



National
Qualifications
2015

X737/76/11

History

FRIDAY, 1 MAY

1:00 PM – 3:20 PM

Total marks — 60

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks

Attempt ONE Part

SECTION 2 — BRITISH — 20 marks

Attempt ONE question from the Part you have chosen

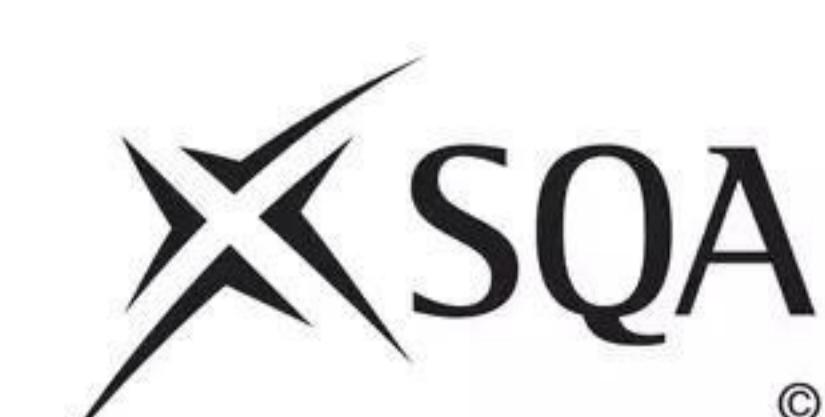
SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD — 20 marks

Attempt ONE question from the Part you have chosen

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

Use blue or black ink.

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



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SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH

Attempt ONE Part

PARTS

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| B. The Age of the Reformation, 1542–1603 | Page 6 |
| C. The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740 | Page 8 |
| D. Migration and Empire, 1830–1939 | Page 10 |
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SECTION 2 — BRITISH

Attempt one question from the Part you have chosen

PARTS

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SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD

Attempt one question from the Part you have chosen

PARTS

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SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks**Part A — The Wars of Independence, 1249–1328**

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

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

In March 1286 Scotland's leaders gathered for the funeral of Alexander III. There would be no crowning of a new king to balance the burial of the old. Alexander III's sudden death had brought the male line of the royal dynasty to an end. A measure of the problems now facing the Scottish leaders was the desire for "advice and protection" from Edward I, which would later lead to demands for recognition of Edward's authority over the Scottish realm. Six Guardians were appointed in response to the vital need to carry on the day-to-day running of the government in the absence of a royal leader. The belief that the queen, Yolande of Dreux, was carrying the dead king's child turned out to be mistaken. The young child Margaret of Norway was now the only descendant of King Alexander III.

Source B: from Fiona Watson, *Under the Hammer* (1998)

John Balliol was enthroned at Scone on St Andrew's Day, 1292. Within another month King John had sworn homage for the kingdom of Scotland for a second time. However, it would be foolish to ignore the fact that John's reign was overshadowed by Edward I's determination, right from the start, to enforce the widest possible interpretation of his rights as overlord of Scotland. English influence was noticeable at a number of levels. King John was left in no doubt that he personally could, and would, be called to answer for the actions of the Scottish courts, in the presence of Edward I and the English parliament. For example, only one week after King John's enthronement, Edward I had heard a court appeal on behalf of a Scottish merchant, Roger Bartholomew who complained against a decision taken by the Scottish courts.

Source C: from Michael Prestwich, *Edward I* (1988)

Any doubts about John Balliol's position must have been resolved on 26 December 1292 when King John did homage to the King of England which clearly recognised Edward I's overlordship of the realm of Scotland. Edward I was not however content with a mere recognition of his overlordship: he was determined to exercise his authority to the full. It was the question of appeals to Edward I's court that was the first test of Edward I's strength and King John's weakness. Edward I made it clear that he intended to hear any appeal cases brought to him as overlord of Scotland, when and where he chose. Furthermore, if need be, Edward I would even summon King John to appear before him in England to answer legal claims and complaints in person.

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH (continued)

Source D: from The Chronicle of Lanercost, August 1314

In August 1314, Edward Bruce, James Douglas, John Soules and other nobles of Scotland, under the authority of Robert Bruce, invaded England by way of Berwick with cavalry and a large army. They devastated almost all Northumberland with fire and they burned the towns of Brough, Appelby and Kirkoswald in Cumberland and other towns here and there on their route through Durham and into Yorkshire as far south as Richmond. But the people of Coupland, fearing their return and invasion, sent messengers and paid much money to the Scottish King to escape being burned by them in the same way as they had destroyed other towns. Passing near the priory of Lanercost, the Scottish forces then re-entered Scotland.

Attempt all of the following questions.

1. How fully does **Source A** describe the succession problem in Scotland 1286–1296? 9
Use the source and your own knowledge.

2. Compare the views of **Sources B** and **C** about the relationship between John Balliol and Edward I. 5
Compare the sources overall and in detail.

3. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the reasons for the ultimate success of Robert Bruce in maintaining Scotland's independence. 6
In making a judgement you should refer to:
 - *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *your own knowledge*

[Now go on to SECTION 2 starting on *Page fourteen*]

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks**Part B — The Age of the Reformation, 1542–1603**

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A: from M. Lynch, *Scotland a New History* (1991)

The Reformation of 1560 was sparked off by a riot in Perth in which the town's Catholic religious houses were sacked. By July groups of nobles, lairds and burgesses, which made up a cross-section of society, had attacked a series of towns in central Scotland, including St Andrews and Dundee, and had entered Edinburgh.

After returning to the capital from France and Geneva, Knox was installed as its first Protestant minister on the seventh of the month. There had been a change of Regent in October 1559 and a provisional government had also been established. This pleased Knox and his followers as they were unhappy with Mary of Guise's heavy taxation and her pro-French policies. Also pleasing was the support of England and the arrival of an English army in March 1560 which proved to be a decisive factor.

Source B: from T. Booher, *The life and impact of Scottish Reformer John Knox* (2012)

Mary Queen of Scots returned from France after her husband had died. She returned on the condition that she would not take part in the forbidden Catholic mass. She agreed not to, but went back on her word upon arrival attending mass at Holyrood Chapel. She also upset many of the Scots nobility by surrounding herself with French servants. However, it was events in her personal life that were to cause her the most harm. Most notable was her secret marriage to the Earl of Bothwell, who was suspected of murdering her previous husband Lord Darnley. This led to further distrust towards Mary. Knox had five meetings with Mary Queen of Scots, criticising her marriages. From this time on, Knox was able to teach and preach in relative safety, until his death in 1572.

Source C: from J.E.A. Dawson, *Scotland Re-formed 1488–1587* (2009)

On her return Mary's half-brother James Stewart, Earl of Moray, advised she settle into her natural place at the head of the kingdom without rocking the religious boat. Mary surrounding herself with French servants did not go down well with the Scottish nobility. Her choice of husbands also caused shock waves, particularly her marriage to Bothwell. She ignored advice and attended mass at Holyrood on her arrival, to many Protestants' disgust. Problems and distrust were also caused by many other errors of judgment. Such events did not go unnoticed by Knox who held five meetings with the queen to show his disapproval of the goings-on in her personal and public life.

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH (continued)**Source D:** from the Second Book of Discipline (1578)

We must have respect to the poor members of Jesus Christ's kingdom, who sadly multiply amongst us. The Kirk belongs to the poor as much as it does everyone else and our duty is to help them. We also call for the liberty of the election of persons called to the ministry to be in the hands of the congregation. As for the Kirk rents, we desire the order to be admitted and maintained with the sincerity of God's word and practice of the purity of the Kirk of Christ. Doctors will be appointed in universities, colleges, and schools to open up the meaning of the scriptures in every parish, and teach the basics of religion.

Attempt all of the following questions.

4. How fully does **Source A** explain the reasons for the Reformation of 1560? 9

Use the source and your own knowledge.

5. Compare the views of **Sources B** and **C** about Mary's difficulties in ruling Scotland. 5

Compare the sources overall and in detail.

6. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact of the Reformation on Scotland. 6

In making a judgement you should refer to:

- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
- *the content of the source*
- *your own knowledge*

[Now go on to Section 2 starting on *Page fourteen*]

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks**Part C — The Treaty of Union, 1689–1740**

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A: from The History Today Companion to British History (1995).

The Darien Scheme was a plan for the foundation of a Scottish colony, to be called New Caledonia, on the Darien area of Panama, Central America. The colony was to be managed by the Company of Scotland, founded in 1695. The chief object was to promote Scottish trade. It was hoped that the colony might provide a market for Scottish goods. There was English political opposition because of the threat to the English-owned East India Company. English sabotage was blamed for underfunding and mismanagement of the scheme. King William was held responsible for encouraging Spanish opposition in Central America, which led to the scheme's failure. Anglo-Scottish relations were strained and this was shown by anti-English riots in Edinburgh.

Source B: from a pamphlet by Seton of Pitmedden, *Scotland's great advantages by a Union in England*, (1706).

With union, England will secure its old and dangerous Scots enemy to be its friend, and this ensures peace for the English. Scotland will no longer be threatened by its powerful neighbour, nor conquered by foreign enemies. Our brave and courageous Scotsmen will join a British fleet and army and we will be secured by their protection. Our burgh merchants will take our manufactures to England and return with profits. English merchants will have free access to all our seas and ports and will have the same privileges as citizens of Scotland. We Scots will be the same among them, and can travel to plantations in the colonies with greater assurance than ever before. We will see our craftsmen's lives improve as a result of union. Our land will be better cultivated and manured.

Source C: from a speech by Lord Belhaven in Parliament, November 1706

When I think about union, my mind is crowded with sad thoughts:

I think I see a free kingdom losing power to manage its affairs. I think I see the royal burghs losing all the branches of their old commerce and trades in the face of English competition. I think I see our valiant and brave Scottish soldiers at home asking for a small pension, or left to beg, once their old regiments are broken, while young English soldiers form part of the standing British army. I think I see the honest industrious craftsman loaded with new taxes, drinking water instead of ale. I think I see the backbroken farmer, with his corn wasted upon his hands, because his land is worthless.

Are these not very affecting thoughts?

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH (continued)

Source D: from a Jacobite leaflet, *The Miserable State of Scotland* (1723)

Before the union we had to pay no taxes other than those raised by the Scots parliament, and these were not high, and were spent by the government in Scotland. Now we have not only a Land Tax, but a Salt Tax, Malt Tax, Window Tax, Leather Tax, a Candle Tax, a Soap Tax, a Starch Tax, and Paper Tax. In addition, our import custom duties are now set at English rates which are three times what we used to pay before union, and these have been set by parliament in London to be raised for the next 99 years! There are many reasons for bringing back the old Scots parliament whose incorporation into the English parliament the Scots were bullied and bribed into accepting.

Attempt all of the following questions.

7. How fully does **Source A** explain worsening relations between Scotland and England? 9
Use the source and your own knowledge.
8. Compare the views of **Sources B** and **C** about attitudes towards union with England. 5
Compare the sources overall and in detail.
9. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the effects of union to 1740. 6
In making a judgement you should refer to:
 - *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *your own knowledge*

[Now go on to Section 2 starting on *Page fourteen*]

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks**Part D — Migration and Empire, 1830–1939**

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A: from James Hunter, *The Last of the Free* (1999)

It is unarguable that following the collapse of the kelp trade landlords were looking for change. Many landlords were of the view, by the 1840s, that it could only be of benefit to them to rid their land and properties of people. They attempted to do this following the hardship of the famine period, perhaps the most far-reaching occurred on Barra, South Uist and Benbecula. Those islands belonged to John Gordon of Cluny. Gordon chartered a fleet of five ships in order to transport 1,700 people from his Hebridean properties to Canada. Similarly, other landlords contributed to the cost of fares to encourage families to emigrate. More than 16,000 people were helped to emigrate from the Highlands and Islands between 1847 and 1857.

Source B: from a speech by Mr R. Smillie, who was President of the Scottish Miners' Federation in May 1903.

The Scottish Miners' Federation represents about 85–90% of miners in Scotland. Figures show that 1,320 aliens (foreign workers) are working underground in Lanarkshire out of a total employment figure of 31,000. Some of these aliens may never have seen a coalmine before their arrival in Scotland. The Federation has complained about the employment of aliens in the mines on the grounds of safety. Their lack of English language is a hazard to themselves and fellow workers. There has been action over the past months as many British miners are idle, while aliens are employed. Preference, it seems, has been given to the foreigner. There is also a widespread belief that the foreigners are being used to bring wages down. Although aliens in the mining industry are described as Poles about 90% are Lithuanian.

Source C: from Robert Duncan, *The Mineworkers* (2005)

The Lithuanians first came to work in North Lanarkshire coalmines in the early 1890s. They were the focus of considerable concern largely because of their ignorance of coal mining. Until the early 1900s at least there is evidence that Lithuanian labour was used to cut wages. As one would expect, the expressed view of the mining employers was usually complimentary about the hardworking and reliable foreign workers. Contrary to the evidence from the miners' union, the employers were also adamant that the foreign workers did not present additional dangers to safety. They claimed adequate provision was made to instruct them in their duties, including translations of mining regulations into their own language. It is difficult to work out just what proportion of foreign mine workers were involved in accidents as many Lithuanians adopted Scots names so records are unclear.

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH (continued)

Source D: from a letter by a Scottish politician to the editor of a newspaper on 4th July 1938.

Dear Sir — The upcoming Empire Exhibition will be a welcome opportunity to showcase the industrial might of Glasgow and the west of Scotland created by the Empire. A meeting of the Empire Development Conference is to be held during the exhibition. The intention of the meeting is to encourage emigration from Britain “to populate the empty spaces of the Empire”. Many Scots feel that renewed emigration would be entirely contrary to Scotland’s interests. The primary need for Scotland is reconstruction at home so that Scotland’s “empty spaces” can be populated once more. It is more than time that a firm check was put on the drain from Scotland of her best types. For far too long Scotland’s best have been drawn away by the opportunities that the Empire has presented.

Attempt all of the following questions.

10. How fully does **Source A** explain the reasons for Scottish migration? 9

Use the source and your own knowledge.

11. Compare the views of **Sources B** and **C** about the reactions of Scots to immigrants. 5

Compare the sources overall and in detail.

12. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact which the Empire had on Scotland. 6

In making a judgement you should refer to:

- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
- *the content of the source*
- *your own knowledge*

[Now go on to Section 2 starting on *Page fourteen*]

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH — 20 marks**Part E — The Impact of the Great War, 1914–1928**

Study the sources below and attempt the questions which follow.

Source A: from a letter by Private Howard, a soldier in the 7th Cameron Highlanders.

On the morning of the 25th we had given the Germans gas but it came back on us. I got a dose but it didn't knock me out. On we went. German shells were falling amongst us and time and time again I was knocked off my feet but I wasn't struck. A pal of mine, a fellow Cameron Highlander from Paisley, was lying alongside me when he gave a groan. He pointed to his left arm. I cut off his tunic and shirt sleeves. A bullet had got him on the arm and blood gulped out and the smell of it was sickening. I got out my field dressing to help him but before I had finished I was drenched in his blood. My pal I am glad to say managed alright.

Source B: from T. Royle, *The Flowers of the Forest, Scotland and the First World War* (2006).

In the streets women carried placards stating: "We are fighting the Prussians in Partick". Unusually, the strikers were supported by their employers who did not want productivity slowed down by factors outside their control. Matters came to a head when a mass meeting was held in Glasgow's George Square on 17 November to protest against the prosecution of 18 tenants due to appear in court for refusing to pay rent increases. By then the rent strikes had escalated, with men taking their own wildcat strike action at Fairfield's and Beardmore's. Rebellion was in the air but the strikes ended the following month when the government rushed through the Rent Restriction Act. It was a victory for what would later be known as "people power".

Source C: from a pamphlet by Councillor A. McBride of the Glasgow Labour Party Housing Association (1921).

Our committee organised demonstrations with banners demanding the Government to take action. We informed the Secretary for Scotland Mr McKinnon-Wood that the people desired that the rents should not be increased above the pre-war standard. Rents were still soaring and events were rapidly approaching a crisis. With the summoning of a number of munitions workers to attend court the most dramatic incident of the struggle happened. Men engaged in work on the Clyde stopped working and marched in their thousands with those summoned to the court. As a result of this daring innovation in Rent Eviction trials, the cases were dismissed and the Rent Strikers won a fight which justified the wisdom of the Glasgow Labour Party Housing Committee. A few days after this an Act to limit rent increases was introduced by the Government.

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH (continued)

Source D: from an editorial comment made in a newspaper, 1st February 1919.

It is impossible not to be upset by the disgraceful proceedings of yesterday in George Square and other parts of the city. In the scenes of violence and bloodshed there have been no fatalities to report but 53 people were injured by the throwing of missiles or the use of the baton. David Kirkwood, one of the strike leaders, and a member of the ILP, is under arrest on the charge of inciting the mob. It has been known from the first that the strike movement is controlled by a small section of the Clyde Workers' Committee who are pressing for a 40 hour week. Many works on Clydeside have been closed due to picketing by crowds numbering several hundreds of strikers that can only be called organised intimidation. The revolutionary activities of these Bolsheviks have damaged Glasgow's reputation.

Attempt all of the following questions.

13. How fully does **Source A** describe the experience of Scots on the Western Front? 9
Use the source and your own knowledge.
14. Compare the views of **Sources B** and **C** about the events of the Rent Strikes. 5
Compare the sources overall and in detail.
15. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of political developments in Scotland after the war. 6
In making a judgement you should refer to:
 - *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *your own knowledge*

[Now go on to Section 2 starting on *Page fourteen*]

SECTION 2 — BRITISH — 20 marks**Attempt ONE question****Part A—Church, State and Feudal Society, 1066–1406**

16. To what extent was religion the main role of the Church in medieval society? 20
17. *King John of England successfully increased royal authority.*
How valid is this view? 20
18. *The Peasants' Revolt was the main reason for the decline of feudal society.*
How valid is this view? 20

Part B—The Century of Revolutions, 1603–1702

19. *The policies of Charles I led to problems ruling Scotland.*
How valid is this view? 20
20. To what extent were James II's attempts at absolutism the main cause of the Revolution of 1688–89? 20
21. To what extent did the Revolution Settlement of 1688–1702 alter the balance of power between the monarchy and parliament? 20

Part C—The Atlantic Slave Trade

22. How important was the slave trade in the development of the British economy in the eighteenth century? 20
23. *The power of vested interests was the most important obstacle to the abolition of the slave trade.*
How valid is this view? 20
24. To what extent was the decline in the economic importance of slavery the main reason for the abolition of the slave trade? 20

SECTION 2 — BRITISH (continued)

Part D — Britain, 1851–1951

25. *Britain was a fully democratic country by 1918.*

How valid is this view?

20

26. *The Liberal reforms of 1906 to 1914 failed to improve the lives of the British people.*

How valid is this view?

20

27. To what extent did the reforms of the Labour Government of 1945–1951 meet the needs of the British people?

20

Part E — Britain and Ireland, 1900–1985

28. *The First World War totally changed the political situation in Ireland.*

How valid is this view?

20

29. *Economic issues were the reason for the crisis that developed in Northern Ireland by 1968.*

How valid is this view?

20

30. How important were economic differences as an obstacle to peace, 1968–1985?

20

[Now go on to Section 3 starting on *Page sixteen*]

SECTION 3—EUROPEAN AND WORLD—20 marks**Attempt ONE question****Part A—The Crusades, 1071–1204**

31. To what extent do religious motives explain why many Christians from different classes went on Crusade to the Holy Land? 20
32. *Richard and Saladin were both great military and diplomatic leaders during the Third Crusade.*
How valid is this view? 20
33. To what extent had the crusading ideal declined by the time of the Fourth Crusade in 1204? 20

Part B—The American Revolution, 1763–1787

34. To what extent did the punishment of Massachusetts contribute to the colonists' moves towards independence by 1776? 20
35. How important was the role of George Washington in the colonists' victory in the War of Independence? 20
36. *The American Constitution addressed the key political issues in the new United States.*
How valid is this view? 20

Part C—The French Revolution, to 1799

37. How important was the influence of the Enlightenment as a reason for the French Revolution in 1789? 20
38. *The role of Sieyes was the reason for the establishment of the Consulate.*
How valid is this view? 20
39. *The Clergy gained most from the French Revolution.*
How valid is this view? 20

SECTION 3—EUROPEAN AND WORLD (continued)**Part D—Germany, 1815–1939**

40. *By 1850 supporters of nationalism had made significant progress in their aims.*
How valid is this view? 20
41. How important was resentment towards the Treaty of Versailles as a reason why the Nazis had achieved power by 1933? 20
42. How important was the use of fear and terror as a reason why the Nazis were able to stay in power, 1933–39? 20

Part E—Italy, 1815–1939

43. *Between 1815 and 1850, there was a real growth in nationalist feeling in Italy.*
How valid is this view? 20
44. To what extent were economic difficulties the reason why the Fascists achieved power in Italy by 1925? 20
45. How important were Mussolini's economic and social policies in maintaining Fascist power in Italy between 1922 and 1939? 20

Part F—Russia, 1881–1921

46. How important was military defeat in the war against Japan in causing the 1905 Revolution in Russia? 20
47. How important was the appeal of the Bolsheviks in the success of the October Revolution of 1917? 20
48. How important was the role of Trotsky in the victory of the Reds in the Civil War? 20

SECTION 3—EUROPEAN AND WORLD (continued)**Part G—USA, 1918–1968**

49. To what extent was a lack of political influence the main obstacle to the achievement of Civil Rights for black people up to 1941? 20
50. How important was the role of Martin Luther King in the development of the Civil Rights campaign, after 1945? 20
51. To what extent did the Civil Rights Movement meet the needs of black Americans, up to 1968? 20

Part H—Appeasement and the Road to War, to 1939

52. *Military agreements, pacts and alliances were the most important method used by Germany and Italy to pursue their foreign policies from 1933.*
How valid is this view? 20
53. *The Munich Agreement of 1938 was a reasonable settlement under the circumstances.*
How valid is this view? 20
54. How important was the Nazi-Soviet Pact in causing the outbreak of war in 1939? 20

Part I—The Cold War, 1945–1989

55. *Soviet policy towards Eastern Europe up to 1961 was very effective.*
How valid is this view? 20
56. To what extent was the economic cost of the arms race the reason why the superpowers attempted to manage the Cold War, 1962–1985? 20
57. To what extent did the actions of President Reagan lead to the end of the Cold War? 20

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