

Candidate 2 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
17.	Source A explains the role of the Scots on the Western front to a limited extent
	<p>Source A mentions, 'following a forty-minute discharge of gas and smoke the first waves of six British divisions clambered out of their trenches and began making their way across no-man's-land'. This shows the Scots role is at the Western front as despite having to deal with the unpleasant conditions, such as being gassed, they were able to perse^{re} and continue with the fighting which shows that they helped with the war effort by never giving up.</p>
	<p>Source A mentions, '15th (Scottish) Division stormed two German defensive lines, captured the village of Loos and took Hill 70'. This shows the Scots are role on the Western front as they were a very competent army who were able to defeat their opponents very effectively and so they helped the war effort since they were still skilful.</p>

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Source A mentions, Black Watch and Seaforth Highlanders suffered heavy casualties from machine gun fire, but they pressed on with determination towards the village of Loos. This shows the Scots role on the Western Front as the Scots gave it their all ~~into~~ the war and were extremely devoted to fighting ^{as they never gave up} which shows their role since they boosted morale by encouraging others to keep going.

Source A, however, does not mention that 13 members of the Heart Battalion joined the McCrae's battalion which encourage 600 of their supporters to do the same in Scotland. This shows the Scots role in the fighting at Western front as ~~they~~ many Scottish sports men encouraged others to enlist which helped with the fighting as it made the British army stronger.

Source A also does not mention that Haig, commander-in-chief, was required for battle tactics at battle of Somme. This

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role ^{at} at
shows the Scots ~~contribution to~~ the Western Front since Scots were involved in all aspects of the war including leadership and so they had to make tough decisions such as at the battle of Somme.

Moreover, source A does not mention that Scots won 5 Victoria crosses at the battle of Loos. This shows the Scots ~~contribution to~~ ^{role in the} Western front as they were highly recognised for their fighting which suggests that they played a key role in helping with the fighting at the Western front.

Additionally, source A fails to mention that Daniel Lailaw, a Scot, ~~was required for~~ ^{played} his bagpipes at the battle of Loos to encourage Scots to 'go over the top'. This shows the Scots role on the Western front as the Scots motivated the soldiers to keep going which gave the soldiers the strength to not give up.

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	<p>Lastly Source A does not mention that the kilted regiments had a fearsome reputation as they were nicknamed 'the Ladics from hell'. This shows the Scots can role in Western front as the wearing of kilts intimidated their opponents which therefore helped with the fighting.</p>	
	<p>Also, Scots were needed in the 51st Division who were involved in the battle of Amiens at Battle of Jomme. They were able to capture Beaumont Hamel and take over 2000 enemy prisoners. Therefore shows the Scots role in the Western front since they were able to hold the line and take enemy prisoners.</p>	
	<p>Additionally, the McCrae's battalion were involved in the attack against La Boivelle. This shows the Scots role at the Western front as they were able to reach their objectives despite heavy casualties at the Battle of Somme. 4</p>	

	17.	The source fails to mention that the Cameron Highlanders won 10 battle honours.	

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15.	<p>The war had an impact on society due to women such as Bessie Watson playing her bagpipes to encourage men Scottish men to volunteer. This impacts society as women ^{now} have a role in society which they had never had at her wife previously.</p>
	<p>Additionally, as a result of the war there was the introduction of conscription in 1916 in Scotland. This caused Keir Hardie to make frequent speeches in around Scotland to encourage pacifism until his death. This impacts the the society as many people agreed and supported Keir Hardie and so caused many Scottish people to declare themselves conscientious objectors.</p>
	<p>Moreover, as a result of the war, the in early 1915, a Glasgow branch of NCF was formed. This highlights that people in Scotland ^{knew} were that conscription was likely and so were already campaigning against. This shows the impact on society as Scots were not happy that the the government were able to dictate</p>

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who was going to fight in the war.

Moreover, as a result of the war Lady Hais set up Scotland's first poppy factory in 1926. This impacts the society as the money donated was given to ex-servicemen ~~and~~ as the poppies were made by them and so this also gave them jobs.

Also, as a result of the war, women were heavily involved in munition work in Scotland - 30,000 women in munitions. Therefore this shows the impact on society as the attitude towards women had changed as they were able to ^e contribute to the economy.

Furthermore, as a result of the war, there was the National War Memorial set up in Edinburgh. This shows the impact of the war on society as people donated money in order to commemorate their loved ones.

Also, as a result of the war, conscientious objectors were obliged to go in front of a

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military tribunal in Scotland. This shows the impact of the war on society as those who were conscientious objectors were treated with hostility as the government gave them a hard time for refusing to fight in WW1.

Lastly, as a result of the war D.O.R.A. was introduced in 1914 in Scotland which led to strict rules around alcohol such as opening hours: the Clyde Saw this more strictly enforced. This shows the impact of the war on society as they were being restricted on what they could do and so many Scots felt they had lost control over their own lives.

Also, as a result of the war women were earning 30 shillings per week since they were involved in munition work ^{in Scotland.} This impacts ~~women~~ society as a result of the war, since women now had economic freedom ~~and~~ which they had never had before.

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18	<p>Moreover, as a result of the war soldiers aged 21 and women over the age of 30 were given the vote in Scotland ^{in 1918.} This shows the impact of the war on society as they were able to contribute to the politics for the first time thanks to the war</p>

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19.	Source B is useful at giving evidence for the effects of the war on Scottish industry to a limited extent
	Source B is useful as it states, 'All types of construction can be seen in these yards as cruisers, destroyers, submarines and minesweepers are all being built side by side.' This is useful as it is factually accurate: as a result of the war industries such as the Shipping industries were producing a variety of ships for the navy to defend Britain. Therefore shows the impact of the war on industry as they are gaining a great deal of money due to being in such high demands and having a great deal of production.
	Source B is useful as it mentions, 'He saw with wonder and amazement the extraordinary dimensions of certain new British battle-cruisers; indeed he noted that the slips on which these new ships are being built have to be enlarged to cope with their size.' This shows is useful as it is factually accurate: the Scottish shipping industries had to meet the

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demands from the British government which meant this increased employment in industry in order to ~~carry out~~ build ships of such a large size. Therefore industries benefitted from this since they were gaining huge amounts of money as a result.

However, source A is less useful as it fails to mention that the wool industry in ~~Scotland~~ was in high demand during the war as they were needed for soldier uniforms. Therefore this caused the British government to buy all of Scotland's wool in 1917. This impacts the fishing industry positively since ~~they~~ shepherds are able to sell their sheep for higher prices, gaining more profits and ~~so~~ having their pay doubled.

Again, source A is less useful as it fails to mention that as a result of the war 18,000 men left their jobs to fight during the war in Scotland. This ~~is~~ caused a negative impact on Scottish industries during the war as they had less people to ~~make~~ help the industry

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run and so they were losing out on money as a result of a decrease in production.

Lastly, source A is less useful as it does not mention that the ~~fisherman~~ boats Scottish fisherman boats were used by the navy during the war. This impacted the fishing industry in Scotland after the war since ~~they~~ their boats were destroyed and the government were not able to pay compensation. Therefore the Scottish fisherman were not able to fish and so had no product to sell which caused them to lose out on money.

Source B is useful as it was written for a report. Therefore its purpose is to inform about ~~the~~ how the ~~fisher~~ shipping industry were coping with war. Therefore since it is ~~info~~ discussing the impact of the war on industry it is true the ^{source} information is useful ~~since~~ the information will be accurate as it is ~~just~~ since it won't be biased since it is reporting its findings of the ~~the~~ impact

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of WWI on shipping industry.

Source B is useful since it was written by the Glasgow Herald Newspaper. Therefore since the source mentions the impact of the war on the shipping industry in Glasgow it makes it highly useful as ^{it is a local} ~~the~~ Newspaper ~~is a local~~ and therefore the newspaper will have a sound understanding of the effects of the war on Glasgow's industry.

Source B is useful since it was written in 1917. Therefore since this is during the war it makes the source useful since it will ~~has~~ have first hand experience of the impact of the war on industry which therefore makes the ~~useful~~ source useful as the information on the impact of WWI will be accurate.

Source B is less useful as it fails to mention that during the war there was a high demand for shells and mines. Therefore this led to the North ^{British} Locomotive company

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in Scotland to produce shells and mines.

This ~~notes~~ impacts the industry positively as they are producing more products and therefore generating more money.

Again, the Source B is less useful as it fails to mention that the Clyde workers were exempt from conscription in 1916. This impacts the fishing industry positively since they were able to function normally during the war and so gaining more profits.

Source B is useful as it mentions, 'Clyde yards continue to produce merchant ships to carry on the trade which is vital to our country.' This highlights that Glasgow was the 'workshop of the world' and so benefits their industry as they were in high demands and so gaining more profits. Therefore this is useful as it is factually accurate.

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20.	Source C and D reveal about differing interpretations of the continuing support for political unionism to a limited extent.
	Source C states, 'from mid-1920s these papers were uniformly Conservative, the Glasgow-based Liberal Daily Record was bought by new owners and joined the Unionist camp.' This was shows that the Scotland were not in favour of the union after the war as many people did ^{were} not ^{ing} read and buy ^{buying} these newspaper since they for them to will be attracted and so suggests they support Unionism.
	Source C states, 'The Church of Scotland was unmistakably Unionist and after the war they continued to be strongly anti-radical.' This shows again that a variety of people supported the union and after war since they were as many had fought in the British army and therefore this strengthened their British identity which caused them to not support the union.

*	!	the fact that they were 'unmistakenly'	
		Unionist show the how much people	
		felt part of the union which highlights	
		that there was a very strong support ^{for} from	
		the union in Scotland.	

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Source C's overall view is that the majority of Scotland was still in favour of the ~~war~~ union after the war ~~since it~~ which concludes that there was still a continuing support for political unionism.

Source D states, 'Similarly, many Scottish business people, in sectors important to the war effort were Unionists'. This shows that there was a continuing support for the Union: as many ~~for~~ important people were in favour of the union which therefore encouraged others to be in favour of the union as well.

Source D states, 'there was a strong streak of militarism in the post-war Unionist Party, indeed ~~that~~ indeed thirteen of the Unionist MPs successfully elected in 1918 had a military background'. This shows there was still support for the Union as many Scots respected those who fought in the war since they sacrificed their lives for their country and therefore many ~~voted~~ voted.

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~~wad~~ to support the union in order to demonstrate their gratefulness ~~and~~ for these MPs fighting in the war.

Source C's overall view is that there was still a continuing support for the Union ~~as~~ as a result of the war since this strengthened many Scottish people's ~~is~~ British identity.

Source C and D fail to mention that there were calls for Scots to have representation at the negotiations for the Treaty of Versailles. However, the fact that Scots never got representation in the end highlights that the majority of Scots were still in favour of the union.

Additionally, source C and D fail to mention that ~~Scots~~ the National Party for Scotland received less than 5% of the votes in the constituencies in 1929. This shows that only a minority of people supported ~~the~~ home-rule meaning there was still a continuing support for the Union.

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<p>source fail to mention</p>	

Also, after the war the Conservatives were the biggest party in the 1924 elections ^{in Scotl} and [^] and therefore since people were voting for the conservatives - a party that ^{was} advocating unionism - demonstrates that there was still a continuing support for unionism.

Moreover, ^{the sources fail to mention that} Andrew Bonar Law, a Scot, was a very effective Unionist politician. Therefore he was able to advocate for unionism effectively as he gained support from Parliament and the public due to his local support. Therefore he encouraged there to be a continuing support for the union.

Also, sources C and D do not mention that the Liberals were more concerned over local issues than advocating for Home-Rule from 1920 onwards ^{in Scotland}. This causes a continuing support for unionism since the Liberals ^{no longer saw} ~~did not see~~ any benefit in supporting Home-rule and so instead supported Unionism.

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	sources fail to mention that	
	Lately, the evidence in Ireland was as a result	
	of the country gaining independence. This	
	causes there to be a continuing support for	
	the Union in Scotland as this put off many	
	Scots from supporting Home-rule as they	
	were scared of the consequences.	