



National
Qualifications
2026

2026 History

Scottish History

Higher

Question Paper Finalised Marking Instructions

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General marking principles for Higher History – Scottish history

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

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) Where a candidate does not comply with the rubric of the paper and answers two parts 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.
 - (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. 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 **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.
- Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.
- 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
On 7 October 1290, one of the Guardians, the bishop of St Andrews, wrote to Edward I, stressing the turmoil in Scotland and urging him to come north and prevent the outbreak of civil war.	The bishop of St Andrews, wrote to Edward asking him to come to the Scottish border in order to prevent civil war.
The king's intentions were far from friendly or neighbourly as Edward began to draw up a plan to reduce the kingdom of Scotland to his rule.	Edward made it clear that he intended to try and conquer Scotland.
By 9 May 1291, the Scots gathered in Berwick had received the news that the king expected them to come to him at Norham, which was an unsettling invitation, as there was a risk that this might be interpreted as a sign of Edward's overlordship.	Edward showed his authority by forcing the Scots' leaders to meet him at Norham which created concern that they would have to recognise him as overlord.
Overall viewpoint – suggests that Edward used the Scots' invitation to his own advantage with the eventual aim of asserting his overlordship of Scotland.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
At Norham, on 10 May 1291, the Scots were asked to recognise Edward I's overlordship, so that he might help to bring peace and avoid bloodshed.	Before Edward would help to maintain peace, he requested that the Scots recognised him as the overlord of Scotland.
On 16 April 1291, Edward had asked a relatively small force of English lords to attend at Norham with their armed men, yet such a force was hardly sufficient for the purpose of conquest and was perhaps recruited to assist in the preservation of public order.	Edward brought a small force to Norham which was not large enough to conquer Scotland.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
From the English point of view, if the succession to the Scottish throne was to be resolved, it was essential that Edward should hear the case, and it was impossible for him to act unless those concerned recognised his right to make a judgement.	To allow for Edward to successfully judge between the different claimants to the Scottish throne the English believed it was necessary for his authority to be accepted by the Scots.
Overall viewpoint – suggests that Edward intentions posed no threat and that his overlordship was to assist the Scots.	
Possible points of significant omission include: • Bishop Fraser wrote to Edward I to request his support after Robert Bruce had arrived in Perth with a group of armed followers • it is believed Bishop Fraser requested Edward I's help as he was a supporter of Balliol • Edward I's purpose in assembling his northern armies may not have been benign and may have been designed to threaten the Scots • Edward I gathered a naval fleet which was stationed off Holy Island • Edward also raised taxes in England, perhaps in preparation for war with the Scots • the Scottish representatives were granted three weeks to reply to Edward's demand of overlordship • the Guardians replied stating that only a king could consider such a demand which could only happen after Edward had chosen one • there were 13 competitors/claimants (including Balliol and Bruce) who came forward and petitioned Edward, each claiming the right to the throne of Scotland. A new king would have to be chosen from amongst these 13 men • Edward responded to the refusal of the Scots representatives to acknowledge his overlordship by asking the claimants to the throne to accept it instead • the claimants, fearing that they would be left out of the judgement, not only agreed that Edward was their overlord but that he had legal possession of the kingdom and had the right to give it away. This further compromised the independence of the Scottish kingdom • the Guardians and other leading Scots eventually took an oath of fealty to Edward I • Robert Bruce was first to swear the oath and Balliol was the last. Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.	

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

Key point	Explanation
John's inauguration as king of Scots in 1292 was attended by English officials.	Edward demonstrated that he had no intention of allowing King John to rule Scotland free from English influence.
John was summoned by Edward to renew homage in December 1292 at Edward's court in Newcastle.	John was forced to accept that although he was king of Scotland, Edward was determined to demonstrate his superiority as overlord.
John was not expected one day to be king of Scots.	Edward exploited John's inexperience which led to the resentment of some Scottish nobles.
King John was forced to accept that the terms of Birgham were no longer valid releasing Edward from the legal obligations which protected Scotland's autonomy.	Edward could now interfere in Scottish affairs undermining John's legal authority.
A burgess of Berwick appealed against a legal decision made before Balliol became king and took his complaint to Edward who ruled in the burgess's favour.	This was an embarrassment to John who was forced to recognise his inferior position in his relationship with Edward.
Edward undermined John's legal authority by overturning verdicts given in the Scottish courts.	Edward insisted he hear appeals, and he may have encouraged these, as supreme court judge from Scottish courts at Westminster.
Edward summoned Balliol to London in 1293 to explain King John's judgement in the Macduff case.	The king of England was attempting to assert his authority over John during the Macduff case. For Balliol this was seen as a humiliation.
In June 1294 Edward I demanded military service against the French from John Balliol and Scots nobles.	Edward was treating Balliol as a vassal.
In March 1296 Edward and the English invaded to bring about the subjugation of Scotland, for example, the siege of Berwick.	John was faced with the prospect of defending Scotland against the might of the English army.
John wrote a defiant letter to Edward withdrawing his homage.	John was no longer willing to be treated as inferior.
At the Battle of Dunbar in April 1296 King John's Scottish army was defeated by Edward's English army. Leading nobles were captured.	After Dunbar there was no effective leadership from Balliol and Edward was able to march on to victory.
John was brought before Edward and ceremoniously stripped of his royal regalia 'Toom Tabard'.	Edward publicly took away Balliol's position as king after his defeat.

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

3. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 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 C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
Opposition to the occupying regime was encountered in several parts of Scotland, and included William Wallace and Andrew Murray, whose combined forces succeeded in defeating a major English army at Stirling Bridge in September 1297.	William Wallace and Andrew Murray were responsible for leading the Scots' resistance which culminated in victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge, September 1297.
Murray and Wallace wrote on 11 October to merchants of Lübeck and Hamburg announcing that it was once again safe to trade with Scotland, the realm having been 'recovered by war from the power of the English'.	Murray and Wallace as leaders of Scotland were able to write to merchants in Lübeck and Hamburg declaring that Scotland was now open for trade as it was free of English rule.
Murray died soon afterwards of the wounds he had received at Stirling Bridge, leaving Wallace, the younger son of an insignificant knight, as the unlikely Guardian of the kingdom and commander of the army.	Following the death of Murray, Wallace found himself accepted as Guardian and so was now leader of the kingdom of Scotland.
Wallace soon demonstrated his leadership through the savage raids into northern England which followed his victory at Stirling.	Following the Battle of Stirling Bridge Wallace demonstrated his continued resistance to English rule by going on the offensive and leading raids into northern England.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- William Wallace led a rising of commoners against an English army of occupation in the south-west of Scotland using guerrilla resistance
- Wallace killed William Heselrig, the English sheriff of Lanark, in early 1297 as an act of resistance against English rule
- Wallace led an attack on Scone and attempted to capture William Ormesby, Edward I's chief justiciar in Scotland
- Andrew Murray led a rising against English held castles in the North and North-East of Scotland
- Wallace and Murray joined forces to lay siege to Dundee and were able to capture Dundee Castle
- there was a noble uprising led by Robert Bruce, Bishop Wishart and James the Steward in the South-West before surrendering to the English at Irvine
- the MacDougall's attacked Edward's newly appointed agents the MacDonald's in Argyll
- Wallace appointed William Lamberton as Bishop of St Andrews who was a strong supporter of Scottish independence
- Wallace and the Scots' army raided northern England on an unprecedented scale destroying land and killing civilians

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• at the Battle of Falkirk 1298, Wallace and the Scottish army resisted Edward I and the English army• following Wallace's resignation as Guardian in 1298 he was replaced by Robert Bruce and John Comyn who now led the Scottish resistance• it is believed Wallace travelled to the court of Philip IV of France and later to Rome on diplomatic missions• Wallace was involved in further guerrilla activity in Annandale and Cumberland following his return to Scotland in 1303• Robert Bruce continued to play a part in the Scottish resistance until 1302, while John Comyn continued to resist until his surrender in 1304• Wallace resisted the English until his betrayal and death in 1305. |
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Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.

4. 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 relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: members of the church	Useful as church members were well educated and well informed of events during the Wars of Independence.
Type of source: chronicle	Useful as a chronicle records key local and national events such as Bruce's raids into northern England.
Purpose: record important events in Scotland and England	Useful as it records history from an English perspective. May be biased against Bruce and the Scots during a time of continuing hostilities with Edward II and England.
Timing: 1316	Useful as it comes from the time when the Scots were attacking the north of England, and at the time when Bruce attempted to weaken English power by sending Scottish armies under his brother Edward to campaign in Ireland.

Content	Possible comment
Burning and laying waste to all things, they went as far as Richmond, North Yorkshire, where the nobles of that district agreed to pay the Scots a large sum of money so that they might not burn that town more than they had already.	Useful as the source shows Bruce's forces unleashed brutal warfare on northern England, burning and destroying villages in order to extract ransoms from the local English nobility.
The Scots then marched away some 60 miles to the west, as far as Furness, taking away with them nearly all the goods with men and women as prisoners.	Useful as the source shows Bruce's army was also involved in the looting of valuable goods and taking of hostages whilst raiding northern England.
Later that year, as a strategy to divert English attention, King Robert sailed to Ireland to help secure that country for his brother, Edward Bruce, where he campaigned in lands held by the King of England.	Useful as the source shows Bruce sent troops to try and conquer Ireland for his brother in the hope of opening a second front in Scotland's ongoing war against England.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- Bruce and his lieutenants led regular raids into northern England between 1314-1328 to try and force Edward II to the negotiating table. Although these raids did not achieve their objective, they did result in war weariness which contributed to a series of truces in the 1320s
- On 6th November 1314, Bruce called Parliament at Cambuskenneth Abbey where he consolidated his power by forcing his nobles to choose to be landholders in either Scotland or England
- in 1315 Bruce sent an army of several thousand men to Ulster to open a second front against Edward II who had been using Ireland as a source of men and supplies for their invasions of Scotland
- Berwick, England's last major outpost in Scotland was captured by the Scots in 1318. This now meant that Bruce had removed all English garrisons north of the border and gave him control over his own kingdom
- Bruce and the Scots also used political diplomacy as a tactic during continuing hostilities with England. A powerful case for Scottish Independence was presented to the pope in the letter sent from the Scottish nobility, known as the Declaration of Arbroath in 1320, which argued that Bruce was the rightful king of Scotland and that the Scottish political community supported him
- from 1321 peace talks were held between Scotland and England on several occasions but collapsed due to English refusals to recognise Robert I as king
- Bruce inflicted a major defeat on the English at the battle of Old Byland in October 1322. This victory almost resulted in the capture of Edward II himself and benefited Bruce economically, as he was able to seize the English king's baggage train and treasury
- after the deposition of Edward II, Bruce again launched attacks into northern England and Ireland in the hope of exploiting the weakness of the insecure English government of Isabella and Roger Mortimer, eventually forcing them to negotiate.

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

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

- 5.** 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 **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.
- Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.
- 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
When Elizabeth became Queen of England, Mary of Guise became less tolerant of Scottish Protestants because she wanted to prioritise Scotland's relationship with Catholic France.	Mary of Guise was less accommodating of Scottish Protestants as she wanted to maintain Scotland's relationship with France.
The Lords of the Congregation attempted to undermine Scotland's relationship with France by playing into fears of foreign rule, but Mary of Guise was able to reassure people that France would not take over Scotland.	Despite attempts by leading Scottish Protestants to persuade people that France was trying to dominate Scotland, Mary of Guise was able to maintain a positive relationship between Scotland and France by convincing people this would not be the case.
Her regency was mostly supported by the Scottish political elite, with policies including the marriage of her daughter, Mary Queen of Scots, to Francis, heir to the French throne.	The Scottish ruling elite were supportive of Mary's attempts to secure friendly relations between Scotland and France through the marriage of her daughter.
Overall viewpoint – Mary of Guise's policies promoted a close relationship with France despite some opposition.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The Scottish nobility were annoyed that Mary of Guise seemed determined to impose French rule, and this was shown in her determination to impose a French style of law and administration.	Mary of Guise's policies generated hostility among the Scottish ruling elite who were concerned about French influence.
Also, during Mary of Guise's regency, religious opposition to French influence was accompanied by signs of discontent with French advisers, soldiers, coins and fashion.	As Scotland and France became closer there was an increase in resentment of the French impact on Scotland.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Many Protestants were convinced that all the changes that Mary of Guise was making added up to the start of an unwelcome Catholic takeover by France.	French influence increased Protestant concerns about France's involvement in Scotland's affairs.
Overall viewpoint – Mary of Guise's policies undermined Scotland's relationship with France by creating opposition.	
Possible points of significant omission include: • from 1548 the presence of a significant number of French troops, billeted on the civilian population in Scotland, was a constant source of friction • there were constant problems with regard to the supplying and feeding of French soldiers, which often resulted in French soldiers stealing food or Scots refusal to sell food to French soldiers or Scots' reluctance to accept payment for goods in French currency • in 1550 the entire Edinburgh town council was imprisoned for refusing to provide horses for the French • in 1555 Mary of Guise had to issue a proclamation requiring the Scottish people to sell food to French troops • the French ambassador, Seigneur d'Oisel, was angered by Scots' treatment of Frenchmen • since the disaster of Flodden in 1513 the Scots were wary of invading England whereas the French were keen for Scotland to attack England. In 1557 Mary of Guise's proposal for a full-scale invasion of England was rebuffed by the Scottish noblemen. Mary of Guise was furious • many Scots thought alliance with France and Mary of Guise's regency were eroding their liberties. The involvement of Frenchmen in the administration of Scotland edged out Scottish nobles and they did not like this • in October 1559 the Lords of the Congregation produced a detailed history of France's alleged attempt to conquer Scotland by giving jobs in government, and often the most lucrative ones, to Frenchmen • though in fact few Scots may have believed that the French connection had become a conquest, many were wary of the possibility that the French really did want to takeover Scotland in the long term • in August 1559 the arrival of a thousand French troops and the fortification of Leith convinced many that Mary of Guise intended to impose a French takeover of Scotland.	
Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.	

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

Key point	Explanation
Mary did not overturn the acts of the 1560 Parliament that changed Scotland into a Protestant country, but she refused to give them her formal consent.	Mary's religious policy was ambiguous and confusing. This made both Catholics and Protestants suspicious of Mary.
Mary continued to practise her own Catholicism in private but would not publicly call for the restoration of Catholicism in Scotland.	This undermined support for Mary among Catholics and Protestants within Scotland, and undermined support from France.
There was a rebellion of August 1565 – the 'Chaseabout Raid' – provoked by her marriage to Darnley, which was led by James Stewart, earl of Moray.	This had long-term consequences for Mary. There was a loss of noble support.
The noble rebellion of May-June 1567 – provoked by Mary's marriage to Bothwell.	There was further loss of noble support in 1567, which was to lead directly to Mary's abdication.
Mary's gender.	The fact of being a woman at this time was disadvantageous. Catholics and Protestants strongly supported a patriarchal model of society. Mary had to work extremely hard to maintain her position against ingrained views about how women were inferior to men.
Mary's marriage to Darnley was a mistake.	Darnley turned out to be deeply untrustworthy and badly behaved and the leading Scottish nobles hated him.
Murder of Rizzio.	Darnley was involved in the murder of Rizzio, an episode that helped to discredit Mary as a ruler. It suggested to people in Scotland, and in foreign courts, that Scotland was disorderly, and that Mary was losing her authority as monarch.
Mary gave birth to a son, James.	From this point on especially to those nobles who opposed her Mary was now seen as dispensable because there was a legitimate male heir.
Murder of Darnley as a result of a plot by Scottish nobles.	This was a disaster for Mary. Darnley's murder was viewed, especially in England, as proof that Mary was not fit to rule and had completely lost control.

Key point	Explanation
Marriage to Bothwell.	The marriage to Bothwell lost Mary the support of the leading Protestant lords and popular support. Bothwell was the principal suspect in Darnley's murder. By marrying Bothwell, Mary destroyed her credibility and played into the hands of her opponents.
Mary's claim to the throne of England.	Mary had a direct claim to the throne of England which she refused to give up so when she needed help from Elizabeth in 1567-1568, she did not get it.
Relationship with France.	Mary's close French connections underscored her Catholicism, so Protestants in Scotland were deeply suspicious of her and found it difficult to put aside their feeling that Mary was plotting all the time with the French to restore Catholicism in Scotland.
Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.	

7. Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 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 C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
One party, supported by the Crown, favoured keeping bishops and the other party, led by ministers, argued that the Kirk should be run through presbyteries.	James wanted the Kirk to be run by bishops and opposed those who wanted the Kirk to be run by presbyteries.
In 1578 the <i>Second Book of Discipline</i> set out the view that the Kirk should be free of Crown control.	The <i>Second Book of Discipline</i> advocated the independence of the Kirk.
In addition, according to the <i>Second Book of Discipline</i> , all sinners in Scotland, regardless of rank, could be disciplined, and that included the monarch.	In the <i>Second Book of Discipline</i> the Presbyterians asserted that before God all people were equal in sin, including the king and could be disciplined.
After his escape, he passed a series of acts in 1584 which banned presbyteries, imposed royal control on General Assemblies and gave new powers to bishops.	The 1584 acts caused conflict between James and the Kirk because they were an attempt to take away the Kirk's independence.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- the Divine Right of Kings: James's view that as a monarch appointed by God, he and only he, had the absolute right to rule over all aspects of state, church and society
- James wanted to follow Elizabeth of England who had retained bishops that she appointed to run the Church
- Presbyterians argued that rule by bishops would take the Kirk back to the corruptions of Catholicism and that bishops were unscriptural. They wanted the Kirk to be self-governing via a series of ecclesiastical (church) courts: kirk sessions for the parishes, presbyteries for the regions and a General Assembly for the Kirk nationally
- Andrew Melville, a leading Presbyterian, had a tendency to use blunt and intemperate language when speaking to King James, for example, calling James 'God's silly (simple) vassal' or in the 'Two-Kingdoms Speech' that James was not head of the Kirk 'but only a member'
- James's appointment of Robert Montgomery as Archbishop of Glasgow, 1581-1585, was opposed by Presbyterians
- the Ruthven Raid of 1582 was carried out by Presbyterian nobles, which convinced James he had to take a tougher line with the Presbyterians
- the 1584 acts banned presbyteries and for this reason were called 'The Black Acts' by Presbyterians
- James's tendency to avoid acting against Catholics, for example, during 1586-1589 James refused to punish Catholic nobles and to arrest Jesuit missionaries
- the General Assembly's refusal to obey the king's instruction that it should punish two ministers who would not pray for the soul of Mary Queen of Scots, before her execution in 1587

- James's failure to punish the catholic Earl of Huntly who murdered the protestant Earl of Moray in 1592
- the 'Golden Act' of 1592 which allowed presbyteries to be set up once again but retained bishops and still allowed the monarch to decide where and when the Kirk's General Assembly Assemblies should meet
- James's appointment, in 1596, of a team of eight financial administrators ('the Octavians') who were suspected of having Catholic sympathies
- the dismissal of Andrew Melville as rector of St Andrews University in 1597 angered Presbyterians
- *The Trew Law of Free Monarchies* (1598) and *Basilikon Doron* (1599). In these books James set out his thinking on 'divine right' and how monarchs should deal with the Church
- on several occasions in the later part of his reign James re-introduced bishops thereby generating great anger among Presbyterians, for example, in 1599 he reintroduced bishops as 'commissioners' of the Kirk.

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 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 relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: Elgin Parish Kirk minister	Useful because the minister chaired the Kirk Session and oversaw social changes imposed by Kirk discipline.
Type of source: a record of the Elgin Kirk Session summarising the business of the Kirk Session	Useful because it is an official record of the Kirk's attempts to change people's behaviour.
Purpose: to record the business of the Kirk Session and the outcomes of disciplinary cases	Useful because its purpose was to maintain an account of breaches of discipline and the punishments that were given to regulate social behaviour.
Timing: 1593-1599	Useful because it's over 30 years since the Scottish Reformation. By this point in time Kirk Sessions were well established across much of Scotland giving an insight into the extent to which the Kirk touched all aspects of people's social lives.

Content	Possible comment
11 August 1596: Isobel and Margaret Taylor are to make public apology in church on Sunday next for their shouting in anger at one another in public and for frequently arguing on the high street.	Useful because it highlights the fact that a major social impact was the use of public repentance in an attempt to get people to behave well towards one another.
19 January 1597: Walter Hay, a goldsmith, has been summoned to appear before the session because he was playing bowls and golf on a Sunday, at the time the sermon was being preached.	Useful because it highlights the Kirk's insistence that everyone was to keep the sabbath day holy and to attend church to listen to the sermon.
20 December 1599: No one in the burgh should be taking part in unreligious activities and pastimes by way of superstitiously celebrating the time from Christmas through until the end of January, especially singing carols, guising, piping or fiddle-playing.	Useful because it highlights the suppression of the feast days and festivals associated with the Catholic Church.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- *The First Book of Discipline* (1560) had a major impact on Scottish society because it provided a vision for creating a 'godly commonwealth: a Christian community within which everyone tries their best to stick to, and live by, Christian principles
- through kirk sessions the Kirk sought to assert discipline, so kirk sessions became involved in the day-to-day lives of the people, for example, between 1573 and 1600 St Andrews Kirk session recorded 1716 offences, 57% of which were sexual misdemeanours and 29% were disorderly conduct
- the empowerment of local elites through membership of the kirk sessions had a significant impact on Scottish society, especially in the Lowlands
- a 'land grab' in the 16th century, in which a huge amount of church land was transferred to secular owners, was accelerated by the Reformation and allowed minor families to improve their status and social position; for example, the Kerr family who took over the lands of Newbattle Abbey
- the parish kirk minister and his lay elders, who made up the kirk session, exercised a form of social control and attempted to police and manage people's behaviour, but on the basis that behaviour that was anti-social harmed the whole community
- in theory penitence, punishment and forgiveness were at the heart of the new order, so the purpose of discipline was about restoring miscreants to the community as well as punishing them
- marriage became more regulated. The Kirk put an end to traditions of handfasting. Sex outside of, or before marriage were offences that were disciplined by kirk sessions
- absentee fathers were chased up and made to take some responsibility for children they had fathered
- a growing 'middle class' of ministers emerged who were highly educated, authority figures and this was in the context of the emergence of a growing secular 'middle class' that included, for example, lawyers and physicians
- the Kirk directed social policy in particular with regard to the issue of poverty. A distinction was made between the 'deserving' and the 'undeserving' poor. The able-bodied or 'undeserving' poor were not to be helped, and neither were vagrants or unlicensed beggars, who could be punished by whipping and/or branding
- the 'deserving' poor were those whose poverty was a consequence of disability or other circumstances beyond their control. So included in the 'deserving' category were blind people, people with other physical disabilities preventing them from working for a living, and orphans, widows and people who had disabling mental health problems
- poor relief was to be provided in the parish where you were born or lived in for some time. The destitute were only allowed to beg in their own parish after being issued with a beggar's badge and becoming a licensed beggar or 'gaberlunzie'
- church collections and payments for use of parish mort cloth as well, as fines from those disciplined by the Church, were used for poor relief
- an Act of 1587 allowed magistrates to assess the inhabitants of the parish to provide for poor relief. However, income for poor relief was often short of what was needed
- the Kirk aimed to have a school in every parish because it viewed education as a social good.

Any other valid point 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 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 **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.
- Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.
- 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
To begin with, it would seem that almost no one involved in the preparation and execution of the initial expedition, not even William Paterson, had ever physically seen Darien.	No one involved, including Paterson, had visited the area beforehand.
What little the leaders of the Darien Scheme knew about the area seems to have come largely from stories William Paterson had heard from others during his time as a merchant in the Caribbean in the 1680s.	Knowledge of the area relied entirely on second-hand information that William Paterson had heard.
The creators of the Darien Scheme seem to have selectively ignored the parts of Wafer's book which highlighted difficulties with the area, as it did not fit their notion of Darien as an earthly paradise.	Those involved in the scheme failed to consider known danger areas.
Overall viewpoint – Darien failed due to a lack of preparation and a failure to make effective use of information.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The colony had no clear chain of command, which led to infighting among the settlers and prevented them from uniting or from being decisive.	The lack of leadership led to disorder among the colonists, making effective settlement impossible.
Fights over rationing further created deep divisions, with settlers accusing fellow Scots of favouritism and corruption, believing they hoarded food while others starved.	Failure to manage the food supply caused resentment, reducing cooperation between the settlers.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Furthermore, those who were trying to assert control did not maintain regular communication with the Company of Scotland, resulting in delays in crucial decisions and an inadequate response from home when the colony was in crisis.	Poor communication with the Company of Scotland meant that when disaster struck, the colony received limited guidance or support.
Overall viewpoint – Darien failed due to weak leadership and decision making during the expeditions.	
Possible points of significant omission include: • King William discouraged English investment, fearing it would threaten England's trade dominance. His actions led to financial ruin for Scotland and increased resentment towards England, as many Scots saw this as a betrayal • King William, viewing the Darien Scheme as a threat to English and Dutch trade, pressured Dutch investors to withdraw funding, weakening the venture and deepening Scottish resentment over his role in its failure • King William blocked the sale of Dutch ships to Scotland, fearing a successful Darien colony would threaten English and Dutch trade, depriving the Scots of vital transport and fuelling resentment over perceived sabotage • King William prohibited English colonists in Jamaica from aiding the struggling Scots, depriving them of vital supplies and reinforcing blame on William for the Darien Scheme's failure, deepening Scottish distrust • as head of the Scottish Navy, King William denied the Darien colonists use of its three warships, fuelling Scottish anger as many saw it as deliberate sabotage and a betrayal of Scotland's interests in favour of England • the Scottish settlement clashed with England's foreign policy, as King William, already engaged in the War of the Spanish Succession, sought to maintain peace with Spain and avoid provoking conflict by aiding the Scots • Spain sent warships to drive out the Scots, launching several attacks that ultimately forced the colony to surrender and abandon Darien • despite having a significant naval and military presence nearby in Jamaica, the English provided no assistance to the struggling Scottish colony at Darien, leading to accusations that they had deliberately abandoned the Scots in their time of need • the Darien Scheme's failure resulted in devastating financial losses for Scotland, ruining many nobles, merchants, and ordinary citizens who had invested their savings in the venture, further weakening Scotland's fragile economy and intensifying resentment towards England, as many Scots blamed English obstruction for their downfall • the settlers took impractical trading materials, for example, bibles, wigs and combs • the harsh tropical climate and rampant diseases like malaria and yellow fever quickly devastated the unprepared settlers, who lacked medical knowledge and resources. Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.	

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

Possible reasons:

Key point for union	Explanation
Scottish merchants would no longer be obstructed by the Navigation Acts.	There would be access to English colonies which would potentially boost the Scottish economy as Scottish merchants could trade freely with English colonies.
Union would allow Scotland to recover financially from the failed Darien scheme.	This would lift the financial burden caused by the failed Darien Scheme as a union would allow Scotland to trade with English colonies which would improve their financial position.
Without union many Presbyterians feared that there would be a risk of the Catholic Stuarts returning to power.	Union with England under a Protestant monarch would prevent the return of Catholicism or Episcopalianism.
Scotland would be offered better protection by being part of Great Britain.	A union with England would remove the threat of invasion from England and other European powers as Scotland would have the military strength of England behind them.
Scotland and England shared a common language, similar cultural and traditions, and a long history and heritage.	Union seemed a natural process due to the strong similarities and connections between the two countries.
Key point against union	Explanation
Many Scots feared a union would lead to higher taxes.	England had higher taxes than Scotland and Scots feared that they would be forced to contribute through higher taxes to England's growing national debt and military expenses.
Many Scots feared a loss of burgh trading rights because Royal Burghs did not exist in England.	Merchants in the towns feared that they would no longer be able to protect their burgh business and trading interests after union.
Many Scots feared that they would become a county of England ('Scotlandshire').	There was a worry that Scotland would become a mere county of England in the United Kingdom rather than an equal partner.

	Key point against union	Explanation
	Scotland used its own currency, weights and measures and many Scots wanted to retain this.	Scots wanted to keep their own systems and opposed adopting English ones. They feared it would cause too much disruption and lead to financial losses in trade and manufacturing.
	Many Scots were concerned that an influx of cheaper English goods would flood Scottish markets.	Scots feared that the British Parliament, dominated by English interests, would prioritise English trade and manufacturers, undercutting local industries and damaging domestic trade making it harder for Scots to compete.
Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.		

11.	Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a maximum of 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. <table border="1" data-bbox="199 465 1465 1167"> <thead> <tr> <th>Point identified in Source C</th><th>Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>During negotiations, it was agreed that Scotland would be represented by 45 members in the House of Commons of 558, and 16 Scottish Peers in the House of Lords.</td><td>Representation in Parliament was to ensure that Scottish interests were considered in the newly unified British Parliament.</td></tr> <tr> <td>While not all Scottish Peers would have a seat in the Lords, they were nonetheless reassured by the guarantee that they would have the same privileges as English peers.</td><td>The remaining Scottish Lords would enjoy the same privileges as English peers.</td></tr> <tr> <td>The Scots, concerned their economy couldn't handle English taxes, accepted assurances that the British Parliament would address this issue.</td><td>Scots were assured that there would be discussion about their economic concerns in the future.</td></tr> <tr> <td>It was also agreed that Scotland would receive a sum of money, known as The Equivalent, as compensation for taking on a share of the English national debt.</td><td>The Equivalent helped the Union pass as many Scots would receive financial compensation.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Possible points of significant omission include: - the political management of the Court Party was crucial because it ensured that its MPs were consistently present for every vote on the Articles of the Treaty during the debates - role of Hamilton as an ineffective leader of the Country Party meant opposition to union was disorganised and at times chaotic - divisions amongst opponents of union meant no concerted attempts to bring the Treaty down - the Squadrone Volante held the balance of power. Their support for union proved vital to winning the vote for the Court Party - trade advantages brought about by the protection of the Royal Navy for merchant ships in the future - 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 Godolphin, the English Lord Treasurer, who ensured last minute concessions could be made - the promise of future stability and economic security for Scotland persuaded many MPs to support the Union, as they believed it would provide long-term prosperity and protection under a stronger United Kingdom £20,000 was passed by the English government to some MPs through the Earl of Glasgow to induce them to vote for union	Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)	During negotiations, it was agreed that Scotland would be represented by 45 members in the House of Commons of 558, and 16 Scottish Peers in the House of Lords.	Representation in Parliament was to ensure that Scottish interests were considered in the newly unified British Parliament.	While not all Scottish Peers would have a seat in the Lords, they were nonetheless reassured by the guarantee that they would have the same privileges as English peers.	The remaining Scottish Lords would enjoy the same privileges as English peers.	The Scots, concerned their economy couldn't handle English taxes, accepted assurances that the British Parliament would address this issue.	Scots were assured that there would be discussion about their economic concerns in the future.	It was also agreed that Scotland would receive a sum of money, known as The Equivalent, as compensation for taking on a share of the English national debt.	The Equivalent helped the Union pass as many Scots would receive financial compensation.
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- the English approved the Scots' Act of Security for the Kirk, which ensured that Presbyterian governance of the Church of Scotland would continue after the Union. By guaranteeing the continuation of Presbyterian governance in the Church of Scotland, some Scottish Church members withdrew their opposition to union
- during the negotiations, the Duke of Queensberry threatened that anyone who voted against the Union would receive no rewards
- economic assurances about the future of Scotland as part of a trading power within Europe
- The Equivalent was promised even to those who had not invested in the Darien Scheme, such as members of the Squadrone Volante
- there was a military debate about Scotland's position relative to England due to the English army's advance northwards in the latter half of 1706. This military threat was aimed at Scotland to deter it from rejecting the Union
- Royal Burgh rights would be preserved. This assurance made Royal Burgh MPs more inclined to support the Union, as it meant their burghs would maintain their trade status and would not face competition from English merchants flooding their markets with English goods.

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 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 relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: John Macky a traveller	Useful because he has reported on the immediate effects on trade on Scotland while memories of the pre-Union economy were still fresh.
Type of source: travel guide	Useful because it preserves exactly what was seen and thought up to the 1720s.
Purpose: to show the changes of trade since union	Useful as it as it was intended to report on post-Union conditions.
Timing: 1723	Useful as it preserves exactly what was seen and thought in the 1720s showing the effects of 16 years of union.

Content	Possible comment
However, since the Union, Scots have been encouraged to develop fishing along their coasts and rivers, and so the well-situated town of Kirkcudbright has seen its trade flourish.	Useful as it shows the trade in fish was improved.
Most of the cattle were sold to English drovers who paid down large sums of money, the likes of which the Scots had never seen before.	Useful as it shows Scottish trade benefitted from the English demand for their cattle.
Linlithgow was the town of greatest trade with Holland of any in Scotland before the Union, but is now much decayed since the Scottish kingdom is supplied directly from England.	Useful as it shows some towns, for example Linlithgow, were impacted as a result of loss of trade due to competition from England.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- the Board of Trustees was created. This had a positive effect on Scotland's economy as it created a more favourable economic climate improving trade
- the Scottish textile industry found that it could not compete with English competition and went into decline
- some tobacco merchants from the west, succeeded in trade with the colonies. Because their business was often done outside Scotland, their overall impact on the Scottish economy was less than expected
- by 1725 Glasgow had doubled its import of tobacco, although it would be the 1740s before the real boom in the tobacco trade developed in Glasgow

- Scottish merchant ships undoubtedly benefited from the protection afforded by the Royal Navy after the Union. While trade with the Dutch declined, trade with Baltic countries increased significantly by the 1720s
- Scots also became involved in the Caribbean islands, trading in sugar, rum and cotton which brought profits back to Scotland
- the establishment of the Royal Bank of Scotland in 1727 helped by offering financial support, RBS helped businesses expand their operations, explore new markets, and increase their trading activities
- the development of Scottish towns along the routes between the Highlands and England, such as Crieff and Falkirk, improved trade by providing crucial passageways for English merchants traveling north to purchase Scottish produce. This increased trade activity significantly benefited the Scottish economy
- the Soap Act favoured England over Scotland due to the dominance of the English soap industry
- Scottish ports such as Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow became major centres of transatlantic commerce
- the changes in trade regulations also led to an increase in smuggling activities because of higher duties on foreign goods
- an increase in demand for wool led to a flurry of sheep being introduced into the Highlands
- the 1726 Scottish Linen Trade Act was created to boost production and facilitate the export of Scottish linen, making it more competitive in international markets, reflecting the positive effects of the Union on trade
- the coarse wool trade, particularly in the Highlands and Borders, benefited from Union Article 15 due to access to new markets, but this benefit was not realised until 1727.

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

PART D – Migration and empire, 1830–1939

- 13.** 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 **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.
- Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.
- 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
Indeed, emigration from urban areas was seen by trade unions as a practical solution to the increasing numbers of unemployed.	High levels of unemployment meant urban Scots emigrated.
Urban Scots chose to leave their birthplace due to poor houses, which were often cramped, disease-ridden, and overcrowded.	Poor living conditions in towns and cities encouraged emigration.
During the economic depression of the 1920s, emigration exceeded the natural increase in population due to a post-war decline in traditional industries, such as textiles, iron, steel and shipbuilding, that had boomed during the Great War.	The decline in post war industry caused emigration.
Overall viewpoint – industrial decline and poor living standards in urban areas led Scots to emigrate.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
However, in spite of the improvers' predictions of economic stability, the kelp industry went into decline which deepened the poverty of small tenants.	The failure of the kelp industry led Scots to emigrate to escape poverty.
A serious warning came between 1836 and 1837 when a potato blight hit the region, to be followed in 1846-1848 with an even more serious subsistence crisis, recognised by contemporaries as the Great Highland Potato Famine.	The Highland potato famine and hunger led Scots to emigrate.
Many Highland landowners were bankrupted leading to the eviction of the poorest class of tenants, many of whom chose to leave Scotland.	Many Highland Scots chose to emigrate after being thrown off the land by landowners.
Overall viewpoint – Economic problems in the Highlands led Scots to emigrate.	

Possible points of significant omission include:

- many Highlanders were forced off their land to make way for sheep, which were more profitable than crofting
- the Crofters' War waged over large parts of the Highlands in the 1880s, the 'war' was a dispute between landowners and communities distressed by, among other things, high rents and lack of rights to land
- 'Balmoralism' or 'Highlandism' following the example of Victoria and Albert at Balmoral and the development of Highland estates for deer hunting and grouse shooting, which offered more profit for landowners forcing Highlanders off the land
- the trade in black cattle dried up which forced Highlanders abroad
- in the Lowlands farm consolidation (enclosures) meant that there was less chance of land ownership
- loss of status. Prospect of being a farm labourer rather than a farmer meant that some decided to leave countryside for opportunities overseas
- Agricultural Revolution – changes in farming methods and new technology, for example, mechanical reapers and binders and later, tractors, meant there were fewer jobs available
- there was poor quality housing in the countryside pushing people into moving overseas
- young farm labourers may have lived in bothies – shared accommodation
- farm work characterised by long hours, low pay, out in all weathers, few days off, which led to considering opportunities abroad
- agricultural workers' jobs were often tied to their house. When they lost their job, they also lost their home. As jobs in agriculture were few, many moved abroad.

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

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

Possible reasons:

Key point	Explanation
Members of the Catholic Irish communities became involved in Trade Union campaigns.	Trade Union campaigns were both welcomed and sought by Scottish workers leading to improved relations.
Communities of people of Irish descent grew up in boom towns like Airdrie, Coatbridge and Motherwell where intermarriage with local Protestants became common.	Mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants became more common as the century progressed reducing barriers between the groups.
A minority of Irish immigrants were Protestant, who were much more easily assimilated in Scotland than the Catholic Irish.	Protestant Irish found it easier than the Catholic Irish to fit into life in Scotland as they shared the same religion and culture.
The Catholic Church took steps to develop Catholic organisations and institutions, for example, Celtic FC to develop a distinct Catholic community.	The creation of such organisations allowed Irish Catholics to celebrate their culture and beliefs, in a safe environment.
Irish Catholics found it increasingly difficult to gain employment in Scottish firms in the 1920s and 1930s.	Firms would give employment opportunities to both Scottish and Irish protestants, before Irish Catholics during times of economic hardship.
Lithuanians 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.	Lithuanians faced discrimination from Scots as they were seen as having a negative impact on their jobs and wages.
Many Lithuanians changed their names to integrate more easily into Scottish society.	Having more Scottish sounding names, led to Lithuanians facing less discrimination from Scots.
Italians established their own family run cafes, ice-cream parlours and fish and chip shops, for example, Nardini's in Largs.	Italians were accepted as they opened their own business which Scots enjoyed and did not generally compete for Scottish jobs.
Italian cafes opened on Sundays and attracted young people.	Scots did not like the moral tone of Italian cafes and the Scottish Church was alarmed at them opening their cafes on the Sabbath.
Jewish immigrants became established in the tailoring trade, for example, Abraham Links' linen shop in the Gorbals.	The Scots enjoyed affordable quality clothing, for example, cloth caps.
Garnethill Synagogue was opened in Glasgow in 1879 and Dundee's first synagogue was opened in 1878 to allow Jewish people to practice their faith in Scotland.	Jewish people developed their own communities and built synagogues to worship in.

	Key point	Explanation
	Catholic Irish faced religious discrimination. Lithuanians were seen as competition for jobs. Italians faced discrimination due to their religion and were referred to as 'tallies.' Jewish people also faced prejudice and discrimination, for example anti-Semitism.	Most immigrant groups suffered harassment at various times, both from native Scots and from other immigrant groups.
	Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.	

- 15.** Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a **maximum of 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 C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)
The hub of the Free Church, Dunedin, was founded in 1848 by Scottish settlers, the Reverend Thomas Burns and William Cargill, as a Free Church settlement – the only one in the world to become a city.	Scottish settlers created a religious settlement in Dunedin.
The establishment of the first university in New Zealand at Dunedin in 1869, with the Reverend Thomas Burns from Ayrshire as its first Chancellor, was an indication of the Presbyterian emphasis on learning.	Scots influenced the education system in New Zealand through their focus on higher education.
Scottish Presbyterian settlers became prominent in politics, such as architect Sir George Troup, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, who became Mayor of Wellington.	Scots became involved in politics in New Zealand and held influential positions.
Troup was also the first official architect of the New Zealand Railway stations and was also known as ‘Gingerbread George’ because of his famous design of the Dunedin railway station in the Flemish Renaissance style.	Sir George Troup made a major impact on the architecture of New Zealand’s railway stations.

Possible points of significant omission include:

Examples of the impact of Scots on New Zealand:

- Scots influenced education in New Zealand, for example, the 1872 Education Act formed the basis of the education system in New Zealand
- Learmonth Dalrymple was behind New Zealand’s first school for girls, opened in 1871
- Scots contributed to political development, for example, Sir Robert Stout and Peter Fraser became Prime Ministers of New Zealand
- some Scots had a positive impact on Māori people, for example, Donald Maclean from Tiree learned their language and became the Native Minister from 1869-1872
- Scots such as David Munro developed sheep farming in New Zealand
- Scots such as Thomas Brydone were instrumental in the development and transport of frozen mutton from New Zealand to Britain in the 1880s
- some Scots had a negative impact as they were involved in forcibly taking land from the Māori people.

Examples of the impact of Scots on Canada:

- many place names in Canada were derived from Scotland, for example, Nova Scotia, Elgin, Aberdeen and Banff
- the Scottish sport of curling became a very prominent sport in Canada
- St Andrew's associations were set up in Canada and often had a charitable function. Further examples were Highland games
- the Scottish Church took a lead in the development of the Canadian education system. In 1831 Bishop MacEachern formed a college, and this foundation was the beginning of higher education in Prince Edward Island
- Scots helped to develop schools and universities across Canada including Dalhousie University, McGill University, the University of Toronto and Queen's University in Kingston
- John A. Macdonald, was the first Prime Minister of Canada; he had helped guide Canada to independence in 1867. His successor was Alexander MacKenzie, also a Scot
- Scots were influential in the development of business in Canada, for example, dominated the paper industry; by the 1920s a quarter of Canadian business leaders were born in Scotland
- Scots dominated the Hudson Bay Company which developed the fur trade and worked closely with First Nation peoples
- Scots had a major impact on the development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, George Stephen at the Bank of Montreal helped finance it and Sanford Fleming was the main engineer
- the Métis were treated poorly by the government in Canada and had a lot of their land and livelihood (many of them were buffalo hunters, losing lands used for the railway) taken away from them. The Métis were a diverse group and included a strong Scots influence. Cuthbert Grant was one of the Métis leaders
- in Canada the government forcibly removed Indigenous children from their homes and sent them to residential schools to assimilate them into Western ways. Their languages, cultural and religious practices were banned.

Examples of the impact of Scots on Australia:

- Angus McMillan, organised a group of armed Scotsmen to pursue and attack the Indigenous Peoples at Warrigal Creek, July 1843 in a racially motivated attack. This group was later known as the 'Highland Brigade' attacking and killing a number of Indigenous Peoples
- in the 1850's in Queensland, Scots settlers encroached onto Indigenous territories provoking conflict with the Indigenous Peoples which resulted in the Hornet Bank massacre in 1857, leading to brutal retaliation against Indigenous Peoples who were then killed to remove them from the land
- in the 19th and early 20th century, there was a strong Scottish presence in the pastoral (sheep and cattle) industry, especially in eastern Australia
- Eliza Forlong selected the best fine-wool Merino sheep for transportation to Australia. She's been recognised by being entered into the Tasmanian Honour Roll of Women for her contributions to agriculture
- the Scots were able to apply their farming traditions and skills in developing their new land but were also adaptable and willing to experiment with new crops, for example, sugar or with new techniques such as irrigation to increase profits
- Scots excelled in shipping and trade. McIlwrath, McEacharn and Burns Phillips established a successful shipping business
- James and Alexander Brown established highly successful coal mines in Newcastle, New South Wales
- the contribution of skilled stonemasons from the 'Granite City' of Aberdeen, was essential in cutting granite for the Sydney Harbour bridge
- the Church of Scotland played a significant role in developing education in Australia. In Victoria there was a large number of Presbyterian secondary schools and Melbourne Academy was known as the 'Scotch College'.

Examples of the impact of Scots on India:

- Scots were notable in the development of tea plantations and the jute industry
- Scottish missionaries such as Reverend Alexander Duff from Perthshire were linked to the founding of the University of Calcutta in 1857 as well as the establishment of the first medical school in the country
- Scots' missionary work was not always welcomed. Some Hindus and Muslims resented what they perceived as attempts to change their beliefs
- Lord Dalhousie's tenure ensured the peremptory suppression of both Sati and Thuggee across British India and its allied states. Lord Dalhousie consolidated the legislative efforts against organised gangs by passing Act XI of 1848, providing decisive enforcement against the remaining criminal networks. Furthermore, Dalhousie's aggressive policy of annexation brought vast territories under direct British law, thereby definitively enforcing the ban on Suttee across the subcontinent. The outlaw of such practices was not welcomed by some Indian people
- James Dalhousie Governor-General of India (1848-1856), encouraged and oversaw the creation of railways, canals, the telegraph, postage and irrigation
- as part of the East India Company, Scots were heavily involved in exporting jute, timber, sugar and cotton. They were also involved in the development of the tea trade; Thomas Lipton, a Glasgow tea merchant, dominated the tea market by the late 19th century
- in the first War of Indian Independence (1857–1859) the Commander-in Chief of British troops was a Scot: General Sir Colin Campbell. He was the commanding officer of the forces that inflicted the most decisive and devastating defeats on Indian people fighting against British rule
- James Wilson from Hawick in 1859 reformed the Indian tax system and their paper currency.

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 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 relevant comments:**
- | Aspect of the source | Possible comment |
|--|---|
| Author: journalist | Useful as they would be well informed about the economic contribution of the Irish to Scotland. |
| Type of source: from an article in a newspaper | Useful as it provides an insight into how the Irish economic contribution was viewed. |
| Purpose: to show a balanced view of the Irish in Scotland | Useful as it provides both positive and negative views about the Irish economic contribution. |
| Timing: April 1928 | Useful as it is a contemporary account at a time of continued Irish immigration during economic difficulties. |
-
- | Content | Possible comment |
|---|--|
| Yet, many Irish have got jobs by being prepared to work cheaper, much to the benefit of the pockets of Scottish employers. | Useful as it explains that Irish workers worked for lower wages increasing profits for Scottish employers. |
| Even with increasing numbers, the Irish are still being openly encouraged to come, particularly by the farming community, simply owing to the seasonal nature of their labour, with many coming to Ayrshire during potato season. | Useful as it explains that farming benefited from seasonal Irish workers at busy times. |
| A cause of financial uneasiness is that under the Education Act of 1918 large sums of money need to be found for the purchase and lease of Roman Catholic schools, a thing unthought of prior to the Irish population increase. | Useful as it explains that the Education Act resulted in money having to be used to purchase Catholic schools. |
- Possible points of significant omission include:**
- Irish navvies made a positive economic contribution to Scotland by building railways that opened up economic opportunities to Scottish businesses
 - the labour contribution of Irish navvies made an impact on the Scottish economy as they were essential in the building of the Glasgow Subway, improving transport in the city and economic opportunities
 - Irish women and children were essential to the development of cotton mills across Scotland which contributed to the economic growth of the country

- many Protestant Irish contributed to the economic development of the weaving trade in Renfrewshire, Ayrshire and Glasgow
- Protestant Irish also made an economic impact in skilled industries like ship building and the iron industry
- Italians contributed to the Scottish economy by introducing successful businesses such as ice cream and fish and chip shops to Scotland
- Italians opened their own hairdressers and barber shops in Glasgow, which contributed to the Scottish economy
- Jewish immigrants contributed to the economic development of Scotland, setting up small businesses in the tobacco industry, the tailoring industry, jewellers and pawn brokers, for example, Goldbergs department stores
- Lithuanian immigration contributed to the economic development of Scotland mainly through employment in the coal industry.

Any other valid point 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 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 **1 mark** for the overall viewpoint in each source and award up to **2 marks** for the interpretation of the views from each source.
- Award a **maximum of 4 marks (2 marks per source)** for answers in which candidates have made no overall interpretations.
- 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 A	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
A lack of daytime patrols meant that when the Scots launched their attack at 10 pm the advancing units had no opportunity to study the ground and so were unable to form a detailed plan of action.	The Scots units had little or no time to plan the attack.
Added to this the trees prevented a shrapnel barrage from being effective, therefore the attack was delivered with an ineffective barrage with which the Highlanders were unable to keep up.	The Highlanders attack was hindered due to the unsuccessful barrage and terrain.
The result was that the Germans were able to defeat the attack completely and inflict heavy losses on the 4th Gordon Highlanders and the 9th Royal Scots.	The Scots units suffered severe casualties during the battle.
Overall viewpoint – Scottish units were poorly prepared at the Somme and attacks failed.	

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The 51st Highland Division's successful attack at Beaumont Hamel towards the end of the Battle of the Somme made its reputation as an elite division.	Some Scots units were victorious and gained recognition for their efforts.
However, the accusations that the defenders were taken by surprise has to be balanced against the effectiveness of 51st Division battle tactics, which saw elements of the 51st Division follow the barrage into the German trenches, giving the Scots the advantage of surprise.	The use of tactics was effective, in this case the barrage surprised the Germans.

Point identified in Source B	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the significant view(s)
The Brigadier of the 153rd Brigade (part of the 51st Division) wrote that, 'the success of the operation was due mainly to the determination, courage and resource of the division's officers and men; it was a soldiers' battle throughout.'	The success of the Scots was due to the bravery of the soldiers and their officers.
Overall viewpoint – Scots units were successful during the Somme due to effective tactics and their bravery.	
Possible points of significant omission include: - the Battle of the Somme was Sir Douglas Haig's brainchild. The British army would break through the once quiet sector with a massive frontal attack protected by a creeping barrage - Scots contribution to the Battle of the Somme in 1916: 3 Scottish divisions took part, 9th and 15th (Scottish) and 51st (Highland) divisions as well as numerous Scottish battalions in other units, such as the Scots guards in the Household Division - Cranston's and McCrae's (Hearts FC) Battalions took part in the initial assault with 34th division attacking La Boisselle. Cranston's lost 18 officers and 610 men killed, wounded or missing. McCrae's suffered 12 officers and 573 soldier casualties - first day casualties were appalling across Scottish units fighting. At Beaumont Hamel the 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers were pinned down by machine-gun fire, suffering 550 casualties before withdrawing - the 2nd Gordons were trapped in front of Mamet and lost 450 men - the 16th Highland Light Infantry lost 20 officers and 534 men - there were some successes. 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers were involved in the successful taking of Montauban. Two Royals Scots battalions in 34th division took their objectives south of La Boisselle - Scots units took Longueval and Delville Wood, the 9th Cameronians and 11th Royal Scots were among these troops - the 16th HLI were involved in one of the last acts of the battle when a group of their soldiers were isolated in what was known as the Frankfurt Trench. They held out against determined German counterattacks until they were overrun. Only 15 men had survived - several Scottish soldiers won Victoria Crosses, for example, Sergeant James Turnbull (HLI). Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.	

18.	Candidates can gain up to a maximum of 8 marks. Award 1 mark for each accurate relevant reason given. Possible reasons: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Key point</th><th>Explanation</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>In order to deal with a manpower shortfall of recruits in January 1916 the Military Service Act brought in conscription, extended in May.</td><td>Scottish men between 18-41 and married now had no choice but to join up.</td></tr> <tr> <td>The first no conscription group was formed in Scotland in Glasgow in 1915 which was allied with the Independent Labour Party.</td><td>Although the vast majority of Scots supported the war there were those within Scottish society who were pacifists, who objected to both the war and conscription and wanted no part of it.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) gave wide powers to the government to fight the war effectively. The Munitions of War Act 1915 meant Clyde workers could not leave their place of employment without a certificate from their employer.</td><td>DORA controlled where people worked. Access to some areas of Scotland were restricted, for example, Orkney.</td></tr> <tr> <td>DORA reduced pub opening hours in cities such as Glasgow to five and a half hours a day with no Sunday opening.</td><td>Leisure time was affected due to limited pub opening hours.</td></tr> <tr> <td>The Munitions Act introduced dilution which broke down skilled jobs into individual processes in the industries of Clydeside.</td><td>The number of women working in heavy engineering in Scotland rose to 31,000 by October 1918. While many women were employed in typically male industries their progress was limited due to the restricted nature of their employment and limits to pay.</td></tr> <tr> <td>The massive Gretna munitions factories opened.</td><td>Scottish women became increasingly involved in the production of munitions to support the war effort. 9000 women worked there in dangerous conditions.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Opportunities arose for Scottish women to provide medical support for frontline troops during the war.</td><td>Women such as Mairi Chisholm volunteered as nurses and served close to the frontline. Elsie Inglis was the driving force behind the Scottish Women's Hospital Committee that sent 1000 women doctors, nurses, orderlies and drivers to war zones across Europe.</td></tr> <tr> <td>In Govan, the Glasgow Women's Housing Association was set up to protect women from rising rents and threats of eviction. There were other rent strikes across Scotland in Aberdeen and Dundee.</td><td>Scottish women, for example, Mary Barbour, Helen Crawford, Agnes Dollan and Jessie Stephens became increasingly politicised due to their involvement in the Rent Strike campaigns.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Key point	Explanation	In order to deal with a manpower shortfall of recruits in January 1916 the Military Service Act brought in conscription, extended in May.	Scottish men between 18-41 and married now had no choice but to join up.	The first no conscription group was formed in Scotland in Glasgow in 1915 which was allied with the Independent Labour Party.	Although the vast majority of Scots supported the war there were those within Scottish society who were pacifists, who objected to both the war and conscription and wanted no part of it.	Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) gave wide powers to the government to fight the war effectively. 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	Key point	Explanation
	The successful tactics employed by Scottish activists in the rent strikes frustrated the landlords and portrayed them as 'Huns at home'. There was sympathetic Trade Union and employer support as the strike was impacting on war production.	The campaign successfully led to the Rent Restriction Act which froze rents at 1914 levels unless improvements had been made to the property.
	Estimates vary, but between 74,000 and 110,000 Scots lost their lives because of the war.	The war had an impact on Scottish society as Scottish military losses were significant proportionally to the population.
	Scottish towns and villages had their own memorials as each sought to come to terms with the scale of losses among their young men.	The war made an impact on every city, town and village in Scotland and war memorials provided a focus for remembrance.
	The Scottish National War Memorial was built at Edinburgh Castle and opened in 1927.	This provided a focal point for national remembrance.
Any other valid point of explanation that meets the criteria described in the general marking instructions for this kind of question.		

19.	Candidates can gain marks in a number of ways up to a maximum of 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. <table border="1" data-bbox="199 465 1468 1182"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="199 465 858 584">Point identified in Source C</th><th data-bbox="858 465 1468 584">Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="199 584 858 741">The east coast ports had been closed to trade, which was one of the reasons why coal production in Fife and the Lothians suffered a decline.</td><td data-bbox="858 584 1468 741">Coal production fell in Fife and the Lothians.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="199 741 858 860">By 1917 the number of fishermen in the Scottish fishing fleet had dropped from 32,678 to 21,870.</td><td data-bbox="858 741 1468 860">The number of fishermen was reduced significantly.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="199 860 858 1016">In terms of fish caught, the catch of white fish had been reduced from 1.5 million tonnes in 1914 to a third of that amount three years later.</td><td data-bbox="858 860 1468 1016">A large reduction in the number of white fish landed down to one third.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="199 1016 858 1182">While the west coast ports remained open, in September 1914 Scotland's east coast ports were commandeered by the Admiralty, who also took control of all shipping, including the fishing fleet.</td><td data-bbox="858 1016 1468 1182">The Navy took control of ports in the east of Scotland as well as the fishing boats.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Possible points of significant omission include: • fishing continued on the west coast but largely in inshore waters • 89 Scottish vessels were sunk while fishing during the war, while many others were sunk or damaged while acting as mine sweepers or on coastal patrol • many fishing boats were commandeered by the Royal Navy to be used for patrol and minesweeping • the loss of export markets for Scottish fish caused by the war was a disaster for the industry which struggled to recover after the war • while the government did compensate boat owners for the use of their vessels during the war, repairs, refitting and maintenance were more expensive post-war, as were fuel, gear and wages • the fleet as a whole, was too large to be sustained in the face of lower demand and foreign competition after the war • the Clydeside shipyards were where most of Britain's biggest commercial and naval warships were built • shipyards such as Fairfields, Beardmores of Dalmuir and John Brown's of Clydebank, benefited from naval orders during the war. All had extensive experience of constructing vessels for the Royal Navy • the war was a good time for the shipbuilding industry on the Clyde and wages rose as demand for skilled labour increased. The three main shipyards identified above shared orders worth £16 million during the war • Clydeside yards produced a total of 481 warships between 1914 and 1918 • the war provided a boom for other Scottish industries such as steel. Demand for steel for munitions doubled the output and 90% of the country's armour plate was produced in Glasgow	Point identified in Source C	Possible comment which shows the candidate has interpreted the key point(s)	The east coast ports had been closed to trade, which was one of the reasons why coal production in Fife and the Lothians suffered a decline.	Coal production fell in Fife and the Lothians.	By 1917 the number of fishermen in the Scottish fishing fleet had dropped from 32,678 to 21,870.	The number of fishermen was reduced significantly.	In terms of fish caught, the catch of white fish had been reduced from 1.5 million tonnes in 1914 to a third of that amount three years later.	A large reduction in the number of white fish landed down to one third.	While the west coast ports remained open, in September 1914 Scotland's east coast ports were commandeered by the Admiralty, who also took control of all shipping, including the fishing fleet.	The Navy took control of ports in the east of Scotland as well as the fishing boats.
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- the money from government orders allowed the Scottish steel industry to modernise, for example, David Colville and Sons of Motherwell refurbished their works and invested in a new melting shop
- engineering firms also diversified to meet demand. Beardmores built aircraft and artillery pieces as well as ships
- other industries in Scotland also benefited such as the North British Rubber Company based in Edinburgh produced tyres, anti-gas apparatus, rubber boots, waterproof coats, etc
- in Dundee demand for jute increased and the mills there enjoyed a boom as demand for sacks for packing, nosebags to hold horse feed and sandbags increased. By 1916 the army was demanding 6 million sacks a month
- jute industry declined after the war due to competition from India as well as lack of investment in the Dundee plants
- post war restocking boom, but then recession as demand for war goods fell. This had a particular impact on Scotland as it specialised in heavy industrial production
- attempts to grow more in Scotland not very successful as amount of suitable land was limited; many were hill farms. Only 5 out of 19 million acres were under crops
- labour shortage as many had volunteered to fight in the war; more men in this industry than elsewhere. Number of farm workers dropped by 18,000 over the course of the war
- in 1916 the government bought the whole of Scotland's wool clip to provide raw materials for the clothing trade and meet demand for uniforms
- shepherds' pay increased in Scotland, doubling from 20 to 40 shillings a week
- Scottish agriculture benefited from the war due to government purchase of oats for horse feed with the areas given over to oats rising by 25%
- Scottish root crops also increased production in response to the loss of imports
- the war resulted in increased mechanisation of Scottish farming due to so many heavy horses being taken for the war effort
- population loss in agricultural areas of Scotland due to casualties as well as changing work practices on the land, such as mechanisation
- unemployment in Scotland hit industries in Scotland like shipbuilding as foreign competition from abroad increased and domestic demand declined
- coal production suffered due to the cost of Scottish coal extraction compared to emerging producers in Eastern Europe
- the iron and steel industries in Scotland were severely affected by the downturn in 1921 onwards
- between 1921 and 1923 the tonnage of shipping built on the Clyde dropped from 510,000 to 170,000
- many Scots saw emigration as an escape from unemployment. In the 1920s 3 out of 10 migrants to New Zealand came from Scotland's depressed industrial areas.

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 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 relevant comments:

Aspect of the source	Possible comment
Author: journalist	Useful as the journalist would be well-informed about arguments for supporting the Unionist Party.
Type of source: a newspaper	Useful as it provides an insight into how The Daily Record and Mail demonstrated its political allegiance to Unionism.
Purpose: to persuade voters to support the Scottish Unionist Party	Useful as the article highlights the reasons why the Scottish Unionist Party gained support.
Timing: October 1924	Useful as contemporary to the 1924 election where the Unionists did well.

Content	Possible comment
Scotland's duty in this election is to vote solidly today against the danger of the Socialists and for the Unionists (Conservatives) as there is far too much of the Red Flag in politics today.	Useful as it shows the anti-socialist position and is encouraging support for the Unionist Party.
Safety First – vote for the patriotic candidates and for the Union Jack.	Useful as it shows the importance of patriotism as a motive to vote for Unionist candidates.
Women electors, your vote is important to the Unionist Party, remember to vote early and avoid the queues.	Useful as it shows the paper targeting women voters in support of Unionist candidates.

Possible points of significant omission include:

- the war saw a realignment in terms of the political parties who supported the Union of Great Britain, in particular it saw the growth of the Scottish Unionist Party, (who are also known as Conservatives.) The Conservatives/Unionists won 54 seats in 1918 (they had a pact with the Liberals with candidates running on a Coupon), in 1922 that was down to 14 but by 1924 they had 36 MPs
- superior organisation had an impact on the Unionist vote by 1924. They were particularly strong targeting young voters and the new female vote
- each constituency association in Scotland had a woman as one of the two vice-Presidents, the first Scottish female MP was a Unionist, they fielded more female candidates than either the Liberals or Labour in Scotland. By 1924 there were around 400 female sections with women's organisers running them in Scotland

- the Unionists were also successful in attracting younger voters. The Junior Imperial League targeted 15 to 25-year-olds and used a range of social functions to attract members. The Young Unionists began in 1923 and took in 8-15-year-olds
- the Unionists benefited from the War. They had supported the war effort unflinchingly and fielded military candidates after the war. They had a high profile in recruitment during the war and running industry. Of 16 unionist candidates who were military men in 1918 13 were elected, including Colonel Sprot who unseated the Liberal leader Asquith
- the Unionists were also clever in policy terms. They exploited the divided Liberals and anti-war ILP as unpatriotic. Scotland had been an enthusiastic supporter of the war and this appealed to middle class voters who feared the radicalism of the ILP and Labour Party
- the Unionists were progressive in terms of economic and social policy as well as positioning themselves as pro-law and order and anti-extremist
- Unionists were also helped by institutional changes in Scotland during and after the war. The Church of Scotland was sympathetic to its message
- the press turned decisively towards the Unionists with Liberal papers being bought by Unionist supporting owners
- the legal profession was also Unionist in terms of its politics as was the education sector.

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

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]