



National
Qualifications
2021 ASSESSMENT RESOURCE

X837/76/12

**History
Scottish History**

Duration — 1 hour 30 minutes

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

Attempt ONE part.

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

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

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



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SCOTTISH HISTORY

Attempt ONE part

PARTS

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|---|----------------|
| A. The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328 | <i>page 04</i> |
| B. The age of the Reformation, 1542–1603 | <i>page 06</i> |
| C. The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740 | <i>page 08</i> |
| D. Migration and empire, 1830–1939 | <i>page 10</i> |
| E. The impact of the Great War, 1914–1928 | <i>page 12</i> |

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SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART A — The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from a letter by King John resigning his kingdom to Edward I, at Kincardine, 2 July 1296.

John, by the grace of God king of Scotland, gives greeting to all those who shall see or hear this letter. We have by evil and false counsel, offended and angered our lord Edward, by the grace of God king of England. We made an alliance against lord Edward, with the king of France, who then was, and still is, his enemy, to harass our lord Edward, and hold the king of France, with all our power, in war and by other means but now we have been made to renounce this alliance. We defied our lord the king of England, and withdrew ourselves from his homage and fealty but now we must apologise for renouncing that homage. We have fortified against Edward the land of Scotland, by putting and maintaining armed men in the towns and castles to defend the lands against him. For all these reasons we accept that due to our rebellion, our lord the king of England entered the realm of Scotland by force.

Source B from Michael Brown, *The Wars of Scotland, 1214–1371* (2004).

William Wallace ended talks with the English by saying ‘we are not here for the good of peace, but are ready to fight to defend ourselves and free our kingdom’. Seeing their enemies divided by the river, Wallace and Andrew Murray led the attack on the English at Stirling Bridge, killing the English treasurer, Cressingham, in a savage fight, while Warenne and the rest of his army fled. The Scottish magnates, Steward and his neighbour, the earl of Lennox, who had been in the English force, changed sides late in the battle and led the pursuit. If the military results of Stirling Bridge were clear, its political consequences were less certain. The kingdom had been recovered from the English by an army of lesser men acting without the leadership of the great Scottish magnates. Wallace certainly had the support of some nobles, from the Steward, Lennox and Strathearn amongst others, but it was not universal, clearly there was some reluctance to accept his leadership.

Source C from James Mackay, *William Wallace: Brave Heart* (1995).

The Scots victory at Stirling Bridge was decisive and the Scottish losses were negligible except in one important respect: Andrew Murray received a severe wound from which he died several weeks later. But Stirling Bridge was by no stretch of the imagination a decisive victory in the same sense as Bannockburn, fought seventeen years later a mile or two downstream. Wallace’s defeat of Earl Warenne did not put an end to English designs on Scotland — far from it — the humiliation of the English was something that King Edward now addressed himself towards avenging. For the time being, however, Wallace’s star was in the ascendant. If his role in securing the Scottish victory has been debated, there is no doubt that the leader who had so dramatically been catapulted into the role of Guardian was very much the man of the hour. Now Wallace’s considerable intellect, charisma, personal magnetism, call it what you will, were pressed into service.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART A (continued)

Source D from Michael Penman, *Robert the Bruce: King of the Scots* (2014).

Robert Bruce started his campaign in the summer of 1307. Over the next 12 months, Robert's success against his Scottish opponents testified to his inspiring physical courage. Bruce marched north through the Great Glen, a remarkable succession of royal and pro-Comyn castles would be taken and razed by spring 1308 — Inverlochy, Urquhart, Inverness and Nairn. In a letter sent to Edward II's administration by his Scots sheriff in Banff, Duncan de Freandraught reported this run of military victories had surely caused the Bruce ranks to swell. A sustained guerrilla campaign of rapid movement in all weathers, living off northern lands while harrying nonetheless numerous foes, reaped its rewards as well as its costs in what was another severe Scottish winter. A number of Scottish sources reported that King Robert's outnumbered forces were starving and that the king was gravely ill.

Attempt **ALL** of the following questions.

1. Explain the reasons why there was a succession problem 1286–1292. 8

2. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the subjugation of Scotland in 1296. 8

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to

 - *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*

3. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of victory at Stirling Bridge in 1297 and its effects on Scotland? 10

Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

4. How fully does **Source D** explain the rise and triumph of Robert Bruce? 10

Use the source and recalled knowledge.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

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

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from a *Royal Proclamation Against Any Changes to the State of Religion in Scotland*, 25 August 1561.

Her Majesty understands the great trouble and division at present in this her realm, caused by differences in matters of religion. She is most keen to see peace and good order in her realm on this matter. Her Majesty therefore orders, by open proclamation in Edinburgh and other places, that neither Lords nor anyone else, either privately or publicly, should, for the moment, attempt to bring in any new or sudden changes to the religious settlement [of 1560] publicly and universally standing at Her Majesty's arrival in Scotland. Her Majesty further wishes it to be known that anyone who seeks to upset the existing religious settlement shall be viewed as a rebellious subject and a troublemaker, and shall be punished accordingly. Her Majesty, following the advice of her Privy Council, also commands that all of her Lords refrain from troubling any members of her domestic household brought from France, on religious or any other matters whatsoever.

Source B from Gordon Donaldson, *Scottish Kings* (1967).

The peace-loving king who now sat on the throne was just as determined as his ancestors had been to establish the rule of law and he came nearer to success than any of them had done. James's practical measures to consolidate his kingdom and subject everyone in it to his own rule were supported by his belief in the Divine Right of Kings. James believed in 'one kingdom' that included both the Church and the State with Christ as its Head but with Christ's rule carried out through the king and bishops chosen by the king. In practical terms this meant a contest between the General Assembly on one side and the King on the other. James's view of his direct responsibility to God, because he had been appointed by God, meant that as far as he was concerned he was answerable to God alone not to any of his subjects.

Source C from Finlay Macdonald, *From Reform to Renewal* (2017).

Andrew Melville was not prepared to take a moderate approach to the issue of bishops in the Kirk. His opposition rested on the grounds that a system of bishops effectively meant that the Kirk was ruled by the King because bishops were appointed by the Crown. Melville was not interested in whether bishops might be 'good' or 'bad'. His objection was to the idea of bishops. For him all ministers were equal and answerable to the Church through the church courts, with the General Assembly as the highest and supreme governing body of the Kirk, not the king. Melville was equally clear about the distinction between the Church and the State, the Kingdom of God and the kingdom ruled over by an earthly king. Famously, Melville informed James VI that there were two kingdoms in Scotland. In one of which, the Kirk, Christ Jesus was King. In that kingdom, James VI was a member not a lord and not its head either.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART B (continued)

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

The Protestants had argued that if the distance between people and church of pre-Reformation times was to be met and overturned then it was only by drawing the people into church attendance, and into a sympathetic and supportive attachment to their ministers that this could be achieved. The reformers had complained about the Church's failure to instruct the people in the fundamentals of the faith so the new Kirk made strenuous efforts to ensure that the fundamentals were taught to all children in Sunday afternoon classes. Moreover, the Kirk's emphasis was on positive teaching of the Bible in Scots so everyone could understand. Before 1560 devotion was often encouraged by means of plays, but the new Kirk put a stop to that. And the insides of churches were cleared of statues of saints and images of Mary and other decoration that was deemed to be a distraction from the teaching of the Bible.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

5. Explain the reasons why there was a Reformation in Scotland, 1560. 8
6. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of Mary's religious policy as a reason for her difficulties in ruling Scotland, 1561–1567. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
7. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the struggle for control of the Kirk? 10
- Use the sources and recalled knowledge.*
8. How fully does **Source D** explain the impact of the Reformation on Scotland, to 1603? 10
- Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART C — The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from a speech by Lord Belhaven in parliament, November 1706.

I wish to contribute my thoughts on the two kingdoms of Scotland and England being forever united into one Kingdom by the name of Great Britain. Shall we, in just a single half hour of debate, surrender and give up what our ancestors won and defended with their lives for centuries? In this case, I can see Scotland — our own ancient mother Caledonia — watching us inflict a fatal wound upon her, causing her to take her last breath. Does this not bring to mind the murder of Julius Caesar by his own Senate? It seems to me that this treaty will mean that we are forced to pay long-standing English debts, through increased taxes and customs duties. All this, while the English constitution remains firm and suffers no annihilation.

Source B from Paul Henderson Scott, *The Union of 1707: Why and How* (2006).

The Scottish Parliament which met on 3 October 1706 to discuss the Treaty drawn up in London had the same membership as the one elected in 1703, except for those who had died in the meantime. The Treaty contained last minute guarantees to several groups. Scottish lawyers were promised that the Scottish legal system would continue, with Scots Law to remain intact. There was also the guarantee of free trade with the colony plantations in America and the Caribbean, which English parliaments had always refused in the past. These changes did not have as much influence over as many ordinary people in the country as they did over MPs. Members from the burghs, however, were persuaded by the fact that royal burgh rights would not be affected by union. The English government was determined to secure the Treaty.

Source C from Gordon Menzies, *The Scottish Nation* (1972).

The English government was convinced that a runaway Scotland would make common cause with France. Union now became England's first priority. The Duke of Argyll was bribed to vote for union by the promise of military promotion and a position in the House of Lords. He was not the only noble to benefit from such corruption. The earl of Glasgow was given £20,000 from English funds to be divided amongst those who would support union. It was also necessary for England to recognise the future needs of those who were opposed to the Treaty. MPs in this group were 'bought off' by the guarantee of an Equivalent fund which remarkably matched the amount of money lost in the Darien Scheme. This was to boost Scottish development after union and ensure that the new burden of taxation would not bear down too heavily on the country.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART C (continued)

Source D from Allan MacInnes, *Union and Empire* (2007).

Initially many people in Scotland were not favourable towards the effects of union across the country. In the years after 1707, Scottish MPs objected to increased duties, particularly the attempt to impose new taxes which caused attacks on customs agents and an upsurge in smuggling. This led to some Scots in parliament proposing a reversal of union in 1713, although their efforts were in vain. Partnership did not necessarily mean an equal division of wealth and resources. However, colonies in the West Indies became a new market for Scottish merchants in the early 1700s. Therefore, union led to a change in the Scottish balance of trade, with an increase in profits entering into the country via ships arriving in Glasgow from the Caribbean. The creation of a United Kingdom was significant for the whole of the British Empire.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

9. Explain the reasons why Scottish relations with England worsened, from 1689. 8
10. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of contrasting attitudes in Scotland towards Union. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
11. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the passing of the Union by the Scottish Parliament? 10
- Use the sources and recalled knowledge.*
12. How fully does **Source D** explain the effects of the Union, to 1740? 10
- Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART D — Migration and empire, 1830–1939

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Joe Smith (Cesaikas), a memoir of a first-generation Scot born to an immigrant family, written in 1933.

I was born in 1903 in Glengarnock to Lithuanian parents, but of course, we were all called Poles back then. I think my worst time was at the school, before my father changed our name when I was bullied and asked, time after time, 'What's your name? Tell us your name. Go home to your own country.' If I had a sandwich made with rye bread and Lithuanian sausage they would say, 'What is that you are eating? Your bread is dirty. Did you drop it in the mud?' We lived in the Long Row where housing conditions were poor. I was lucky as there were lots of Lithuanian children in the Row that I could play with without being called a Pole. It was also good for my parents as they had a close-knit Lithuanian community who kept to their own traditions in food, religion and music away from any discrimination.

Source B from Alexander MacArthur, a memoir written in 1886.

In 1861 I left Nairn and my job in the local law office to emigrate to Canada which was a most daunting task. I first of all took employment with the Bank of Toronto as Scots were very prominent in this field of business and I had family connections who had vouched for my suitability. Soon my sense of adventure took over and in 1864, I moved to join fellow Scots at the Hudson Bay Company in Montreal as a second officer and accountant. By 1869, I felt the need to move again. This time I moved to the Red River settlement where my brother Peter was living. We set up a successful and profitable lumber business and had a much greater quality of life than had we stayed in Nairn.

Source C from Marjory Harper, *Crossing borders: Scottish emigration to Canada* (2006).

Hebridean Scots struggled in areas of Canada where their forefathers were not present. The Gaelic language isolated Hebridean emigrants from their more experienced Scots neighbours who did not speak the language resulting in them being offered less employment in a foreign land than English-speaking Scots. Distinctiveness was certainly interpreted negatively by earlier Scots immigrants. In a stinging verbal attack against the Hebridean Scots of Nova Scotia, fellow Scots immigrants depicted them as an 'oat-eating, money-gripping tribe of second-hand Scots, not even fit for domestic servants.' Further west, in Killarney, the observation of Sunday as a day of worship and rest by the Hebridean emigrants irritated their less religious Scottish neighbours who believed in 'working, when work needed done' leading to further tensions and less opportunities than Scots from other parts of Scotland.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART D (continued)

Source D from John Burrowes, *Irish* (2003).

The continued development of the canal system was one of the major projects which required the tenacity and muscle power of the Glasgow Irish. Yet, the greatest and most hazardous project on which the Glasgow Irish navvies worked was the Forth Rail Bridge, one of the biggest construction projects ever carried out in Britain. There were 57 recorded navvies' deaths, but because of poor record keeping, the eventual fate of the 461 seriously injured was never recorded. Some projects were closer to home such as the building of the quayside of Broomielaw on the Clyde, which improved access for shipping right into the heart of Glasgow. The tunnelling skills were also essential in the building of the new Glasgow subway system where there was an oozing flow of mud above the navvies 60 feet thick, as like moles they shovelled their way under the river Clyde.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

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

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

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

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from an article in *The Glasgow Herald* newspaper, 29 October 1915.

The first attempt to put into force the eviction warrants which have been issued against Glasgow tenants who are participating in the 'Rent Strike' was made yesterday afternoon in Merryland Street, Govan. The householder is a widow. As has been the custom since the beginning of the movement against increased rents, a demonstration of the 'strikers' was held at the time when the warrant became operative. While Mrs Barbour, of the Glasgow Women's Housing Association, was addressing those who had assembled, two sheriff officers arrived and endeavoured to gain admission to the house. As soon as it was known that it was proposed to eject the tenant the demonstrators determined to resist. Most of them were women and they attacked the officers and their assistants with flour and fish. A woman was arrested on a charge of assaulting one of the officers, but later released from Govan police station with no charge.

Source B from Ewen A Cameron, *Impaled Upon a Thistle: Scotland since 1880* (2010).

The 1920s were the first decade since the availability of proper data to show a decline in Scotland's population. This was a national experience, felt in rural and urban areas, in the highlands and the lowlands. A number of factors lie behind emigration in the 1920s: economic depression had a huge impact on struggling heavy industry leading to rising levels of unemployment. This was compounded by low wages and an uncertain farming sector, all of which made Scotland a less than attractive place to stay. These points cannot, however, bear the entire burden of explanation because of the different pattern in the depression of 1920–1922, when emigration was high and after 1929, when it was not. One other factor was Government assistance to help ex-soldiers migrate, in the form of the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, which redirected the flow of emigrants from the United States to the dominions, especially Canada.

Source C from an article in *The Glasgow Herald* newspaper, 14 April 1923.

This weekend is witnessing emigration from the Hebrides on a scale comparable only to that experienced in the early 1880s. Thirty families, numbering some 400 souls, are leaving Benbecula, South Uist and Barra for the distant land of Alberta, Canada. This scheme was initiated by the Reverend Father McDonnell and is being carried out by arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Their ship, the Marloch, will sail early this afternoon from Greenock with about 700 Scottish emigrants, many of them of the skilled tradesmen class who are in demand in Canada. Others who are going out are to take up the opportunity offered to work on the land. Next weekend a second party will sail from Stornoway with between 400 and 500 persons. They are going out to Canada soon to be welcomed by the local people of Alberta.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART E (continued)

Source D from I C G Hutchison, *The Impact of the First World War on Scottish Politics* (1999).

Before 1914 the Liberals were the most popular political party in Scotland and the Conservatives found it difficult to challenge them. For most of the Great War, opinion in Scotland was strongly committed to victory which naturally boosted the Tories who were wholeheartedly in favour of the war unlike the Liberals, or Labour. Many of the Conservative party workers were known for encouraging recruitment — a factor which strengthened their credibility after the war. In the 1918 election, a very large difference between the Tories and the other two parties was that the Conservatives put up many candidates with military titles, 46% had a military rank compared to none for the Labour Party. In Fife East, the heroism of the Tory candidate in the war, Colonel Sir Alexander Sprot, was one factor in unseating the ex-Liberal Prime Minister, Henry Herbert Asquith.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

17. Explain the reasons why the Scots played an important role on the Western Front. 8
18. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the changing role of women in Scotland during the war. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
19. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for post-war emigration from Scotland? 10
- Use the sources and recalled knowledge.*
20. How fully does **Source D** explain the impact of the Great War on Scottish politics? 10
- Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

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