

SECTION 1 — SCOTTISH CONTEXTS — 26 marks

MARKS

Part A — The Wars of Independence, 1286–1328

Attempt the following **four** questions using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

1. Explain the reasons why the succession of Margaret, the Maid of Norway, caused problems for Scotland after 1286.

6

Source A is about the events that led to the defeat and capture of John Balliol.

Source A

During John's reign, his attempts to break free of Edward's increasing control of Scotland proved hopeless. John lost patience and summoned his own parliament which agreed that homage and fealty should be withdrawn. The Scots knew better than to appeal to Edward's good nature and chose a course of action which would guarantee war: they concluded a treaty with France. To begin with, the Scots displayed a near suicidal optimism and invaded England. Edward began by slaughtering most of the citizens of Berwick for their bold resistance.

2. How fully does **Source A** describe the events that led to the defeat and capture of John Balliol? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.)
3. To what extent were the mistakes made by the English the most important reason why the Scots won the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297?
(Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)

6

9

MARKS

Source B is from a chronicle written by a Scottish writer around 1335.

Source B

The castle of Forfar was occupied by Englishmen. Some of King Robert's followers hurried to the castle with ladders and secretly climbed over the stone wall and took the castle. Then they slaughtered all they found. They handed the castle over to King Robert who offered them a good reward. The king had the castle wall broken down, destroyed the well and then the whole castle. The wise, strong and bold king moved onto Perth with his army and soon set siege to it.

4. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the methods used by King Robert to drive the English out of Scotland between 1307 and 1314.

5

(You may want to comment on what type of source it is, who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say and what has been missed out.)

[Now go to SECTION 2 starting on page 14]

Q6/2

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Part A - Section 1	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1)	<p>There were many reasons why the Succession of Margaret caused the problems for Scotland after 1286. One reason why the succession of Margaret was a problem was because there was no ^{other} direct heir to the Scottish throne. Another reason why the succession of Margaret was a problem was because Margaret was a girl so she couldn't lead the troops in battle. Another reason why the succession was a problem was because Margaret was only a child so she couldn't lead the country.</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 3 *

Q6/3

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>Another reason why the succession of Margaret was a problem was because she was foreign and had never lived in Scotland before. Another reason why the succession was a problem was that if Margaret married a foreigner, then another country could take over Scotland.</p> <p>Another reason why the succession was a problem was that if Margaret married a Scottish noble it could create conflict between the Scottish nobles.</p>	
2)	Source A does not fully explain describe the events that led to the defeat and capture of John Balliol.	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 4 *

Q6/4

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The source does mention how Balliol summoned his own parliament where they agreed homage to Edward should be withdrawn. The source does mention how Scotland made a treaty with France. The source does mention how the Scots invaded England.

However, the source does not mention how Edward chased Balliol up through Scotland. The source doesn't mention how Edward captured Balliol in Montrose. The source doesn't mention how Balliol was publicly stripped of the crown then locked in the tower of London.



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 5 *

Q6/5

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
3)	<p>There were many reasons why the Scots won the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297. An important reason for victory was because of English mistakes but there were other reasons too such as the Scots good leaderships and the bridge itself.</p>
	<p>English mistakes were a big reason why the Scots won the Battle of Stirling Bridge. On the morning of the battle, Warenne recalled the English knights after Hugh Cressingham sent the English knights over the bridge. This gave the Scots an advantage as they</p>



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Q616

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knew the English battle plan.

However, there were other important reasons too such as the Scots good leadership. The Scottish troops were led by William Wallace and Andrew Moray. They both worked well together and were even made guardians of Scotland for all their good work.

Another reason for Scottish victory was the bridge + the conditions. As Stirling Bridge was small it meant only 2 horses could fit on it at once which slowed the English attack down. The marshy



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 7 *

Q6/7

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN	
	<p>ground also put the English at a disadvantage as the English had heavy armour which made them sink.</p>	
	<p>The mistakes made by the English were the most important reason why the Scots won the battle of Stirling bridge in 1297 is because since Warenne recalled the knights this gave the Scottish troops a huge advantage.</p>	
4)	<p>Source B is quite useful as evidence of methods used to use by King Robert Bruce to drive the English out of Scotland between 1307+ 1314.</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 8 *

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Q6/8

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The source mentions "Some of King Robert's followers hurried to the castle with ladders and secretly climbed over the stone wall and took the castle".

~~I know~~ This is accurate because I know that Bruce's men secretly climbed over the stone wall to recapture the castle of Forfar which makes the source more useful.

The source also mentions "The wise, strong and bold king moved onto Perth with his army and soon set siege to it". This is accurate because I know that Bruce + his men recaptured ~~the~~ Perth Castle which



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 0 9 *

Q6/9

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the information is more accurate
which makes the source more
useful.

The source was ~~written by~~
a chronicle which means
that it was a book which
has the events which happened
written accurately which
makes the source more useful.



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 1 *

MARKS

SECTION 2 — BRITISH CONTEXTS — 29 marks

Part E — The Making of Modern Britain, 1880–1951

Attempt the following **five** questions using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

41. Explain the reasons why many people believed some groups of the poor deserved to be helped before 1914. 6
42. To what extent were free school meals the most successful of the Liberal Reforms for the young? 9
- (Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)

Sources A and B are about the benefits of the 1911 National Insurance Act.

Source A

All workers earning under £160 per year had to make a payment of 4 pence per week to the National Insurance fund. In return, insured workers received 10 shillings per week for the first 26 weeks of illness and 5 shillings a week after that. They were also entitled to free visits to the doctor and medicine. In addition, there was a maternity grant of 30 shillings for insured workers.

Source B

Some workers resented having to make weekly National Insurance contributions, but the act had many benefits. When insured workers had a baby, they were given a grant of 30 shillings. The 1911 Act also gave insured workers 10 shillings a week for the first six months of sickness and this benefit was then halved until they were fit to return to work. Insured workers were also provided with free medical care.

43. Compare the views of Sources A and B about the benefits of the 1911 National Insurance Act. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.) 4

MARKS

Source C explains why the Second World War helped to bring about a welfare state.

Source C

In many ways, the Second World War brought people together, created a sense of community and made people determined to create a better Britain. Winston Churchill was Prime Minister of a coalition government after 1940. The government intervened in people's lives more during the war, moving further away from a 'laissez-faire' approach. Rationing was brought in and the Ministry of Food was created, to make sure that everyone got a fair share of food. Some other reforms were introduced before 1945, such as family allowances.

44. How fully does **Source C** explain why the Second World War helped to bring about a welfare state? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.) 6
45. Describe the Labour reforms which improved the lives of British people between 1945 and 1951. 4

[Now go to SECTION 3 starting on page 24]

Q6/23

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Section 2 - Part E	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
41.	There are many reasons why	
	many people believed some	
	groups of poor deserved to	
	be helped before 1914.	
	Some people believed the	
	poor and sick people should	
	be helped as they couldn't	
	work or earn money. Some	
	people believed the young	
	should be helped as they	
	need to be able to eat so	
	so they can grow and go	
	to school. Some people	
	believed the old should be	
	helped as they could no	
	longer work but still needed	
	money to pay for food, clothing	
	+ housing. Some people	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 2 5 *

Q6/a

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Section 2

42) There were many successful Liberal Reforms for the young. Free school meals was an important reform but there were other important reforms too such as the Children's Act.



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 1 *

Q6/10

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In 1906, the Provision of School Meals Act was introduced giving each local council the opportunity to serve free school meals to poor children. It was paid for through taxes and became a huge success quickly as thousands of school children received free school meals.

The success was proven when in 1914 it became compulsory for schools to provide free school meals to poor children.

However, the Children's Act was also a very successful reform. This act stated that it was now illegal for children



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 2 *

Q6/11

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	to beg on the streets which was a hugely successful reform as many cases of child abuse started from kids begging on the streets.	
	The Provision of School Meals Act 1906 was the most successful liberal Reform for the young as it gave all poor children to have the chance to have 1 decent meal a day.	
43.	Sources A + B mostly agree about the benefits of the 1911 National Insurance Act.	
	Sources A + B agree about	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 3 *

Q6/12

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>how if you were insured you would get free health care. Source A says "They were also entitled to free visits to the doctor and medicine". Source B says "Insured workers were also provided with free medical care."</p>	
	<p>Sources A+B agree about how much you get paid if you have a baby. Source A says "In, addition, there was a maternity grant of 30 shillings for insured workers". Source B says "When insured workers had a baby, they were given a grant of 30 shillings."</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 4 *

naap 14

Q6/13

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
44	<p>Source C does not fully explain why the Second World War helped to bring about a welfare state.</p>	
	<p>However Source C does not</p>	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 1 5 *

Q6/14

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	mention how Evacuation brought people together to realise reforms were needed especially to help city children. Source C also does not mention how bombings helped to bring about a welfare state as it showed Britain needed a National Health Service. Source C also doesn't mention how more food was needed for young children + pregnant women.
45.	Labour introduced many reforms which improved the lives of British people between 1945 and 1951. One of Labour's most successful reforms was in 1946 the NHS was created which provided free visits to the doctor, free

MARKS

SECTION 3 — EUROPEAN AND WORLD CONTEXTS — 25 marks

Part G — Free at Last? Civil Rights in the USA, 1918–1968

Attempt the following **five** questions using recalled knowledge and information from the sources where appropriate.

76. Describe the difficulties faced by immigrants to the USA in the 1920s. 4

Source A is from a textbook written by modern historians, published in 2013.

Source A

Slavery had been abolished in the 1860s but the Southern states of the USA used Jim Crow laws to maintain a segregated society. Black children were forbidden to attend school with white children. At work, black Americans collected their pay separately from whites. There were also strict bans on whites and blacks marrying. In 1896, the Supreme Court ruled that such segregation of black people from white people was acceptable. Their ruling was called the 'separate but equal' decision.

77. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the ways in which the Jim Crow laws segregated black and white Americans. 5
(You may want to comment on what type of source it is, who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say and what has been missed out.)
78. Explain the reasons why sit-ins were an important step forward in the campaign for civil rights. 6

MARKS

Source B describes events in Birmingham, Alabama in 1963.

Source B

Birmingham was probably the most racist and segregated place in the USA. Martin Luther King led a protest march through Birmingham against the discrimination and inequality faced by black Americans in the city. The march was led by children with over 30,000 demonstrators taking part. Chief of Police, Bull Connor, ordered the arrest of protestors and many children aged 6 to 18 were jailed. On the following day water cannons were used to disperse the marchers. The events in Birmingham caused an outcry across America.

79. How fully does **Source B** describe the civil rights protest in Birmingham in 1963? (Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.)

6

Sources C and **D** describe the beliefs of Malcolm X.

Source C

Malcolm X was a leading figure in the Nation of Islam. Malcolm was a racist who hated white Americans, in much the same way that members of the KKK hated black Americans. His answer to the discrimination faced by black Americans was to call for segregation of the races — to separate black Americans from the 'white enemy'. In promoting 'Black is Beautiful', Malcolm argued that black Americans were a superior people to other races.

Source D

Malcolm X never once argued for segregation of white Americans from black Americans. He believed that black Americans should be in control of black communities and equally believed in white power for white people. Malcolm never believed that black people were superior to anyone else. Malcolm didn't hate white Americans, he just distrusted them, not because of their skin colour but because of the way they treated his people.

80. Compare the views of **Sources C** and **D** about the beliefs of Malcolm X. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.)

4

Q6/16

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>The immigrants had to live in areas where there was major overcrowding. In these areas there were also a huge number of diseases being spread. Rats + other animals lived in the immigrants housing. Poverty levels were high and not many people earned a huge amount of money.</p>
77.	<p>The source is quite useful as evidence of the ways in which the Jim Crow laws segregated black + white Americans.</p>
	<p>Source A says "Black children were forbidden to attend school"</p>

Q6/18

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>not mention how blacks and whites had to use different water fountains which makes the source less useful.</p>	
	<p>The source was published in 2013 making it a contemporary source as it was written much later than the time of the events. It has the benefit of hindsight which makes the source more useful.</p>	
	<p>The source is from a textbook which means it will be a well researched source and will not be bias which makes the source more useful.</p>	

Q6/14

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
79	Source B does not fully describe the civil rights protest in Birmingham in 1963.	
	The source does mention how the march was led by students. The source also mentions how Bull Connor arrested many protesters. The source does mention how water cannons were used against marchers.	
	The source does not mention how Bull Connor sent attack dogs to attack the marchers. The source does not mention how the 'peaceful' protest turned violent. The source does not mention	



* X 8 3 7 7 5 0 1 2 1 *

Q6/20

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	how many student's lives were at risk.	
80.	Sources C and and D disagree about the Beliefs of Malcolm X.	
	Source C + D disagree about if Malcolm hated white Americans. Source C says "Malcolm was a racist who hated white americans." and source B says "Malcolm didn't hate white Americans."	
	Sources C + D also disagree about if Malcolm X thought that blacks were superior to whites. Source C says "Malcolm argued that black americans	



Q6/21

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
78	

were a superior people to other races". and source D says "Malcolm never believed that black people were superior to anyone else."

There were many reasons why sit-ins were an important step forward in the campaign for civil rights. One reason why the sit-ins were an important step forward was that after the sit-ins, Woolworths lunch counters were desegregated. Another reason why the sit-ins were a step forward is that blacks + whites both protested together for desegregation. Another reason why the sit-ins were a step forward



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Q6/22

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	was that the SNCC were created.
	SNCC stands for the Student
	Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee
	and they were involved in many
	other protests such as the
	Freedom Rides 1961 and the
	protest in Birmingham in 1963.
	Another reason why the sit-ins
	were a step forward was
	that they gained a lot of
	publicity for the civil rights
	campaign. Another reason why
	the sit-ins were a step forward
	was that thousands of people
	joined in showing that the
	Civil rights campaign deserved
	more attention from big stores
	+ the federal government.

