



National
Qualifications
2024

X837/76/12

**History
Scottish History**

TUESDAY, 21 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

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

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SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART A — The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from a letter written by William Fraser, Bishop of St Andrews and a Guardian of Scotland, to Edward I, 7 October 1290.

There has spread amongst the people a sad rumour that our lady, Margaret the Maid of Norway is dead, and because of this the Kingdom of Scotland is disturbed, and the Community of the Realm concerned. There is now a real fear of civil war and a great slaughter of men, unless a solution can be found quickly. We have agreed amongst ourselves to remain at Perth, until we have certain news from the knights who were sent to Orkney, what is the condition of our lady. If it turns out that Margaret has died then let your excellency, Edward I, approach towards the border, so that the loyal men of the Kingdom may keep their oath to have the succession.

Source B from Michael Prestwich, *Edward I* (1997).

The English army was outside the town of Berwick, on Friday, 30 March, when King Edward, as was done before battle, knighted several young men. The sailors in the English fleet mistook this activity for an attack and raised their banners. During the initial assault the first English ship ran aground and was burned by the Scots, the next two ships also caught fire, and the rest of the fleet withdrew, leaving the Scots to rejoice at their initial success. When Edward heard what had happened, he ordered his trumpets to sound the advance, the defences of Berwick proving no obstacle, and the Scots stood shocked, offering virtually no resistance. According to English accounts, only a group of merchants in the Red Hall fought effectively; however, the garrison in the castle could do little other than offer surrender.

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

The destruction of Berwick in 1296, the worst act of brutality ever to stain the pages of English history, was a deliberate act to terrorise the Scots into surrender. The Scots put out a story of Edward's cunning, of English cavalry carrying false colours tricking the defenders into opening the gates, and it was probable that Edward, who had used a similar strategy in battle before, resorted to such a trick. However, the hard facts were more ordinary. Edward had tried but failed to negotiate with the burgesses of Berwick. Edward did not spare the town and his revenge was thorough, even by the brutal standards of the time; men, women and children were butchered, a number estimated around 15,000 and the slaughter lasted for three days.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART A (continued)

Source D from Caroline Bingham, *Robert the Bruce* (1999).

The strength of King Robert's position at the beginning of 1309, and the corresponding weakness of Edward II's, was demonstrated by the arrival in Scotland of English representatives to negotiate for peace. The end of hostilities enabled Bruce to hold his first Parliament in March, which met at St Andrews, confirming Bruce's right to the throne of Scotland. The occasion enabled Bruce to give the maximum publicity to the first communication he had received from a foreign power. This was a letter from King Philip IV of France, in which he expressed his affection for Robert, reminding him of the old alliance between their kingdoms. Bruce's first Parliament was attended by both nobles and clergy. On 17 March, the Scottish bishops issued the 'Declaration of the Clergy' in which they gave their support to Bruce as Alexander III's rightful heir.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

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|--|----|
| <p>1. Evaluate the usefulness of Source A as evidence of the problems caused by the death of Margaret, Maid of Norway.</p> <p><i>In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>the origin and possible purpose of the source</i> • <i>the content of the source</i> • <i>recalled knowledge.</i> | 8 |
| <p>2. How much do Sources B and C reveal about differing interpretations of the subjugation of Scotland in 1296?</p> <p><i>Use the sources and recalled knowledge.</i></p> | 10 |
| <p>3. Explain the reasons why William Wallace and Scottish resistance were important between 1297–1305.</p> | 8 |
| <p>4. How fully does Source D explain the reasons for the rise and triumph of Robert Bruce, to 1328?</p> <p><i>Use the source and recalled knowledge.</i></p> | 10 |

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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 John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews and leader of the Catholic Church in Scotland, *Records of the Acts of the Provincial Church Council*, 1549.

This present Council of the churchmen of this realm has been assembled to restore order and unity to the Church following attacks on it from Protestants. These evil attacks, which have stirred up anger among the people, have a number of causes. There is corruption of morals among churchmen of all ranks, for example, some senior churchmen and others of the lower ranks have partners and children and use the funds of the Church to support their families. Many churchmen are poorly educated, and their knowledge of the Bible is so inadequate that they are completely unable to instruct the people rightly in the basic teachings of the Catholic faith and the other things necessary for salvation. Some churchmen are so busy pursuing their own business interests that they have neglected to pay attention to the main function of the Church, which is to save people's souls.

Source B from Alec Ryrie, *The Age of Reformation: The Tudor and Stewart Realms, 1485–1603* (2009).

Mary had less room for manoeuvre than any other British monarch of the 16th century. Her religious position was, in the end, incidental to her fall, but it did ensure a steady level of background hostility towards her from both Catholics and Protestants. Much more important, her troubles expose the weakness of female monarchy. Any marriage she made was certain to cause instability. As well as her husbands, she was gravely undermined by the birth of her son, James. His birth was a dynastic triumph, but his existence meant that Mary could seem to be no more than keeping the throne warm for him because there was now a legitimate male alternative. Mary was the only female monarch in 16th century Britain to produce a child, and she was deposed barely a year after his birth.

Source C from Maureen M. Meikle, *Flodden to the Marian Civil War, 1513–1573* (2007).

During 1561–1564 Mary demonstrated caution in her personal affairs and government, which led to reasonable harmony amongst the nobility. However, many nobles were unhappy about having to acknowledge Darnley's superior status when Mary married him in July 1565, and in response James, Earl of Moray led a noble rebellion against her. The rebels failed to raise sufficient support and fled to England, but the power of the Crown had been undermined. The nobility's challenge to Mary continued with the murder of David Rizzio in March 1566; masterminded by a jealous Darnley and led by lords Morton, Lindsay and Ruthven, Rizzio's murder left Mary increasingly isolated. As far as the opposition of the nobility was concerned, Mary's marriage to Bothwell was her final undoing.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART B (continued)

Source D from Jane E. A. Dawson, *Scotland Re-Formed, 1488–1587* (2007).

In one way or another the consequences of the disappearance of the pre-Reformation church were immense and affected the lives of everyone in Scotland. The cultural consequences were at their most dramatic when, following the Reformation, the skills and money needed for the continued existence of a musical culture in Scotland stopped because the new Protestant kirk no longer performed the pre-Reformation music and did not commission new musical works. The shared faith of the multinational medieval Catholic church was replaced by Calvinist Protestant doctrine in a tightly focused national church. The cult of the saints and of the Virgin Mary was replaced by preaching of the Word so pictures and candles and holy objects disappeared from churches and were replaced by words from the Bible: the verbal replaced the visual. By the 1580s the Protestant stress on order and morality had become the dominant ethos in Scottish schools and universities.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

5. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the weaknesses of the Catholic Church in Scotland before 1560. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
6. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the contribution made by Mary's gender and marriages to her difficulties in ruling Scotland, 1561–1567? 10
- Use the sources and recalled knowledge.*
7. Explain the reasons for the difficult relationship between monarch and Kirk in the reign of James VI. 8
8. How fully does **Source D** explain the impact of the Reformation on Scotland, to 1603? 10
- Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

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SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART C — The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from a letter written by an Edinburgh resident to her friend in London, during the Worcester incident, 18 April 1705.

The streets of Edinburgh are filled with incredible numbers of men, women and children, calling for justice upon those English murderers. The Lord Chancellor Seafield's coach happened to pass by, and the people of Edinburgh stopped it, hauled him out, and made him promise the executions should speedily be done. According to the Chancellor's promise, soon after, on the same day, being Wednesday 11 April, the Worcester's Captain Thomas Green, Madder the ship's mate, and the gunner Sympson, were brought out and taken to the place of execution at Leith Road upon the Sands, this was to pacify the Scots and their anti-English feelings. All the way the Scots cheered in triumph, and the English pirates were insulted with the sharpest and most bitter abuse. Being at the place of execution, Good God! What a sight it was to see those men stand upon the very edge of life, before launching into eternity!

Source B from Mark Goldie, edited by Brendan Bradshaw and John Morrill, *The British Problem, c. 1534–1707* (1996).

It is a mistake to think that there were few benefits to be had from a union between Scotland and England. William Seton of Pitmedden and George MacKenzie, Earl of Cromartie, among others, had a similar view of the benefits union offered. They praised the idea of having a single union parliament and strong government arguing that liberty did not lie in the chaos of a government restricted by checks and balances, and that only a single union parliament in London would end the disadvantages of being unequal partners. Cromartie delivered a lesson on the European balance of power, and on the nonsense of a 'little Scotland' attitude, or 'Scotlandshire' as it had become known, amidst the great power politics of the time. His cry was 'May we be Britons and end the old historical names of Scotland, and of England'.

Source C from T.M. Devine, *The Scottish Nation, 1700–2000* (1999).

The idea of a union was a political response to a crisis of government, and there was no certainty that the queen's Scottish ministers could deliver what they had failed to achieve in previous turbulent parliamentary sessions. The legislation of 1703 seemed to suggest that the Scots were more focused on loosening the bonds of the Union of the Crowns rather than on even closer association with England. This appeared to be highlighted by the anger which had built up among many Scots around the country in the autumn and winter of 1706, against union. There was indeed a large amount at stake. The idea of union went much further than earlier ideas, and there were those who broadly approved of a close relationship with England, but firmly rejected union because it would mean the end of a Scottish parliament and the final transfer of law-making powers to London.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART C (continued)

Source D from Christopher A. Whatley, *The Scots and the Union* (2007).

The suggestion that the social impact of the Union was minimal on most ordinary Scots contradicts the evidence, in the same way that some historians have doubted whether union had much effect on the Scottish economy. By 1715 Jacobites rose in force to make the most of the widespread unhappiness there was with the Union. The picture was not quite uniformly bleak. But coastal town councils in Scotland complained that there was little British government money to help them repair their crumbling harbour walls, unlike in England. The populations of burghs such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Lanark and Stirling were unhappy when new English weights and measures were introduced to replace Scottish ones. A substantial body of opinion in Scotland was of the view that union should be repealed to restore Scottish independence. Many felt the need to undermine the 1707 agreement.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

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

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SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART D — Migration and empire, 1830–1939

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from a speech by crofter John Morrison of Loch Eport, North Uist, to the Royal Commission, 30 May 1883.

We, the crofters of Loch Eport, beg respectfully to take advantage of this opportunity which is now afforded us of laying the substance of our grievances before the Royal Commission. The place is overcrowded; there being 34 crofts, on which live 40 families, where formerly there were only three. Our common land, if it can be called by that name, is extremely bad, so much so that in winter, those of us who have cattle must keep constant watch else they will become stuck in the boggy ground, as even we struggle to access areas of our crofts. Finally, we must admit that we are in poverty, and suffering hardship and hunger of a nature to which the bulk of our countrymen are strangers. We most earnestly pray that the Commission will recommend our removal from this place to some other, where we can live by the productions of our labours in the soil.

Source B from Graham Davis, *Irish Migration to Nineteenth-Century Britain* (2006).

Dundee was an example of a city remarkable for its moderation and restraint towards the Irish. Dundee took in Irish immigrants from the decayed textiles areas of the north midlands and south Ulster and had as high a proportion of Irish-born population as any other Scottish city. 71% of Dundee's Irish-born workforce were female which also contributed to the positive and unthreatening treatment towards the Irish in Dundee, due to their reputation as good workers. The Dundee local press did not engage in the anti-Catholic prejudice that was more generally directed towards the Irish in more populated areas of Scotland, because there were far fewer immigrants settling in Dundee than arrived in Glasgow, therefore reducing the potential for sectarian rivalry.

Source C from Lynsey Black, *Murder, Capital Punishment, and the Irish in Scotland, 1864 to 1914* (2018).

The effect of rapid urbanisation and industrialisation was noticeable when it came to the criminal justice system. Between 1867 and 1892, 35% of those sentenced to death in Scotland were Irish, which gained greater attention from the press than native criminals. In the case of Irish immigrant, John Riley, there is an indication of fear among Scots concerning the reputation of the Irish for violence. One witness at Riley's trial in Glasgow stated that he had met him along the road on the night of the murder, but did not intervene, 'I could tell from his accent that the man was Irish and I once got beaten up by some of his countrymen.' The issue of alcohol was also strongly related to the idea of the Irish as an 'outgroup', and a dangerous one, resulting in many Scots viewing them with distrust.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART D (continued)

Source D from Bryan S. Glass and John M. Mackenzie, *Scotland, Empire and Decolonisation in the Twentieth Century* (2015).

The relationship between Scotland and the British Empire in the twentieth century was both wide-ranging and highly complex. Many Scots were serving overseas in the army or other services, not least in the war in South Africa to protect British interests. The supposed national characteristics of the Scots seemed to be inseparably bound up with empire. Scots portrayed themselves as a distinctively religious — largely but far from exclusively Protestant — people, notably distinguished for their work in India, in education, medical work and as civil servants. In the opening year of the century, the Scottish economy was still strongly connected with imperial infrastructures like railways, engineering, construction and shipping and colonial trade and investment. Nevertheless, for many Scottish people, migration remained a major means of escaping poverty or unemployment, or of seeking opportunities not available at home.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

13. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the push factors which contributed to the emigration of Scots, 1830–1939. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
14. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the reactions of Scots to Irish immigrants? 10
- Use the sources and recalled knowledge.*
15. Explain the reasons why Scots had an impact on the empire. 8
16. How fully does **Source D** explain the effects of migration and empire on Scotland, to 1939? 10
- Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

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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 a letter by a soldier in the Cameron Highlanders, to the editor of *The Glasgow Evening Times*, 20 October 1915.

As it is now recognised by all that our country is at war, allow me to make an appeal to the Clan Cameron. Our clan chief, Locheil, is fighting alongside the magnificent Highland Brigade; so the question is, are all the eligible men of this clan under arms? To those I appeal. Have modern conditions entirely eradicated the old Highland fighting spirit of our ancestors? I think not. The blood of the dead and gone Camerons still flows through the veins of the Camerons today. In the days of old when the clan chief took to the battlefield the clan followed him. Let us return again to the spirit of our Camerons who were ashamed to die in bed; forget your grievances for the present and gather round our clan chief Locheil and join up.

Source B from John Foster, *The New Penguin History of Scotland* (2001).

The war years saw a change in attitudes and roles. On May Day 1918, 100,000 Glaswegians defied the law to stop work and demonstrate for a negotiated peace. In the community a key point in this change was the struggle with rent levels in 1915. Willie Gallacher, then chair of the Clyde Workers' Committee, describes how, in Govan, Mrs Barbour, a typical working-class housewife, became the leader of a movement such as had never been seen before or since for that matter. Women organised street meetings, back-court meetings, drums, bells, trumpets — every method used was to bring the women out for the struggle. It was eventually 'Mrs Barbour's army of women' which surrounded Glasgow Sheriff Court and forced the suspension of the legal action against the rent strikers.

Source C from Trevor Royle, *The Flowers of the Forest* (2006).

The labour shortage situation was so critical that on 30 October 1915 the general manager of the Commercial Bank of Scotland wrote to the Scottish secretary warning him that the bank would have to close branches across Scotland if more men volunteered. The letter ended with the plea 'that no more men be taken from us until we have an opportunity of engaging and training more women clerks.' As a result of this the Scottish office appointed a committee to consider what steps should be taken to employ more women. Within six months its local advisory committee in Edinburgh reported a sharp increase in women's employment in the capital; for example there were 48 women working in the rubber industry and 33 on the railway. In April 1915 two clerical staff from Glasgow became the first women in Britain to be employed as tram conductors.

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART E (continued)

Source D from I.G.C. Hutchison, *A Political History of Scotland, 1832–1924* (1986).

The breakthrough achieved by the Labour Party in Scotland after the First World War was sudden and decisive. An Independent Labour Party organiser looking back from the 1930s stated ‘So far as anyone could see before 1918, the ILP would continue making inroads into the strength of the other parties, but the real challenge seemed many years ahead.’ What is striking about the advance of Labour in Scotland was its scale in terms of the numbers of MPs elected. As well as this, the radicalism of those MPs who were successfully voted into power is noticeable. In the 1918 election only 7 Scottish seats were won by the party, whereas 52 were won in England and Wales. However, in 1922, 113 Labour seats were gained in England and Wales, while Scotland returned the large tally of 29, as well as one Communist who was endorsed by the local Labour Party.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

17. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of why so many Scots volunteered to fight during the war. 8
- In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:*
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
18. How much do **Sources B** and **C** reveal about differing interpretations of the changing role of women in wartime? 10
- Use the sources and recalled knowledge.*
19. Explain the reasons why the war had an impact on Scottish industry and the economy. 8
20. How fully does **Source D** explain the impact of the war on Scottish politics? 10
- Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

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