



National  
Qualifications  
RESOURCE

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**X837/76/12**

**History  
Scottish History**

## **Marking Instructions**

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Please note that these marking instructions have not been standardised based on candidate responses. You may therefore need to agree within your centre how to consistently mark an item if a candidate response is not covered by the marking instructions.



## General marking principles for Higher History – Scottish History

Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) Where a candidate does not comply with the rubric of the paper and answers two parts in one section, mark both responses and record the better mark.
- (d) Marking must be consistent. Never make a hasty judgement on a response based on length, quality of handwriting or a confused start.
- (e) Use the full range of marks available for each question.
- (f) The detailed marking instructions are not an exhaustive list. Award marks for other relevant points.
- (g) (i) To gain marks, points must relate to the question asked. Where candidates give points of knowledge without specifying the context, award up to **1 mark** unless it is clear that they do not refer to the context of the question.  
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 Source . . .
- D** explain the reasons . . .

For each question type, the following provides an overview of marking principles.

- A** For questions that ask candidates to ***Evaluate the usefulness of a given source (8 marks)***, they must evaluate the extent to which a source is useful by commenting on evidence such as the author, type of source, purpose, timing, content and significant omission.
- B** For questions that ask ***How much do Sources . . . reveal about differing interpretations of (10 marks)***, candidates must interpret the view of each source and use recalled knowledge to assess what the sources reveal about differing interpretations of a historical issue.
- C** For questions that ask ***How fully does a given source explain . . . (10 marks)***, candidates must make a judgement about the extent to which the source provides a full explanation of a given event or development.
- D** For questions that ask candidates to ***Explain the reasons . . . (8 marks)***, they must make a number of points that make the issue plain or clear, for example by showing connections between factors or causal relationships between events or ideas. These should be key reasons and may include theoretical ideas. They do not need to evaluate or prioritise these reasons.

Marking instructions for each question

PART A – The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328

1.	<p>Candidates can gain up to a <b>maximum of 8 marks</b>.</p> <p>Award <b>1 mark</b> for each accurate relevant reason given.</p> <p><b>Possible reasons:</b></p>	
	<b>Key point</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
	Death of King Alexander III of Scotland 1286.	Alexander III left no male heir to succeed him.
	Alexander III’s children Margaret, Alexander and David died before 1286.	There was no direct descendant to Alexander III.
	The only surviving heir to Alexander III was Margaret Maid of Norway, his granddaughter.	There was no precedent in Scotland for a queen ruling in her own right. The succession of a female, even as an adult, posed potential difficulties.
	Election of six Guardians in a Parliament at Scone.	The seriousness of the situation after the death of Alexander III required the Scottish nobles to carry on the government of the country.
	There was growing tension between the Bruce and Comyn factions.	The growing tension in Scotland led to a fear of civil war.
	The Treaty of Birgham of 1290, the marriage of Margaret, Maid of Norway and King Edward I’s son, Edward, Prince of Wales, appeared to offer a secure relationship with England.	There were concerns to maintain the independence of Scotland. The Guardians, however, were concerned to keep Scotland’s separate customs and laws.
	A problem arose over the succession after Margaret’s death on her way to Scotland in 1290.	Her death left no obvious heir to the Kingdom of Scotland.
	Bishop William Fraser wrote to Edward I asking for help to avoid the threat of civil war.	The Guardians compromised the independence of Scotland by asking Edward I for advice and protection.
	Edward I insisted that the Scottish nobles meet him at his parliament at Norham 1291.	Following the invitation to be arbiter in the issue of Scottish succession, Edward I showed his authority over the Scottish leaders.
	The Guardians and other leading Scots eventually took an oath of fealty to Edward I.	The Scottish nobility were pressurised into recognising Edward I as overlord leading to fears regarding the independence of Scotland.

Key point	Explanation
The task of choosing a new king, known as the Great Cause, was a long drawn out process, lasting over 15 months from August 1291 until November 1292.	Thirteen claimants, not including Edward I himself, presented themselves although only three, John Balliol, Robert Bruce and John Hastings, had a strong legal claim.
Edward I's decision in favour of John Balliol in 1292.	Edward I continued to exercise his overlordship over Scotland. Balliol had the strongest legal claim, based on primogeniture, being a descendent of the eldest daughter of Earl David.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

2. 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> King John of Scotland.	Useful as the King spoke on behalf of the Scottish realm therefore, he was speaking with authority.
<b>Type of source:</b> Letter.	Useful as the letter was a prepared and considered response by the Scottish King.
<b>Purpose:</b> To resign his kingdom.	Useful as King John's letter was acknowledging offences against Edward I, King of England, and resigning the kingdom to him. It would have been considered an official response however the statement was made under duress.
<b>Timing:</b> 2 July 1296.	Useful as the date confirms the surrender of the Kingdom of Scotland to the English.

Content	Possible comment
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.	Useful as it states that King John and the Guardians made a treaty with the French to invade England if necessary, but the Scots were made to withdraw from the 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.	Useful as it tells us that King John was forced to apologise for breaking his oath of loyalty to Edward I.
For all these reasons we accept that due to our rebellion, our lord the king of England entered the realm of Scotland by force.	Useful as it shows King John rebelled against the English and Edward I invaded Scotland.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- in rebellion against Edward I's treatment of John and the Scottish kingdom, the Scots assembled in the Borders in March 1296 and attacked villages around Carlisle before retreating back to Scotland
- the surrender of the town of Berwick March 1296. The siege by King Edward I's army lasted only a few hours, the sack which followed its capture took three days
- defeat of the Scottish Army at the Battle of Dunbar April 1296 by Edward I's English Army
- Edward and his army advanced north, marching as far as Elgin taking Scotland's towns and castles
- John entered into negotiations with Anthony Bek but was ultimately made to endure a number of humiliations. He was forced to confess his rebellion; on 7<sup>th</sup> July at Stracathro he was made to formally renounce the treaty with France; finally, on 8<sup>th</sup> July at Montrose John was made to publically resign his kingdom to Edward I
- King John was brought before Edward I and ceremoniously stripped of his royal regalia. The royal coat-of-arms embroidered on his tabard was torn off (Toom Tabard) and his crown, sceptre, sword and ring removed
- King John was taken to England by ship and imprisoned in the Tower of London
- in 1296 the Ragman Rolls were signed by Scotland's nobles and clergy paying homage and fealty to Edward I.

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

3. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award **up to 6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award **up to 6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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 Earl Warenne and the rest of his army fled.	William Wallace (not Scotland's natural leader) and Andrew Murray led the Scots to victory at Stirling.
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.	Wallace had some support among the nobility who were prepared to support the side favourable to their own self-interests.
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.	Wallace was unable to gain the support of all nobles in Scotland. This was in part due to Wallace's social standing.
Overall viewpoint – Stirling Bridge was a clear victory to Wallace and the Scots but there remained questions about the future leadership of Scotland.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Despite Scots victory at Stirling the death of Andrew Murray before the end of 1297 was a huge loss to Scotland.
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.	Despite the humiliating defeat of the English under the leadership of Warenne at Stirling it was clear Edward I would look to reverse Wallace's victory.
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.	Although it is recognised that Wallace was not solely responsible for victory at Stirling Bridge, Wallace was now recognised as Scotland's leader.
Overall viewpoint – Victory at Stirling Bridge secured Wallace's leadership but there remained uncertainty over the future of Scotland.	
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Scottish nobles, the traditional leaders of the political community in Scotland, did not provide military leadership at the Battle of Stirling Bridge</li> <li>• Murray and Wallace used guerrilla tactics at Stirling, outmanoeuvring the combined forces of John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey and Hugh de Cressingham</li> <li>• despite the overwhelming odds at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, 11<sup>th</sup> September 1297, Wallace (and Murray) defeated a superior English army</li> <li>• recovery of Scottish castles across central and southern Scotland by Wallace</li> <li>• Wallace led an attack into northern England, taking plunder and blackmail from the English</li> <li>• Wallace and Murray used the Lubeck Letter as part of their political diplomacy</li> <li>• due to the untimely death of Murray, William Wallace assumed sole responsibility as guardian (acting in the name of King John) in recognition of his successful military victory against the English at Stirling</li> <li>• divisions among the nobility remained from the succession problems. This weakened Wallace's position.</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>	

4. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
Over the next 12 months, Robert's success against his Scottish opponents testified to his inspiring physical courage.	Bruce won a number of victories against his enemies in Scotland which was evidence of his military leadership.
Bruce marched north through the Great Glen, a remarkable succession of royal and pro-Comyn castles would be taken and razed by spring 1308.	Bruce's Scottish opponents were weakened by the destruction of their castles.
This run of military victories had surely caused the Bruce ranks to swell.	Bruce's army grew in size throughout his military campaign.
A sustained guerrilla campaign of rapid movement in all weathers, living off northern lands while harrying nonetheless numerous foes, reaped its rewards.	Bruce used hit-and-run tactics to defeat his opponents in the North.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- ambition of Robert Bruce and his claim to the Kingship in March 1306 (after the murder of John Comyn in February 1306 in Greyfriars Kirk)
- Bruce was fortunate in the timing of the death of Edward I in July 1307. His son Edward II was inadequate as a military leader compared to his father
- Bruce was increasingly able to leave much of the conduct of the war to his lieutenants, Edward Bruce, James Douglas and Thomas Randolph
- defeat of his Scottish opponents 1307-1309 in particular 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 the powerful Comyn family
- in the Declaration of the Clergy in 1310, Scotland's bishops declared their support for Bruce as the legitimate King of Scotland
- defeat of his English opponents 1310-1314 by conducting a successful campaign against English-held castles, for example, Perth, Linlithgow, Roxburgh and Edinburgh
- Bruce's triumph over an English army at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 completed his military control of Scotland and secured 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 while disinheriting those who chose to side with England

- the treaties of Edinburgh/Northampton 1328 officially recognised Bruce as King and recognised the independence of the realm of 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**

<p><b>5.</b> Candidates can gain up to a maximum of 8 marks. Award 1 mark for each accurate relevant reason given. <b>Possible reasons:</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Key point</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Explanation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Pluralism. Some churchmen held several church posts at the same time taking the income from each and paying other, often unqualified, men to do the jobs day-to-day.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">This practise drew criticism from reformers who argued churchmen were serving their own interests and not those of the people.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The wealth of the Catholic Church [as contrasted with the poverty of most of the people]. The Catholic Church was even richer than the monarchy.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Reformers argued that the Church spent too much time accumulating wealth which was not then used to supply the needs of the people through the provision of well-trained priests, well maintained church buildings, education and help for the poor.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Indulgences drew particular criticism from reformers.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">This drew criticism from reformers because they argued that indulgences exploited people and people’s credulity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The lifestyles of many churchmen. By the 1540s many priests and monks and bishops had relationships and often children.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Reformers argued that far too many churchmen were hypocritical as they were meant to be celibate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The failure of Catholic reform 1542–1560.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Reforming councils were too little, too late and did nothing to stem the flow of criticism.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The growth of printing.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Printing presses produced Protestant literature in the form of books, cheap pamphlets and Bibles in English.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The ‘Rough Wooing’ (1544–1547).</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">English invasions led to the destruction of the infrastructure of the Church.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The death of Cardinal Beaton.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">It removed from the Scottish scene the leading figure in the Catholic Church and one who had opposed Protestantism and internal reform.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The persecution and martyrdom of Protestants.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">The effect of this was to galvanise support for Protestants because the martyrs were seen as heroic figures.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Key point	Explanation	Pluralism. Some churchmen held several church posts at the same time taking the income from each and paying other, often unqualified, men to do the jobs day-to-day.	This practise drew criticism from reformers who argued churchmen were serving their own interests and not those of the people.	The wealth of the Catholic Church [as contrasted with the poverty of most of the people]. The Catholic Church was even richer than the monarchy.	Reformers argued that the Church spent too much time accumulating wealth which was not then used to supply the needs of the people through the provision of well-trained priests, well maintained church buildings, education and help for the poor.	Indulgences drew particular criticism from reformers.	This drew criticism from reformers because they argued that indulgences exploited people and people’s credulity.	The lifestyles of many churchmen. By the 1540s many priests and monks and bishops had relationships and often children.	Reformers argued that far too many churchmen were hypocritical as they were meant to be celibate.	The failure of Catholic reform 1542–1560.	Reforming councils were too little, too late and did nothing to stem the flow of criticism.	The growth of printing.	Printing presses produced Protestant literature in the form of books, cheap pamphlets and Bibles in English.	The ‘Rough Wooing’ (1544–1547).	English invasions led to the destruction of the infrastructure of the Church.	The death of Cardinal Beaton.	It removed from the Scottish scene the leading figure in the Catholic Church and one who had opposed Protestantism and internal reform.	The persecution and martyrdom of Protestants.	The effect of this was to galvanise support for Protestants because the martyrs were seen as heroic figures.
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Key point	Explanation
The Lords of the Congregation, an influential group of nobles who declared their support for a Protestant revolution.	The nobles helped the monarch govern the country by running their own domains and also by sitting on agencies of government such as the Privy Council.
England had been Protestant from the 1530s.	This meant that it was now much easier for Protestant ideas, Protestant literature and Protestant personnel to cross back and forth over the Border.
The Scots invited France for help against England in the winter of 1547–1548.	Scots Protestants were able to point to French influence as an attempt to make Scotland a province of France and tied to Catholicism.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

6. 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> issued in the name of <i>Mary, Queen of Scots</i> .	Useful because since it is from the queen, it sets out what her position as a Catholic monarch is going to be with regard to the Reformation of 1560.
<b>Type of source:</b> Royal Proclamation.	Useful because it is a declaration of what her policy is with regard to the religion of the realm.
<b>Purpose:</b> to give reassurance that there will be no attempt to reverse the Reformation Parliament of 1560.	Useful because it highlights the fact <i>Mary's</i> religious policy was unclear and confusing.
<b>Timing:</b> 25 August 1561.	Useful because the proclamation was issued six days after her return to Scotland indicating the pressure she was under from Protestants to accept the Reformation.

Content	Possible comment
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.	Useful because it highlights <i>Mary's</i> decision to accept the religious settlement established by the 1560 parliament.
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.	Useful because it highlights <i>Mary's</i> attempts to discourage Catholics from seeking to overturn the Protestant settlement arrived at in 1560.

Content	Possible comment
Her Lords refrain from troubling any members of her domestic household brought from France, on religious or any other matters whatsoever.	Useful because it indicates that Mary's religious policy was unclear, because she is demanding that her household should be allowed to remain Catholic.
<p><b>Possible points of significant omission include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mary had stayed on in France, which meant that Protestant lords were allowed to set up a government of Scotland and push through the Reformation. Mary thus did nothing about the illegal parliament of 1560 that abolished the power of the Pope, and banned the Mass</li> <li>• Mary refused to ratify the acts of the 1560 parliament, but she did not overturn them either, which pleased Protestants but perplexed Catholics</li> <li>• Mary heard Mass in private but upheld the ban on the Mass that applied to all other Catholics in her realm. Catholics were dismayed and Protestants suspicious</li> <li>• Mary appointed a Privy Council dominated by the Protestants lords who had ruled Scotland in 1560. She only appointed one person to the council during 1562–1567, the hard-line Protestant, Lord Ruthven. This did nothing to engender support for Mary among Catholic nobles</li> <li>• in February 1562 Mary agreed to a 33% 'tax' on the incomes (the Thirds of Benefices) of bishops and abbots and the money raised was to be spent on the new reformed churches and ministers</li> <li>• also, in 1562 Mary crushed a rebellion by the Catholic Earl of Huntly. While this suggested to Protestants that Mary would not tolerate dissent from anyone Catholic or not, to Catholics it suggested that she was not supportive of Catholicism</li> <li>• the Pope sent Nicholas de Gouda to meet with Mary in 1562, but she kept him waiting and when she did finally meet him she refused to give any promise to restore Catholicism in Scotland</li> <li>• during 1561–1563 Mary explored the possibility of marriage to a foreign Catholic such as Charles IX of France or Don Carlos of Spain</li> <li>• in 1563 parliament passed a variety of acts favouring Protestants and Protestantism and included absolving Protestant rebels from any crimes committed during 1559–1561</li> <li>• also, in 1565 Mary wrote to the Pope declaring that she would restore Catholicism and she told the Kirk that she would never ratify the decisions of the 1560 parliament</li> <li>• in December 1566 Mary gave £10 000 to the Kirk as a gift.</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>	

7. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award **up to 6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award **up to 6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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's view that he should control all people and all institutions in his realm was rooted in his belief that he had been appointed by God and therefore he was accountable to God alone and had authority to rule over the kingdom in its entirety – State and Church.
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.	James argued that of course no one could be above Christ but that the Church should be controlled by the monarch.
In practical terms this meant a contest between the General Assembly on one side and the King on the other.	James's views that he should control the Kirk via bishops was directly at odds with the Presbyterian position which was that the Kirk should be controlled by the General Assembly.
Overall viewpoint – <b>Source B</b> sets out James's view that the King should control the Kirk through bishops – Episcopalianism.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Andrew Melville, leader of the Presbyterians, thought that bishops should be abolished forever because the office was not scriptural.
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.	Rather than bishops controlling the Kirk and thus the monarch, Melville wanted the General Assembly to be its supreme governing body.
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.	Melville was pointing out to James that he the King had no authority in or over the Kirk.
Overall viewpoint – <b>Source C</b> sets out the position that the Kirk should be free of Crown control and should govern itself – Presbyterianism.	

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the King's position was set out in two books: *The Trew Law of Free Monarchies* (1598) and *Basilikon Doron* (1599)
- by contrast, the Presbyterian position had been set out in a manual of Presbyterianism written between 1576 and 1578, *The Second Book of Discipline*
- 1581: plans to establish 13 presbyteries appeared to challenge royal authority
- 1582: the 'Ruthven Raid'. An attempt to impose Protestant government on Scotland by kidnapping King James
- 1584: The 'Black Acts'. A reassertion of Crown authority and control via the abolition of Presbyteries
- 1592: The 'Golden Act'. Accepted the restoration of Presbyteries but maintained bishops too. James also maintained his right to say when and where the General Assembly should meet
- James retained his view of the role of the Crown and attempted to reassert it by making bishops moderators (chairperson) of the presbyteries and by choosing Perth or Aberdeen for the General Assembly to meet because he had more support in these areas
- 1596: minister-led riots in Edinburgh were in effect an attempt by Presbyterians to reassert their view that the Kirk should control its own affairs
- James used 1596 to make an even more determined effort to assert his view of the respective roles of the Crown and of the Kirk in governing the Kirk
- James called two General Assemblies in 1597. At these meetings James asserted his authority by choosing pro-Crown ministers to lead the General Assembly
- James attended every General Assembly from 1597 until he left for England in 1603
- hardline opponents of Crown control such as Andrew Melville were excluded from the General Assembly
- the General Assemblies from 1598 were all dominated by moderate Protestants who were willing to let James take the lead.

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

8. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
The 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.	In the reformed Kirk, Christian education of the people and the ministers was considered an essential requirement.
Moreover, the Kirk's emphasis was on positive teaching of the Bible in Scots so everyone could understand.	This allowed ordinary people to read the Bible for themselves rather than a few priests.
Before 1560 devotion was often encouraged by means of plays, but the new Kirk put a stop to that.	Plays were viewed as pretence and a distraction from what was really needed: preaching and understanding the Bible.
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.	Before the Reformation worship was more visual. Reformers argued that this form of worship was a distraction from Bible teaching.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the Crown benefited in some ways. For example, it took a share of income from lands previously owned by the Church
- however, in other ways the Crown lost out. For example, one side effect of the Reformation and then the overthrow of Mary, Queen of Scots, was that the Crown lost its annual subsidy from France
- the new Kirk was poorer than the old Catholic Church and so had less money to spend on commissioning works of art (which it was suspicious of anyway) and architecture
- works of art were removed from churches and the walls were whitewashed so the insides of churches became austere with the pulpit often moved to a central position
- one reason for the new Kirk's lack of money was the fact that many of the old Church's lands were seized by the nobility. For example, the Kerr family took control of all the estates belonging to Newbattle Abbey. The new Kirk never got them back
- song schools which had existed before the Reformation continued but instead of learning Latin hymns singers were now taught unaccompanied singing of the Psalms
- kirk sessions became a major instrument for enforcing discipline in the parishes so acting as instruments of social control by regulating behaviour and changing attitudes
- kirk sessions also regulated poor relief and developed the idea of the 'deserving poor' and the 'undeserving poor'

- the importance of kirk sessions also led to increasing prominence of ministers in the parishes and in time ministers formed a new, highly educated ecclesiastical elite
- the new Kirk was committed to education. There was a marked expansion of schools in the Lowlands, less so in the Highlands
- the number of universities increased from three, St Andrews (1411), Glasgow (1451) and Aberdeen (1495), to five with the addition of Edinburgh's Town College (1583) and Marischal College, Aberdeen (1593)
- as Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews University, Andrew Melville, an outstanding scholar and educationalist, turned it into a Divinity School and one of the leading theological schools of Protestant Europe
- trade links became more developed with Protestant countries such as the United Provinces (Holland), Denmark and England
- abolition of Christmas and Easter reflected fear of Catholic custom
- kirk sessions were preoccupied with keeping wedding and other celebrations under control. Even though the Kirk decided to remove all organs from places of worship, there is evidence that in some areas music during services survived.

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

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

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

**Possible reasons:**

Key point	Explanation
At the Massacre of Glencoe, the Campbell clan killed 38 MacDonalds.	The Scottish parliament resented what it termed a ‘murder’ of Scots on the King’s orders.
The economy ground to a halt as merchants had to buy grain from abroad. People spoke of ‘William’s Ill Years’.	Scots resented the English government’s unwillingness to support Scotland during this time.
Trade had been badly affected by England’s wars, preventing the import of French wine and liquor.	Scottish merchants resented the role of the English Navy in boarding Scottish ships and obstructing trade.
The Darien Scheme to establish a colony in Panama was not sufficiently funded.	Less than half of the original investments were returned to investors who withdrew their interests, which resulted in ill-feeling amongst Scottish investors.
The Darien Scheme did not have enough resources to send a large fleet to Panama.	King William was blamed for using his influence to persuade Dutch shipbuilders to withdraw from contracts with Scotland.
The English Act of Settlement stated that Queen Anne would be succeeded by Sophia of Hanover.	The Scottish parliament were angered by the fact that it had not been consulted about the Hanoverian Succession.
The Scottish Act of Security stated that the Scottish parliament would make its own decision about the succession in Scotland.	The English parliament was resentful of Scotland’s defiance of their Act of Settlement.
Scotland passed the Act anent Peace and War, passing the right to declare war from the monarch to parliament.	This was viewed as an act of defiance by the English parliament which deferred this right to the monarch.
Scotland’s Wool Act ensured that trade in textiles with France would continue during England’s war with France.	English MPs were annoyed at what they saw as an act of disloyalty towards the monarch.
The Wine Act legislated for Scottish trade in liquor to be maintained during England’s wars with any European nation.	England resented this as it was felt that Scotland should support England in its conflicts with European rivals.

Key point	Explanation
The English Aliens Act threatened to remove Scottish landowning rights in England unless Scotland accepted the Hanoverian Succession.	Wealthy Scots were resentful about this threat to their financial interests which was politically motivated.
King William appointed officials in the Scottish government who would be favourable to his wishes.	Scots resented this as it meant that favour was constantly shown to England.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

10. 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> Lord Belhaven.	Useful as he was a member of the Scottish parliament and would be expected to take an informed opinion in relation to union.
<b>Type of source:</b> speech in parliament.	Useful as it reveals strength of feeling among some MPs about union.
<b>Purpose:</b> to explain the consequences of union.	Useful as the source explains the possible negative effects of union in order to dissuade MPs from voting for it.
<b>Timing:</b> November 1706.	Useful as it was near the end of the debates in parliament when feelings about union were running high.

Content	Possible comment
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?	Useful as it shows that Scotland would be giving up the independence which previous generations of Scots had fought for.
I can see Scotland – our own ancient mother Caledonia – watching us inflict a fatal wound upon her, causing her to take her last breath.	Useful as it shows that union with England would be forever killing off any notion of an independent Scotland.
This treaty will mean that we are forced to pay long-standing English debts, through increased taxes and customs duties.	Useful as it shows that Scotland would be disadvantaged by having increased taxation once union was established.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

**Attitudes against Union:**

- British Parliament would favour English trade over Scottish
- fear of loss of European trade such as Holland, Spain and France
- Royal Burghs would be deprived of rights for example, extracting a toll from people wishing to sell goods in their markets
- manufacturing industries in Scotland may be ruined in the face of English competition for example, shoe making, linen
- English currency, weights and measures to be introduced
- public opinion against Union for example, Anti-Union riots in Glasgow and Edinburgh
- Protestants feared a British Parliament dominated by Anglican Episcopalian church with bishops' seats in the House of Lords
- reduction in status of Scottish nobility in British parliament
- Scots Episcopalians opposed union and Hanoverian Succession – only Stuart dynasty might restore Episcopacy to Scottish church
- the creation of 'Scotlandshire' was a genuine fear for opponents of union
- 45 Scots MPs in the House of Commons was felt to be under-representation.

**Attitudes for Union:**

- economic benefits from being in union with the most powerful country in the world
- for trading purposes Scotland would be able to compete with similar sized European countries such as Holland, Spain and France
- political union would bring greater security to Scotland through protection from the Royal Navy
- there would be advantages at court because Scottish advisors would be posted in London rather than Edinburgh
- union with England would make the Hanoverian Succession secure in Scotland, pleasing some Scottish Protestants
- property in the Scottish countryside would be more secure if farmers were able to invest in land improvement after union.

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

11. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award **up to 6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award **up to 6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Scottish lawyers were promised that the Scottish legal system would continue, with Scots Law to remain intact.	This reassured some MPs who feared the impact of English Law on the Scottish judicial system.
There was also the guarantee of free trade with the colony plantations in America and the Caribbean.	This persuaded MPs who believed in the financial benefit of union.
Members from the burghs, however, were persuaded by the fact that royal burgh rights would not be affected by union.	This argument meant that the threat of the removal of rights was no longer an argument against voting for the Treaty.
Overall viewpoint - Source B interprets the passing of the Act of Union as being brought about by concessions made by England to limit Scottish fears.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The Duke of Argyll was bribed to vote for union by the promise of military promotion and a position in the House of Lords.	This type of individual bribery increased the number of MPs who voted for union despite being indifferent to it.
The earl of Glasgow was given £20,000 from English funds to be divided amongst those who would support union.	Glasgow's distribution of these funds meant more MPs were recruited to the ranks of pro-union parliamentarians.
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 compensated MPs who had invested in the scheme and then lost their life savings.
Overall viewpoint - Source C interprets the passing of the Act of Union as being brought about by bribery and corruption on the part of the English government and willing Scottish politicians.	

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- other assurances given to the Scots during negotiations, such as over the phased introduction of certain taxes, on malt, salt
- divisions amongst opponents of union meant no concerted attempts to bring the Treaty down
- role of the Squadrone Volante in holding the balance of power in all parliamentary votes

- political management of Court Party ensured members attended all votes
- role of Hamilton as an ineffective leader of the Country Party, for example failing to lead a planned walkout from Parliament, citing toothache as an excuse and sending his mother to deliver this excuse
- economic assurances about the future of Scotland as part of a trading power within Europe
- trade incentives brought about by the protection of the Royal Navy for merchant ships in the future
- the Equivalent was promised even to those who had not invested in the Darien Scheme, such as members of the Squadrone Volante
- incentives for Scottish nobles such as continued immunity from arrest for bankruptcy or drunkenness in public
- the role of the English agent Daniel Defoe who informed English government officials about Scottish MPs' feelings about the Treaty
- the role of Lord Goldolphin, the English Lord Treasurer, who ensured last minute concessions could be made
- knowledge of the future stability and security of Scotland won many MPs over
- military argument – threat of union by force after an English invasion which was feared if union was not passed.

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

12. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
Scottish MPs objected to increased duties, particularly the attempt to impose new taxes.	Taxes did go up, as a result of England's greater national debt caused by the cost of maintaining the Empire.
This led to some Scots in parliament proposing a reversal of union in 1713.	This motion was proposed, showing opposition to the Union still existed.
Colonies in the West Indies became a new market for Scottish merchants in the early 1700s.	Scots merchants benefitted from trade with the English colonies.
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.	Trade from the West Indies was bringing a significant amount of money into Scotland.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the textile and paper industries both suffered from the immediate effect of competition from England
- Scottish linen manufacturers lost out to English wool in trade rivalry
- Scots objected to the Salt Tax, Soap Act and Malt Tax
- Scots found jobs in the East India Company
- the black cattle trade prospered due to the popularity of its meat in England
- improvements in agriculture and industry were brought about due to observing English practice
- the development of towns took place as a result of trade between the Highlands and England, for example, Crieff, Falkirk
- the Royal Bank of Scotland was founded to encourage sound Scottish financial practice on English models
- growing professional classes with the increased amounts of Scottish businessmen and lawyers
- opposition to union from Episcopalians in the Highlands continued
- desire for restoration of Stuart dynasty amongst those who opposed the Hanoverian Succession.

**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**

<p><b>13.</b> Candidates can gain up to a <b>maximum of 8 marks.</b> Award <b>1 mark</b> for each accurate relevant reason given. <b>Possible reasons:</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Key point</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Explanation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Highland Clearances.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Many tenants were forced off their land to make way for sheep, which were more profitable than crofting.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">The Highland problem.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Over-crowding, sub-division of land into crofts led to each successive generation leading to insufficient land/food to support families.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Highland potato famine.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">People migrated to escape starvation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">‘Balmoralism’ and the tourist income potential.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Royal approval encouraged tourists to travel to the Highlands to take part in deer hunting and grouse shooting which offered more profit for landowners, forcing Highlanders off the land.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Failure of the kelp and herring industries.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Failure in these areas created economic problems for Highlanders, which forced many to migrate in search of employment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Agricultural Revolution in Scotland.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">The introduction of machinery meant there was a reduction in the number of farm workers required, leading to unemployment, which forced migration to towns and cities for opportunities elsewhere.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">In the 19<sup>th</sup> century a network of emigration agencies developed across Scotland.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Agencies worked in Scotland to attract emigrants – New Zealand and Australian authorities’ work was widespread, offering free passages and other inducements.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Many Scots were attracted by the promise of free/cheap land.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Many were attracted to emigrate by the promise of becoming landowners or the offer of free land in Canada.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Many Scots moved to urban areas.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">The attractions of city life caused many to move to towns and cities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Letters from relatives.</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Scots who had already emigrated wrote letters to encourage relatives to follow due to better opportunities.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Key point	Explanation	Highland Clearances.	Many tenants were forced off their land to make way for sheep, which were more profitable than crofting.	The Highland problem.	Over-crowding, sub-division of land into crofts led to each successive generation leading to insufficient land/food to support families.	Highland potato famine.	People migrated to escape starvation.	‘Balmoralism’ and the tourist income potential.	Royal approval encouraged tourists to travel to the Highlands to take part in deer hunting and grouse shooting which offered more profit for landowners, forcing Highlanders off the land.	Failure of the kelp and herring industries.	Failure in these areas created economic problems for Highlanders, which forced many to migrate in search of employment.	Agricultural Revolution in Scotland.	The introduction of machinery meant there was a reduction in the number of farm workers required, leading to unemployment, which forced migration to towns and cities for opportunities elsewhere.	In the 19 <sup>th</sup> century a network of emigration agencies developed across Scotland.	Agencies worked in Scotland to attract emigrants – New Zealand and Australian authorities’ work was widespread, offering free passages and other inducements.	Many Scots were attracted by the promise of free/cheap land.	Many were attracted to emigrate by the promise of becoming landowners or the offer of free land in Canada.	Many Scots moved to urban areas.	The attractions of city life caused many to move to towns and cities.	Letters from relatives.	Scots who had already emigrated wrote letters to encourage relatives to follow due to better opportunities.
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Key point	Explanation
Discovery of gold in Australia.	The chance to become rich encouraged many Scots to emigrate to Australia.
Improvements in transport such as railways and steam ships.	Scots migrated as it was quicker and cheaper to travel.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

14. 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> Joe Smith (Cesaikas), a first-generation Scot.	Useful as it is the view of a Scot born to Lithuanian parents who has personal insight into the experience of Lithuanian immigrants.
<b>Type of source:</b> memoir.	Useful as it provides a personal account of Lithuanian immigrants in Scotland. May be less guarded, so source may be more useful.
<b>Purpose:</b> to record his own experiences and that of his parents.	Useful as it provides understanding of the lives of Lithuanian immigrants in Scotland.
<b>Timing:</b> 1933.	Useful as he is looking back on his personal experiences when Lithuanians had a more significant presence in Scotland.

Content	Possible comment
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.'	Useful as many Lithuanians had experienced bullying.
We lived in the Long Row where housing conditions were poor.	Useful as it explains that Lithuanians often experienced poor living conditions.
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.	Useful as it explains that Lithuanians often stayed in their own communities.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- Lithuanians benefitted from employment in the coal and steel industries
- immigrants from Lithuania were 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 Lithuanians continued to enter the labour market
- to enhance their economic advantage Lithuanians gave a convincing display of loyalty to the Trade Union, which improved relations with Scots
- some Scottish miners expressed concern about the risks of working in dangerous conditions alongside Lithuanians who did not speak English
- mine managers went out of their way to provide Lithuanian translations of Health and Safety regulations
- due to their smaller numbers the Lithuanians were not viewed as a threat to the Scottish way of life
- Lithuanians retained many of their traditions through their language and community activities
- Lithuanians often married within their own community group
- Scots complained about the Lithuanians being dirty and immoral
- when the First World War broke out, many Lithuanian men went back to Russia to fight
- after the First World War, the British Government encouraged families of soldiers still in Russia to return to Lithuania.

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

15. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award **up to 6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award **up to 6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Scots helped develop the banking sector in Canada.
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.	Scots had an important role in businesses such as the Hudson Bay Company.
We set up a successful and profitable lumber business and had a much greater quality of life than had we stayed in Nairn.	Scots successfully set up profitable businesses which contributed to the growth of the Canadian economy.
Overall viewpoint – Scots emigrants helped to develop the economy which had a positive impact on Canada.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
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.	Not all Scots prospered, those who did not speak English found it more difficult to find work and make a positive impact.
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.’	Hebridean immigrants faced discrimination from other Scottish immigrants making it difficult to find even low paid jobs, preventing them from making any contribution to the Canadian economy.
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 worked needed done’ leading to further tensions and less opportunities than Scots from other parts of Scotland.	The hostility faced by later emigrants due to their strict religious observance restricted their opportunities which prevented them from making a positive contribution to Canada.
Overall viewpoint – Not all Scots emigrants had a positive impact on Canada.	

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- the Scots' early arrival enabled them to make full use of their obvious entrepreneurial talents, no more so than in the fur trade
- Scots also transferred their enthusiasm for education and reading resulting in the development of universities such as McGill University
- the recreational life of Canada was also influenced by the Scots with their introduction of curling
- the greatest influence was that of John A Macdonald who emigrated from Scotland as a boy and rose to become Canada's first Prime Minister shaping Canada and contributing immeasurably to its character
- Donald Smith was one of the founders of the Canadian Pacific Railway which linked Canada. The completion point was named Craigellachie, in memory of where Smith was born in Scotland
- 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 contributed to the religious development of Canada through the Church of Scotland
- Toronto Globe was founded and ruled by Scotsman George Brown
- the extent of the role of Scots in the growth of Canada can be questioned since it was London that ultimately decided the fate of the British Empire. It was English laws and civil institutions that the Scots had to uphold and live by
- Scots emigrants were involved in taking land from native peoples, for example, Scots settlers farming the land, Scots involvement in the timber trade which caused problems for native peoples who used the forests for their survival and the role of John MacDonald in the building of the Canadian Pacific railway when treaties with native peoples were ignored
- Scots fur traders used whisky and rum to trade for pelts. This had a negative impact on the native peoples through alcoholism
- native peoples objected to Scots missionaries trying to convert them to Christianity. There was anger at criticism of their religious beliefs and attempts at conversion
- Scots were involved in residential schools where native children were given a European style education. Children were forbidden from speaking their native language.

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

16. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
The continued development of the canal system was one of the major projects which required the tenacity and muscle power of the Glasgow Irish.	The labour contribution of Irish navvies made an impact on the Scottish economy developing the inland waterways.
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.	The labour contribution of Irish navvies made an impact on the Scottish economy as the construction of the Forth Rail Bridge improved rail transport.
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 labour contribution of Irish navvies improved access for ships into Scotland's major ports improving trade in Scotland.
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.	The labour contribution of Irish navvies made an impact on the Scottish people as their contribution was essential in the building of the Glasgow subway, improving transport in the city.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- Empire created a market for Scottish goods. Heavy industries of Scotland exported a high proportion of their products. American grain might well be taken in sacks made in Dundee, by locomotives manufactured in Springburn near Glasgow (which produced one-quarter of the world's locomotives in 1914), to be loaded onto ships built on the Clyde
- Empire provided raw materials for Scottish factories such as jute. The jute trade was closely associated with the Empire: the raw material came from the Indian province of Bengal. The textile manufactured from the raw material was subsequently exported all over the world. Dundee textile firms became internationally known
- Empire enabled some firms and individuals to make great commercial fortunes. Examples include Scottish businessmen such as Sir Charles Tenant (chemicals), Sir James and Peter Coats (cotton), William Weir (coal and iron), James Finlay and Co involved in both textile mills and tea, and Thomas Lipton was also involved in the tea industry

- many wealthy Scots invested their profits at home by building mansions in the suburbs. Broughty Ferry near Dundee is an example of the display of wealth created by the jute industry
- Empire provided many middle-class Scots with successful careers, especially in India, as civil servants, doctors and as soldiers for example, Lord Clyde (Colin Campbell)
- 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 provided a destination for large numbers of Scottish emigrants
- Empire also had negative effects on Scotland. The low-wage economy encouraged in Scotland by the export market led to considerable poverty for many
- Empire left Scotland vulnerable to international trade slumps due to the importance of commerce with the Empire. Due to an overdependence on exports, Scotland was adversely affected after the First World War due to the world economic downturn
- Empire created competition for Scottish goods. Other countries in the Empire came to produce goods more cheaply. Examples of industries where this happened were sheep farming in Australia and New Zealand, and the linen and jute industry in India
- Empire created investment opportunities. By the 1880s 40% of all Australian borrowing was from Scotland
- the Scots also invested in India: investment was a double-edged sword as Scottish industrial magnates sometimes used their profits to finance projects abroad which meant capital left Scotland
- Italian immigration had an impact on Scottish society. Italian families contributed to the growing leisure industry. In 1903 there were 89 cafés in Glasgow, growing to 336 by 1905
- Italian families settled in many towns on the coast and in the main towns. The Nardini family developed what was to become the largest café in Britain. Small seaside towns also had their own Italian cafés
- in the late 1920s the College of Italian Hairdressers was set up in Glasgow
- Jewish immigrants helped to develop the commercial life of Scotland. Jews settled in central Glasgow, typically setting up small businesses
- Jewish immigrants were also important in the tobacco industry. Cigarette making was a common job for the Jewish immigrants to Scotland as there was no local workforce that could produce cigarettes
- Jewish immigrants made an important contribution to the tailoring trade in Scotland and helped produce affordable, quality clothing, especially men's suits
- Lithuanian immigration contributed to the economic development of Scotland mainly through employment in the coal industry
- Lithuanians joined the Scottish miners in bringing about improved working conditions through trade union activity
- Lithuanian immigrants also contributed a distinctive culture to Scotland through their language and community activities
- Irish immigration had a lasting cultural impact on Scottish society, reflected in the creation of separate Catholic schools across most major urban centres in Scotland
- migration had an impact on Scottish sporting life – Edinburgh Hibernian was founded in 1875 by Irishmen living in the Cowgate area of Edinburgh. Glasgow Celtic was founded in 1887 by Brother Walfrid, a Catholic priest. A Catholic team in Dundee called Dundee Harp also existed for a short time. Dundee United was founded in 1909 and was originally called Dundee Hibernian

- Irish immigrants also contributed to the culture of Scotland through the Protestant Orange Lodge Order
- Irish immigrants and their descendants had an impact on Scottish politics. The Irish were important in the Scottish Trade Union movement and the development of the Labour Party in Scotland. The Irish community produced important political leaders like John Wheatley and James Connolly
- a negative effect of Irish immigration was the presence of sectarian rivalries.

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

**PART E – The impact of the Great War, 1914–1928**

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

Key point	Explanation
Scots' volunteered in large numbers.	Scots made a significant contribution to the numbers on the Western Front.
Scots' enthusiasm for joining saw the emergence of units based around workplace/Scottish institutions.	This led to the formation of locally raised battalions, especially in Glasgow and Edinburgh, serving together on the Western Front.
Scots were often used as 'shock troops' when assaulting German trenches.	Scots soldiers were effective troops, building on the martial tradition that they had built up over the previous century in expanding and defending the British Empire.
35,000 Scots troops took part in the Battle of Loos in 1915.	Scots role at the Battle of Loos in 1915 was significant in terms of numbers.
Scots role at the Battle of Loos was important militarily.	Scots were involved in successes, such as the 15 <sup>th</sup> [Scottish] division's involvement in the taking of Loos itself.
Scots won 5 Victoria Crosses during the battle with actions such as that of Piper Daniel Laidlaw becoming legendary.	Scots were important in reinforcing the message of heroism and determination of Scots troops.
One third of casualties at Loos were Scots.	Scots suffered disproportionate casualties at Loos showing their importance.
Fifty-one Scottish battalions took part at the Battle of the Somme in 1916.	Scots played an important part in the battle in terms of numbers.
Forty-four Scottish battalions took part in the battle on the first day at the Battle of Arras in 1917.	Scots played an important role at Arras. If we include the seven Canadian-Scottish units then it was the largest concentration of Scottish soldiers ever to have fought together.
Scots born General Haig was Commander-in-Chief from late 1915.	Haig ordered the Somme offensive but was criticised for the scale of losses.

Key point	Explanation
Haig was willing to use new technology such as tanks.	The role of Haig using new technology had a pivotal role in defeating German armed forces.
Scots casualty rates were high, making up 13% of British casualties, with 26% of those who had joined either injured or killed.	The commitment and trust put in Scottish military units can be seen in the high casualty figures.
<b>Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.</b>	

18. 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 the actions of the Rent Strike protestors and would be well informed about events in Glasgow.
<b>Type of source:</b> newspaper.	Useful because a newspaper's coverage is of a local event focussing on the actions of women in Glasgow.
<b>Purpose:</b> to inform readers of events in the Glasgow area.	It is useful as the article highlights the ways in which local women were taking a leading role in stopping the Rent Strike evictions.
<b>Timing:</b> October 1915.	It is useful as it is a contemporary account of people and events towards the end of the Rent Strike period.

Content	Possible comment
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.	Useful as it tells us about one of the main leaders of the Rent Strike movement: Mary Barbour.
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.	Useful as it illustrates the tactics used by the Rent Strike protestors against those sent to execute the eviction notices.
A woman was arrested on a charge of assaulting one of the officers, but later released from Govan police station with no charge.	Useful as it shows the consequences of protesting for women illustrating their commitment to the cause.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- many other women were politicised by events during the war. Role of others like Helen Crawford, Agnes Dollan and Jessie Stephen in the Rent Strikes
- women also involved in anti-war activities such as Helen Crawford and the Women's Peace Crusade
- many women entered the workplace, particularly in the heavy industries of Scotland, where the numbers working in the munitions industry alone rose to 31,500 by October 1918
- dilution of labour in Clydeside engineering works allowed women to become a vital part of the war effort
- Gretna munitions factories opened up, providing new job opportunities for women. Over 9,000 women were employed there at the height of production
- munitions work was dangerous, but also offered relatively high pay of 30 shillings a week offering a degree of economic and social freedom to women in Scotland
- range of jobs for women opened up as a result of labour shortages so women had very visible roles at banks, on the trams and even as police; there were 150 policewomen of the Women's Police service operating in Gretna, for example, women were involved in jobs such as nursing, with Scottish examples such as Mairi Chisholm
- role of Dr Elsie Inglis in setting up four Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and the Balkans.

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

19. Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award **up to 6 marks (3 marks per source)** for their interpretation of the viewpoints from the sources (including establishing the overall viewpoint of each source).

Award **up to 6 marks** for recalled knowledge. Candidates can develop points from the sources and/or identify relevant points of significant omission.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Economic depression had a huge impact on struggling heavy industry leading to rising levels of unemployment.	Shows that the slow down of the Scottish economy was an important reason for emigration.
This was compounded by low wages and a flat farming sector, all of which made Scotland a less attractive place to stay.	Shows that poor income made Scotland an unattractive place to live.
One other factor was Government assistance to help ex-soldiers migrate, in the form of the Empire Settlement Act of 1922.	Shows that many Scots took advantage of British Government assistance to escape post-war decline.
Overall viewpoint – Post-war difficulties at home made Scots want to leave.	

Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
This scheme was initiated by the Reverend Father McDonnell and is being carried out by arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.	Illustrates that as the Canadian economy was growing, businesses were active in attracting emigrants.
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.	Shows that emigrants frequently had skills that were desirable abroad.
Others who are going out are to take up the opportunity offered to work on the land.	Shows that as skilled farmers Scots were in demand abroad.
Overall Viewpoint – After the Great War many Scots found emigration offered better opportunities than those found at home.	

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- unemployment in Scotland hit industries like shipbuilding as foreign competition from abroad increased and domestic demand declined. Between 1921 and 1923 the tonnage of shipping built on the Clyde dropped from 510,000 tons to 170,000
- industries like jute also suffered as declining orders and foreign competition impacted on production leading to lay-off of workers in Dundee

- post-war decline in fishing due to loss of herring markets and loss of boat stock added to unemployment in the Scottish fishing industry
- coal production suffered due to cost of Scottish coal extraction compared to emerging producers in Eastern Europe which contributed to rise in unemployment
- by the 1920s full time agents to encourage emigration to Canada had offices in both Glasgow and Inverness
- role of the Salvation Army in encouraging emigration from Scotland as it provided assisted passages and employment advice for single women, unemployed men and young people
- role of Quarriers Orphan Homes of Scotland in arranging the migration of children to Ontario in Canada as part of its programme of rescue and rehabilitation.

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

20. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 10 marks**.

Award a **maximum of 4 marks** for identifying points from the source that support their judgement; they must interpret each point from the source rather than simply copying from the source.

Award a **maximum of 7 marks** for identifying points of significant omission, based on their own knowledge, that support their judgement.

Award a **maximum of 2 marks** for answers in which candidates have made no judgement.

Point identified in Source D	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
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.	As the political party most associated with supporting the war, the Conservatives became more popular.
Many of the Conservative party workers were known for encouraging recruitment – a factor which strengthened their credibility after the war.	Conservative involvement in such things as recruiting further added to positive views of the Party and was a factor in them gaining support.
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.	The association with the successful military was exploited by the Conservatives. As many Conservative candidates were ex-military men this had an impact on voting intentions.
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.	Success of the association between the Conservatives and the war can be seen in the surprising defeat of Henry Herbert Asquith.

**Possible points of significant omission include:**

- some Scottish newspapers switched their allegiance from the Liberals to the Conservatives after the war
- Conservatives also benefited from support from key national organisations: the Church of Scotland, the legal and educational establishment and the press
- Conservative Party were well organised in Scotland with many female candidates and an active junior section
- Liberal Party in Scotland was split by attitudes to the war with some splitting to form the anti-war Union of Democratic Control
- split between Lloyd George supporting Liberals and Asquith supporting Liberals also of importance. In Scotland many were Asquith Liberals
- Liberal Party organisation in Scotland, and elsewhere, suffered as a result of splits, neglect and lack of resources. The local organisation in Stirling, for example, saw huge disagreements
- after 1918 the Irish vote in Scotland moved away from the Liberals to the Labour Party
- Labour Party in Scotland grew with 29 MPs in the 1922 elections, 10 of which were in Glasgow alone
- association of the Labour Party with the more radical Independent Labour Party, especially in the West of Scotland

- Radicalism grew and is associated with Red Clydeside and the role of the Shop Stewards Movement, strikes during the war, and the Independent Labour Party
- George Square riots in 1919 and perception of a Bolshevik threat led to government intervention
- success of Independent Labour in getting people elected, for example John Wheatley, who was prominent during the war campaigning against conscription and rent increases, was elected on to Glasgow City Council then became a MP in the 1922 General Election. Others elected included David Kirkwood and James Maxton
- role of the socialist John McLean during and after the war
- role of women politically due to events during the war and franchise reform: Mary Barbour, Agnes Dollan, etc
- formation of National Party of Scotland by John MacCormick and Roland Muirhead with support from intellectuals like Hugh MacDiarmid. It had little electoral impact in this period.

**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]**