



National
Qualifications
2022 MODIFIED

X837/76/12

**History
Scottish History**

FRIDAY, 20 MAY

11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

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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| C. The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740 | <i>page 08</i> |
| D. Migration and empire, 1830–1939 | <i>page 10</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 the *Scotichronicon* compiled in Scotland by Walter Bower in the 1440s.

Let it be known the order of events. On 19 March 1286 the great prince Alexander III was dead, and likewise all the children fathered by him. The losses of the times which followed clearly show how sad and harmful his death was for all of Scotland. The kingdom was vacant without a king as ruler for six years and nine months, just as someone had prophesied long before, except for one very little girl called Margaret, the daughter of Margaret queen of Norway, the late daughter of the said King Alexander. For in the same year, 1286, fifteen days after Easter, a parliament was held at Scone where six guardians were appointed to govern the kingdom. Nevertheless, when the right of succession to the kingdom of Scotland was keenly contested by Robert Bruce senior, that is the grandfather of King Robert, and John Balliol, John said that he himself had the stronger claim to the kingship.

Source B from a report by an English agent sent to Sir Robert Hastang, Edward's chief military officer in Scotland, August 1299.

At the council meeting Sir David Graham demanded the lands of Sir William Wallace, however Sir Malcolm Wallace, Sir William's brother, answered that neither his lands nor goods should be given away. He argued that since Wallace had left Scotland to gain support for the good of the kingdom, his lands should be protected. At this the two knights quarrelled and drew their daggers. Eventually the Steward and other nobles came between them and quietened them to remind them they should be united against their common enemy, Edward, King of England. At that moment a letter was brought to the council, telling how the English were burning and devastating the lands, attacking the people of Scotland. So it was agreed that the bishop of St Andrews should have all the castles in his hands as principal guardian, and Robert Bruce and John Comyn be with him as joint-guardians of the kingdom.

Source C from Geoffrey W.S. Barrow, *Robert Bruce and the Community of The Realm of Scotland* (2001).

If the Scots had more horses at their disposal, if they had been rather more prepared than they were for such a resounding victory, if the earl of Dunbar had behaved like his counterpart at Bothwell, then it is possible that the peace would have been won. Robert Bruce, who was now recognised as king of Scots throughout his own kingdom and much of western Europe, might thus have gained the same recognition south of the Border. As it was, Bruce had won the independence of Scotland, though the English were not yet prepared to admit the fact. In addition, he had triumphantly vindicated his claim to the Scottish throne and his revolutionary bid for leadership of the community of the realm. By the test of the age, legality by hereditary right, legality by the acceptance of the people, and legality by God's judgement, King Robert had now attained to a position of unshakeable authority.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART A (continued)

Source D from Colin McNamee, *The Wars of the Bruces: Scotland, England and Ireland 1306–1328* (2006).

In two crucial aspects, however, the immediate impact of the battle was limited. It was no more than one battle in a very long war. It did not end Edward II's claim to be the rightful lord of Scotland; nor did it alter the balance of power between England and Scotland. Although Bannockburn brought more Scottish lords to his side, the battle did not bring an end to Scottish opposition to King Robert. Not surprisingly the air-brushed chronicles that have survived from his reign tell of a Scotland united under the Bruce banner. Most dramatically, opposition to Bruce reappeared among the Scottish aristocracy in the Soules conspiracy of 1320, but one prominent Anglo-Scot did defect to Bruce after his capture at Bannockburn: Ingram de Umfraville. However, there was no evidence to suggest that his example was widely followed.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

1. How fully does **Source A** explain the succession problem, 1286–1292? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.

2. Explain the reasons why there were difficulties between John Balliol and Edward I. 8

3. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of continuing Scottish resistance, 1298–1305. 8

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:
 - *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*

4. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing interpretations of Bruce's victory at Bannockburn? 10
Use the sources 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 Margaret H. B. Sanderson, *Early Scottish Protestants* (2010).

In 1500 all Christians in Scotland were Catholic and the Church was led by the pope in Rome. By the 1550s people were attending groups who read, or had read to them, Protestant books printed in English imported to Scotland via the Port of Leith, near Edinburgh. Furthermore, though the number of Scottish Protestants executed by the Catholic Church was small, these executions provoked a lot of anger against the Church. Reformers' criticisms of Catholic churchmen, criticisms that Church leaders tried to put right, included objections to the wealth of the higher clergy and the hypocrisy of friars. At the same time the Catholic authorities in Scotland had to fend off Protestant influence from England, especially once Mary of Guise became regent, to counter suspicion of France's ambitions to control Scotland.

Source B from Andrew Melville, *The Second Book of Discipline* (1578).

In religious matters the king must listen to what the Kirk says to him, through the General Assembly, rather than try to rule the Kirk. It is the job of the king to ensure the Kirk sticks to the commands of the Bible, but he must not try to use bishops to tell ministers what they should be preaching or how the Kirk should deal with its own internal affairs; these are matters for presbyteries. If the monarch falls short in moral behaviour he should submit himself to the discipline of the Kirk just as everyone else has to do because he is a member of the Kirk, not its head: only Christ can be Head of the Kirk. However, a godly king may himself sometimes appoint ministers for example, if the Kirk were to become corrupt on this Earth.

Source C from Alec Ryrie, *The Age of Reformation* (2009).

The Scottish Reformation's success in changing everyday life is one of the most mysterious events in the sixteenth century and one of the most remarkable. The impact of the Kirk at local level was mostly felt through the work of kirk sessions. The kirk sessions supervised the behaviour of the people to make sure everyone followed the same rules of conduct so that society would be Christian and orderly. It is true that kirk sessions spent time monitoring people's sexual conduct, but this was not because kirk sessions were busybodies judging others' morals; it was because sex outside of marriage often led to 'illegitimate' children who might then have to be looked after by the Kirk. Those who missed sermons, arrived late, or talked or fell asleep during them; those suspected of working on a Sunday could expect to be reprimanded by kirk sessions.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART B (continued)

Source D from Jane E. A. Dawson, *Scotland Re-Formed* (2007).

From 1560 the greatest upheaval faced by most Scots occurred within their religious lives. By the late 1580s the world of late medieval Catholicism had vanished. A new Protestant culture was establishing itself, most noticeably in worship in church on Sundays. In Protestant church services the central place given to preaching and Bible readings placed a new importance on literacy encouraging the printing of religious literature, which became a major product in the emerging book market. Most Scots remained unable to read, however, so much was committed to memory through the aid of singing psalms. The Kirk developed new communal rituals and old ones surrounding the cult of the Virgin Mary and the saints disappeared, as did abbeys and friaries. This was because people stopped believing that saints or Mary or monks had any role to play in helping anyone get to heaven.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

5. How fully does **Source A** explain why there was a reformation in Scotland, 1560? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
6. Explain the reasons why it was difficult for Mary, Queen of Scots, to rule Scotland, 1561–1567. 8
7. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the struggle for control of the Kirk during the reign of James VI. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
8. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing interpretations of the social impact of the reformation on Scotland, to 1603? 10
Use the sources 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 Michael Lynch, *Scotland: A New History* (1992).

King William's officials had grand schemes for controlling the Highlands but settled for the cheapest solution they thought they could get away with. It involved yet another attempt to bind individual chiefs to the government by personal oath. Its results were costly indeed. Events of 13 February 1692 at Glencoe became associated with English hostility when an unjustified atrocity was committed by government soldiers under the command of Captain Robert Campbell. They were acting on orders which can be traced back directly to the King's Lord Advocate in Scotland, Dalrymple of Stair. Responsibility for the massacre was difficult to fix with any precision at the time. However, the Scottish parliament immediately decided that Glencoe had been an act of murder which angered the government in London. The massacre gave a sharp boost to support for the Jacobites in Scotland causing the English to be suspicious of any Scottish MPs who criticised government policy in the Highlands.

Source B from a letter to a friend, written by the Earl of Roxburghe, leading member of the Squadrone Volante, December 1706.

I have agonised over our position for several months since the debates have begun, and I have gradually moved towards acceptance of union. Indeed, I have now reached the conclusion that the Treaty of Union will indeed pass in the parliament. MPs in Glasgow may be persuaded into voting for union by the prospect of trade with Jamaica and Virginia and the rest of the English empire. For Presbyterian members, happiness may arise from knowing that the Hanover Succession will take place in Scotland once union is passed. However, enterprise and religion are not the sole reasons. The security of the nation will probably be assured with the new relationship with England which is surely the most powerful country in the world. This has proved persuasive to the majority of my colleagues in parliament and leads me to believe in the worthiness of union.

Source C from T. C. Smout, *A History of the Scottish People, 1560–1830* (1969).

The Union of 1707 proved as utterly disappointing and useless as the Darien Scheme, although many historians regard it as something of a phenomenon for England. The Scottish linen industry initially failed to develop its potential because the quality of what the Scots had to sell was too low to match that of their English rivals, particularly from the Lancashire area. Some, though not all, burghs on the east coast of Scotland decayed quickly as a result of competition in trade from northern English towns. This was certainly not a new beginning in Scottish economic history. After union, allegations were frequently made that Scotland was being immediately 'bled' by heavy taxes imposed on Scots to fill the government accounts in London. The process of economic change did not accelerate until the 1750s and 1760s.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART C (continued)

Source D from Tom Devine, *Scotland's Empire, 1600–1815* (2003).

One of the key features of Europe's connection with America was the consumption of exotic commodities provided by an unprecedented increase in transatlantic trade. Tobacco gradually became popular as a pleasurable recreational drug and for its presumed medicinal value. In the years after union the tobacco trade became the most remarkable example of Scottish enterprise, as tobacco imports into Glasgow would eventually be larger than London, Bristol and Liverpool combined. Job opportunities in ports on the Clyde such as Port Glasgow and Greenock grew by the 1730s because of access to trade with the old English, now British, colonies. These enterprises led to further investment. Tobacco merchants in Glasgow used their profits from the first few decades of union to set up other businesses in bottle production, sugar-refinement, banking and breweries.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

9. How fully does **Source A** explain worsening relations with England? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
10. Explain the reasons why there were arguments for and against Union with England. 8
11. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the passing of the Act of Union by the Scottish Parliament. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
12. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing interpretations of the economic effects of the Union, to 1740? 10
Use the sources 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 Tom Devine, *The Scottish Clearances* (2019).

A social crisis emerged on the Island of Tiree which led to a mass exodus from the island. The inhabitants were in a state of absolute starvation due to the potato blight, a judgement later confirmed by the relief officials who considered the island to be one of the most distressed in the Hebrides. The population of the island had been rising between 1801 and 1841, this increase was unsustainable for a small island, even if the famine had not taken place. A further root cause of the growing numbers was the reckless subdivision of land into crofts. To deal with the crises the Duke of Argyll embarked on a large-scale scheme of emigration, of men, women and children, principally to Canada between 1847 and 1851 at a cost to the Duke of £3.80 per person.

Source B from a summary of a speech made by Reverend Charles on his missionary work in India at a Church of Scotland meeting, 16 May 1849.

The Reverend Charles, late of Calcutta, gave some remarks on the Christian community in India, with particular reference to the India scheme. The minister reported on the work being done by Scots missionaries to bring to an end what he believed were the cruelties and gross immoralities of the native religions of India. He also stated that 1,800 young men in Calcutta were under religious training in connection with the Church of Scotland India scheme whose knowledge of the Bible was equal if not superior to that of students studying religion in Scotland, expressing his belief that Christianity could now grow in India. He next suggested that the education scheme should be based upon the Bible and made reference to the church involvement in the education of females. The Committee thanked the Reverend Charles for his comments.

Source C from Joe Pieri, *The Scots-Italians: Recollections of an Immigrant* (2005).

Across the City of Glasgow there were many good quality ice-cream shops and fish and chip shops, all highly profitable and owned by Italian immigrant families, with the father of the family as likely as not to have started his career by pushing an ice-cream barrow along a Glasgow street. Names like Coia, di Ciacca and Crolla all became well known to Glaswegians and visitors to the city. Yet, not all Italians followed the fish and chip road to success. Vincent Coia established a profitable bakery in Garscube Road where his speciality 'VC' meat pies were in great demand, particularly on match days at Partick Thistle Football Club. A small number also established themselves as successful barbers and hairdressers and it was not long before the Glasgow public were queuing up to have their hair cut in the latest style.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART D (continued)

Source D from Mary Edward, *Who Belongs to Glasgow?* (1993).

The late 19th century was a period of significant industrial and economic development in and around Glasgow and the west of Scotland. Projects such as the Glasgow Subway were constructed and tunnelled largely by Irish immigrants. Also, although coal mining had not been a traditional form of work for natives of Ireland, the demands made of the miner were as harsh as those on the navy and immigrants, quickly adapting to the requirements of occupation in that industry within Glasgow and the surrounding areas. However, not only men contributed to the work force, but many hundreds of Irish women and children depended on their livelihoods from the numerous cotton mills in and around Glasgow. Despite the fact that the Irish made a valuable contribution to Scotland at the time, they still encountered mockery and resentment within some sections of society.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

13. How fully does **Source A** explain the reasons for the migration of Scots? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
14. Explain the reasons why the experience of immigrants in Scotland was varied. 8
15. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the impact of Scottish emigrants on India. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
16. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing interpretations of the contribution of immigrants to the Scottish economy? 10
Use the sources 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 Nick Lloyd, *Loos: 1915* (2008).

At 6:30 am on 25 September 1915, following a forty-minute discharge of gas and smoke the first waves of six British divisions clambered out of their trenches and began making their way across no-man's-land. In what was the most spectacular advance of the day, the 15th (Scottish) Division stormed two German defensive lines, captured the village of Loos and took Hill 70. The attacking battalions of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Scottish Rifles and Highland Light Infantry were able to push through the clouds of gas and clear the German front line. To their right battalions of the Black Watch and Seaforth Highlanders suffered heavy casualties from machine gun fire, but they pressed on with determination towards the village of Loos. On the northern sector, however, a different battle was unfolding. While the 9th (Scottish) Division managed to take the important German strong point known as the Hohenzollern Redoubt, it would not get much further, becoming bogged down.

Source B from a report in *The Glasgow Herald* newspaper, 6 November 1917.

M Rousseu, the naval expert of the French Government, continues his appreciative and well-informed articles on his visit to British centres of shipbuilding activity. The great shipbuilding yards on the Clyde, especially Fairfields, give an excellent idea of the types of warship constructed here. All types of construction can be seen in these yards as cruisers, destroyers, submarines and minesweepers are all being built side by side. He saw with wonder and amazement the extraordinary dimensions of certain new British battle-cruisers; indeed, he noted that the slips on which these new ships are being built have had to be enlarged to cope with their size. As well as this military building the Clyde yards continue to produce merchant ships to carry on the trade which is vital to our country.

Source C from I.G.C. Hutchison, *Scottish Unionism between the two world wars* (1998).

Before 1914, the morning newspapers in the main cities were roughly equal in their support for Unionists and Liberals. From the mid-1920s these papers were uniformly Conservative, the Glasgow-based Liberal Daily Record was bought by new owners and joined the Unionist camp, while mergers between the two dailies in both Dundee and Aberdeen wiped out the Liberal paper in each city. The Church of Scotland was unmistakably Unionist and after the war they continued to be strongly anti-radical. The legal profession, which in Scotland had always had important linkages with politics, became overwhelmingly Unionist after 1918, so immense was the bias that the first Labour administration of 1924 had to use two Unionists to fill the Scottish law offices.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART E (continued)

Source D from Ewen A. Cameron, *'Out with the old, in with the new? Scottish Politics in the aftermath of the Great War'* (2018).

Although the Unionist electoral results were inconsistent in the 1920s, they should not be neglected in a consideration of Scottish politics following the Great War. As the principal historian of Scottish politics in this period has pointed out, the Unionists, rather like Labour, had had a good war. Unionism in Scotland benefitted from increasing support after the war as the Unionist Party had been prominent in the voluntary recruiting effort in the early years of the war. Similarly, many Scottish businesspeople, in sectors important to the war effort were Unionists, increasing popular support for political Unionism in Scotland. As one would expect of a party prone to wrapping itself in the flag, there was a strong streak of militarism in the post-war Unionist Party, indeed thirteen of the Unionist MPs successfully elected in 1918 had a military background. This was a much higher number than either the Liberals or Labour in Scotland.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

17. How fully does **Source A** explain the role of Scots on the Western Front? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
18. Explain the reasons why the Great War had an impact on Scottish society and culture. 8
19. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the effects of the war on Scottish industry. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
20. How much do **Sources C** and **D** reveal about differing interpretations of the continuing support for political unionism? 10
Use the sources and recalled knowledge.

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