

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Part A	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN	ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
25.	<p>The treaty of union had thrown the doors open to trade + economic prosperity for Scotland in European + Atlantic markets during the 17th century. This was particularly evident in Glasgow where tobacco trade experienced a boom. The geographical location of Glasgow's ports is said to have been of great benefit to their success and allowed them to push ahead of rival ports. Yet it is also arguable that it was the chief means by which Glasgow first found success in the tobacco trade that gave it its rise in sales + purchase. Furthermore their establishment of merchant houses + alteration of boats greatly reduced</p>			<p>voyage time + increased efficiency. In addition the union had seen them gain access to a market previously dominated by the English and that was now ripe to be reclaimed. Nevertheless in order to assess the importance of the geographical position of Glasgow in the rise in Scottish tobacco trade we must first analyse + assess the factors.</p> <p>The geographical location of Glasgow's ports is said to have been of great importance in its success in the tobacco trade. Many would argue that the shorter crossing distance to Atlantic trading ports made it easier for them to get their quiche. Indeed some argue that</p>	

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<p>"The geographical position allowed them to push ahead of rival Whitehaven and other several days earlier* indeed Glasgow found that its shorter crossing distance made it ideal for getting to ports far quicker than English ports and as a result it was able to get its produce on the market quicker and competitiveness drove down the price, giving them an output which was greater than all English ports combined. However, in terms of exporting in general there was no such advantage and as Pierre argues that "geography did not play a role in pushing ahead of colonies in the European market"</p>		<p>Indeed, their largest importing partners were France, Holland and in the the voyage times to these parts was did not benefit from the geographical location of Glasgow. Therefore while it could be argued that geography was important to a degree in successfully securing deals with Atlantic trade, it did nothing, if not hinder them in their trade with European nations."</p> <p>The aftermath of the Union is arguably a decisive factor as to why Scotland was able to push ahead in the tobacco trade. The Union had joined the parliaments of England and Scotland and as a result Scotland was now able to access the market</p>	

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	<p>days before rival ports and could therefore increasing efficiency and turn around time.</p> <p>At the other end, Merchant houses allowed for the tobacco goods to be brought up before the arrival of Scottish ships which meant that levels of trade increased. As a direct result of this, home prices ^{taking} rose significantly and many Scottish firms were now able to afford their own ships which profited then their own captain, who would be able to use their knowledge of the water to get them there before rival ports and not only drive down prices but also significantly reduce voyage time. There was evidently a benefit to these alterations</p>	<p>and merchant houses and it is clear that it created unprecedented levels of efficiency and saw a sharp increase in trade.</p> <p>Indeed Perne comments when stating that that all aspects of the Scottish tobacco trade improved as a result.</p> <p>It had also been argued that the outbreak of the American War of independence would have a negative impact on tobacco trade in Scotland and may even see the end of it. However, American planters were still keen for buyers to purchase their goods and as a result it is argued that the American war did not bring</p>	

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	<p>and an end to the rise in Scottish tobacco trade. Devine concludes with this when he opines that "The end of the tobacco trade did not come as a result of the American war. It It came to an end for less dramatic + more complex reasons" that Thangene suggesting that it didn't have a directly negative impact on trade.</p> <p>In conclusion, while there is a strong argument to suggest that the geographical position of Glasgow was important to the rising of Scottish tobacco trade in the 18th century, it alone may not be the sole cause and it argued</p>

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	<p>played a significant role along with other factors. Indeed the Union had opened up these trading routes for Scotland and had been then use them to their advantage through direct means, however arguably the establishment of merch and indeed put them ahead in terms of success and reputation in the long run, however, there is no doubt that the establishment of merchant houses + the benefits this saw to efficiency + profits, was superior in this rise to success. Indeed it would not be wrong to conclude that it was in fact the geographical position of Scottish ports partners with their establishment of merchant</p>

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30.	Source A is useful to some extent as evidence of the extent of support for the 1715 rebellion.	
	<p>The source was written by the Earl of Mar which is significant as he was a prominent figure and indeed the leader at the time of the 1715 rebellion, however, he may be slightly biased in his opinion due to his support for the cause.</p>	P
	<p>The source was written in 1715 which was at the time of the rebellion and therefore makes it a primary source, this is useful as it gives a first hand account of events at the time.</p>	
	<p>The source says "Highland clans of Scotland are rising to fight for</p>	

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their rightful king and county...
 Meanwhile many of the lowland lords have also joined. This means that there was a significant level of support for the rising from all over Scotland.

Also, the source mentions, "You knew I would expect at least four times that number". This suggests that the Earl of Mar had expected a ~~no~~ much larger support base from his own people. Also, the source mentions "when the time has come to aid the king's cause is at stake they all sit still". This suggests that many were unwilling to ~~come~~ come forward and fight for the king.

However the source has several omissions and a more detailed account would include the following;

Firstly, that support from the West was limited as they had prospered due to the tension in the tobacco trade and saw little reason to oppose it.

Also, the Jacobites failed to secure the support of important highland clans such as MacDonald + Macleod.

Also, not all those that supported from highland clans wholeheartedly believed in the cause and many were forced to fight for the cause to due pressure from their clan chiefs, who would get rid of them.

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31.			
<p>Sources B and C provide partial accounts as to the differing interpretations of the impact of legislation following 1745-1746 rebellion.</p>		<p>months." This means that the Highlands were now being punished for their culture + traditions which had now been outlawed.</p>	
<p>Source B says "officers and soldiers in the king's army, shall under any circumstances wear the clothes known commonly as highland dress." This means that the government had stripped the highlands of their traditional dress which has been a deep in tradition.</p>		<p>Also the source says "any person convicted of carrying or hiding arms shall also be committing an offence against this act" This means that clans who had previously carried weapons as part of their traditional dress were no longer allowed to do so and found themselves prosecuted for it.</p>	
<p>Also, the source mentions that "any person wearing these types types of clothing clothing after the 1st of August 1747 who is convicted of this offence, will be immediately imprisoned for six</p>		<p>Source C says "enacted new ones which were to destroy forever the clan system and the feudal power of its chiefs" This suggests that legislation had destroyed the way of</p>	

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eye in the Highlands and had retracted power over clans from the hands of clan chiefs.

Also the source states "By brutality the Highlands were subdued... the clans destroyed and the Hanoverian dynasty made secure" This means that the highlands had not been improved by the legislature but rather bullied into the Hanoverian ways.

Finally the source states that "There were acts to settle the place and procedure of the trials" This means that clan chiefs were no longer in possession of the power to determine the punishment of clan members.

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However, the source ~~has several~~ has several omissions and more detailed accounts would provide the following:

firstly that the government seized highland estates, 51 in total and annexed 14 of them by law to the crown.

Also, they burnt down houses, killed livestock and arrested people, which many saw as necessary violence and terror in order to keep power.

They also built garrisons in the highlands to ensure that they could crush an uprising before it began.

Also, ~~the~~ clan chiefs were now, by

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32	<p>Source D explains the impact of 18th century educational reforms to some extent.</p>			<p>relatively backward in other ways 'education was widely available, firstly the source says "The ideal of the single parish school in every parish required by law was not suitable to the needs of densely populated urban areas" This means that urban areas had more pupils than places + to provide quality education they would require more schools.</p>	
	<p>The source says "considerable progress had been made in general lowland areas to achieve the ideal of a school in every parish." This means that every parish in the lowlands now had a parish and as a result more children had access to education.</p>			<p>However the source has several omissions and a more detailed answer would provide the following;</p>	
	<p>The source also says "the highlands and Northern ILE were not the educational desert they were once thought to be." This suggests that the reforms were nearly an impact everywhere and even in areas like the highlands that were</p>			<p>That due to overcrowding in urban parish schools, private + vocational schools were established</p>	

