

Candidate 2 evidence

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

PART D — Migration and empire, 1830–1939

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Finlay McKichan, *The Highland Clearances* (1977).

Where did the people go who had to leave the Highlands and make a new life somewhere else? Many went to the Central Belt of Scotland as it was becoming one of the greatest centres of industry and employment could be found in the huge cotton mills, iron works, coal mines, shipyards, engineering shops, railways and a host of other businesses. 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. When a family came ashore at Glasgow's Broomielaw Quay, they were not really in a land of strangers due to the fact that often they were encouraged by family to move from the Highlands for a better life.

Source B from T.M. Devine, *The Paradox of Scottish Emigration* (1992).

The majority of the population of the Lowland countryside relied mainly on selling their labour power in the market to survive. Most permanent agricultural workers on Scottish farms were servants hired on annual or half yearly contracts who received accommodation as part of their labour contract. Once they were made unemployed, the farm worker who inevitably had lost his home, had no choice but to move to seek a job. Many also moved, as although during the 19th century the Scottish population was rising, both agricultural and industrial opportunities were near stagnant in not only lowland rural areas, but most rural parts of Scotland. Furthermore clear evidence emerged of a growing rejection by the younger generation of the drudgery, social constraints and isolation of rural life.

Source C from Kenneth Collins, Ephraim Borowski and Leah Granat, *Scotland's Jews* (2008).

As Scottish shipping companies became active transporting Jewish migrants from Eastern Europe to North America in the 1890s, tens of thousands of Jews passed through Scotland. Some settled in Dundee and Edinburgh, but most were attracted to Glasgow whose burgeoning population and industries had earned it the title of 'Second City' of the British Empire. New Jewish entrepreneurs saw an opportunity to set up businesses manufacturing a wide range of clothing including the cloth cap. However, despite the success of some individuals, much of the Jewish community remained trapped in poverty and had to depend on funds from the Jewish Boards of Guardians for relief. Yet, although many Jewish families faced financial difficulties the opportunities offered by the Scottish education system, allowed young Jews to improve their life chances. Many attended Edinburgh and Glasgow University, medicine being the most popular career choice, offering status and income for many Scottish Jews.

MARKS

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART D (continued)

Source D from a newspaper report in *The Aberdeen Journal*, written in December 1911.

FRASERBURGH PEOPLE IN WINNIPEG (CANADA)

The first event held by the Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardineshire Association of Winnipeg came off with great success in the Oddfellows' Hall on a Thursday evening. The atmosphere of the large ballroom was distinctly Scottish and had the feeling of a ceilidh night back in their homeland. At 8.30 pm the Grand March was led off by President George Adam, followed by 150 couples, the music of one of the finest bands in the city. Added to this were the handsome dresses of the ladies, which gave the finishing touch to the gathering and dancing was kept up with high spirits until 2.30 am. The first annual reunion of the association is to take place, on January 25th 1912, when members will celebrate the great Bard Robert Burns. The membership has now reached 220, a truly marvellous triumph for an association only eight months old.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

13. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for internal migration in Scotland? 10
Use the sources and recalled knowledge.
14. How fully does **Source C** explain the experience of immigrants in Scotland? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
15. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact of Scots emigrants on Canada. 8
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
16. Explain the reasons why migration and empire had an impact on Scotland, to 1939. 8

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
13.	<p>Source A reveals that Scots from the highlands moved to the Central belt as it was easy to assimilate and to get there. Source A states</p> <p>Source B reveals that Scots moved around the country purely for work purposes seasonally.</p> <p>Source A states "It was easy to get to Glasgow from the west highlands by boarding one of the steamboats which by the 1830s/40s were billing regularly" showing that a reason for internal migration around Scotland was due to the easily accessible transport.</p> <p>Source A states "When a family came ashore at Glasgow's Quay Braemielow Quay, they were not really in a land of strangers due to the fact they were encouraged by family to move from the</p>

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

Highlands for a better life" which shows that a reason for Scots migrating around Scotland was due to the fact it would be easy to settle there as there were often family members there waiting for them, making it an easier decision to uproot your family if they knew support was already there for them. Source B states "The majority of the population of the Lowland countryside relied mainly on selling their labour power in the market to survive". which shows that that Scots migrated around Scotland because it was the only way to provide for their family, there were no other jobs available where they would be able to stay in the one place so for the purpose of surviving they had to migrate around Scotland. Source B

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

and often when they were evicted it would be the central belt they moved to.

Source A also fails to mention that the potato famine meant that they were physically unable to live off the land because without their potato crop they could not eat or sell to make money and again were forced to move to the central belt.

Source B fails to mention

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN	
14.	<p>Source C explains the experience of immigrants in Scotland to an extent. Source C states "new, Jewish entrepreneurs saw an opportunity to set up businesses manufacturing a wide range of clothing" which shows that immigrants saw Scotland as a new exp beginning where they could grow their businesses, showing it was a positive opportunity for aspiring Jews.</p> <p>Source C states "much of the Jewish community remained trapped in poverty and had to depend on funds from the Jewish Boards of Guardians for relief" which shows the negative experience of immigrants in Scotland as they weren't as prosperous as they had hoped they would be and got</p>	

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

themselves into an upsetting situation. Source C states "although many Jewish families faced financial difficulties the opportunities offered by the Scottish education system, allowed young Jews to improve their life chances. Many attended Edinburgh and Glasgow University, medicine being the most popular career choice." which shows that although they were poor they had a good work ethic and got a lot of support from schools ~~because~~ meaning they had a positive experience ~~and~~ even though it started off unfortunate for them, they were never not given the chance to do better for themselves. Source C ~~is~~ explains the experience of immigrants but only focuses on

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>Jews making it not very useful in explaining the overall experience of immigrants in Scotland as different groups had very different experiences. Source C fails to mention Italians, Italians experience was negative as they often worked in their own cafes or restaurants where they would be family owned with the whole family helping out meaning they would be working a lot of the time and found it hard to assimilate with Scots as a result of this. Source C fails to mention that Italians experience was negative also because their cafes were open very late and were open on Sundays which was frowned upon by religious Scots making it also hard</p>	

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

for Italians to assimilate as they were seen as disrespectful. Source C fails to mention that Lithuanians experiences were negative because they found it took a long time to assimilate because they could not speak English at all. Source C also fails to mention that Lithuanians experiences were negative as when they worked in the mines they did not understand why the others were striking so they would continue to work which made Scots angry as they were trying to get better wages for example and the Lithuanians were seen as strike breakers which caused a lot of tension. *

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
14	<p>* Source C also fails to mention that because of how negative an experience Lithuanians had they felt they had to change their surnames to more Scottish sounding ones in order to assimilate and move on with their lives without discrimination. Source C fails to mention that Catholic Irish had to create their own schools which had to be funded solely by them so they could teach their religion in school which shows they had a negative experience in Scotland. Source C also fails to mention that Italians tended to marry internally, they would not marry Scots as they</p>

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO I
WRIT
TH
MAR

were never really able to assimilate and even to ~~at~~ this day we can see this within society showing their negative experience in Scotland. Source C fails to mention that Catholic Irish tended to have their own communities and even created their own football club which shows their negative experience in Scotland as they did not assimilate with Scots so therefore estranged themselves and banded together making strong communities which are still noticeable to this day

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
15.	<p>Source D is useful as evidence of the impact of Scots emigrants on Canada to an extent but fails to mention some key points. Source D ^{is useful as it...} mentions "The atmosphere of the large ballroom was distinctly Scottish and had a feeling of a ceilidh night back in their homeland" which shows that Scottish emigrants brought their culture with them to Canada to keep in touch with their roots, which impacted Canada only slightly but in hugely on the people ^{Scots} who missed home. Source D ^{is useful as it...} mentions "The first annual reunion of the association is to take place, on January 25th 1912, when members will celebrate the Great Bard Robert Burns" which shows how</p>

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

16. There were many reasons why migration and Empire had an impact on Scotland. One reason was because of the amount of ships which were required for trading, transport etc which impacted Scotland because ~~there~~ two thirds of the world's ships were manufactured in Glasgow, meaning it impacted Scotland hugely in shipbuilding. Another reason why migration and Empire had an impact on Scotland was because of Jute which was brought to Dundee and was ~~used for making all types of things~~ ~~such as clothes~~ manufactured in huge factories which provided hundreds of jobs for people in Dundee.

Candidate 2 evidence

SCOTTISH HISTORY — 36 marks

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

Study the sources below and attempt the following four questions.

Source A from Michael Lynch, *Scotland: A New History* (1992).

The outbreak of war in August 1914 provided an immediate and widespread response in Scotland. For many, the war restored a much-needed sense of unity to the nation linking the aristocrats and the working-class. In Scotland more than one miner in four joined up in the first year of the war, but this was no higher than in industrial Scotland as a whole. Some miners wished to escape what many considered to be their harsh working conditions. In other cases, it was fear of unemployment, which resulted in 36 percent of miners in the Lothian coalfield enlisting. There was also pressure from employers such as the Earl of Wemyss, who threatened to dismiss any employee on his estates between the ages of eighteen and thirty who did not volunteer.

Source B from Ewan A Cameron, *Impaled Upon a Thistle: Scotland Since 1880* (2010).

Recruitment, like emigration, was caused by a mixture of individual decisions, information and opportunity. In Glasgow and Edinburgh municipal tramcars were used as mobile recruiting stations. Further, in the urban areas of Scotland, civic institutions, such as city halls and public spaces, which were used in order to appeal to recruits were numerous and conveniently located. In rural areas these were not present to the same degree and impulsive enlistment was less likely, although the network of opportunity for recruitment in these areas was eventually extended. The role of employers in Scotland was also important; promises of jobs kept open for recruits and other incentives, such as bonuses, were quite common in 1914 when the economic impact of the war was uncertain.

Source C from William Gallacher, *Revolt on the Clyde* (1936).

By November the campaign against the war, against high prices and rents and for increased wages was in full blast. The Clyde area was beginning to wake up to these injustices — but only beginning. Following the success of the tuppence an hour strike, greater forces than ever were thrown into the campaign against increased rent. In Govan, Mrs Barbour, a typical working-class housewife, became the leader of a movement such as had never been seen before, or since for that matter. Street meetings, back-court meetings, drums, bells, trumpets — every method was used to bring the women out and organise them for the struggle. Notices were printed by the thousand and put up in the windows; wherever you went you could see them, in street after street, scarcely a window was without one declaring that 'We Are Not Paying Increased Rent'.

MARKS

SCOTTISH HISTORY — PART E (continued)

Source D from a newspaper report in *The Stirling Journal* written in March, 1917.

Three ploughs are hungrily eating up the flat portion of the King's Park, Stirling and little of the ground is now left in its original form. The work was commenced on Thursday of last week, and continued for a time with one plough, but two more of these agricultural implements became available this week after they had finished their ploughing on other fields belonging to the Messrs Dewar. The Board of Agriculture have called upon the tenant of one of the farms belonging to Cowane's Patrons to cultivate a portion of the farm presently in grass. In the Stirling district generally the farmers have responded very well to the call of the government for increased cultivation and more land is receiving the attention of the plough than for many years back.

Attempt ALL of the following questions.

17. How much do **Sources A** and **B** reveal about differing interpretations of why so many Scots volunteered to fight during World War One? 10
Use the sources and recalled knowledge.
18. How fully does **Source C** explain the domestic impact of war on society and culture? 10
Use the source and recalled knowledge.
19. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the effects of the First World War on Scottish agriculture. 8
In reaching a conclusion you should refer to
- *the origin and possible purpose of the source*
 - *the content of the source*
 - *recalled knowledge.*
20. Explain the reasons why World War One had an impact on Scottish politics, to 1928. 8

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
17	Overall, Sources A and B agree that there were many different pressures that revealed why Scots joined the war.
	Overall, Source A is important in revealing some of the reasons why Scots joined the war but does volunteered to fight during World War One but does not provide all the reasons
	Source A states = For many, the war was a much neglect sense of unity. In Scotland more than one mine in four joined up in the first year of the war, but this was no higher than in industrial Scotland as a whole. Some miners wished to escape what many considered to be their harsh working conditions. This is important as it shows that on miners thought

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

the working conditions would be better for them at war and in the trenches than in the coal mines and this therefore encouraged them to volunteer.

Source A further states "In other cases, it was fear of unemployment, which resulted in 36 percent of miners in the Lothian coalfield enlisting." This is important as it shows that many Scots were afraid of losing their jobs as they recognised that tougher times were approaching with the war and therefore felt that volunteering was the best way to stay employed.

Source A finally states "There was also pressure from employers such as the Earl of Wemyss, who threatened to dismiss

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

any employee on his estates between the ages of eighteen and thirty who did not volunteer - This shows that it was frowned upon to not volunteer by society and men feared that in order to maintain their jobs and livelihood they would have to volunteer

Source B states = In Glasgow and Edinburgh, municipal trams were used as ~~mobile~~ mobile recruiting stations - This is important as it shows that even areas such as public transport were used to target men and pressure them into volunteering by intervening on their daily routines and being present everywhere

Source B further states = Further, in the urban areas of Scotland, civic authorities

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

institutions, such as city halls and public spaces, which were used in order to appeal to recruits were numerous and conveniently located. This shows that ~~there~~ it was unavoidable for men not to be asked to join the war as recruiters would place themselves at the centre of towns in order to appeal to the most amount of people which further pressured them into volunteering.

Finally, Source B states "The role of employers in Scotland was also important; promises of jobs kept open for recruits and other incentives, such as bonuses, were common in 1914 when the economic impact of the war was uncertain." This is important as it shows that the fear of unemployment and therefore

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

being unable to support themselves and their families further pressured Scots into volunteering to fight during World War One

However, Sources fail to mention how a sense of adventure encouraged Scots to volunteer during World War One. Many Scots had never before left their country and the thought of going overseas and seeing parts of the world they would previously not have been able to afford to see encouraged them to volunteer. It offered excitement, new experiences and life skills they would never again be able to experience.

The sources further fail to mention how anti-German propaganda pressured Scots

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>into volunteering to fight during World War One. Propaganda had been released that demonstrated how Nazis were masters that be-headed children and raped women. While much of this was exaggerated there was still some truth to the stories which inspired many Scottish men to volunteer to put an end to these monstrous evil men.</p>
	<p>Another fact that the sources fail to mention about why Scots volunteered to fight during World War One was a belief in a shot we. It was believed and reported through the media that the war would be over and we would be victorious by December and that soldiers would be home to their families by Christmas.</p>

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

Another factor the sources fail to mention about why Scots volunteered to fight during World War One was Pals battalions. This was the idea that Scots could volunteer with their friends and would live and fight amongst those they knew which further influenced many to volunteer as it made it sound more enjoyable.

The sources further fail to mention that many Scots volunteered due to pressure from friends, families and girlfriends. It was seen as embarrassing not to sign up to the war and if they didn't sign up they would be disappointing their loved ones and publicly humiliating them.

A final reason why many Scots volunteered

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

to be fought during World War One was to avoid which the Source fails to mention was to avoid going to jail. In 1914 many convicted criminals were ~~there~~ pressured into joining the war or they would be sentenced to long periods of time in prison. From 1913 to 1914 the number of Scottish prisoners in Scottish prisons ~~held~~ in size meaning that this was effective.

18 Overall, Source C is useful in explaining the domestic impact of the war on society and culture to an extent but does not ~~provide detail~~ fully.

Source C states "Following By November the campaign against the war, ~~was~~ against high prices and rents and for ~~weakened~~

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN	
	<p>was in full blast - The Clyde area was beginning to wake up these injustices - This is important in explaining the domestic impact of war on society and culture as it shows that people were beginning to fight back against actions that were being taken by the Government.</p>	
	<p>Source C further states - Street meetings, back court meetings, drums, bells, trumpets - every method was used to bring the women out and organise them for the struggle - This is important in explaining the domestic and cultural impact of the war as it shows women had abandoned their traditional roles as quiet housewives and were becoming loud and taking action into their own hands.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

Source C further states - Notices were printed by the thousands and put up in the windows - wherever you went you could see them, in street after street, scarcely a window was without one declaring - We are not paying increased Rent This is noted as it shows that the campaign was widespread and was gathering lots of momentum and support from all over.

However, Source C fails to mention the impact of the Military Service Act 1914 - this act had on society and culture. This act meant that all men aged between 18-41 that were not married or employed in a reserved occupation were conscribed to fight in the war - this act was later extended and

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

meant that married men aged between 18-51 were conscripted to fight in the war.

Source C further fails to mention the domestic impact of war on society or conscientious objectors. 'Conchie' were men that opposed the war because of their beliefs and did not agree with it. 14,000 of these conchie took part in non-combat services during the war such as stretcher-bearers. Others that refused any role were court-martialed and sent to prison. Due to the horrific prison conditions, 73 conchie died in prison.

Source C further fails to mention the domestic impact how the Defence of

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

the Decree Act impacted upon Scottish society and culture. DORA was introduced on the 8th August 1946 and was put in place so that the Government had more control over the lives of the British public to stop issues such as spying

One impact that DORA had on Scottish society and culture was that it limited pub opening times and reduced the concentration of alcohol. It also became illegal to buy a drink for someone else. This was all in order for workers to be more alert and ready for work than if so that they weren't hungover and un-motivated.

Another impact that DORA had on Scottish society and culture was

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

censorship of newspapers and letters. This was meant that the Government controlled what was written in newspapers and that they were able to read all letters sent from and to the trenches. This was in order to stop information leaking about just how bad the conditions were to stop the public from panicking.

Another impact that DORA had on Scottish society and culture was that all wages were frozen or decreased and that the working day was risen in terms of hours. This was to better the economy and level of work being performed.

Another impact that DORA had on Scottish society was that it prohibited members of the

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

public from speaking about issues they
~~found~~ regarding the war in public
places. This was to avoid information
leaking into the wrong hands despite the
war being the issue on everyone's mind.

Finally, DDT impacted on Scottish society
and culture by in smaller ways such as
fireworks and bonfires being prohibited,
~~the~~ not being allowed to write in invisible
ink in letters being sent abroad and finally
through the banning of buying binoculars.
All of these were an effort to stop
spying and have more Government
control in people's lives.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
19	Overall, Source D is useful to an extent as evidence of the effects of the First World War on Scottish agriculture.	
	Source D states "Three ploughs are busily eating up the flat portion of the King's Park, Stirling and little of the ground is now left in its original form". This is important as it shows that the First World War affected Scottish agriculture by taking up lots of unused space to farm in meaning farming was on the rise.	
	Source D further states "In the Stirling district generally the farmers have responded very well to the call of the government for increased cultivation and more land is receiving the attention of the plough than	

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

for many years back" This is important evidence of the effects of the First World War on Scottish agriculture as it shows that the farming industry was on the rise which farmers were happy with as it meant more money and jobs and

The source finally states "The work was commenced on Thursday of last week, and continued for a time with one plough but two more of these agricultural implements became available this week after they had finished their ploughing on other fields" This is important as it shows that the farming and agriculture industry was continuing to expand.

The type of source this is is a newspaper report which makes it more reliable.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>as it would have had researched and reliable information that would have been up to date at the time. However, newspapers can also be biased which makes it less reliable.</p>
	<p>The source was written in March 1917 which is important as it was written during the war while the economy was suffering and more food resources were needed which therefore makes it more reliable.</p>
	<p>The purpose of this source was to inform readers of the time of the booming farming industry which would help to provide the public with more food resources as they were starting to become more limited.</p>

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

However, the source fails to mention that while agriculture in farming was booming, the fishing industry was badly effected by the First World War. This was due to the Government putting a ban on fishing in the North sea meaning that fishermen were suffering financially.

The source also fails to mention that the Government bought over most of the farming industry which meant that wages went up and provided a better lifestyle and opportunities for farmers.

The source also fails to mention that the First World War on Scottish impacted on Scottish agriculture by there being a limited amount of meat available.

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

and the main source of meat was sheep. This meant that the country had meat free days and in Scotland these days were Wednesday's and Friday's.

The source also fails to mention that World War one impacted on Scottish agriculture by the main food source being vegetables such as potatoes as they were cheap and easy for farmers to produce.

20) World War One impacted Scottish politics in many ways. Many Scots were outraged by the state of the ~~was~~ country after the war and some felt so extreme about this that they believed Scotland should become independent.

ENTER
NUMBER
OF
QUESTIONDO NOT
WRITE IN
THIS
MARGIN

from the UK. However, the party only ever received around 5,000 votes and therefore never won a seat in Parliament.

The Liberal Party were badly impacted also as many Scots blamed them and Lloyd George for the how long the war lasted and the many issues which followed after the war.