary was expected to marry and produce an heir. This meant that Mary's marriage was a political matter. She would need to choose a husband carefully</li> <li>• the marriage to Darnley did not have the support of Elizabeth I, which created difficulties for Mary in her relations with England</li> <li>• Mary married Darnley in haste without waiting for formal approval of/support from France and Spain, and without waiting for papal dispensation. Nor did she decide in advance what the exact role and status of Darnley would have after the marriage</li> <li>• Darnley refused to attend the nuptial mass for his own wedding. Moreover, he went to St Giles on Sunday mornings with other members of the court where the minister was the leading reformer, John Knox. Yet while he was not an especially committed Catholic, he was not really a committed Protestant either. So, Mary's marriage to Darnley created doubts about her religious policies and intentions among Catholics and among Protestants</li> <li>• on the day before the wedding, without parliament's approval, Mary insisted on having Darnley proclaimed king and gave him the right to sign royal documents. These actions were a serious mistake. In November 1565 a dry stamp of Darnley's signature was made because government business was being held up by his unwillingness to attend to it</li> </ul>	

- Darnley's drinking, promiscuity, petulance, arrogance and political ineptitude meant that he undermined the queen's authority and that he was hated by other nobles especially, though not solely, by Protestant nobles
- the murder of Darnley, 9 February 1567 was a source of huge difficulty for Mary because it was clearly a political murder and therefore suggested that Mary was not in control of her realm
- Mary handled her husband's murder badly. She delayed putting the court into formal mourning dress and did not have a state funeral for Darnley, which would have enabled her to express grief in public in the way that was expected of a monarch whose partner had died
- the murder of her husband and Mary's handling of it undermined her standing abroad. Elizabeth demanded that Mary pursue those responsible for Darnley's death, no matter who they were. The French made the same point
- Bothwell was the chief suspect in the murder of Darnley so Mary's marriage to Bothwell created enormous difficulties for her. If Mary knew about Bothwell's involvement then by marrying Bothwell, Mary effectively supported his actions. If she did not know, then that suggested she had no idea what was going on and therefore was unable and unfit to rule Scotland
- Bothwell was a Protestant and Mary's marriage to Bothwell was a Protestant ceremony, further undermining Mary's Catholic credentials.

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

<b>7.</b>	<p>Candidates can gain up to a <b>maximum of 8 marks.</b></p> <p>Award <b>1 mark</b> for each accurate relevant reason given.</p> <p><b>Possible reasons:</b></p>	
	<b>Key point</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
	James believed in the Divine Right of Kings and therefore that he should rule over every aspect of the state including the Church.	Presbyterians in the Kirk disagreed and from the later 1570s they were starting to dominate it more and more.
	James argued that the Church should be governed by the Crown via bishops appointed by the Crown.	Presbyterians argued that rule by bishops would take the Kirk back to the corruptions of Catholicism and that bishops were unscriptural as they wanted the Kirk to be self-governing via kirk sessions, presbyteries and a General Assembly.
	The leader of the Presbyterians, Andrew Melville, tended to antagonise James VI often addressing the king in blunt or intemperate language.	In a speech in 1596 Melville said directly to James that a king could not be head of the Church.
	By 1581 thirteen presbyteries had been established. They were responsible for visiting parishes, appointing and managing ministers and the selecting of representatives to attend the General Assembly, the highest of the Kirk's courts.	James and those who agreed with him that the Kirk should be run by the Crown via bishops ('episcopalianism') hated this development of 'Presbyterianism'.
	On several occasions James re-introduced bishops thereby generating great anger among the Presbyterians.	In 1581 James nominated Robert Montgomery to be Archbishop of Glasgow and in 1584 James restored bishops to the Kirk.
	General Assemblies of the Kirk between 1586 and 1589 called for James to take action against Catholic nobles and Jesuit missionaries.	James took no action, which infuriated the Presbyterians.
	In 1587 following the execution of his mother Mary, Queen of Scots, James asked the General Assembly of the Kirk to punish two ministers who refused to pray for Mary.	The Kirk refused, which angered James.

Key point	Explanation
In 1590 James made what seemed like a conciliatory speech to the General Assembly suggesting that he would listen to criticism privately.	What he meant was that he would not tolerate any public criticism at all from the Kirk.
In 1592 the Protestant James Stewart, 2nd earl of Moray, was murdered by the Catholic earl of Huntly's men.	James did not punish Huntly. This angered the Presbyterians.
In October 1596 James convened a committee of eight persons – 'the Octavians' – to handle the management of public affairs. The Octavians introduced a number of important administrative reforms.	The Octavians were regarded with great suspicion and distrust by the Presbyterians who thought these councillors had Catholic sympathies.
The Presbyterians had set out their view of how the Kirk should be governed, and the nature of the relationship between Crown and Kirk, in <i>The Second Book of Discipline</i> (1578).	James set out his views on these matters in <i>Basilikon Doron</i> (1599) and <i>The Trew Law of Free Monarchies</i> (1598).
In 1597 Melville was deposed as Rector of St Andrews university.	From 1597 James infuriated the Presbyterians by undermining Andrew Melville's leadership of the Kirk.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

8. 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 D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
the skills and money needed for the continued existence of a musical culture in Scotland stopped because the new Protestant kirk no longer performed the pre-Reformation music and did not commission new musical works.	The Reformation reduced the need for church music and so fewer musical works were commissioned and fewer musicians were trained.
The shared faith of the multinational medieval Catholic church was replaced by Calvinist Protestant doctrine in a tightly focused national church.	The Reformation gave rise to a distinctively Scottish variant of Calvinist Protestantism.
The cult of the saints and of the Virgin Mary was replaced by preaching of the Word so pictures and candles and holy objects disappeared from churches and were replaced by words from the Bible: the verbal replaced the visual.	The Reformation brought about revolutionary change in religious culture refocusing it on understanding and interpreting the Bible.
By the 1580s the Protestant stress on order and morality had become the dominant ethos in Scottish schools and universities.	The Reformation succeeded in establishing the idea of 'discipline' in education as set out in scripture that is the Bible.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the Crown benefited in some ways, for example, it took a share of income from lands previously owned by the Church
- in other ways the Crown lost out, for example, one side effect of the Reformation and then the overthrow of Mary, Queen of Scots, was that the Crown lost its annual subsidy from France
- the Reformation had a significant impact on the development of education in Scotland. The new Kirk wanted education to be a national priority, both for its intrinsic worth and to ensure everyone could read the Bible. Education for rich and poor alike was viewed as a joint enterprise between family, school and the Kirk

- *The First Book of Discipline* (1560) provided a plan for the establishment of parish primary schools, burgh grammar schools, high schools and reform of universities
- over time there was a marked expansion of schools in the Lowlands, less so in the Highlands. But despite the continuing efforts of the Kirk progress was difficult because of Scotland's relative poverty and the prevailing political circumstances. Though the expansion of schools and schooling in Scotland in pursuit of the reformers' ideals was slow, it led, long term, to increased literacy rates in Scotland
- the number of universities increased from three, St Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1451) and Aberdeen (1495), to five with the addition of Edinburgh's Town College (1583) and Marischal College, Aberdeen (1593)
- as Principal of St Mary's College at St Andrews University, Andrew Melville, an outstanding scholar and educationalist, turned it into a Divinity School and one of the leading theological schools of Protestant Europe
- song schools which had existed before the Reformation continued but instead of learning Latin hymns singers were now taught unaccompanied singing of the Psalms in English
- the new kirk was poorer than the old Catholic Church and so had less money to spend on commissioning works of art (which it was suspicious of anyway) and architecture
- works of art were removed from churches and the walls were whitewashed so the insides of churches became austere with the pulpit (for preaching) often moved to a central position
- one reason for the new Kirk's lack of money was the fact that many of the old Church's lands were seized by the nobility, for example, the Ker family took control of all the estates belonging to Newbattle Abbey. The new Kirk never got them back
- kirk sessions became a major instrument for enforcing discipline in the parishes so acting as instruments of social control by regulating people's behaviour (especially their sexual behaviour) and of changing people's attitudes
- kirk sessions also took over the regulation of poor relief and developed the idea of the 'deserving poor' (specific categories of people mentioned in the New Testament as worthy of compassion, for example, blind people, widows, orphans) and the 'undeserving' poor (those who were poor but of sound body and mind and therefore able to work – and therefore who ought to be working)
- the importance to reformers of building up an educated ministry and the importance of the kirk sessions as courts of the Kirk led to increasing prominence of ministers in the parishes and in time ministers formed a new, highly educated ecclesiastical elite
- trade links became more developed with Protestant countries such as the United Provinces (Holland), Denmark and England.

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

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

**9.** 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 Edinburgh resident.	Useful as she was an eyewitness to the hangings of the Worcester’s Captain and two crew members in Edinburgh.
<b>Type of source:</b> a letter.	Useful as the letter expresses the personal thoughts of a witness to the executions of members of the Worcester crew in Edinburgh, sharing vividly what she saw with her friend in London.
<b>Purpose:</b> to outline the feelings of some Scots towards the English.	Useful as it shows the strength of anti-English feeling in Edinburgh, surrounding events at the execution of members of the Worcester crew.
<b>Timing:</b> 18 April 1705.	Useful as 18 April 1705 was just a week after, what was in effect an unlawful execution of Captain Thomas, along with two other members of his crew. This was at the height of a number of other incidents leading to worsening relations with England.

Content	Possible comment
The streets of Edinburgh are filled with incredible numbers of men, women and children, calling for justice upon those English murderers.	Useful as it reveals the level of anti-English feeling in Edinburgh, portraying the English as murderers in the eyes of many Scots at the time.
According to the Chancellors promise, soon after, on the same day, being Wednesday 11 April, the Worcester's Captain Thomas Green, Madder the ship's mate, and the gunner Sympson, were brought out and taken to the place of execution at Leith Road upon the Sands, this was to pacify the Scots and their anti-English feelings.	Useful as it illustrates that the Crown's Scottish representatives allowed the unlawful execution to take place, to appease the angry Edinburgh mob and their anti-English sentiments.
All the way the Scots cheered in triumph, and the English pirates were insulted with the sharpest and most bitter abuse.	Useful as it shows the Scots were against the so-called English pirates, who they perceived as being in the wrong and worthy of the hatred.
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Worcester incident 1705, in which an English ship captain and 2 crew members, were executed by a Scottish mob, as they were mistakenly perceived to be from a ship which had been used by English privateers a year earlier, increasing tension with England</li> <li>• it is probable that the Worcester was seized in an act of revenge against the East India Company (for whom Green had earlier worked) that had seized one of the last ships of the Company of Scotland, the previous year</li> <li>• Green and two others were sentenced to death at the end of Edinburgh's 'show trial'. The sentence was originally intended to be carried out on 3 April 1705, but this was postponed for a time at the request of the Queen's Privy Council</li> <li>• after the executions on 11 April 1705, the remaining crewmen were quietly released with no further charge. The incident caused great consternation and anger throughout much of England</li> <li>• on 13 February 1692, troops acting for King William killed 38 members of the clan MacDonald in the Glencoe massacre. The Scottish parliament declared the killings to be an act of murder</li> <li>• due to the involvement of the King's Lord Advocate, many Scots believed that King William favoured English interests over Scottish interests</li> <li>• Scottish MPs declaration of the massacre to be unlawful angered the King's advisors in England</li> <li>• continued opposition to King William in the Highlands where Jacobite support remained strong</li> <li>• English officials became threatened by the increase in Scottish support for Jacobitism</li> <li>• Scotland's Act anent Peace and War which challenged monarchical power to declare war and make treaties, passing these powers to the Scottish Parliament</li> <li>• Scotland's Act of Security which challenged the Act of Settlement.</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 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 B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
They praised the idea of having a single union parliament and strong government arguing that liberty did not lie in the chaos of a government restricted by checks and balances, and that only a single union parliament in London would end the disadvantages of being unequal partners.	Many supporters of union believed making Parliament the supreme legal authority in Britain was the right way to create an equal constitutional relationship between Scotland and England.
Cromartie delivered a lesson on the European balance of power, and on the nonsense of a ‘little Scotland’ attitude, or ‘Scotlandshire’ as it had become known, amidst the great power politics of the time.	Many Scots did not believe in the idea that Scotland would be reduced to a ‘shire’ but would be stronger in the union.
His cry was ‘May we be Britons, and end the old historical names of Scotland, and of England.	Union would end the historical divide between Scotland and England, creating a new Britain.
Overall viewpoint – a union was embraced by many in Scotland because of the perceived political benefits it would bring.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The legislation of 1703 seemed to suggest that the Scots were more focused on loosening the bonds of the Union of the Crowns rather than on even closer association with England.	There was a belief in Scotland that rather than union, there should be a move away from England and the earlier Union of the Crowns.
This appeared to be highlighted by the anger which had built up among many Scots around the country in the autumn and winter of 1706, against union.	Many in Scotland were angry with the idea of union with England, even as late as the end of 1706.
The idea of union went much further than earlier ideas, and there were those who broadly approved of a close relationship with England but firmly rejected union because it would mean the end of a Scottish parliament and the final transfer of law-making powers to London.	Some in Scotland accepted the notion of some kind of union, but were completely against the idea of no parliament in Scotland.
Overall viewpoint – some Scots favoured cooperation with England but not a full political union.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <p><b>For union:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scots, who were pro-union, suggested Scotland would be offered better protection by being part of Great Britain, because concern about any threats from Europe would be reduced because of the political ties with England</li> <li>• political union between Scotland and England would ensure the security of the island and preserve the liberty which both countries had benefited from individually for centuries</li> <li>• many in Scotland favoured union because they felt that union would remove the threat of any invasion by England in the future</li> <li>• geographical proximity and shared culture and religion meant that Scotland had common interests with England; political union would merely be a formalisation of this</li> <li>• the poverty and social conditions endured by so many people in so many parts of Scotland were argument enough for some to see union as the best way to pursue and achieve a more prosperous Scotland</li> <li>• those Scots who were in favour of union believed that it was an advantage for Scottish politicians to be part of the court of the king in London</li> <li>• England already had a say in Scottish politicians appointed to Parliament, so union would be nothing more than a political progression</li> <li>• union was seen by many as a natural progression from the Union of the Crowns 1603, between Scotland and England.</li> </ul>	

**Against union:**

- many in Scotland were against union because they believed Scottish opinions would not be heard in the post-union parliament which would be dominated by English MPs; the British parliament could end up favouring English interests over Scottish ones
- a lack of representation in the House of Commons. This was because Scotland was due to get only 45 MPs, when a county like Cornwall had 44 MPs. This angered many Scots at the time
- surrender to the English nobility was not good for the Scottish peers because Scotland would only get 16 seats in the House of Lords
- many Scots were against union as they were worried that Scotland would merely become a part of England, Scotlandshire, with little say in the governing of the country
- frequent and popular anti-union riots in Edinburgh and Glasgow were a clear demonstration of strength of feeling against the union among people who did not belong to the elites.

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

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

Key point	Explanation
£398,085.10s was to be granted by the English parliament to Scotland after union, the 'Equivalent' of debts owed to Scotland by England.	This persuaded some Scottish MPs to vote for union so that they would receive back their lost life savings.
The political management of the Court Party was highly significant.	This was because the Court Party ensured that its MPs were always present for any vote on Articles of the Treaty during the debates.
The Squadrone Volante's hold on the balance of power was important.	This meant that the Squadrone's MPs were able to add their vote to those of the Court Party to ensure a majority for those favouring union.
The role of the Duke of Hamilton as a weak leader of the Country Party was important, including his failure to lead planned walkout of parliament was significant.	This was because Hamilton claimed to be against union but, his actions suggested he did not oppose it, and his mother's claim on the walkout day that he 'had toothache' lacked credibility with the Country Party members.
Divisions among opponents such as the Country Party, Jacobites of the Cavalier Party and Covenanters were frequent.	This meant that there was no united opposition to the pro-Treaty Court Party.
The £20,000 paid to Scottish MPs through the Earl of Glasgow was important.	This was because some Scottish MPs were open to being bribed to vote for the Treaty, showing that self-interest was a reason for the Treaty passing.
There were incentives for Scottish nobles such as legal protection to remain.	This was significant because some nobles changed their opposition to the Treaty to support for it, because they knew, for example, that they would retain rights such as immunity from prosecution for bankruptcy.
The Act of Security for the Kirk guaranteed Presbyterianism in the Church of Scotland.	This law was passed during the debates and meant that some Scottish church members withdrew their opposition to union.
English spies such as Daniel Defoe were important, given their role in informing English government about Scottish MPs' views.	This intelligence meant that ministers such as Lord Godolphin were able to alter the Treaty's terms to make it more attractive to Scottish MPs.

Key point	Explanation
There was a military argument regarding Scotland's position in relation to England.	This was because of the English army's march northwards during the second half of 1706, threatening Scotland should it choose to reject union.
Royal Burgh rights were to remain if the Act of Union was passed.	This meant that Royal Burgh MPs were more likely to vote for union because the Royal Burghs would retain their position with regard to trade and traders and would not be threatened by English merchants flooding their markets with English goods.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

12. 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 D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
By 1715 Jacobites rose in force to make the most of the widespread unhappiness there was with the Union.	The fact that there was a Jacobite rising in 1715 indicated that Jacobite opponents of the union realised there was a great deal of discontent with the union settlement.
But coastal town councils in Scotland complained that there was little British government money to help them repair their crumbling harbour walls, unlike in England.	The new British government was perceived as favouring English coastal towns ignoring Scottish coastal towns.
The populations of burghs such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Lanark and Stirling were unhappy when new English weights and measures were introduced to replace Scottish ones.	The introduction of English weights and measures was one of the fears which Scottish burghs had about union before it took place.
A substantial body of opinion in Scotland was of the view that union should be repealed to restore Scottish independence.	There was a growing feeling in Scotland to repeal union and re-establish Scotland as an independent country.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

**Economic effects, to 1740:**

- 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
- 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.

**Political effects, to 1740:**

- creation, abolition, restoration and subsequent abolition of the office of Secretary of State for Scotland
- it was difficult for the government to control the Highlands because there were poor roads into the mountain region. News from the Highlands was diluted by the time it reached London and decisions made by the government were frequently inappropriate
- from 1712, the House of Lords acted as the court of appeal for Scottish cases, but ignorance of Scots law meant that when verdicts from the Scottish courts were overturned by the Lords this was perceived as miscarriage of justice
- the Parliament took steps in 1711 to prevent Scottish peers with English titles that had been granted since 1707 from being admitted to the House of Lords
- opposition to union in Scotland remained in some places as it had been before 1707, with some clans keeping their faith in the Jacobite cause
- Jacobites wanted the restoration of the Stuart dynasty. They were opposed to union as it made the 1688–1689 Revolution permanent
- some Scots supported a Jacobite rising not so much because they favoured the Stuarts, but because they felt that a Stuart monarch would be more likely to reverse union
- most Jacobites thought that a return of the Stuart dynasty would lead to the Church of Scotland returning to Episcopalianism
- as propaganda, Jacobite publishers printed literature, including poems and stories, appealing to Scotland's heroic past, glorifying its exploits and celebrating The House of Stuart
- many Scottish politicians were known to be keeping in contact with the Old Pretender and his family, during his exile in the period directly after union, in order to have royal favour should the Stuarts ever be returned successfully to the throne of Scotland
- Jacobites assumed that France would always support their cause because Louis XIV had consistently said that he favoured restoration of the Stuart monarchy; this gave people hope that a rising would be successful.

**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 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 Morrison, a crofter.	Useful as he is a crofter who has worked the land in Loch Eport, North Uist and was well informed about the misery that forced people to move abroad.
<b>Type of source:</b> speech to the Royal Commission.	Useful as it is evidence given to a government initiated Royal Commission whose task it was to draw up an official report including personal testimonies highlighting the problems faced by people and the push factors for emigration.
<b>Purpose:</b> to ask for help in relocating their families.	Useful as it reveals the strength of feeling, and the awareness among the residents about their lives of poverty and hardship pushing them to leave hence their appeal to the authorities to help them.
<b>Timing:</b> 30 May 1883.	Useful as it dates from the middle of the ‘Crofters War’ and not long after the setting up of the Highland Land League, a time when many people in the Highlands were given the opportunity to give evidence to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Condition of Crofters and Cottars in the Highlands and Islands (the Napier Commission) highlighting their distress and the grievances causing them to emigrate.

Content	Possible comment
The place is overcrowded; there being 34 crofts, on which live 40 families, where formerly there were only three.	Useful as it indicates that overcrowding and subdivision of land was a cause of the poverty and hardship that forced people to leave.
Our common land, if it can be called by that name, is extremely bad, so much so that in winter, those of us who have cattle must keep constant watch else they will become stuck in the boggy ground, as even we struggle to access areas of our crofts.	Useful as it indicates that the common land held by crofters was poor and ill-suited to keeping cattle especially in winter when times were hardest.
Finally, we must admit that we are in poverty, and suffering hardship and hunger of a nature to which the bulk of our countrymen are strangers.	Useful as it shows that crofters knew that, compared with other people in Scotland, their suffering from poverty and hunger was acute, pushing them to leave Scotland.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- many Highlanders were forced off their land to make way for sheep, which were more profitable than crofting
- ‘Balmoralism’ or ‘Highlandism’ following the example of Victoria and Albert at Balmoral and the development of Highland estates for deer hunting and grouse shooting, which offered more profit for landowners forcing Highlanders off the land
- failure of the kelp and herring industries created economic problems for Highlanders
- the trade in black cattle dried up; landlords saw sheep as a more profitable alternative which forced Highlanders abroad
- in the Lowlands farm consolidation (enclosures) meant that there was less chance of land ownership
- loss of status. Prospect of being a farm labourer rather than a farmer meant that some decided to leave countryside for opportunities overseas
- Agricultural Revolution – changes in farming methods and new technology (for example, mechanical reapers/binders and later tractors) meant there were fewer jobs available
- rising land costs led to emigration
- there was poor quality housing in the countryside pushing people into moving overseas
- young farm labourers may have lived in bothies – shared accommodation
- farm work characterised by long hours, low pay, out in all weathers, few days off which led to considering opportunities abroad
- agricultural worker’s jobs were often tied to their house. When they lost their job they also lost their home. As jobs in agriculture were few, many moved abroad
- the Crofters’ War waged over large parts of the Highlands in the 1880s, the ‘war’ was a dispute between landowners and communities distressed by, among other things, high rents and lack of rights to land.

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

14. 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 B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Dundee was an example of a city remarkable for its moderation and restraint towards the Irish.	The reaction of some Scots in parts of Scotland were more tolerant towards Irish immigrants.
71% of Dundee’s Irish-born workforce were female which also contributed to the positive and unthreatening treatment towards the Irish in Dundee, due to their reputation as good workers.	Some Scots welcomed the Irish female immigrants due to their positive contribution in the workplace.
The Dundee local press did not engage in the anti-Catholic prejudice that was more generally directed towards the Irish in more populated areas of Scotland, because there were far fewer immigrants settling in Dundee than arrived in Glasgow, therefore reducing the potential for sectarian rivalry.	In Dundee local newspapers did not show anti-Catholic prejudice in comparison to other parts of Scotland because there were smaller numbers of Irish immigrants.
Overall viewpoint – takes the view many Irish immigrants were accepted by Scots in areas such as Dundee and faced little discrimination.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Between 1867 and 1892, 35% of those sentenced to death in Scotland were Irish, which gained greater attention from the press than native criminals.	Scottish press took a greater interest in the crimes and bad behaviour of the Irish than the crimes and bad behaviour of Scots.
In the case of Irish immigrant, John Riley, there is an indication of fear among Scots concerning the reputation of the Irish for violence.	Some Scots felt threatened by the Irish due to the perception that many Irish were thought to be violent.
The issue of alcohol was also strongly related to the ideas of the Irish as an 'outgroup', and a dangerous one, resulting in many Scots viewing them with distrust.	Many Scots distrusted Irish immigrants due to the belief that the perceived association of the Irish with alcohol made them a group to be avoided.
Overall viewpoint – expresses the view that many Irish immigrants were treated with suspicion and distrust in Scotland.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• many Scots were repelled by the poverty of Irish immigrants</li> <li>• Church of Scotland was hostile to Roman Catholicism. Most Scots were Protestant and were against the Irish Catholic immigrants</li> <li>• Scottish people were predominantly Protestant and welcomed the Irish Protestant immigrants</li> <li>• as the Scottish economy collapsed in the 1920s and 1930s, workplace discrimination against Irish Catholics grew</li> <li>• Scottish industries like ship building employed a mainly Protestant work force and welcomed Protestant Irish immigrants (even advertising in Belfast newspapers for skilled Irish workers)</li> <li>• in the 1920s and 1930s, a few anti-Catholic councillors were successful in local elections in Glasgow and Edinburgh (though many lost their seats at the first defence)</li> <li>• members of Catholic Irish communities were involved in strikes, trades unions and trades union campaigns which was welcomed by Scottish workers</li> <li>• Scottish Protestant workers resented the fact that Irish Catholic workers often accepted lower wages</li> <li>• Scots and Irish immigrants worked together in the Temperance movement</li> <li>• the Scots and Irish assimilated through marriage</li> <li>• the spread of the Orange Order in Scotland was an expression of prejudice against Irish Catholics</li> <li>• sectarian trouble existed between the Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants in Glasgow, Ayrshire and Lanarkshire from the 1830s</li> <li>• anti-Catholic disturbances in Edinburgh in 1935.</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>	

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

Key point	Explanation
Scots had a considerable impact on the economy of Australia.	Scots worked in remote settlements introducing new farming techniques learned on Lowland farms and Highland crofts. Scots were heavily involved in the development of industry, particularly coal mining, engineering and shipping, for example, James and Alexander Brown established highly successful coal mines in Newcastle, New South Wales.
Scots contributed to the economy of Canada.	Scots dominated the Hudson Bay Company and Scots dominated in textiles, furniture making, oil, iron and steel. Highlanders who had been cleared off their land often emigrated to Canada where they developed agriculture on the vast plains. Scots were crucial in the development of the infrastructure of Canada, especially the Canadian Pacific Railway. Most of Canada's banks were founded by Scots.
Scots contributed to the development of university education in Canada.	Scots helped to develop schools and universities across Canada including Dalhousie University, McGill University, the University of Toronto and Queen's University in Kingston.
Scots were prominent in the development of political life in Canada.	A Scot, John A. Macdonald, was the first Prime Minister of Canada; he had helped guide Canada to independence in 1867. His successor was Alexander MacKenzie, also a Scot.
Scots contributed to the economy of New Zealand.	Scots such as David Munro developed sheep farming in NZ. Scots moved into dairy produce too. Scots such as Thomas Brydone were instrumental in the development of the frozen meat industry in NZ.
Scots had a major impact on cultural life in Australia, Canada and New Zealand.	Scottish traditions such as Burns' suppers, institutions celebrating Scottishness such as Highland Societies, Caledonian Societies, and other aspects of Scottish identity such as tartan and bagpiping became part of the cultural scene across the Empire.

Key point	Explanation
Scots made a contribution to the architecture of the Empire with their building skills.	The contribution of skilled stonemasons from the ‘Granite City’ of Aberdeen, was essential in cutting granite for the Sydney Harbour bridge.
Scots played a huge role in the economy of India.	As part of the East India Company, Scots were heavily involved in exporting jute, timber, sugar and cotton. They were also involved in the development of the tea trade; Thomas Lipton, a Glasgow tea merchant, dominated the tea market by the late nineteenth century. Scots helped lay down the railway network in India too. The Scot James Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India (1848–1856), encouraged and oversaw the creation of railways, canals, the telegraph, postage and irrigation.
Scots were involved in maintaining a military presence across the Empire, and in the use of force to maintain British rule.	In the First War of Indian Independence (1857–1859) the Commander-in-Chief of British troops was a Scot: General Sir Colin Campbell.
Scots played key roles in the government of India.	Six of the governors-general and viceroys of India were Scottish, for example.
Scots were prominent as missionaries and educators in India though missionary work was not welcomed by indigenous peoples.	The Scots missionary Alexander Duff set up a school in Calcutta (Kolkata) that was used as a model for schools across India. However, Hindus and Muslims resented what they perceived as attempts by Christian missionaries to change their beliefs and practices.
Scots colonists across the Empire were often directly involved in the subjugation and dispossession of indigenous peoples.	In the 1850s in Queensland, Australia, for instance, Scots settlers encroached onto aboriginal territories provoking conflict with the Aboriginal people who were then killed to get them off the land.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

16. 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 D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
Many Scots were serving overseas in the army or other services, not least in the war in South Africa to protect British interests.	Scottish soldiers served abroad to fight for Britain's empire.
Scots portrayed themselves as a distinctively religious – largely but far from exclusively Protestant – people, notably distinguished for their work in India, in education, medical work and as civil servants.	Empire provided many middle-class Scots with successful careers.
In the opening year of the century, the Scottish economy was still strongly connected with imperial infrastructures like railways, engineering, construction and shipping and colonial trade and investment.	Empire created a market for Scottish goods. Heavy industries of Scotland exported a high proportion of their products.
Nevertheless, for many Scottish people, migration remained a major means of escaping poverty or unemployment, or of seeking opportunities not available at home.	Empire offered a range of employment that wasn't available in Scotland.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- empire contributed to the Clyde becoming the centre of the shipbuilding industry. Shipyards such as Fairfield's, Beardmore's and Denny's were world leaders in the production of shipping in the years up to 1914
- empire created a market for Scottish goods. Heavy industries of Scotland exported a high proportion of their products. American grain might well be taken in sacks made in Dundee, by locomotives manufactured in Springburn near Glasgow (which produced one-quarter of the world's locomotives in 1914), to be loaded onto ships built on the Clyde
- empire provided raw materials for Scottish factories such as jute. The jute trade was closely associated with the Empire: the raw material came from the Indian province of Bengal. The textile manufactured from the raw material from the Indian province of Bengal was subsequently exported all over the world. Dundee textile firms became internationally known
- empire enabled some firms and individuals to make great commercial fortunes. Examples include Scottish businessmen such as Sir Charles Tenant (chemicals), Sir James and Peter Coats (cotton) and William Weir (coal and iron)
- many wealthy Scots invested their profits at home by building mansions in the suburbs. Broughty Ferry near Dundee is an example of the display of wealth created by the jute industry

- empire also had negative effects on Scotland. The low-wage economy encouraged in Scotland by the export market led to considerable poverty for many
- empire left Scotland vulnerable to international trade slumps due to the importance of commerce with the Empire. Due to an overdependence on exports, Scotland was adversely affected after the First World War due to the world economic downturn. Empire created competition for Scottish goods. Other countries in the Empire came to produce goods more cheaply. Examples of industries where this happened were sheep farming in Australia and New Zealand, and the linen and jute industry in India
- empire created investment opportunities. By the 1880s 40% of all Australian borrowing was from Scotland
- the Scots also invested in India: investment was a double-edged sword as Scottish industrial magnates sometimes used their profits to finance projects abroad which meant capital left Scotland
- 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 café in Britain. Small seaside towns also had their own Italian cafés
- in the late 1920s the College of Italian Hairdressers was set up in Glasgow
- Jewish immigrants helped to develop the commercial life of Scotland. They settled in central Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses
- Jewish immigrants were also important in the tobacco industry. Cigarette making was a common job for immigrants to Scotland as there was no local workforce that could produce cigarettes
- Jewish immigrants made an important contribution to the tailoring trade and helped produce affordable, quality clothing, especially men's suits
- Lithuanian immigration contributed to the economic development of Scotland mainly through employment in the coal industry
- Lithuanians joined the Scottish miners in bringing about improved working conditions through trade union activity
- Lithuanian immigrants also contributed a distinctive culture to Scotland through their language and community activities. However, the Lithuanian community integrated effectively into Scottish society and therefore left less of a lasting impact. Lithuanians were also fewer in numbers than Irish immigrants and were not perceived as a threat to the Scottish way of life by native Scots. In addition many Lithuanians returned to Eastern Europe during the First World War
- Irish immigration had a lasting cultural 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 contributed to the culture of 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 Labour political leaders such as John Wheatley and James Connolly.

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

**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 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> a Cameron Highlander soldier.	Useful as he is from Clan Cameron and is a soldier in the Cameron Highlanders who is appealing to men of fighting age.
<b>Type of source:</b> a letter to the editor of the Glasgow Evening Times.	Useful as a letter is a personal appeal yet presented in a very public way in a popular, large circulation newspaper.
<b>Purpose:</b> to encourage members of Clan Cameron to volunteer to fight in the War.	Useful as it is seeking to encourage volunteering by appealing to the historic traditions of the Highland Clans.
<b>Timing:</b> October 20, 1915.	Useful as it dates from the time when the first rush of volunteering was tailing off, but before the introduction of conscription.

Content	Possible comment
Our clan chief, Locheil, is fighting alongside the magnificent Highland Brigade; so the question is, are all the eligible men of this clan under arms? To those I appeal.	Useful as it illustrates the pressure placed on young men to join up.
Have modern conditions entirely eradicated the old Highland fighting spirit of our ancestors? I think not.	Useful as it illustrates the supposed martial tradition of the Highland clans.
Let us return again to the spirit of our Camerons who were ashamed to die in bed; forget your grievances for the present and gather round our clan chief Locheil and join up.	Useful as it illustrates the tactic of shaming Camerons into volunteering to fight.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- height restrictions were ignored, which allowed miners from central Scotland to join
- fear of unemployment, which resulted in 36% of miners in the vulnerable Lothian coalfield enlisting
- pressure from employers such as the Earl of Weymss, who threatened to dismiss any employee on his estates between the ages of 18 and 30 who did not volunteer
- patriotic sentiment to fight for the King, Britain and Empire: Scottish specific propaganda appealed to the idea of the kilted soldier defending Empire. That pride and sentiment emerged in popular literature early in the war. 'Hey, Jock, are ye glad ye 'listed'? being one example which exhorted Scots to, 'Come awa, Jock, and kill your man!'
- Kitchener's personal appeal to Scots: 'I feel certain that Scotsmen 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'
- workers saw the chance to escape the drudgery of their existence in low paid repetitive jobs; prospect of work, a bed and a steady wage appealed to some as did the chance to look good in a kilt!
- Scottish 'martial tradition', developed in Victorian times, centred on notions of the brave, kilted Scottish soldier had wide appeal. The real (and imagined) history of Scottish units fighting in the Crimean War and imperial escapades were also important, as was the creation of a distinctive Scottish identity by the use of tartan, kilts and bagpipes not only in Highland units, but also Lowland Scottish units
- the tradition of good soldiering was reinforced by the view that soldiering was in many ways an honourable profession and one which gave men discipline, comradeship, self-respect and character, important virtues in the still dominant Presbyterian culture of Scotland
- 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
- McCrae's Battalion contained a large number of footballers. 16 players from Heart of Midlothian F.C. enlisted, along with 500 supporters and ticket-holders. Hearts were leading the Scottish League at the time the battalion was raised in November 1914. In addition to the Hearts contingent, players and 150 followers of Hibernian, seven Raith Rovers players and a number of professional footballers from Falkirk, Dunfermline Athletic and East Fife also enlisted
- local nature of recruiting in Britain through geographical areas and local pride in local units such as the Gordon Highlanders in the North-East of Scotland
- the promise of land for crofting in the Highlands encouraged many Highlanders to join
- young men were caught up in the excitement and success of the voluntary recruitment campaign in Scotland which can be seen with the formation of two entirely Scottish formations in the New Army divisions encouraged by Lord Kitchener, the Minister for War. The 9th (Scottish) and 15th (Scottish) Divisions were formed.

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

**18.** 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 B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
in Govan, Mrs Barbour, a typical working-class housewife, became the leader of a movement such as had never been seen before or since for that matter.	The successful campaign to end rent rises was led by Mary Barbour a housewife from Govan in Glasgow at a time when women did not have many opportunities to be leaders of social and political campaigns.
Women organised street meetings, back-court meetings, drums, bells, trumpets – every method used was to bring the women out for the struggle.	Methods used to orchestrate women in opposing the rent increases were many and varied and demonstrated the way in which women could organise as effectively as men.
It was eventually ‘Mrs Barbour’s army of women’ which surrounded Glasgow’s Sheriff Court and forced the suspension of the legal action against the rent strikers.	The direct actions of the rent strikers led to the ending of legal measures against them, a remarkable demonstration of the power of women acting collectively to achieve a common end.
Overall viewpoint – shows that women’s roles changed as they took a greater political role in campaigns such as the rent strikes.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The letter ended with the plea ‘that no more men be taken from us until we have an opportunity of engaging and training more women clerks.’	The number of male volunteers for the military meant employers needed to train up female workers in the banking industry and that women could do this work perfectly well.
Within six months its local advisory committee in Edinburgh reported a sharp increase in women’s employment in the capital; for example there were 48 women working in the rubber industry and 33 on the railway.	Women took up an increasing range of jobs as well as taking up jobs traditionally seen as male, such as working on the trains. So women could do work that was essential for the economy highly effectively suggesting that there was no reason other than convention for these jobs to be the preserve of men.
In April 1915 two clerical staff from Glasgow became the first women in Britain to be employed as tram conductors.	Women from Scotland were ground-breaking in being employed as conductors on the trams in Glasgow. The fact that women could do this kind of job showed that it was a myth that men were more technically minded and so could do these jobs better than women could.
Overall viewpoint – shows that women’s role changed due to their increased involvement in what was seen as traditional ‘male’ jobs in Scotland.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the formation of the Glasgow Women’s Housing Association in February 1915 was created to oppose the rent rises and evictions that were promised in the event of non-payment</li> <li>• a number of female leaders emerged alongside Mary Barbour. These include Helen Crawford, Agnes Dollan and Jessie Stephens</li> <li>• the war saw increasing demand for women to work in roles previously dominated by men across Scotland. The heavy industries of the Clyde areas saw an increase in female employment from 3758 before the war to 18,500 by 1916</li> <li>• by the end of the war 31,500 women were working in the munitions industry in Scotland</li> <li>• the purpose-built cordite producing facility in Gretna employed 9000 women workers as well as 5000 men. Women also formed a police service in Gretna. By the end of the war there were 150 of them</li> <li>• Galloway Engineering Company was based in Tongland, Kirkcudbrightshire to produce aircraft engines but also as an engineering college for women</li> <li>• Scottish Women’s Hospitals were created by Dr Elsie Inglis a product of the Medical College for Women based in Edinburgh</li> <li>• after being rejected by the British, Elsie Inglis created the Scottish Women’s Hospitals (SWH) which were welcomed by the French and Serbian governments and served with distinction. The hospital in France treated over 10,000 patients and 23 of the female doctors and nursing staff were awarded the Croix de Guerre</li> </ul>	

- other significant Scots who served as doctors and nurses include Mairi Chisholm who served in medical stations on the Belgian border
- women's war work saw increased financial independence, but they were not paid at the same rate as men, for example, a male postman would earn 35 shillings a week. His female replacement earned 10 shillings less
- Scottish women were involved in the peace movements. Helen Crawford and Agnes Dollan set up a local branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- at the end of the war women in employment were expected to make way for men returning from the war
- in one way, women did make permanent gains due to the war: the Representation of the People Act was passed in the summer of 1917. The vote in national elections was given to women who were householders, the wives of householders and aged over 30. Women in these categories got to exercise their vote for the first time in the General Election of December 1918.

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

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

Key point	Explanation
War had an immediate impact on Clydeside shipyards.	The Clyde was where the majority of Scotland's shipbuilding capacity was concentrated, and the bulk of British naval and merchant shipping was built.
Shipbuilders William Beardmore's at Dalmuir, John Brown's at Clydebank and Fairfield at Govan came under Admiralty control.	Naval control put the yards on a war footing. Scottish shipyards on the Clyde were already experienced in building warships and armaments for the Royal Navy.
Wartime meant wealth for Clyde shipbuilders and workers.	Admiralty orders brought in over £16 million alone for the leading three shipbuilders on the Clyde. Clydeside yards built a total of 481 warships between 1914 and 1918. Numerous merchant ships were also built.
Clyde engineering firms such as the British Locomotive works at Springburn as well as the shipbuilders such as Beardmores increasingly diversified their production of war material.	As the demands for war equipment increased and diversified, Clyde engineering proved equal to the task of producing the tanks, airships, artillery pieces and aircraft that were in demand.
War also stimulated production in the Scottish steel industry.	Demand for munitions as well as steel plate armour for shipping meant that Scottish steel production doubled during the war.
Demand for rubber increased during the war benefitting the North British Rubber Company based in Edinburgh.	Demand for tyres for vehicles, anti-gas apparatus, waterproofs, wellington boots and rubber sheets increased hugely during the war. The mud of the trenches provided a ready market for rubber goods.
War led to increased munitions production in Scotland, for example, the works in Gretna and Cardonald.	Demand for munitions increased due to the nature of the Great War and Scotland was an ideal place to meet this demand due to engineering skills as well as being remote from possible German attack.
The Jute industry in Dundee prospered as demand for the fabric rose. Firms such as Baxter Brothers, and Cox Brothers benefited.	Jute production increased as demand for sandbags, horses feed bags, packing and supply bags soared.

Key point	Explanation
Impact of the war on the fishing industry was not good with numbers employed in the industry dropping from over 32,000 to just under 22,000.	The North Sea was almost totally closed to shipping as the Admiralty took control of Scottish east coast ports and the shipping including the fishing fleet. As a result, catches of fish were much reduced.
Due to food shortages, there were attempts to increase the amount of food grown in Scotland which was not successful.	Most of Scotland's farming is hill farming so the available acreage to expand arable farming into was limited. Also, there was manpower shortages among farmers as so many farmworkers volunteered had an impact.
Hill farming of sheep benefitted during the war. The British government bought the entire Scottish wool clip in 1916.	Demand for wool, for uniforms, and meat pushed up prices and provided good employment as shepherd's wages doubled from 20 shillings to 40 shillings a week.
Scottish agriculture also benefited from the war as wages doubled and productivity improved. In 1914 the average wage for a ploughman was 21 shillings and 6 pence. By 1917 this had risen to 49 shillings and 2 pence.	There was a huge demand for food as home demand and that of the mass armies increased. Scottish oat production rose by 25% and root crops increased their yield to meet demand.
After the war many of the heavy industries of Scotland struggled.	War delayed problems in Scottish industries such as underinvestment in modern equipment. The end of the war led to a decline in industries such as Jute. When the war ended orders for new shipping dropped significantly too.
Rationing was introduced in Scotland (and the rest of Britain) in January 1918.	Despite efforts to increase food production, food shortages had become a reality by the beginning of 1918 leading to measures such as meatless days (Scotland's were Wednesday and Friday) and eventually food rationing which led to a uniform system of food control that made sure that the sale of essential foods was properly rationed.
The land issue emerged at the end of the War in the Highlands of Scotland.	Many soldiers and sailors returning to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland at the end of the war believed they would get land as a reward for their sacrifice during the war. When this did not happen (or didn't happen quickly enough) many took the law into their own hands and began land raids occupying land they believed should be theirs.

Key point	Explanation
The 1920s was one of the times when many Scots decided to emigrate abroad.	The economic downturn of the 1920s saw Scots emigrate in search of work in unprecedented numbers. Scotland in the interwar period had the highest rate of emigration of any European country. Scots were attractive emigrants owing to their education and skills.
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 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 D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
The breakthrough achieved by the Labour Party in Scotland after the First World War was sudden and decisive.	The electoral success of the Labour Party in Scotland after the Great War was both unanticipated and emphatic.
What is striking about the advance of Labour in Scotland was its scale in terms of the numbers of MPs elected.	The number of Labour MPs elected in Scotland was significant in terms of the numbers of MPs who were successful
As well as this, the radicalism of those MPs who were successfully voted into power is noticeable.	Those Labour MPs who were elected in Scotland tended to support radical policies for political and social reform.
However, in 1922, 113 Labour seats were gained in England and Wales, while Scotland returned the large tally of 29, as well as one Communist who was endorsed by the local Labour Party.	The election of 1922 saw the electoral breakthrough of Labour in the large number of MPs elected.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- Labour benefited from the change in voting behaviour by Irish Catholic voters who deserted the Liberals after the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin. With the creation of Eire in 1922 this support solidified for the Party. Labour also benefited from the increased number of working-class voters after 1918 as well as the collapse of support for the Liberal Party in Scotland
- Labour Party in Scotland grew with 29 MPs in the 1922 elections, 10 of which were in Glasgow alone. In comparison, in 1922 the Conservatives (Scottish Unionist Party) won 13 seats and the Liberals 15. Electoral performance in Scotland continued to be strong with 34 MPs elected in 1923 and 26 in 1924
- association of the Labour Party with the more radical Independent Labour Party, especially in the West of Scotland. With a couple of exceptions, the 10 MPs elected in Glasgow were Independent Labour Party members
- these 'Clydesiders' developed a reputation for radicalism when they arrived in Parliament. They drew attention to their demands in interesting ways, for example, two of their MPs, James Maxton and John Wheatley, in June 1923 caused uproar by attacking the Conservatives 'as murderers' for trying to cut government expenditure on Scottish social welfare
- the radical nature of the Independent Labour Party can be seen in its stance on the war; the ILP opposed the war and conscription. Although this caused an initial drop in membership, by 1918 they could boast an increase in membership from 3,000 to 9,000 and 167 branches in Scotland

- radicalism grew and is also associated with 'Red Clydeside' and the role of the Shop Stewards Movement, strikes during the war, and the Independent Labour Party
- example of strike action during the war, such as the tuppence an hour strike of engineers in Glasgow
- strike action also taken over concerns about dilution and the issue of leaving certificates with two strikes in 1915 at Fairfields
- role of the Clyde Workers Committee in demanding a 40-hour week for workers at the end of the war. Huge support for strike action in support of this claim forms the background to actions in George Square in January 1919
- George Square riots in January 1919, the raising of the Red Flag in George Square and perception of a Bolshevist threat, 'It is a misnomer to call the situation in Glasgow a strike – this is a Bolshevist uprising,' claimed Robert Munro, Secretary of State for Scotland in 1919, led to police action arresting leaders like Willie Gallacher and breaking up the crowds in and around George Square. The government put troops on standby, but the strike was over within a week of the riots
- 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 to Glasgow City Council then became a MP in the 1922 General Election. Others elected included David Kirkwood and James Maxton
- Scottish Labour also gained support by supporting practical policies which benefited the working classes, for example, they opposed any attempt to increase rents on tenants after the war. The Conservatives and Liberals did not. At a time of unemployment after the war, such practical policies were popular
- trade union membership also doubled during and after the war. The unions supported Labour and encouraged a greater sense of working-class consciousness and cohesion which again encouraged voting for the Scottish Labour Party
- role of articulate radical leaders like the communist John McLean during and after the war
- the war also saw a realignment in terms of the Conservatives and the Liberals following the end of the war and then the coalition of 1918-1922, in particular the growth of the Scottish Unionist Party also known simply as the Conservatives. The Conservatives/Unionists won 54 seats in 1918 (they had a pact with the Liberals with candidates running on a 'Coupon'). In 1922 that was down to 14 MPs but by 1924 was back up to 36. By contrast, the Liberals were down to 8 seats in Scotland by 1924
- superior organisation had an impact on the Unionist vote by 1924, they were particularly strong targeting young voters and the new female vote, which was over 30 and largely middle class.
- they were particularly strong in targeting the new female voters. In terms of women, each Unionist constituency association in Scotland had a woman as one of the two vice-residents. The first Scottish female MP was a Unionist (Katharine Marjory Stewart-Murray, Duchess of Atholl) The Unionists fielded more female candidates than either the Liberals or Labour in Scotland. By 1924 there were around 400 female sections with women's organisers running them in Scotland
- the Unionists were also successful in attracting younger voters. The Junior Imperial League targeted 15-25-year-olds and used a range of social functions to attract members. The Young Unionists began in 1923 took in 8-15-year-olds. Meetings were aimed at entertainment
- the Unionists benefited from the War. They had supported the war effort unflinchingly and fielded military candidates after the war. They had a high profile in recruitment during the war and running industry. Of 16 unionist candidates who were military men in 1918, 13 were elected, including one Colonel Sprot who unseated the Liberal leader H H Asquith

- the Unionists were also clever in policy terms. They exploited the divided Liberals and portrayed the anti-war ILP as unpatriotic. Scotland had been an enthusiastic supporter of the war, and this appealed to middle-class voters who feared the radicalism of the ILP and Labour Party
- the Unionists were progressive in terms of economic and social policy as well positioning themselves as pro-law and order and anti-extremist
- Unionists were also helped by institutional changes in Scotland during and after the war. The Church of Scotland was sympathetic to its message. The press turned decisively towards the Unionists with Liberal papers being bought by Unionist supporting owners. The legal profession was also mainly unionist in terms of its politics, as was the education sector
- in 1918 the Labour Party's election manifesto promised to fight for the complete restoration of the land of Scotland to the Scottish people but these proposals did not catch the public's imagination or support. In the 1920s all three major parties actively supported the union and Home Rule bills in parliament in 1924 and 1927 went nowhere
- there were some who continued to campaign actively for an independent Scotland and in the 1920s economic distress made more people listen to the arguments for independence
- radical nationalists wanted to resist the erosion of Scottish culture and Scottish identity caused by the continuing spread of Englishness in all aspects of life. Artists, writers and poets, such as Hugh MacDiarmid, styled themselves as a Scottish literary renaissance and took pride in their attacks on those who, in their view, had sold out to England
- in May 1928 the National Party of Scotland was founded, but attracted little support.

**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]**