

# Commentary on candidate evidence

The candidate evidence has achieved the following marks for each question of this question paper.

## Candidate 2

### Part D – Migration and empire, 1830–1939

#### Question 13: How much do Sources A and B reveal about differing interpretations of the reasons for internal migration in Scotland? (10 marks)

The candidate was awarded marks as follows:

**Overall viewpoint: 1 mark awarded** for the overall viewpoint of Source A: *'Source A reveals that Scots from the highlands moved to the Central belt as it was easy to assimilate and to get there'* as it is a good interpretation of the overall viewpoint.

**Overall viewpoint: no mark awarded** for the overall viewpoint of Source B: *'Source B reveals that Scots moved around the country purely for work purposes seasonally'* as it misses the point that life in the countryside was unattractive and this caused many people to want to leave. This is not an interpretation of the overall viewpoint.

**Interpretation of Source A (MI 2): 1 mark awarded** for the Source A quote *'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 sailing regularly" showing that a reason for internal migration around Scotland was due to the easily accessible transport'*. It shows interpretation and makes a good point about transport in Scotland being easily accessible (which enabled migration) and is linked to the question.

**Interpretation of Source A (MI 3): 1 mark awarded** for the Source A quote *'Source A states: "... they were encouraged by family to move from the 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'*. It shows interpretation, making a good point about family members already in the city being able to support new migrants on arrival and is linked to the question.

**Interpretation of Source B: no mark awarded** for the Source B quote *'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 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*

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries**

place so for the purpose of surviving they had to migrate around Scotland'. The candidate has not used a quote from the source that meets the aims of the question.

**Interpretation of Source B (MI 1): 1 mark awarded** for the Source B quote 'Source B states: "...Once they were made unemployed, the farm worker who inevitably had lost his home, had no choice but to move to seek a job" which shows that because of the nature of the jobs some people were doing they weren't permanently employed therefore had to move around to find a new job so that his family wouldn't be homeless'. It shows interpretation and makes a good point about the fact that Scottish agricultural worker's jobs were often tied to their house and when they lost their job, they lost their home – many moved to find new employment and a place to live. It is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for 'Source A fails to mention that the highland clearances often meant that Scots would not have much choice if they could move or stay and often when they were evicted it would be the central belt they moved to' as it accurately tells us of the part played by the forced evictions during the Highland Clearances and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for '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' as it accurately tells us of the part played by famine in the Highlands forcing many to move to the Central Belt and is linked to the question.

<b>Overall viewpoint</b>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>Interpretation of the significant views</b>	<b>3 marks</b>
<b>Omission (Recall)</b>	<b>2 marks</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6/10 marks</b>

### **Question 14: How fully does Source C explain the experience of immigrants in Scotland? (10 marks)**

The candidate was awarded marks as follows:

**Judgement:** The first two lines in the candidate response 'Source C explains the experience of immigrants in Scotland to an extent' demonstrates 'judgement' which is required to access the full range of marks, though no marks are specifically awarded for this statement.

**Interpretation of Source C (MI 1): 1 mark awarded** for '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 beginning where they could grow their business, showing it was a positive opportunity for aspiring Jews.' It makes a good point about Jewish immigrants establishing their business in Scotland and is linked to the question.

**Interpretation of Source C (MI 2): 1 mark awarded** for 'Source C states "Much of the Jewish community remained trapped in poverty and had to depend on

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries**

*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 themselves into an upsetting situation.’ It makes a good point about many Jewish people experiencing hardship and the difficulties they faced and is linked to the question.*

**Interpretation of Source C (MI 3/4): 1 mark awarded** for ‘*Source C states: “...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 meaning they had a positive experience even though it started unfortunate for them, they were not given the chance to do better for themselves’.* It makes a good point about the Scottish education system allowing immigrants to gain an education as many Jewish immigrants worked hard at school and is linked to the question. It is an unusual approach to combine two source points, however the point is well made, although only 1 mark can be awarded. (The last sentence is a little confused and can be ignored.)

**Judgement:** The first few lines for ‘*Source C explains the experiences of immigrants but only focuses on Jews making it not very useful in explaining the overall experience of immigrants in Scotland as different groups had very different experiences’* is the omissions statement, although it is not necessary as a judgement was correctly made at the start of the answer.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for ‘*Source C fails to mention Italians. Italian’s experience was negative as they often worked in their own cafes and 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’.* It accurately tells us about family run cafes and restaurants which made it more difficult for Italians to assimilate in Scotland and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for ‘*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 hard for Italians to assimilate as they were often seen as disrespectful’.* It accurately tells us they were criticised by many Scots for being morally damaging for opening late and on Sundays and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for ‘*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’.* It accurately tells us Lithuanians faced difficulties arising from not being able to speak English and is linked to the question.

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries**

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for *'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.'* It accurately tells us Lithuanian miners faced hostility from Scots as they were seen as being brought into the coalfields to break strikes and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for *'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.'* It accurately tells us Lithuanians changed their names to integrate more easily into Scottish society and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for *'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.'* It accurately shows us that the Irish Catholic communities established their own schools in Scotland and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for *'Source C also fails to mention the Italians tended to marry internally, they would not marry Scots as they were never really able to assimilate and even to this day, we can see this within society showing their negative experience in Scotland.'* It accurately shows Italians tended to marry within their own community, making it more difficult to integrate into Scottish society and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for *'Source C fails to mention that Catholic Irish tended to have their own communities and even created their own football clubs which shows their negative experiences in Scotland as they did not assimilate with Scots so therefore estranged themselves and bonded together making strong communities which are still noticeable to this day.'* It accurately shows that the Irish Catholics developed a distinct Catholic community through institutions such as football clubs and is linked to the question.

<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>3 marks</b>
<b>Omission (Recall)</b>	<b>7 marks</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>10/10 marks</b>

**Question 15: Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as evidence of the impact of Scots emigrants on Canada? (8 marks)**

The candidate was awarded marks as follows:

**Interpretation of Source D (MI 2): 1 mark awarded** for *'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 hugely on the Scots who missed*

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries**

*home*. It shows Scots retained aspects of their culture such as Scottish country dancing.

**Interpretation of Source D (MI 3): 1 mark awarded** for *'Source D is useful as it mentions "The first annual reunion of the association is to take place, on January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1912, when members will celebrate the great Bard Robert Burns" which shows how Scots impacted Canada culturally through teaching Scottish poems and making Robert Burns remembered somewhere so far away from home.'* It shows how Scottish emigrants kept their cultural traditions alive and it is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for *'Source D is less useful as it fails to mention how Scots impacted Canada politically. John MacDonald was Canada's first President and he was Scottish and definitely would have left an imprint of Scottish heritage in Canada's political policies.'* It shows the political contribution of MacDonald (although he was Prime Minister not President) and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for *'Source D is less useful as it fails to mention how Scots were the first to build universities in Canada showing how Scotland has impacted Canada educationally.'* It shows how the Scots influenced educational development in Canada and is linked to the question.

**Purpose: 1 mark awarded** for *'The Source is useful as its purpose is to inform which means it is a true, non-biased source which many people would have read, learning of the impact Scots were having on Canada.'* It accurately shows a factual account of the impact of Scots on Canada and is linked to the question.

**Timing: no mark awarded** for: *'Source D is useful as evidence of the impact Scots had on Canada as it was written in 1911 meaning it is a Primary source and has not been misinterpreted or noted incorrectly as the author wrote it there and then.'* This is a generic statement and does not link the date with Scots being well established in Canada.

**Type of source: no mark awarded** for: *'Source D is a useful source as evidence of the impact of Scots on Canada as it is a newspaper meaning it cannot report anything incorrectly or biased as it is supposed to be a trusted news source especially in 1911 when it was the only form of news.'* This is a generic statement which has missed the point about the importance of providing local news of Scottish emigrants in Canada.

<b>Provenance</b>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>Source content interpretation</b>	<b>2 marks</b>
<b>Omission (Recall)</b>	<b>2 marks</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5/8 marks</b>

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries****Question 16: Explain the reasons why migration and empire had an impact on Scotland, to 1939? (8 marks)**

The candidate was awarded marks as follows:

**Recall: 1 mark awarded** for: *'One reason was because of the amount of ships which were required for trading, transport etc. which impacted Scotland because two thirds of the worlds ships were manufactured in Glasgow, meaning it impacted Scotland hugely in shipbuilding.'* It explains the empire had an impact on ship-manufacturing in Scotland and is linked to the question.

**Recall: 1 mark awarded** for: *'Another reason why migration and empire had an impact on Scotland was because of Jute which was brought to Dundee and was manufactured in huge factories which provided hundreds of jobs for people in Dundee.'* It makes a good point about the empire supplying jute to Dundee and bringing jobs to the mills and is linked to the question.

**Points of explanation (Recall)            2 marks**  
**Total:    2/8 marks**

Overall, this candidate was awarded **23** out of **36** marks for this section of the question paper.

<b>Question 13</b>	<b>6/10 marks</b>
<b>Question 14</b>	<b>10/10 marks</b>
<b>Question 15</b>	<b>5/8 marks</b>
<b>Question 16</b>	<b>2/8 marks</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23/36 marks</b>

## Candidate 2

### Part E – The impact of the Great War, 1914–1928

#### Question 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 marks)

The candidate was awarded marks as follows:

**Overall viewpoint: no mark awarded** for the overall viewpoint(s) of both sources: First sentence is an overall comparison judgement which is irrelevant. The second sentence: *‘Overall, Source A is important in revealing some of the reasons why Scots volunteered to fight during WWI but does not provide all the reasons’* is not an interpretation of the overall viewpoint.

**Interpretation of Source A (MI 1): 1 mark awarded** for the Source A quote *‘Source A states: “...Some miners wished to escape what many considered to be their harsh working conditions.’ This is important as it shows that miners thought 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.’* It shows interpretation and makes a good point about the workers escaping poor conditions and is linked to the question.

**Interpretation of Source A (MI 2): 1 mark awarded** for the Source A quote *‘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.’* It shows interpretation and makes a good point about Scots being afraid to lose their job if they did not volunteer and is linked to the question.

**Interpretation of Source A (MI 3): 1 mark awarded** for the Source A quote *‘Source A finally states: “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.” 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.’* It shows interpretation and makes a good point about Scots being threatened if they did not volunteer and is linked to the question.

**Interpretation of Source B (MI 1): 1 mark awarded** for the Source B quote *‘Source B states: “In Glasgow and Edinburgh municipal tramcars were used as 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.’* It shows interpretation and makes a good point about recruitment methods in Scotland and is linked to the question.

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries**

**Interpretation of Source B (MI 2): 1 mark awarded** for the Source B quote *'Source B further states: "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 locate." This shows that it was unavoidable for men not to be asked to join the war as recruits would place themselves at the centre of towns in order to appeal to the most amount of people which further pressured them into volunteering.'* It shows interpretation and makes a good point about recruitment in Scottish town centres where large numbers of people would meet up and is linked to the question.

**Interpretation of Source B (MI 3): 1 mark awarded** for the Source B quote *'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 quite 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 being unable to support themselves and their families further pressured Scots into volunteering to fight during WWI.'* It shows interpretation and makes a good point about the fear of unemployment being removed by some Scottish employers and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for: *'However, Sources fail to mention how a sense of adventure encouraged Scots to volunteer during World War One. Many Scots had never before left the 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.'* It accurately tells us about soldiers seeing the world, offering adventure and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for: *'The sources further fail to mention how anti-German propaganda pressured Scots into volunteering to fight during World War One. Propaganda had been released that demonstrated how Nazi's were monsters that beheaded 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 evil men.'* It accurately tells us about some of the alleged atrocities committed by German soldiers in Belgium, which encouraged Scots to volunteer and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for: *'Another fact that the sources fail to mention about why Scots volunteered to fight during World War One was a belief in a short war. 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'*. It accurately tells us of the war being potentially over by Christmas 1914 and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for: *'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 sounds more enjoyable'*. It accurately tells us about Scots joining up with their friends



**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries**

(‘Pals battalions’ was not the phrase used in Scotland, but they did have similar local recruitment) and the answer is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for *‘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.’* It accurately tells us about young Scotsmen not wanting to let friends and family down by not volunteering and is linked to the question.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for: *‘A final reason why many Scots volunteered to fight during World War One which the source fails to mention was to avoid going to jail. In 1914 many convicted criminals were pressured into joining the war or they would be sentenced to long periods of time in prison ... halved in size meaning that this was effective’* It accurately tells us about lifting custodial sentences if convicted criminals volunteered and is linked to the question.

<b>Overall viewpoint</b>	<b>0 mark</b>
<b>Interpretation of the significant views</b>	<b>4 marks</b>
<b>Omission (Recall)</b>	<b>6 marks</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>10/10 marks</b>

**Question 18: How fully does Source C explain the domestic impact of war on society and culture? (10 marks)**

The candidate was awarded marks as follows:

**Judgement:** The first three lines in the response: *‘Overall, Source C is useful in explaining the domestic impact of war on society and culture to an extent.’* demonstrates judgement which is required to access the full range of marks, though no marks are specifically awarded for this statement. (*‘Source C is useful’* – despite wording, candidate is demonstrating the skills required in a contextualisation question).

**Interpretation of Source C: no mark awarded** for: *‘Source C states “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.” 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.’* The candidate has not used a quote from the source that meets the aims of the question.

**Interpretation of Source C (MI 3): 1 mark awarded** for *“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.’* It makes a good point about women now becoming involved in direct action to fight the rent increases and is linked to the question.

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries**

**Interpretation of Source C (MI 4): 1 mark awarded** for “Source C further states “Notices were printed by the thousand ... in street after street ... scarcely a window was without one declaring that ‘We Are Not Paying Increased Rent’.” This is important as it shows that the campaign was widespread and was gathering lots of momentum and support from all over.’ It makes a good point about the widespread support in opposing the rent increases and is linked to the question.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: ‘However, Source C fails to mention the impact of the Military Service Act 1914 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 conscripted to fight in the war. This act was later extended and meant that married men aged between 18-51 were conscripted to fight in the war’. It does not explain the impact of the act on Scottish society and culture.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: ‘Source C further fails to mention the domestic impact of war on society on conscientious objectors. ‘Conchies’ were men that opposed the war because of their beliefs and did not agree with it. 14,000 of these conchies took part in non-combat services such as stretcher-bearing. Others that refused any role were court martialled and sent to prison. Due to the horrific prison conditions, 73 conchies died in prison’. It does not explain the impact on Scottish society and culture.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: ‘Source C further fails to mention how the Defence of the Realm Act impacted upon Scottish society and culture. DORA was introduced on the 8<sup>th</sup> August 1916 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.’ It does not explain the impact on Scottish society and culture. It only mentions DORA and the ‘British public’ not Scotland.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: ‘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 so that they weren’t hungover and unmotivated.’ It does not explain the impact on Scottish society and culture. The answer is focused on the impact DORA had as a generic answer.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: ‘Another impact that DORA had on Scottish society and culture was censorship of newspapers and letters. This 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 to stop information leaking about just how bad the conditions were to stop the public from panicking.’ It does not explain the impact on Scottish society and culture. The answer is focused on the impact DORA had as a generic answer.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: ‘Another impact that DORA had on Scottish society and culture was that all wages were frozen or decreased and that the

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries**

*working day was risen in terms of hours. This was to better the economy and level of work being performed.*” It does not explain the impact on Scottish society and culture. The answer is focused on the impact DORA had as a generic answer.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: *‘Another impact that DORA had on Scottish society and culture was that it prohibited members of the public speaking about issues 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.’* It does not explain the impact on Scottish society and culture. The answer is focused on the impact DORA had as a generic answer.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: *‘Finally, DORA impacted on Scottish society and culture in smaller ways such as fireworks and bonfires being prohibited, 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.’* It does not explain the impact on Scottish society and culture. The answer is a series of generic comments on DORA.

<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>2 marks</b>
<b>Omission (Recall)</b>	<b>0 marks</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2/10 marks</b>

**Question 19: Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as evidence of the effects of the First World War on Scottish agriculture? (8 marks)**

The candidate was awarded marks as follows:

**Interpretation of Source D (MI 2): 1 mark awarded** for: *‘Source D states “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.” This is important as it shows that World War One effected Scottish agriculture by taking up lots of unused space to farm meaning farming was on the rise.’* The candidate interprets the meaning of the source in terms of the question and shows how all available land was used to increase food production.

**Interpretation of Source D (MI 3): 1 mark awarded** for: *“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 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 incline which farmers were happy with as it meant more money.’* It shows how the government involvement expanded agriculture in Stirling and how the farmers responded and is linked to the question.

**Interpretation of Source D: no mark awarded** for: *“The source finally states, “The work was commenced on Thursday of last week, and continued for a time with one plough but more of these agricultural implements became available this week after they had finished their ploughing on other fields.” This important as it*

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries**

*shows that the farming and agricultural industry was continuing to expand.*' The candidate has not used a quote from the source that meets the aims of the question.

**Type of source: no mark awarded** for: *'The type of source ... is a newspaper report which makes it more reliable 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 unreliable.'* It makes no reference to Scottish agriculture during the war. This is clearly a generic statement which is not credited.

**Timing: 1 mark awarded** for: *'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.'* It accurately shows how agriculture responded to the demands of the war economy.

**Purpose: no mark awarded** for: *'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.'* It suggests the agriculture economy was booming and misses the point that there were food shortages in Scotland caused by the U-boat campaign.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: *'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 recall point is on fishing, but the question is on Scottish agriculture.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: *'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.'* This point about the government is inaccurate.

**Omission: 1 mark awarded** for: *'The source also fails to mention that the First World War impacted on Scottish agriculture by there being a limited amount of meat available 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 Fridays.'* It accurately references the meatless days in Scotland during WWI.

**Omission: no mark awarded** for: *'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.'* It is too vague on the main food source being made available by Scottish agriculture.

<b>Provenance</b>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>Source content Interpretation</b>	<b>2 marks</b>
<b>Omission (Recall)</b>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4/8 marks</b>

**2019 Higher History QP2 candidate commentaries****Question 20: Explain the reasons why World War One had an impact on Scottish politics, to 1928? 8 marks**

The candidate was awarded marks as follows:

**Recall: 1 mark awarded** for: *'World War One impacted Scottish politics in many ways. Many Scots were outraged by the state of the country after the war and some felt so extreme about this that they believed Scotland should become independent from the UK. However, the party only ever received around 3,000 votes and therefore never won a seat in Parliament.'* This is a good point about growing support for Scottish Independence and it is linked to the question. The second sentence about votes has been ignored.

**Recall: 1 mark awarded** for: *'The Liberal Party were badly impacted also as many Scots blamed them and Lloyd George for how long the war lasted and the many issues which followed after the war.'* This is a good point about the Scots blaming the British Prime Minister David Lloyd George and is linked to the question.

**Points of explanation (Recall)            2 marks**  
**Total:    2/8 marks**

Overall, this candidate was awarded **18** out of **36** marks for this section of the question paper.

<b>Question 17</b>	<b>10/10 marks</b>
<b>Question 18</b>	<b>2/10 marks</b>
<b>Question 19</b>	<b>4/8 marks</b>
<b>Question 20</b>	<b>2/8 marks</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18/36 marks</b>