



National  
Qualifications  
2019

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**2019 History**

**Higher – Scottish History**

**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, 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.  
For example, *Piper Laidlaw was awarded the Victoria Cross at the Battle of Loos for leading Scottish soldiers into battle. (1 mark for knowledge)*
  - (ii) To gain marks for the use of knowledge, candidates must develop each point of knowledge, 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 a given source explain . . .
- 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. 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 6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways **up to a maximum of 10 marks**.

Point identified in Source A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
What this did was to leave Edward firmly in charge of the Scottish realm.	The lengthy delay was used by Edward to increase his control over Scotland.
Edward I had long since ordered his lawyers to search for documentary proof of the English monarchy's claim to Scotland.	Edward had designs to intervene in Scottish affairs before the Great Cause proceedings.
But the outcome of what is now known as the 'Great Cause' was surely a foregone conclusion.	The outcome of the Great Cause in favour of Balliol was not a surprise.
Overall viewpoint – Edward aimed to undermine Scottish independence.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Edward, who had much business to do in England, adjourned the hearing of the petitions until 2 June in the following year.	Edward had legitimate rather than ulterior motives for prolonging the proceedings.
There was then a further adjournment to allow the auditors to consider Scottish law in order to reply to the question by what laws and customs the right of succession should be determined.	Edward was respectful of the laws and customs of the Scottish kingdom and was concerned primarily with ensuring that the right candidate was chosen.
He (Edward) does not seem to have had a preference for Balliol or Bruce.	The outcome of the Great Cause was not a foregone conclusion.
Overall viewpoint – Edward acted appropriately in order to choose the right candidate.	

**Possible points of significant omission may include**

- the task of choosing a new king for the Scottish throne, known as the Great Cause was a long drawn out process of discussion, argument and the presentation of evidence in support of the claimants
- Edward insisted on judging the Great Cause rather than arbitrating as a friendly neighbour (as he had originally been asked to do). In the early months of 1291 Edward had requested English monasteries to search for evidence of England's superiority over Scotland
- fearing that they would be left out of the judgement, nine of the claimants accepted Edward's overlordship, and in doing so compromised the independence of the kingdom
- thirteen claimants, not including Edward himself, presented themselves although only three, John Balliol, Robert Bruce and John Hastings, had a strong legal claim. All three were descendants of the daughters of David Earl of Huntingdon, a descendent of David I of Scotland
- the court had to deal with two main questions – firstly whether primogeniture was more important than proximity; and secondly whether the Scottish kingdom could be divided
- the court decided to hear the Bruce and Balliol cases then measure the remaining claims against the winner
- in order to decide which laws and customs should be applied the customs and help judge the claimants, Edward sought expert legal advice from Oxford and Cambridge and from overseas
- there was a long adjournment between August 1291 and June 1292. During this Edward acted as direct lord of Scotland and received oaths of fealty from the Scottish nobility
- Edward's final judgement was made in favour of John Balliol in November, 1292. After much debate, Edward's councillors agreed that the candidate descended from the younger sister, even if closer male to the throne (Bruce) should not be preferred to one descended from the elder sister (Balliol). Balliol had the strongest legal claim, based on primogeniture
- Edward also sought recognition of his overlordship from the Scottish Guardians
- the Guardians and other leading Scots eventually took an oath of fealty to Edward.

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

2. Candidates can gain 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.

Possible points which may be identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
John's position however was an impossible one: while his own subjects regarded him as a king, Edward I regarded him as a subject.	John was placed in a difficult position by Edward I. Edward treated John more like a feudal lord than a fellow king. John was expected to act as a vassal of King Edward and to accept Scotland's position as a vassal kingdom.
Shortly after John was enthroned at Scone on St Andrew's Day 1292 Edward passed judgement on a case involving an appeal from a Scottish court.	Edward's interference showed he had no respect for King John or for Scottish Independence.
King John was forced to accept that Edward was released from any restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Birgham.	Edward decided that the Treaty of Birgham was no longer valid and demanded that John agree to this. Edward was freed from all the promises he had made including the conditions that protected Scottish freedoms and independence. Edward was able to interfere in Scotland as much as he wished.
Edward and King John had very different views of what was implied by Edward's position as overlord of Scotland.	The issue of Edward's overlordship was at the heart of the relationship between John Balliol and Edward I. John Balliol and Edward I had different views on the precise meaning of the overlordship which had been granted in 1292. John no doubt hoped that his submission to Edward would be temporary. Edward however was determined to establish what his newly won overlordship meant in practice.

**Possible points of significant omission may include**

- it was only a week into John's reign when the Burgesses of Berwick appealed to Edward over a court decision made by the Guardians that John had upheld
- Edward decided that the Treaty of Birgham was no longer valid since the marriage had not gone through and demanded that John agree to this

- the implications of Edward's overlordship were not clear at the outset but were soon to become apparent as Edward increasingly interfered in Scottish affairs and undermined John's kingship. What was significant was the degree of interference to which John was subjected by Edward
- Edward asserted his overlordship by insisting that King John paid homage to him on separate occasions
- Edward asserted his authority over King John by hearing more appeals on court cases than had already been decided upon and settled by the Scottish courts. By overturning unfavourable verdicts from King John and the Guardians, Edward was in effect stating that he refused to recognise Scotland's right to make and enforce its own laws
- Edward undermined John's position as king by demanding John appear in person as a witness at the hearing of appeals in England. Such treatment of a king was unprecedented and compromised John's royal status
- Edward exercised his lordship in a very provocative way during the appeal cases. An example of John being humiliated and insulted by Edward was during the Macduff case. The noble Macduff renewed his complaint that he had been unfairly disinherited. Edward supported the complaint and ordered John to appear in person before the English Parliament to explain his decision. In 1293 John was declared in contempt of court and sentenced to surrender three royal castles
- the unequal relationship between the two kings was shown during the court appeals. Edward's strength and Balliol's weakness were highlighted when John Balliol quickly backed down under pressure after attempting to defend his position and protesting about Edward's actions during the appeal cases
- John Balliol's status as a sovereign king was undermined by the attendance of English officials at his inauguration at Scone. This emphasised the new subjection of the Scottish king to England
- Edward's interference in the administration of Scotland undermined John's status as king of Scotland. John had to agree to a Yorkshire man Master Thomas of Hunsingore as his new chancellor and to changes being made to the traditional Scottish customs of taxation. The 'English' office of Treasurer was also introduced forcing John to again follow English practice rather than traditional Scottish customs
- Edward also interfered in Scottish affairs by ordering the wording of the Royal Seal of Scotland to be changed which weakened John's kingly status even further
- the unequal relationship between King John and Edward I was demonstrated in 1294 when Edward demanded feudal military service from the Scots in his war with Philip IV of France. Edward used his claim to superior lordship over Scotland to demand feudal service. This was an insult to John's kingly rank
- John does attempt to assert his own kingly authority and status by defying Edward. Guided by the Council of Twelve, John made an alliance with France in 1295
- Edward again asserted his overlordship when he invaded Scotland in 1296 in response to John's refusal to provide military support for England's war with France and for John's refusal to attend court
- John's status as a 'vassal' of King Edward was shown when following military defeat; John surrendered Scotland and its people to Edward. At Kincardine Castle on 2 July 1296 John begged Edward for forgiveness blaming his actions on the poor advice from his nobles. Edward accepted John's surrender in a humiliating ceremony on the 10 July 1296. John was forced to renounce his treaty with France, apologise to Edward and was stripped off his throne. The royal badge of Scotland was symbolically ripped from his surcoat by Edward himself thus making it clear to all that John was no longer King of Scots.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
<b>Author:</b> Hugh de Cressingham, Edward's Treasurer in Scotland.	The authorship is useful as Hugh Cressingham was in charge of the finances of the English administration in Scotland and was therefore well placed and well informed about Scottish resistance, especially attempts to raise taxes.  Hugh Cressingham was an English official, therefore biased towards an English point of view as he remained worried about the resistance growing in Scotland.
<b>Type of source:</b> a letter.	This is useful as although Cressingham is reporting to Edward I, as one of Edward's officials in Scotland, it is written in the form of a personal communication which may be less 'official'. This may be a more accurate reflection of Cressingham's true feelings about the political situation in Scotland.
<b>Purpose:</b> Cressingham was informing Edward of the resistance still present in Scotland.	The purpose is useful as Cressingham wrote to Edward expressing concern that Wallace still represented a danger to England. Cressingham was aware that this was not the end of the Scottish resistance to Edward's rule.
<b>Timing:</b> 23 July 1297.	The timing of the source is useful as it provides insight into the early years of the Scottish resistance. The letter gives a clear picture of the state of affairs in Scotland in the summer of 1297. The timing of the letter is only a few months after the capitulation of the Scots in 1296 but it demonstrates that resentment and resistance had already begun to grow against Edward's attempts to administer Scotland as part of England.

Content	Possible comment
We raised an army against our enemies in Scotland who resist our rule by refusing to pay our taxes.	Useful as it provides details of localised resistance to the occupation regime, especially Cressingham's attempts to raise taxes.
Henry Percy and Robert Clifford have already had to deal with a noble rebellion in the south west led by Bishop Wishart, James the Stewart and Robert Bruce.	Useful as it provides details of an armed revolt against Edward and the English regime in Scotland led by the Scottish nobility in the south west of Scotland.  This is also useful as it provides evidence that a number of the early revolts in 1297 were supported or led by the nobility and church leaders.
An attack should be made on William Wallace, who has gathered a large force (and still does) in the Forest of Selkirk.	Useful as it informs us that Wallace had evidently become a leader of some stature by July 1297 since Cressingham could refer to him by name.
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission may include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the time taken to negotiate with the nobles at Irvine allowed Wallace greater opportunity to assemble and train troops and to establish his will across a wider area of Scotland</li> <li>Wallace led a resistance movement amongst commoners in the south west of Scotland</li> <li>Wallace, accompanied by Sir William Douglas, led an attack on Scone and attempted to kill the English sheriff William Ormesby</li> <li>Wallace led attacks on castles and an assault on Dundee</li> <li>Wallace along with Andrew Moray led the Scottish army to victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, 11 September 1297</li> <li>Wallace and Moray were made Guardians in 1297</li> <li>localised resistance to the English administration also involved attacks on English officials. There were rumblings of rebellion against English rule in various parts of Scotland within months Edward's invasion in 1296</li> <li>there was the rebellion of the McDougal family against the MacDonalds (pro-Edward) in the Western Isles</li> <li>Andrew Moray led a rising in the north east of Scotland/resistance against Edward's rule in the North. Moray raised his standard at Avoch, in the Black Isle and led a guerrilla campaign, capturing Urquhart, Inverness, Elgin, Duffus, Banff and Aberdeen castles. By August 1297 Moray had succeeded in driving out the English Garrison's north of Dundee.</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>	



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

Award 1 mark for each accurate relevant reason given.

**Possible reasons**

Key point	Explanation
King Edward I died in 1307.	Removed Bruce's main military adversary and weakened English resolve to prosecute the war in Scotland.
Edward II did not share his father's obsession with Scotland and did not lead a major campaign into Scotland for several years.	Allowed Bruce to concentrate on fighting his Scottish enemies.
Bruce's decisive victory over the Earl of Buchan in the Battle of Inverurie and the destruction of Comyn lands in the 'Herschip of Buchan'.	Removed the threat from his main enemies in Scotland, the powerful Comyn family.
Bruce used guerrilla warfare tactics.	Allowed him to defeat his enemies by taking the initiative and fighting on his own ground.
In 1310 the French king, Philip IV recognised Bruce as king.	It helped to raise Scottish morale which strengthened Bruce's position.
Bruce conducted a successful campaign against English held castles in Scotland from 1310–1314.	These castles were dismantled so they could not be recaptured which allowed him to reconquer Scotland.
Bruce's victory over a huge English army at Bannockburn (23–24 June 1314).	His military success in battle increased his reputation and support which strengthened his position as King of Scots.
At a parliament held at Cambuskenneth Abbey in 1314, Bruce gave the nobles the opportunity to pledge their allegiance and keep their Scottish lands whilst disinheriting those who chose to side with England.	Strengthened Bruce's position as King of Scots by securing the undivided loyalty of the Scottish nobles.
Bruce sent Scottish armies under his brother Edward to campaign in Ireland.	The possibility of a Celtic fringe diverted English attention and forces from Scotland and weakened English power.

	Bruce made raids on the north of England after 1311 and Bruce and his lieutenants attacked England in 1315, 1316, 1318, 1322 and 1323.	Raids weakened Edward's position due to unrest among the lords of northern England who made deals with the Scots when Edward failed to protect them.
	In 1318 Bruce's forces under Sir Robert Keith and James Douglas captured Berwick.	Gave Bruce control not only of the final English outpost in Scotland but a key trading town of benefit to Scotland's economy.
	Isabella and Mortimer negotiated a peace treaty (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.	<p>Award <b>up to 6 marks (3 marks per source)</b> for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).</p> <p>Award <b>up to 6 marks</b> for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways <b>up to a maximum of 10 marks</b>.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="197 435 1131 528">Point identified in Source A</th><th data-bbox="1131 435 2110 528">Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="197 528 1131 687">Certain sections of the congregation and the clergy were very much aware of the dangers of a church which was no longer ministering to the spiritual needs of the people and appeared to have lost all sense of discipline.</td><td data-bbox="1131 528 2110 687">Many members of the clergy lacked knowledge of scripture and the Catholic faith.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="197 687 1131 815">Criticism took many forms ranging from serious disputes which not only attacked the church for its malpractices, but also offered suggestions for its reform.</td><td data-bbox="1131 687 2110 815">The Catholic Church had been plagued by corruption.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="197 815 1131 975">Leadership was required for reform, but while bishops were willing to appoint theologians; they were less willing to reform their lives or to endanger their livelihoods by placing principles before financial reward.</td><td data-bbox="1131 815 2110 975">Some members of the clergy were more interested in financial gain than matters of faith.</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="197 975 2110 1043">Overall viewpoint – the failings of the Catholic Church led to a growth of Protestantism.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Point identified in Source A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)	Certain sections of the congregation and the clergy were very much aware of the dangers of a church which was no longer ministering to the spiritual needs of the people and appeared to have lost all sense of discipline.	Many members of the clergy lacked knowledge of scripture and the Catholic faith.	Criticism took many forms ranging from serious disputes which not only attacked the church for its malpractices, but also offered suggestions for its reform.	The Catholic Church had been plagued by corruption.	Leadership was required for reform, but while bishops were willing to appoint theologians; they were less willing to reform their lives or to endanger their livelihoods by placing principles before financial reward.	Some members of the clergy were more interested in financial gain than matters of faith.	Overall viewpoint – the failings of the Catholic Church led to a growth of Protestantism.	
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Overall viewpoint – the failings of the Catholic Church led to a growth of Protestantism.											

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
In the winter of 1555–1556, John Knox was spreading the word of Reformed Protestantism in Scotland.	Knox was a skilled orator and gained support for Protestantism.
Arriving in Scotland in the middle of a crisis, his famous sermon at Perth triggered a riot that rapidly escalated into full rebellion against Mary of Guise.	John Knox’s preaching moved the campaign to active rebellion.
During 1559–1560 Knox served as an army chaplain to those Protestants who had rebelled against Mary of Guise and had called themselves the Lords of the Congregation, using his preaching to rally the soldiers by convincing them God was on their side.	Knox helped strengthen the morale of the Lords of the Congregation and in so doing helped their military effort.
Overall viewpoint – the growth of Protestantism was largely due to the role of John Knox.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission may include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clergy were supposed to be celibate but many kept a ‘wife’ and many had children</li> <li>• monasteries had become landowning corporations</li> <li>• some clergy were given several positions/parishes. These ‘pluralists’ collected several salaries but could not do all of the work properly</li> <li>• some good clergymen were reluctant to become parish priests because the work was so poorly paid and the quality of parish priests declined. Parishes suffered</li> <li>• during the winter of 1558–59 the ‘Beggars’ Summons’ demanded that the friars leave their friaries claiming they were rich and ungodly and that the needs of the poor were greater</li> <li>• the reformers began to seek secret help from England. In the spring of 1559, the towns of Dundee and Perth announced that they were Protestant</li> <li>• Elizabeth as a Protestant Queen gave increased confidence to the Scots Protestants. Scottish Protestants were given a major psychological boost – more nobles openly signing up to the Protestant cause</li> <li>• Protestant congregations began to meet for worship using the English Book of Common Prayer. The English armies had supplied numbers of bibles after their arrival in Scotland</li> <li>• the Lords of Congregation were formed in 1557 and provided leadership.</li> </ul> <p><b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b></p>	

6. Candidates can gain 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.

Possible points which may be identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
Despite the isolation within which she was now operating, she felt strong enough to have a show of strength against those Protestant Lords who had been ousted from power after the Chaseabout Raid.	Mary had shown her authority over the rebellious nobles, but she had lost the support of many powerful and potentially dangerous men.
In summoning them to stand trial in parliament on the 12 March 1566, the date for a showdown with the Queen was determined.	Mary had called Parliament to confront her opponents.
However the lords acted first, their weapon was the wretched Darnley, whom they attracted to their side by promising to persuade Parliament to grant him the crown matrimonial.	Darnley's desire to be king weakened Mary's position as monarch.
On the 1 March 1566, Darnley made a bond addressed to the lords, stating his intention to rid the country of those who abused the kindness of the Queen and he identified David Rizzio, Mary's private secretary and good friend, as the sacrificial victim.	Darnley's jealousy led to the death of one of Mary's favourite courtiers which caused her significant distress.

**Possible points of significant omission may include**

- further detail of the Chaseabout Raid which occurred as a result of Mary's marriage to Darnley. After the marriage in July, nobles complained that Mary was wrong to make Darnley 'King' because only a Parliament could do so. England gave refuge to a number of earls including the Earl of Moray after the raid. Mary lost good and trusted servants through this
- the Catholics of Europe, the Pope, the kings of France and Spain, and the Earl of Huntly saw her return as the beginning of a Scottish Counter-Reformation
- Mary made a deal with her half-brother Lord James Stewart, by which she became the only Catholic in Scotland entitled to hear Mass
- Mary was driven by her ambition to sit on the English throne and England fearing a revival of French influence in Scotland remained cautious of her
- in 1560 Scotland was declared Protestant by Parliament. Mary remained in France. As a Catholic she did not accept the decision of Parliament

- Mary had the difficult situation of being a Catholic monarch in a land which had become Protestant
- Mary faced pressures regarding her position towards religion within Scotland. Many Protestants suspected that she would restore Catholicism to Scotland
- on her return Mary did nothing to reverse the Reformation. Indeed, she gave no encouragement to Catholics and enforced the law against the celebration of Mass
- Mary was slow to return to Scotland – she did not come back until August 1561 – Francis’s death was December 1560
- she often preferred to hide away with servants and favourites. Having been brought up in France she remained open to French influences
- as a young woman, working with dominant and ambitious nobles Mary was at an immediate disadvantage
- Mary became known for her lack of attention to matters of State. By 1564 her attendance at Privy Council meetings had dropped to only five out of fifty meetings
- when Mary accepted support from half-brother Lord James Stewart and other moderate reformers (she granted James the Earldom of Moray), she faced a revolt from her cousin, the Earl of Huntly. While the reformers guaranteed her personal religion, Mary demonstrated her strength by putting Huntly’s corpse on trial and finding him guilty as a result of which his family lost their property. His son was executed. It was clear that being a Catholic did not excuse disobedience. This ambiguity was problematic for Mary
- nobles were to feel neglected by Mary which was one of the reasons for the Rizzio murder
- Mary’s marriages created difficulties for her and increased opposition amongst her nobles. Her marriage to Darnley was unpopular amongst nobles
- once Mary had given birth to her son and heir, her opponents believed it easier to replace her
- shortly after Darnley’s death in 1567, she married Bothwell according to Protestant rites – an unpopular decision which led to the Confederate Lords taking up arms against her
- Mary believed herself to be the rightful heir to Queen Elizabeth of England. Elizabeth saw her as a threat and was suspicious of her.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
<b>Author:</b> written by Andrew Melville.	Useful in showing the views of the more extreme Protestants led by Andrew Melville.  A partial view of the relationship between James VI and the Kirk.
<b>Type of source:</b> speech.	Useful as it conveys Melville's personal view of the relationship between the monarch and the Kirk.
<b>Purpose:</b> to advise the King that he is a subject of the Kirk and not the head.	Useful as it illustrates the role that more prominent Protestants like Melville expected the King to have.
<b>Timing:</b> 1596.	Useful as it was spoken at a time when there was disagreement between extreme Presbyterians and King James over his role in the Kirk.

Content	Possible comment
Therefore, Sir, as I have said before, you, King James the Sixth, are but a member of the Kirk – not a king, nor a lord, nor a head, but a member.	Useful as Melville advised James he was just a member and not the head of the Kirk.
There are two kingdoms in Scotland: there is King James, the head of the commonwealth, and there is Christ Jesus, the King of the Church.	Useful as Melville makes the point that there should be a separation of power between state and religion.
No Christian king or prince should control the Kirk, but should only strengthen and support it.	Useful as Melville is warning that Christ alone has power over the Church in Scotland.
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission may include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>James's belief that kings should have control over the Church led to a powerful struggle which was present throughout his reign</li> <li>the Second Book of Discipline (1578) had proposed a Presbyterian Kirk which could make the Church independent of the King and his nobility</li> <li>by 1581 plans to establish 13 Presbyteries appeared to challenge royal authority</li> <li>Black Acts of 1584. These condemned Presbyteries, confirmed the power of the Bishops, said that the King had power over all things (even religion) and gave him the right to decide when General Assemblies met</li> <li>in 1592 the 'Golden Act' accepted the recovery of Presbyterian influence within the Kirk, but did not reduce the power of the King</li> <li>James sought to extend the power of the monarch and bishops over the Kirk by having bishops recognised as moderators of Presbyteries</li> <li>elders were excluded from Presbyteries and the monarch had the power to determine the time and place of the General Assembly</li> <li>James would ensure that the General Assembly would meet in Perth or Aberdeen where he could expect more ministers to support him</li> <li>James attended every General Assembly from 1597 to 1603, by which time assemblies were becoming more agreeable to the King's aims</li> <li>in his writings, James asserted that no human institution could limit the powers of a monarch, for example <i>Trew Law and Basilikon Doron</i></li> <li>James' preferred form of Church government was by bishops and in 1600 he appointed three bishops to Parliament.</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>	



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

Award 1 mark for each accurate relevant reason given.

**Possible reasons**

Key point	Explanation
By 1603, as a result of Reformation, Scotland was a Protestant country with a small Catholic minority.	The religious identity of Scotland had changed.
Great emphasis was placed on attendance at daily and Sunday services.	Presence at religious services was essential and failure to attend, not an option.
Reformation services were no longer conducted in Latin.	Gradually, people heard readings of the Bible in a more familiar language.
The elaborate interiors of Catholic churches were replaced with plain, whitewashed parish kirks.	Services now took place in simple and less ostentatious surroundings.
The sound of music and the playing of the organ – once associated with the Catholic faith – became a thing of the past.	Kirk services were now simpler and more austere.
Observance of Catholic Festivals and Saints' days was discouraged and life for ordinary people was difficult as the Kirk sought to regulate the lives of the people to an almost obsessive degree.	Life was harsh and difficult for ordinary people after the Reformation.
Kirk Sessions had right to fine, imprison and excommunicate offenders when a wrongdoing was committed.	Kirk Sessions had considerable authority and influence over members of the congregation.
The 'stool of repentance' was used to punish those who had broken the moral code. They would be scolded and humiliated in public in the presence of the congregation.	Scots considered to be sinners faced public humiliation within their parish Kirk.
The Kirk aimed to create a school in every parish.	Basic education and literacy rates improved.
Congregations were now served by ministers who were educated and well informed on religious matters.	The quality of preaching improved considerably.

	Former Catholics were now required to dispose of religious objects.	Many people were denied religious objects which had given them comfort.
	Undeserving poor were not to be helped, but were often whipped and branded. Poor relief was provided in the parish of your birth. Those who were destitute could beg in their own parish only after being issued with a beggar's badge.	The poor continued to suffer and were often treated harshly. They had to look to other means for support.
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.

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 6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways **up to a maximum of 10 marks**.

Point identified in Source A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
At the Massacre of Glencoe, King William's troops infamously killed 38 MacDonalds.	The Scottish Parliament declared this to be an act of murder, with many blaming King William.
Partly due to the King's disregard for the people of Scotland, the famine of the 1690s went beyond anything known or remembered.	Scottish people resented the lack of help from King William.
The economy ground to a halt as merchants had to buy grain from abroad and people spoke of 'William's Ill Years'.	Ordinary people blamed Scotland's suffering on King William.
Overall viewpoint – King William caused much of the resentment felt by Scotland towards England.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Trade had been badly affected by England's wars with that country, preventing the import of French wine and liquor.	English policy was to prevent Scottish trade with countries with whom England was at war.
Scottish politicians had been constantly irritated by the English government's interference in Scottish economic affairs.	English advisors consistently influenced King William to favour English interests.
The English navy's high command had asserted a right to seize all Scottish vessels trading with England's enemies.	The English government treated Scotland this way throughout the 1690s.
Overall viewpoint – English Government policies and actions caused much of the resentment felt towards England by Scotland.	

**Possible points of significant omission may include**

- Scotland's lack of empire led to jealousy of England's Empire
- William's hand in the Darien failure by persuading Dutch shipbuilders to withdraw from their contracts and influencing English MPs to withdraw their investments
- English government's orders to English colonists in Jamaica to ignore Scottish pleas for help in Darien
- Scottish parliamentary opposition to the Anglican Church based on a fear that the Church of England may come to dominate the Church of Scotland
- Highlanders objected to English government's attempts to control the Highlands using the army
- Scottish disaffection with the English navy, leading to the Worcester affair when an English ship captain was hanged by a mob in Leith
- Scotland's Act of Security which was a defiant sign to England – in response to England's Act of Settlement – that Scottish MPs would decide the succession issue in Scotland
- Scotland's Act anent Peace and War which stated that the Scottish Parliament and not the monarch would decide in future whether Scotland went to war and made peace with foreign governments
- Scotland's Wool Act which stated that trade between Scotland and France in wool and other textiles would continue during England's war with France. This increased tension between Scotland and England
- Scotland's Wine Act which stated that trade in liquor between Scotland and nations such as France and Spain would continue during England's war with Europe
- England's Aliens Act which threatened to remove the privileges of Scots in England and suspend some trade with Scotland, for example cattle.

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

**10.** Candidates can gain 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.

Possible points which may be identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
Our monarchy and our own independent Parliament will be extinguished forever.	Scotland had a tradition of sovereignty which would be eroded with union.
As another consequence, everything that is dear to us – our religion, character, laws, liberty and trade – will be in daily danger of disappearing, changing or being wholly swallowed up by the English in a British Parliament.	Proposals in treaty negotiations did not provide for the security of the Kirk, the Scottish legal system and other traditional aspects of Scottish life.
In addition, the unfair and mean representation of 45 MPs that are allowed for Scotland will ensure that our interests are never protected.	Within the British Parliament Scotland would be under-represented at Westminster after union.
By these articles, our poor fellow Scots countrymen will be made liable to pay English taxes, which will be an insupportable burden.	There was higher taxation in England than in Scotland due to England's national debt and the cost of maintaining the Empire.

**Possible points of significant omission may include**

**Arguments FOR union with England**

- economic benefits such as being part of the wealthiest country in the world
- Scottish merchants would now be able to trade with English colonies
- level competition with similarly sized European countries such as Holland
- political benefits such as being part of a stable incorporated parliament
- security would now be guaranteed by the British Army and Royal Navy
- common interests: customs, language, history
- advantages at court: Scottish advisors would now have access to the monarch in London
- the succession issue would be resolved and the Hanoverian Succession would apply
- religious arguments: Protestantism would remain dominant in Scotland
- social arguments: there would be less poverty and therefore less social unrest
- property would increase in value which would benefit landowners.

**Arguments AGAINST union with England**

- favour would continue to be given to English trade
- loss of burgh rights such as charging outsiders to use burgh markets
- threat to Scottish manufacturing posed by English manufacturers using modern techniques to produce better goods more cheaply
- dominance of English interests in the House of Commons
- surrender to English nobility because Scotland would only get 16 seats in the House of Lords
- Scotlandshire: Scotland would become merely a 'part of England'
- Jacobite fears: Union would mean an end to the ambition of the Restoration of the Stuart monarchy
- Presbyterian fears: the Church of Scotland would be dominated by the Church of England
- Episcopalian fears: Union would mean little chance of a monarch becoming head of the church
- public opinion was firmly set against Union.

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

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

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

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

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

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
<b>Author:</b> George Lockhart of Carnwath.	Useful as George Lockhart was present at the debates.  George Lockhart was against Union and so was prejudiced in his view of the Treaty being passed by Parliament.
<b>Type:</b> memoirs.	He may have written this account to shame some Scots for the passing of the Union.
<b>Purpose:</b> to explain why some MPs voted for union.	Useful as the source confirms views at the time of the motivations of some MPs. The source highlights the corruption at the time.
<b>Timing:</b> 1714.	Useful as it was written in the post-Union period and the time passed allowed new information to come to light which reaffirmed the suspicions of corruption at the time.

Content	Possible comment
No sooner did Parliament pass the Act of Security for the Kirk than most of their objections were cooled, and many of them changed their tune and spoke in favour of union.	Useful as it shows that some Scottish MPs stopped opposing union when a law was passed protecting the future of the Scottish church.
The Equivalent was the mighty bait – £398,085 to be sent to Scotland and part of which to be paid to MPs who had lost money in the Darien Scheme.	Useful as it shows that some MPs were motivated by gaining back the money they had lost in their investment in the Company of Scotland.
£20,000 was sent by the English Treasury to the Earl of Glasgow in 1706 to be used for bribing Scottish Members of Parliament.	Useful as it shows that some Scots voted for union because they were bribed to do so.
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission may include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• political management of Court Party, with links to Defoe and Godolphin</li> <li>• England exploiting divisions amongst opponents of union and Hamilton's inability to lead</li> <li>• incentives for Scottish nobles such as retaining immunity from arrest even if they did not get one of the 16 seats in the House of Lords</li> <li>• rights of Royal Burghs to be respected by English MPs</li> <li>• the English spy Daniel Defoe who passed information to the English Lord Godolphin who was able to make subsequent amendments to the Treaty</li> <li>• England looking to its own security with the United Kingdom – less likelihood of war against France and Scotland</li> <li>• trade concessions made by Lord Godolphin including no duties on Scottish cattle being exported to England</li> <li>• malt tax, window tax, paper tax and salt tax not to be introduced in Scotland until various periods of time after union</li> <li>• military argument – some Scottish MPs believed England could invade, and therefore union would be better negotiated than imposed through force</li> <li>• the Squadrone Volante's hold on the balance of power which was crucial to the Court Party attaining a majority for the votes on each Article of the Treaty discussed</li> <li>• Scots law and Scottish education system to remain in existence.</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>	



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

Award 1 mark for each accurate relevant reason given.

Possible reasons

Key point	Explanation
<b>Economic effects – negative</b>	
The textile industry suffered, in particular in relation to competition from English wool for Scottish linen and cotton.	This led to a decline in sales and profits for Scottish manufacturers.
The Scottish paper industry struggled to keep up with the modern production methods of its English rivals.	This put some Scottish manufacturers out of business.
Scottish linen lost out to English wool, particularly in relation to the British parliament's concessions towards the English woollen industry.	This was an example of English interests outweighing Scottish interests after union.
When the Malt Tax was proposed it provoked strong public opinion.	Example being the Shawfield Riots against the local MP who voted for the Malt Tax.
<b>Economic effects – positive</b>	
Merchant shipping, particularly in relation to the Caribbean trade, improved.	This benefitted Scottish shipping companies.
The black cattle trade flourished and there were improvements in agriculture.	English markets bought black cattle and Scottish MPs learned about agricultural improvements from their English counterparts.
There was a development of towns on the routes between the Highlands and England.	Prime examples were Crieff and Falkirk where English merchants passed through to move north towards the Highlands to buy Scottish produce.
Improved industrial practice was observed across Scottish manufacturing.	This was a reflection of the influence of English practice on Scotland.

Scottish tobacco merchants became wealthy by 1740.	This wealthiest tended to live outside Scotland, in the Caribbean, so they although they benefitted individually from union they did not contribute to the Scottish economy.
<b>Political effects</b>	
The government experienced difficulties in controlling the Highlands.	This led to the building of roads in the Highlands to allow access for the army to the most remote areas.
Effective Jacobite leadership made it easier to gain support for the Rising.	Political management amongst Jacobites was improving.
Weakness of Scottish defences meant 1715 was a good year to launch a Rising.	The government had not spent enough money on reinforcing defences in Scotland.
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. 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 6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways **up to a maximum of 10 marks**.

Point identified in Source A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Many went to the central belt of Scotland as it was becoming one of the greatest centres of industry and employment could be found in the huge cotton mills, iron works, coal mines, shipyards, engineering shops, railways, and a host of other businesses.	Due to the industrial revolution many jobs were available in the industrial areas of Scotland which encouraged migration from the rural Highlands and Lowlands.
It was easy to get to Glasgow from the West Highlands by boarding one of the steamboats which by the 1830's and 1840's were sailing regularly to all the more important places on the west coast.	During the 19 <sup>th</sup> century travel was accessible which enabled people to migrate internally with ease.
Often they were encouraged by family to move from the Highlands for a better life.	Those who had already moved to the central belt would often encourage others to join them due to the attraction of city life.
Overall viewpoint – Some Scots moved internally as the central belt was accessible and attractive to rural Scots.	
Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Once they were made unemployed, the farm worker who inevitably had lost his home, had no choice but to move to seek a job.	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 to the industrial central belt for employment and a place to live.
Many also moved, as although during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century the Scottish population was rising, both agricultural and industrial opportunities were near stagnant in not only lowland rural areas, but most rural parts of Scotland.	Due to the agricultural revolution there were fewer job opportunities. Also, lowland and rural areas had very few industrial opportunities which led to many leaving to find employment.

<p>Growing rejection by the younger generation of the drudgery, social constraints and isolation of rural life.</p>	<p>Rural life was often dull and boring, with long working hours for very little pay.</p>
<p>Overall viewpoint – Unattractive life in the countryside caused people to want to leave.</p>	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission may include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• forced evictions during the Highland Clearances when crofters were replaced by sheep</li> <li>• collapse of the kelp industry in the highlands</li> <li>• the trade in black cattle dried up, the landlord saw sheep as a more profitable alternative</li> <li>• hardship caused by famine in the Highlands</li> <li>• in the Lowlands farm consolidation (Enclosures) meant that there was less chance of land ownership</li> <li>• Agricultural Revolution – changes in farming methods and new technology (for example mechanical reapers/binders and later tractors) meant there were fewer jobs available</li> <li>• in the Highlands the population was growing. Sub-division of land into crofts. Precarious nature of subsistence farming</li> <li>• there was poor quality housing in the countryside, for example young farm labourers may have lived in bothies – shared accommodation</li> <li>• farm work – long hours, low pay, out in all weathers, few days off in comparison urban life offered a better quality of social life and leisure, for example shop work offered half day on a Wednesday</li> <li>• Highland and Lowland Scots migrated to the industrial areas of Scotland to earn money due to higher wages. On moving to a town a former agricultural labourer might earn 50% more in industrial work, domestic service offered better conditions than farm work.</li> </ul> <p><b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b></p>	

**14.** Candidates can gain 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.

Possible points which may be identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
New Jewish entrepreneurs saw an opportunity to set up businesses manufacturing a wide range of clothing including the cloth cap.	Jewish immigrants became established in the tailoring trade by producing affordable, quality clothing.
Much of the Jewish community remained trapped in poverty and had to depend on funds from the Jewish Boards of Guardians for relief.	Not all of the Jewish community in Scotland was wealthy and many had to depend on help from the Board of Guardians.
Opportunities offered by the Scottish education system, allowed young Jews to improve their life chances.	The Scottish education system allowed immigrants to gain an education resulting in more job opportunities and careers.
Many attended Edinburgh and Glasgow University, medicine being the most popular career choice, offering status and income for many Scottish Jews.	Many Jewish immigrants worked hard at school to go to university with many entering established professions.

**Possible points of significant omission may include**

**The Jewish Experience**

- Jews settled in central Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses. As they prospered they moved to more affluent suburbs
- Jews developed their own communities and built synagogues to worship in, for example in South Portland Street in Glasgow. There were also Jewish reading rooms
- Jews continued to speak Yiddish within own community
- hours long and pay low in the 'sweated trades'
- prejudice and discrimination affected Jews in Scotland, for example anti-semitism.

### **The Catholic Irish Experience**

- members of Catholic Irish communities were involved in strikes, trades unions and trades union campaigns which was both welcomed and sought by Scottish workers
- in the 1830s and 1840s many Scots were repelled by the poverty and disease of Irish immigrants, Catholic and Protestant alike
- mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants became more common as the century progressed, particularly in smaller communities
- the Catholic Church took steps to develop Catholic organisations and institutions (for example Celtic FC) to develop a distinct Catholic community
- the 1918 Education Act led to the establishment of Catholic schools
- in the 1920s the Church of Scotland became overtly hostile to Roman Catholicism
- as the Scottish economy collapsed in the 1920s and 1930s, workplace discrimination against Catholics grew
- 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)
- anti-Catholic (rather than anti-Irish) disturbances in Edinburgh in 1935 were condemned by the press and punished by the courts.

### **The Protestant Irish Experience**

- more accepted into Scottish society – their religion was not an issue in Protestant Scotland
- many Protestant Irish settled where the weaving trade was strong, for example Renfrewshire, Ayrshire and Glasgow. Also worked as farm labourers in the south-west of Scotland. Prominent in skilled industries like ship building and the iron industry. Firms like Bairds of Coatbridge employed a mainly Protestant work force and advertised their job vacancies in Belfast newspapers
- sectarian trouble existed between the Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants in Glasgow, Ayrshire and Lanarkshire in the 1830s.

### **The Experience of Lithuanian Immigrants**

- immigration from Lithuania was met with hostility as it was believed that foreigners had been brought into the Ayrshire coalfields to break strikes and dilute the power of the Unions
- friction further intensified after 1900 as depression in the coal trade caused successive reductions in miners' wages while Lithuanian immigration into the labour market continued
- to enhance their economic advantage Lithuanians gave a convincing display of loyalty to the Trade Union which improved relations with Scots
- many Lithuanians changed their names to integrate more easily into Scottish society.

### **The Experience of Italian Immigrants**

- Italians accepted fairly easily into Scottish society as they provided a service to the Scottish people, for example Italian immigrants sold ice-cream from barrows. Nicknamed 'Hokey Pokey' men
- they also established their own family run cafes, ice-cream parlours and fish and chip shops. These were criticised for being morally damaging, for example encouraging young people to socialise and they were open on Sundays
- Italians faced some prejudice, for example nicknamed 'tallies'
- Italians suffered hostility in the 1920s-30s as concerns grew over Mussolini's rule and association with Nazi Germany.

**General experiences of immigrants**

- most immigrant groups suffered minor harassment at various times, both from native Scots and from other immigrant groups
- immigrants often settled initially in the poorest areas of towns and cities; in the 19<sup>th</sup> century this meant they suffered from deprivation in overcrowded slums
- immigrants in Glasgow particularly suffered alongside the poorer sections of native society from the epidemics of mid-century
- by the 1890s, both Catholic and Protestant Irish were gaining apprenticeships and beginning to move up the social ladder
- the First World War and the ensuing slumps led to the collapse of the Scottish economy; this prevented further upward social mobility to a large extent. It also meant there was little further immigration, so that those near the foot of the social structure tended to stay there.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
<b>Author:</b> journalist.	Useful as the author will be well informed on the impact of Scots emigrants in Canada.
<b>Type of source:</b> newspaper.	Useful as it would have attracted local interest in Scots emigrants in Canada.
<b>Purpose:</b> to report story/inform readers.	Useful as likely to be a factual account of the impact of Scots on Canada. It focuses on the cultural impact of Scots emigrants on Canada.
<b>Timing:</b> December 1911.	Useful as it is from the time when Scots were well established in Canada.

Content	Possible comment
The first event of the Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardineshire Association of Winnipeg came off with great success in the Oddfellows' Hall on a Thursday evening.	Useful as shows that Scottish settlers in Canada set up Scottish associations to retain their Scottish cultural identity.
The atmosphere of the large ballroom was distinctly Scottish and had the feeling of a ceilidh night back in their homeland.	Useful as it shows that Scots retained aspects of their Scottish culture, for example Scottish country dancing, music, etc.
The first annual reunion of the association is to take place, on January 25 1912, when members will celebrate the great Bard Robert Burns.	Useful as it shows that Scottish settlers kept their traditions alive – Burns is part of the Scottish national identity.



**Possible points of significant omission may include**

- Scottish born Alexander McLaughlin was known as the Canadian Robert Burns due to his impact on literature
- many place names in Canada were derived from Scotland. For example, Nova Scotia, Elgin, Aberdeen and Banff
- the Scottish sport of curling became a very prominent sport in Canada
- St Andrew's Associations were set up in Canada and often had a charitable function. Further examples were Highland games
- Scots contributed to the religious development of Canada through the development of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland
- the Scottish Church took a lead in the development of the Canadian education system. In 1831 Bishop MacEachern formed a college, and this foundation was the beginning of higher education in Prince Edward Island
- Scots also influenced educational development in Canada, for example the world-famous McGill University was established with money from the estate of James McGill, a Glasgow emigrant
- Scots were influential in the development of business in Canada, for example Scots dominated the paper industry; by the 1920s a quarter of Canadian business leaders were born in Scotland
- Scots dominated the Hudson Bay Company
- Scots had a major impact on the development of transport systems in Canada, for example in the Canadian Pacific Railway, George Stephen at the Bank of Montreal helped finance it and Sanford Fleming was the main engineer
- Scots had an impact on politics in Canada, for example John A. MacDonald became first Prime Minister of Canada
- the Métis were treated pretty horribly by the Canadian government, and had a lot of their land and livelihood (many of them were buffalo hunters) taken away from them.

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

**16.** Candidates can gain up to a maximum of 8 marks.

Award 1 mark for each accurate relevant reason given.

**Possible reasons**

Key point	Explanation
Empire contributed to the Clyde becoming the centre of the shipbuilding industry.	Shipyards on the Clyde were world leaders in the production of shipping in the years up to 1914.
Empire created a market for Scottish goods such as jute sacks, Scottish trains from Springburn or Clyde-built ships.	Heavy industries of Scotland exported a high proportion of their products.
Empire provided raw materials for Scottish factories such as jute in Dundee.	The jute trade was closely associated with the Empire. Dundee textile firms became internationally known.
Many opportunities for middle-class Scots, particularly in India as civil servants, doctors and as soldiers.	Empire provided many middle-class Scots with successful careers.
Empire encouraged Scottish martial tradition.	Scottish soldiers, often from the Highlands, were used to protect the Empire and helped create the identity and reputation of the Scots as brave soldiers.
Empire left Scotland vulnerable to international trade slumps.	Due to the importance and an over dependence on exports Scotland was adversely affected after the First World War due to the world economic downturn.
Italian immigration had an impact on Scottish society.	Italian families contributed to the growing leisure industry.
Jewish immigrants helped to develop the commercial life of Scotland.	Jews settled in central Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses.
Lithuanian immigration contributed to the economic development of Scotland.	Lithuanians made a contribution to the economy through the coal mining industry.
The immigrant Irish provided a workforce prepared to tackle the hardest of jobs.	The Irish contributed to industrial developments in Scotland through the building of roads, canals and railways across Scotland.

	Irish immigration had a lasting cultural impact on Scottish society.	This is reflected in the creation of separate Catholic schools across most major urban centres in Scotland. Migration had an impact on Scottish sporting life.
	Protestant Irish contributed to Scottish culture.	Irish immigrants also contributed to the culture of Scotland through the Protestant Orange Lodge Order.
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.** 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 6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways **up to a maximum of 10 marks**.

Point identified in Source A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Some miners wished to escape what many considered to be their harsh working conditions.	Shows that many Scots volunteered to get out of jobs with poor working conditions.
In other cases, it was fear of unemployment, which resulted in 36 percent of miners in the Lothian coalfield enlisting.	Shows a significant reason for volunteering amongst Scottish miners was the fear of unemployment.
Pressure from employers such as the Earl of Wemyss, who threatened to dismiss any employee on his estates between the ages of eighteen and thirty who did not volunteer.	Shows an important reason for joining up as some employers did encourage people to volunteer through use of threats.
Overall viewpoint – focuses on negative reasons for volunteering in Scotland.	
Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
In Glasgow and Edinburgh municipal tramcars were used as mobile recruiting stations.	Shows that innovative methods were used to encourage joining up such as mobile recruitment stations.
In the urban areas of Scotland, civic institutions, such as city halls and public spaces, which were used in order to appeal to recruits were numerous and conveniently located.	Shows that volunteering was encouraged by the use of areas in towns where large numbers of people would congregate. The crowd would enthruse people to join.

<p>The role of employers in Scotland was also important; promises of jobs kept open for recruits and other incentives, such as bonuses, were quite common in 1914 when the economic impact of the war was uncertain.</p>	<p>Shows that Scottish employers encouraged volunteering by offering inducements to those that joined up.</p>
<p>Overall viewpoint – practical methods needed such as information and opportunity were used to increase volunteering.</p>	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission may include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• patriotic sentiment in Scotland to fight for the King and Empire</li> <li>• 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’</li> <li>• Scottish workers saw the chance to escape the drudgery of their existence in low paid repetitive jobs</li> <li>• Scottish martial tradition developed in Victorian times</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the 15th and 16th Royal Scots; popularly known as Cranston’s Battalion and McCrae’s Battalion (The Heart of Midlothian Battalion)</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the image of the kilt clad Scottish soldier had wide appeal</li> <li>• young Scots had a desire for adventure, for example, Belgium and France</li> <li>• peer pressure, for example white feather campaign.</li> </ul> <p><b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b></p>	

**18.** Candidates can gain 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.

Possible points which may be identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
Following the success of the tuppence an hour strike, greater forces then ever were thrown into the campaign against increased rent.	It resulted in campaigns for pay increases and against rent increases.
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.	Women took a much greater role in leading challenges to rent increases.
Street meetings, back-court meetings, drums, bells, trumpets – every method was used to bring the women out and organise them for the struggle.	A range of direct methods were used to encourage women to fight the rent increases.
Notices were printed by the thousand, in street after street, scarcely a window was without one declaring that ‘We Are Not Paying Increased Rent’.	It shows widespread support in opposing the rent increases imposed by land lords.

**Possible points of significant omission may include**

- Scots volunteered in significant numbers at the beginning of the war with particularly high numbers in places like Glasgow
- 54% of all the Scottish volunteers of 1914 and 1915 had enlisted by the end of 1914
- numbers tailed off as the reality of war and the enthusiasm of employers
- pacifism and conscientious objection seen in mass protests at the beginning of the war: 5,000 protested in Glasgow five days after the declaration of war, hearing speakers from the Independent Labour party and the Glasgow branch of the Peace Society
- No Conscription Fellowship also developed in Scotland
- Union of Democratic Control [UDC] also opposed conscription and included influential Scottish anti-war protestors
- a minority of the Scottish population opposed the war, but those that did have a variety of motivations ranging from the political to the religious

- opening in late 1916, Dyce camp near Aberdeen was made up of 250 conscientious objectors. It was an alternative to prison, but its inmates were used to break rocks in a granite quarry and were branded as degenerates by the local press
- general acceptance of increased government control by the Scottish people after the passing of the Defence of the Realm Act, (DORA) as necessary to win the war
- by the end of the war 31,500 women were working in the munitions industry alone. Example of the development of the massive munitions works at Gretna with a female workforce of 9,000 policed by their own police force
- Dr Elsie Inglis and the development of the Scottish Women's Hospitals on the Western and Balkan fronts
- prominent role of other women in the Rent Strikes such as Helen Crawford, Agnes Dolan and Jessie Stephens helping Barbour set up the Glasgow Women's Housing Association
- details of resistance to the sheriff officers ordered to carry out the evictions caused by failure to pay increased rents
- numbers of war dead are difficult to calculate (starting at 74,000 and rising) and there is a historical debate here with some writers like Trevor Royle saying that Scotland suffered disproportionately when compared with the rest of Britain. Other writers like Hew Strachan see this as a myth and see the Scottish experience as essentially similar to the rest of Britain
- there was a distinctly Scottish desire to remember the dead as seen in the variety of war memorials across the villages and towns of Scotland
- the best example of this is Sir Robert Lorimer's Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle, which was opened in 1927 as a national symbol of Scotland's sacrifice. Over 148,000 names are recorded in the memorial commemorating Scots who served and others who fought in Scottish regiments
- development of British Legion Scotland under Douglas Haig. The Scottish poppy is distinct compared to that used elsewhere in Britain.

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

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

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

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

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

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
<b>Author:</b> journalist.	Useful as a journalist would be an eyewitness to events and skilled in recording details of what was happening in the Stirling area and would be well informed about the impact of the war on rural areas.
<b>Type of source:</b> newspaper.	Useful because the newspaper's local coverage of Scottish agricultural events would be selective, but purposeful and indicates areas which are of interest to their readers.  Report on events in the local area.  May be subject to censorship during the war.
<b>Purpose:</b> to inform readers of events in the Stirling area.	Useful as it highlights the way in which local land was being brought into increased cultivation as a reaction to food shortages caused by the U-boat campaign.
<b>Timing:</b> March, 1917.	Useful because it is a contemporary account from the time when Scottish agriculture was pressurised into responding to the needs of the wartime economy.  Useful as it is also a time when there was serious concern over food supplies.



Content	Possible comment
Three ploughs are hungrily eating up the flat portion of the King's Park, Stirling and little of the ground is now left in its original form.	Useful as it shows how public parks were used to increase food production.
The Board of Agriculture have called upon the tenant of one of the farms belonging to Cowane's Patrons to cultivate a portion of the farm presently in grass.	Useful as it shows how farms were encouraged to bring previously uncultivated land under the plough.
In the Stirling district generally the farmers have responded very well to the call of the government for increased cultivation and more land is receiving the attention of the plough than for many years back.	Useful as it shows that it was the government who pushed for increased cultivation and how areas of Scotland, in this case Stirling, responded.
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission may include</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scottish agriculture benefited from the war due to government purchase of the wool clip for uniforms</li> <li>• in 1916 the Government bought the whole of Scotland's wool clip to provide raw materials for the clothing trade and meet demand for uniforms</li> <li>• Scottish shepherds pay increased, doubling from 20 to 40 shillings a week</li> <li>• Scottish agriculture benefited from the war due to government purchase of oats for horse feed with the areas given over to oats rising by 25%</li> <li>• root crops in Scotland also increased production in response to the loss of imports</li> <li>• overall attempts to turn over more farmland to arable use were not particularly successful in Scotland, when compared to other parts of Britain, as most agricultural land was given over to hill farming</li> <li>• there was a shortage of farmworkers on many Scottish farms due to so many men joining up</li> <li>• the war resulted in increased mechanisation of Scottish farming due to so many heavy horses being taken for the war effort</li> <li>• population loss in agricultural areas of Scotland due to casualties.</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>	

**20.** Candidates can gain up to a maximum of 8 marks.

Award 1 mark for each accurate relevant reason given.

**Possible reasons**

Key point	Explanation
Growth in radicalism seen through the growth of the Independent Labour Party in Scotland as well as strike action on the Clyde and the Rent Strikes.	It shifted Left with the growth of political parties and direct political action.
Independent Labour Party in Scotland was the Labour Party in many ways. It had a formidable reputation of direct action particularly in the West of Scotland and its involvement in the anti-conscription campaign.	During the war the ILP played a significant role in the West of Scotland.
The ILP's influence can be seen in the 1922 general election, 40 out of 43 of the prospective Labour candidates in that election were members of the ILP.	Shows dominance of more radical politics on the left in Scotland, with regard to the General election and selection of likely candidates.
Rent Strikes: Mary Barbour, Agnes Dollan etc.	Shows the radicalisation of women and their involvement and leadership of political change.
Details of the George Square riots, the raising of the red flag, drawing in of troops.	It was considered that Clydeside was radical as a result of these actions; Red Clydeside, leading to a disproportionate response from the authorities.
Liberals had made unpopular policies and were split between Asquith and Lloyd George Liberal groups.	Liberal Party went into decline in Scotland after 1918 to the unpopularity of their policies.
Political unionism thrived after the war in Scotland with the number of Scottish Unionist Party/Conservative MPs increasing from 13 to 36 between 1914 and 1924.	The Unionist vote went up as did their representation.
Scottish Unionists [Conservatives] proved adept at attracting new voters from women, lower middle-class men and even a significant proportion of working class voters.	The Conservatives developed a range of policies that were attractive to a range of voters.

	Conservatives were seen as the party who could deal with the threat of 'revolution' as seen by events in George Square in 1919 in Glasgow. They stood for law and order.	The fear of revolution made the Conservatives attractive as they stood for stability and order.
	Post war emigration due to economic depression led to crisis of identity in Scotland.	People began to question what it meant to be Scottish at a time of economic difficulties and left as a result.
	Scottish literary developments influenced ideas about Scottish identity with writers such as Hugh MacDiarmid and Lewis Grassie Gibbon writing about the war experience. They were both nationalists.	A new literary style that was realistic developed. This became associated with more nationalist politics.
	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]