

Candidate 1 evidence

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13	<p>Sources A and B reveal differing interpretations of the reasons for internal migration in Scotland.</p>	
	<p>Source A is positive, insisting that many Scots wanted to move to urban areas as it was easy and they were encouraged to do so by landowners.</p>	
	<p>Source B is negative, implying that Scots only moved because they had no other option and pressure from younger generations.</p>	
	<p>Source A says "Many went to the Central Belt of Scotland as it was becoming one of the Greatest centres of industry and employment could</p>	

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	<p>be found in the huge cotton mills, iron works, coal mines, shipyards, engineering shops, railways and a host of other businesses." This shows that many Scots wanted to migrate as they recognised the seemingly unlimited job opportunities offered in urban areas.</p>	
	<p>source A also mentions "It was easy to get to Glasgow from the West Highlands by boarding one of the steamboats which by the 1830s and 1840s were sailing regularly to all the more important places on the west coast." This is important shows that many Scots migrated as they felt they had easy access and ample opportunity to</p>	

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	do so.	
	<p>Source A also mentions "When a family came ashore at Glasgow's Broomfield Quay, they were not really in a land of strangers due to the fact that often they encouraged by family to move to from the Highlands for a better life." This shows that many were encouraged to migrate by family who promised better living standards.</p>	
	<p>Source B mentions "Once they were made escape unemployed, the farm worker who inevitably had lost his home had no choice but to move to seek a job."</p>	

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	<p>This shows that many Scots felt that migrating was a last resort, they only moved when all other options became unattainable.</p>	
	<p>Source B also says "Many also moved, as although during the 19th century the Scottish population was rising, both agricultural and intellectual opportunities were near stagnant in not only lowland but rural areas but in most rural parts of Scotland." This shows that many Scots migrated due to the lack of agricultural work in rural areas of Scotland.</p>	
	<p>Source B also says "Furthermore,</p>	

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clear evidence emerged of a growing rejection by the younger generation of the drudgery, severe constraints and isolation of rural life." This shows that many Scots migrated in order to improve the social life of their children, who were averse to living in isolation.

However, there are a number of reasons for internal migration ~~mentioned~~ unmentioned in sources A and B.

Many Scots migrated after the potato blight reached Scotland. This encouraged them to migrate as most were nearing starvation due to the inability to grow

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	potatoes.	
	The mechanisation of the	
	countryside forced many	
	to leave as machinery began	
	to undertake human	
	the human workforce.	
	The decline of the herring	
	trade caused by the 1917	
	Russian Revolution and	
	effects of world war 1	
	left many in the poverty,	
	forcing them to move.	
	Moving in urban centres	
	provided them with upgraded	
	housing.	

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14.	Source C quite fully explains the experience	
	of immigrants in Scotland.	
	The source mentions "New Jewish entrepreneurs saw	
	an opportunity to set up business manufacturing	
	a wide range of clothing including the	
	cloth cap." This shows that many Jews had	
	a positive experience in Scotland as they	
	benefitted from advancing the textile	
	industry.	
	The source also states "However, despite	
	the success of some individuals, much	
	of the Jewish community remained	
	trapped in poverty and had to depend	

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on funds from the Jewish Board of Guardians for relief." This shows that many Jews had a negative experience in Scotland as they were forced to rely on a series of benefits.

Source C also mentions "Many attended Edinburgh and Glasgow University, medicine being the most popular career choice, offering status and income for many Scottish Jews." This shows that many Jews had a positive experience in Scotland as they were successful in high paying careers and attended prestigious universities.

However, there are many factors for immigrants experience in Scotland not

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	mentioned in Source C.	
	Italian immigrants had a negative experience in Scotland as they were often berated by Scots for having their cafes open on Sundays, which was was considered to be the holy day amongst Protestant Scots.	
	Irish Catholic immigrants had a negative experience as they were excluded from many labour industries, such as shipbuilding and steel work.	
	Lithuanians had a positive experience in Scotland as they were able to gain jobs in coal mines, where they earned a fair wage.	

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	<p>and were allowed to join the Lancashire Miners Union.</p>	
	<p>Lithuanians had a negative experience in Scotland as they were often frequently changed their names to common Scottish surnames such as Brown, Smith and Miller, in order to avoid discrimination.</p>	
	<p>Italian immigrants had a positive experience in Scotland as their introduction of icecream parlours and and Cafés, such as café continental in Glasgow, allowed them to gain financial stability as they their industry was popular amongst Scots.</p>	

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Jewish immigrants had a positive experience as they helped to develop the tobacco trade, which allowed them to gain financial stability.

Irish Protestant immigrants had a positive experience as they were welcomed by Scots, who shared their religion.

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15.	

Source D is quite useful as evidence of the impact of Scots emigrants on the Empire.

Source D says "The atmosphere was distinctly Scottish and had the feeling of a certain might back in their homeland". This is ^{important} ~~impr~~ ~~useful~~ as I know that Scots often introduced

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	<p>aspects of their culture such as ceilidhs to Canada, which makes the source more useful.</p>	
	<p>Source D also mentions. "The first annual reunion of the association is to take place, on January 25th, to honour the Great Bard Robert Burns." This is accurate as I know that Scots often continued and celebrated National events as they moved abroad.</p>	
	<p>However, there are many points about the impact of Scots emigrants on Canada that were not mentioned in Source D.</p>	
	<p>Scots contributed to the economy of</p>	

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	<p>Canada as they were crucial in developing the Fur trade.</p>
	<p>Scots also contributed to the economy by introducing new agricultural practises such as crop rotation and iron ploughs.</p>
	<p>Scots had an impact on the culture of the Canada by introducing sports such as Curling, and hosting sporting events (such as the Highland Games) across Canada.</p>
#1	<p>The source was written in 1811, making it a primary source. This is important as it means the author was a witness to the effects of Scottish Migration to Canada, but</p>

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	is uncertain that the author was	
	in attendance, as they are not mentioned.	
	The source is a newspaper	
	report. This is important as	
	newspapers are often selective in	
	the information they publish, the	
	implying that the report was	
	may have been exaggerated in	
	terms of quality of the event, making	
	the source more ^{less} useful.	
	The purpose of the source is to	
	inform the public of the effects	
	Scots have had on Canadian	
	culture. This is important as	
	it presents a limited view on the	
	true impact of Scots, only commenting	
	on one aspect of Scottish/Canadian	
	culture.	

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16.	There are many reasons for ^{that} why Migration and Empire had an impact on Scotland up to 1939.	
	One way the Migration and Empire had an impact on Scots was because of the development of Jewish industry. Jewish Tailors and tobacco	

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	<p>traders provided jobs for many Scots, which benefited the Scottish economy. For example, Goldberg's clothing another way shops appeared throughout the country, supplying many jobs.</p>	
	<p>Another reason why migration and Empire had an impact on Scotland was because of Italian cafés. The development of Italian cafés became imbedded in Scottish culture - known as café culture. An example of these influential cafés can be seen in Nardini's, Lanark.</p>	
	<p>Another reason why Migration and Empire had an impact on Scotland was because of the 'brain drain'. Many talented Scots left Scotland in order</p>	

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	<p>to pursue careers in Empire countries, such as Canada and Australia. This harmed Scotland's economy as we were left without high skilled workers in careers such as law and medicine.</p>	
4	<p>The Empire also had an effect on Scotland through as Scots returned from Empire countries. As many Scots returned after building riches abroad, they contributed their earnings to the Scottish economy, allowing them to build new buildings such as Dr & Grey's hospital in Elgin.</p>	
	<p>Another reason the Empire Migration and empire had an effect on</p>	

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	<p>Scotland was investment in other countries. Instead of moving away many Scots felt the urge to contribute to the economy of other Empire countries, for example, 40% of Australia's economy came from Scottish investments.</p>	
	<p>• Another way Scotland was affected by migration and Empire was the through the picture of Scottish identity. As Scots migrated to Canada from the Highlands, the image of Scots wearing kilts, playing bagpipes and hosting ceilidhs grew as the world became aware of these Highland traditions.</p>	
	<p>Another way Scotland. Another reason</p>	

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	<p>Why Migration and Empire had an effect on Scotland was because of the Growing population of Catholic Irish immigrants. These immigrants contributed to Scottish culture as they founded their own Catholic Schools, which are still in use today.</p>
	<p>Original reason for the why migration and empire had an effect on Scotland was because of Scottish contribution to the war. Citizens from across the Empire came together to fight on behalf of the British during the 1st World War. For example, Nova Scotia was famous for having regiments deployed in</p>

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	<p>A final reason why the Empire migration and Empire had an effect on Scotland was because of the introduction of football teams. Irish protestant and Catholic alike had an impact on Scottish culture by introducing rival football teams, such as Glasgow Rangers and Celtic.</p>	