



History (National 5): question paper

Candidate evidence

Evaluate the usefulness question

Exemplar 1 evidence

Source D is from a textbook written by a modern historian in 2008.

Source D

The majority of Scots who emigrated to New Zealand, came from around Edinburgh or Glasgow. Many of the emigrants were skilled or semi-skilled workers. John Ewing set up a highly successful mining operation. The Burt Brothers also established a nationwide plumbing and gas fitting business. Scots also made contributions in other areas. The Scottish education system was the model for New Zealand's education system. It must be stated, however, that not all of the emigrants made their presence a wholly welcome one in this land.

20. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the impact of Scots on the areas to which they emigrated.

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**.)

The source is partly useful.

The source was written by a modern historian. This is useful as they are an expert.

The source was written in 2008. This is useful as it is a secondary source and has the benefit of hindsight.

The source was written to inform people about how Scots impacted the countries they migrated to and how it affected them.

The source states "John Ewing set up a highly successful mining operation." This tells us that many Scots were successful in the countries in which they emigrated to as they set up businesses and made money.

The source states "The Burt Brothers also established a nationwide plumbing and gas fitting business." This tells us that they had a better life in the new countries they emigrated to and had made a name for themselves in their new countries. The source fails to mention that Scots set up their own communities like the Highlands St Andrews community and named places in their new countries after places in Scotland. For example, Nova Scotia in Canada means New Scotland.

Exemplar 2 evidence

Source D is from a textbook written by a modern historian in 2009.

Source D

Just six weeks after killing Comyn in Dumfries, Bruce was at Scone to be crowned king. At first his supporters enjoyed success, winning control of Cupar Castle. However, King Edward sent Aymer de Valance to Scotland displaying a Dragon banner to show that Bruce would receive no mercy. Valance captured many Bruce supporters, including Bishops Wishart and Lamberton. Valance's men eventually found Bruce's army and killed most of them. Bruce was more fortunate and somehow survived.

5. Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as evidence of problems faced by Bruce before 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**.)

The source is from a textbook. This makes it useful as it was written to educate students on the matter. The source was written by a modern historian, this makes it more useful as they are likely an expert in the subject, who will have spent many hours researching.

The source was written in 2009, making it a secondary source, this makes it more useful as it was written with the benefit of hindsight.

The source says, "Valance's men eventually found Bruce's army and killed most of them" this makes it useful as it is true to my knowledge that Bruce's small band of followers was attacked by an English group.

The source also says that "Valance captured many Bruce supporters, including Bishop Wishart and Lamberton." this makes the source useful as it is true to my knowledge that powerful supporters like bishops were captured.

Exemplar 3 evidence

Source D is from a textbook written by a modern historian in 2013.

Source D

The disagreements of the rent strikes were about the high cost of housing. The threat of eviction led to a woman in some tenement blocks being posted as a sentry to warn others if the bailiffs arrived. Everyone in the building would then run to defend their neighbour against eviction. Flour, rotting food and even wet clothes were thrown at the bailiffs to stop them from entering the building. The solidarity of the women was often so strong that it could not be broken.

25. Evaluate the usefulness of Source D as evidence of what happened during the rent strikes of 1915.

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**.)

Source D was written by a modern historian. This is useful because they would know a lot about the history of the Great War and there's no need to lie.

Source D was written in 2013. This is useful because it is after the event and we know what happened.

Source D was written for a textbook. This is useful because the purpose of it is to educate people so there's no reason to lie.

Source D says that cause of the rent strikes were because the price of rent was put up. This is useful because we know it's true, and that people couldn't afford rent so they were upset.

However, the source doesn't mention that the government eventually gave in and lowered the rent price to what it was before the war.

How fully questions

Exemplar 1 evidence

MARKS

Source C explains the reasons why Scotland faced economic difficulties after the Great War.

Source C

By 1928 the economy of Scotland was in serious decline. Foreign competition helped cause over half of Scotland's iron furnaces to be dismantled by 1927. The mining industry suffered due to coal being much cheaper abroad. New fuels being made available led to further decrease in coal production and many of Scotland's pits began to close. The failure of many Scottish industries to modernise also made it more difficult to compete because of higher costs.

24. How fully does Source C explain the reasons why Scotland experienced economic difficulties after the Great War?

6

(Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.)

Source C states that foreign competition caused a lot of Scotland's industry to decline.

Source C also states that the mining industry declined.

However, Source C doesn't mention that the fishing industry in Wick declined because of submarines meaning we couldn't sell overseas.

Source C also doesn't mention that the shipbuilding industry in Glasgow decreased because Navy ships weren't needed.

Source C also doesn't mention that the jute industry in Dundee decreased because sandbags were no longer needed.

Overall, Source C only partly explains the reasons why Scotland experienced economic difficulties after the Great War.

Exemplar 2 evidence

Source A describes the experience of slaves in slave factories on the African coast.

Source A

Those being forced into slavery are forced to walk for many days to reach the coast. When captured Africans are brought from the inland areas, they are held in prison. There is a chain of 30 large stone forts along the Gold Coast of West Africa. When we buy the captives, they are all brought out together and thoroughly examined by our surgeons. Slaves are often put in punishment cells for rebellious behaviour. Slaves are often kept chained up during their time in slave factories.

34. How fully does Source A describe the experience of slaves in slave factories on the African coast?

6

(Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.)

The source partially describes the experience of slaves in slave factories.

Firstly, the source says “slaves are often chained up during their time in slave factories”, this shows that slaves had little freedom to move.

Secondly, the source says “thoroughly examined by our surgeons”, this shows that slaves’ privacy was not considered.

Finally, the source says “those being forced into slavery are forced to walk for many days to reach the coast” showing that the comfort of slaves was not considered by slavers. However, the source is less descriptive as it fails to mention that slaves were held very close together causing them to spread diseases very quickly. Secondly, the source fails to discuss the low-quality food they received, slaves were given small portions of gruel, a mix of palm oil and rice.

Finally, the source omits the fact that slave families were often broken up, causing the slaves emotional distress.

Exemplar 3 evidence

Source C explains the reasons why Scots emigrated overseas, 1830–1939.

Source C

The headmaster gave a speech; he said many former pupils had left to go to Canada and were living a better life. They sent letters encouraging their family and friends to move too. He introduced the immigration agent. The agent said Canada was a huge country, which had great opportunities for farming. He explained that a ticket to Canada with the Anchor Line cost £13 and 13 shillings, which got comments of 'expensive'. He enthusiastically persuaded us of the merits of emigration with film clips and views of Canada.

19. How fully does Source C explain the reasons why Scots emigrated overseas, 1830–1939?

6

(Use the source and recall to reach a judgement.)

The source partly explains why Scots emigrated overseas, 1830-1939.

Source C states "the agent said Canada was a huge country, which had great opportunities for farming." This tells us that farming was a growing industry in Canada. This is because the country was just setting up and had lots of free space to set up farms on as farming in Scotland was becoming less common industry.

Source C states "the headmaster gave a speech; he said many former pupils had left to go to Canada and we're living a better life." This tells us that lots of people were moving too Canada. This is because Canada was a very popular country to immigrate to as it was an exciting thing to move to a different country in the hopes that life would become better. Source C states "they sent letters encouraging their family and friends to move too." This tells us that they wrote letters to people to join them. This is because many tried to get people they knew to move with them as their life was really good in their new life and wanted their friends and family to experience it too.

The source fails to mention that many people emigrated for trading. This is because India was a huge country to trade with many Scots went over to India or jute, tea and sugar.

The source fails to mention that many went over for education. This is because many Scots help to set up an create education in these countries like the McGill University in Canada.

The source fails to mention that many Scots immigrated to work in positions of power. This is because as these countries were being set up they needed leaders for the country's so many became prime ministers of their countries come on for example the first Prime Minister in Australia was Scottish.

Compare questions

Exemplar 1 evidence

Sources A and B are about Scottish attitudes towards Margaret, Maid of Norway becoming Scotland's queen.

Source A

The reign of King Alexander III was known as the 'Golden Age'. However his reign came to an end in 1286 when he died unexpectedly. Many Scots claimed that Margaret was too young to become Scotland's monarch. Others said that it was not possible for a woman to be a national leader. Some Scottish nobles, including Robert Bruce, felt they had a better claim than Margaret to succeed Alexander.

Source B

King Alexander III died in 1286 after falling from his horse. As Alexander's closest living relative, Margaret was seen by many powerful Scots as his rightful replacement. Although she was a child some Scots pointed out that Alexander was a successful king despite being only seven when he was crowned. It was also argued that countries such as France and England had previously had a queen's rule in the absence of a king.

2. Compare the views of Sources A and B about Scottish attitudes towards Margaret, Maid of Norway becoming Scotland's queen.

Source A says "Many Scots claimed that Margaret was too young to become Scotland's monarch." Source B says "Margaret was seen by many powerful Scots as his rightful replacement." Sources B and C disagree on Scots' opinions of Margaret's position.

Source A says "Others said that it was not possible for a woman to be a national leader." Source B says "argued that countries such as France and England had previously had a Queens rule in the absence of a king." Sources B and C disagree on the ability of a woman to lead a country.

Overall, Sources B and C disagree about Scottish attitudes towards Margaret becoming Scotland's queen.

Exemplar 2 evidence

Sources A and B are about the reasons why Lithuanian immigrants settled in Scotland.

Source A

Lithuanians came to Scotland fleeing oppression in their homeland. In Lithuania, Russian occupation had changed their lives. Many Lithuanians chose to come to Scotland because they had been recruited by employers in Coatbridge. Lithuanian immigrants continued to be attracted to Scotland because it offered family and community connections. In and around Coatbridge, there were many businesses set up to cater for Lithuanians such as bakeries and newspapers.

Source B

In the late 19th century, Lithuanian immigrants came to Scotland because of poverty in their homeland. Most of the Lithuanians found themselves stranded in Scotland because they lacked funds to travel to America. By the end of the First World War, Lithuanians were no longer coming to Scotland as the community had broken up because of disagreements over which country they should fight for. Those Lithuanians who stayed often changed their names.

17. Compare the views of Sources A and B about the reasons why Lithuanian immigrants settled in Scotland.

4

(Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.)

Sources A and B disagree about why Lithuanians settled in Scotland.

Source A states “Lithuanians came to Scotland fleeing oppression in their homeland” and Source B states “Lithuanian immigrants came to Scotland because of the poverty in their homeland. These sources both disagree about the reason why Lithuanians came to Scotland.

Source A states “Lithuanian immigrants continued to be attracted to Scotland because it offered family and community connections.” and Source B states “Lithuanians were no longer coming to Scotland as the community had broken up because of disagreement over which country they should fight for.” Both of these sources disagree about the amount of Lithuanians coming to Scotland and their reasons for it.

Source A states “Many Lithuanians chose to come to Scotland because they had been recruited by employers in Coatbridge” and Source B states “Most Lithuanians found themselves stranded in Scotland because they lacked the funds to travel to America.” Overall, the sources disagree about Lithuanians in Scotland.

Exemplar 3 evidence

Sources A and B are about military tactics on the Western Front.

Source A

General Haig was worried about attacking at Loos as he knew his soldiers would have almost no cover and would find it hard to advance. Haig also wanted to keep the reserve troops close to the Front Line to achieve a breakthrough. Battalions from every Scottish regiment fought at Loos and ultimately 7,000 Scottish soldiers were killed. The Battle of Loos was a total tactical failure for the British.

Source B

The Battle of Loos was fought in September 1915 on the Western Front. The British had some tactical success at Loos. General Haig however, was accused of being over-ambitious about his attacking troops achieving a breakthrough. Haig's commander, Sir John French, thought that Haig's tactics for the reserve troops risked high casualties without guaranteed success. After the battle, Haig and Sir John French never resolved their differences.

22. Compare the views of Sources A and B about military tactics on the Western Front. (Compare the sources overall and/or in detail.)

4

Sources A and B disagree about military tactics on the Western Front.

Sources B and A disagree about General Haig's attitude towards the Battle of Loos. Source A says "General Haig was worried about attacking at Loos". Source B says "General Haig however, was accused of being overambitious about his attaching troop achieving a breakthrough"

Sources A and B about the success of tactics used at Loos.

Source a says "The Battle of Loos was a total tactical failure for the British". Source B says "The British had some tactical success at Loos".

Explain questions

Exemplar 1 evidence

Question 49: Explain the reasons why the Crusaders faced problems after the First Crusade.

Saladin united Muslims which was a problem because in the first crusade when Muslims were fighting each other. Baldwin, the 5th king of Jerusalem died so there was no king of Jerusalem. Baldwin the 6th was too young to be king of Jerusalem so this caused a succession crisis. Saladin was building an army so this was a problem because Christians did not have an army ready. Christians did not know that the Muslims were planning to take over Jerusalem which was a problem that because the Christians weren't ready. Baldwin the fifth became unwell which was a problem because he was a great king and leader.

Exemplar 2 evidence

Question 23: Explain the reasons why some people became conscientious objectors.

One reason people became conscientious objectors was because of religious beliefs. This is important because Jehovah's Witnesses are passive and don't believe in fighting.

Another reason people became conscientious objectors was cause of moral beliefs. This is important because they believed it was wrong to fight sue would refuse to do so.

Exemplar 3 evidence

Question 23: Explain the reasons why some people became conscientious objectors.

One reason why people became conscientious objectors was due to their religion not allowing them to harm others for example Quakers, Jews.

Another reason why people became conscientious objectors was because their own morals would not allow them to kill/injure another man.

Another reason why people became conscientious objectors was because of their political beliefs, many believed their political opposition to the government will be weakened if they went to war.

Another reason why people became conscientious objectors was because they refused to fight for the king as they were extremely anti monarchy.

Another reason why people became at conscientious objectors was because they were aware of the true horrors of war the government were hiding and refused to go.

Another reason white people became conscientious objectors was because they were angry that the ability to choose whether or not they went to war was being taken away from them and they did not agree with the removal of the liberty of choice.

Exemplar 4 evidence

Question 64: Explain the reasons why many Germans did not oppose the Nazis, 1933-1939

One reason why the Germans didn't oppose the Nazis was that they got 6 million people out of employment. This is because that was one of Hitler's promises and it made more people like him as he had gotten them out of the rut that the Weimar Republic put them in.

Another reason why many Germans did not oppose the Nazis was that he made up plans. This is because he created a plan to work a certain amount of days in the year and get some days off as a holiday.

A third reason why many Germans did not oppose the Nazis was that they made-up schemes. This is because they were schemes to buy the people's car of the voxwagen.

A fourth reason while many Germans did not oppose the Nazis was that he made Germany strong again. This is because he started to make Germany more like what it was like in the kaiser's time.

A fifth reason why many Germans did not oppose the Nazis or that he went against the Treaty of Versailles. This is because he started to rebuild the army and break rules that the treaty made.

A sixth reason why many Germans did not oppose the Nazis was that he invaded other countries. This is because he took back land from countries that took it from Germany after the First World War and get German speaking people back in Germany.

9-mark essay

Exemplar 1 evidence

Question 67: How important was Bloody Sunday as a reason for the 1905 revolution?

There were many reasons for the 1905 revolution. Some historians argue that Bloody Sunday was the most important reason, however, it is also necessary to analyse the role of living and working conditions of peasants and factory workers.

Bloody Sunday was known as the spark as it was the final straw before all out revolt. The people were angry because the army had opened fire on their loved ones during peaceful protests. The public felt betrayed by the tsar as they were carrying pictures of him and parading signs of affection for him.

It is also important to analyse the discontent of peasants and factory workers due to the living and working conditions they experienced. Peasants and factory workers were forced to share housing with other families and sometimes criminals. This caused rapid spread of diseases such as cholera. These houses were tiny and poorly insulated which meant they were cold and humid causing their immune systems to be further weakened. Peasants and factory workers were forced to work very long days unpaid overtime, this meant they were tired, poor and did not have enough money to fulfil their energy expenditure needs.

In conclusion, I believe the most significant factor in causing the 1905 revolution was a discontent of peasants and factory workers as they were the main group involved in the revolution and they had been unhappy for a very long time

Exemplar 2 evidence

37. (a) How important was the role of William Wilberforce in the success of the abolitionist campaigns to end the Atlantic slave trade? 9

(Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)

OR

- (b) How important was loss of population as an impact of the slave trade on African societies? 9

(Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)

Many things happened to Africa due to the slave trade. The slave trade was the buying and selling of people between three continents. The slave trade was an awful thing and ruined many lives. The slave trade affected Britain in a positive way and affected Africa in a negative way. There was many ways the slave trade affected Africa but loss of population and war are the main ones.

Lots of population impacted Africa a lot because it left many areas in Africa with no people. SIGNPOST In some places there was only old people left. Due to this the population decreased there was no young, fit and strong people to grow plants and cultivate land. This meant that it left many areas barren. Death also caused a population decrease as there were many people dying due to fighting tribes.

On the other hand war is another impact of the slave trade of African societies. This is because many tribes were at war with each other because they needed to get slaves so that they could get weapons, but getting weapons was used to defend themselves from other tribes in Africa. This process was just a huge cyclical which the Europeans created.

I think that war impact of the slave trade of African societies as it still has an impact today in Africa and it meant that people couldn't trust others.

Exemplar 3 evidence

47. To what extent was religion the main reason why Pope Urban II called the First Crusade?

9

(Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)

The main reasons why Pope Urban II called the First Crusade were religious reasons but there were others, like power and the Emperor Alexis telling Pope Urban II to call a crusade.

The main reason why Pope Urban II called the first crusade was religious reasons because the Muslims took over a Christian city, Jerusalem. Another reason was power because if Pope Urban II called a crusade a crusade he could unite Christianity and Orthodox Greek and their two churches. Another reason is Emperor Alexis told him to because he was scared that Muslims would attach more Christian cities.

Another reason is the Christianity faith could be in Muslim hands.

In conclusion, there were many reasons why Pope Urban II called the first crusade but the main reason was religious reasons because the Muslims were taking over Christian cities.

Exemplar 4 evidence

77. To what extent were the activities of the Ku Klux Klan the most important reason for the migration of black Americans to the North up to 1945?

9

(Use recalled knowledge to **introduce** then present a **balanced assessment** of the influence of different factors and come to a **reasoned conclusion**.)

To a certain extent the activities of the Klu Klux Klan was the most important reason for the migration of black Americans north however there were other factors such as desegregation in the north and the growth of Black pride and culture within communities in the north.

The Klu Klux Klan were a white supremacist extremist group which used lynchings and murder to spark terror into the black community in the south so a large number of black Americans fled north to escape the KKK's reign of violence and terror.

Another important reason for the mass migration of black Americans north was because desegregation was strictly enforced in northern communities so for the first time Black Americans could have equal access to public services and facilities unlike in the south where segregation was still strong.

Another reason for the mass migration of black Americans north was the growth of culture and communities where people proud to be black and people in the south longed to experience this solidarity and freedom.

In conclusion the most important reason for mass migration north up to 1945 was the actions of the KKK as it made black Americans terrified to live in places where they were active.

Describe questions

Exemplar 1 evidence

Question 21: Describe the use of tanks on the Western Front.

Tanks were used to intimidate and scare the enemy as they were large and frightening. They provided good cover for soldiers because of their huge size. They were also used to shoot at the enemy. However, they would sometimes breakdown and if men stayed in they would suffocate on fumes and they if they got out they would likely be shot. They could be used to get across rough terrain.

Exemplar 2 evidence

Question 76: Describe the experience of immigrants in the USA during the 1920s.

Firstly, immigrants experienced horrific overcrowding and poor housing in the slums of cities they immigrated to.

Secondly, immigrants faced the discrimination from older immigrant groups known as WASPS (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) Making it hard for them to find a place in society.

Thirdly, immigrants faced harmful stereotypes which acted as obstacles in their day-to-day lives in aspects such as getting a job/education.

Finally, immigrants faced poor or no access to healthcare and because they lived so close together disease and illness spread like wildfire in these communities.

Exemplar 3 evidence

Question 91: Describe what happened during the Korean War, 1950-1953.

North Korea were trying to invade the South. This was as North Korea were communist and they wanted the South to be as well.

This then led to America getting involved in the war this was as they had promised to help any country fighting against communism to try and stop the spread.