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	(KU)	(ES)
Total Mark		

1540/401

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2010 FRIDAY, 7 MAY 9.00 AM - 10.00 AM

HISTORY
STANDARD GRADE
Foundation Level

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.	
Full name of centre	Town
Forename(s)	Surname
Date of birth	
Day Month Year Scottish candidate number	er Number of seat
Turn to page three when you are told to do so.	
Before leaving the examination room you must give thi you may lose all the marks for this paper.	is book to the Invigilator. If you do not,
Answer only two contexts: one from Unit I and one from Unit II.	





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Answer questions from Unit I and Unit II.

Answer the questions on the Contexts you have studied. Your Invigilator will tell you which these are.

You must do ONE Context from Unit I and ONE Context from Unit II.

Tick your Contexts below.

UNIT I—CHANGING LIFE IN	SCOTLAND AND BRITAIN
	Tick ONE of the following boxes:

Context A: 1750s–1850s Pages 4–10 OR

Context B: 1830s-1930s Pages 11-16

OR

Context C: 1880s–Present Day Pages 17–22

UNIT II—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CONFLICT

Context A: 1890s–1920s Pages 24–31
 OR
 Context B: 1930s–1960s Pages 32–39

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Go to your Context in Unit I.

[Turn over

		DO M WRIT Th Mar	TE IN IIS IGIN
Remember to do ONE Context from Unit I and ONE Context from Unit II.	Marks	KU	ES
UNIT I—CHANGING LIFE IN SCOTLAND AND BRITAIN			
CONTEXT A: 1750s-1850s			
Study the information in the sources. You may also use you own knowledge.	r		
Try to answer <i>all</i> the questions in this Context.			
Source A explains why many people left the Highlands of Scotland before 1850.	đ		
Source A			
crofters could not pay them. Many emigrated from Scotland as a result. These landowners wanted the land for large sheep farms. Many homes were burned to stop people returning.			
1. What evidence is there that shows the actions of Highland landlords were important in causing many people to leave th Highlands of Scotland before 1850? Give two pieces o evidence.	e		
1:	_		
2:	_		
	_ 2		

rce B describes who had the right to vote in Scotland in 1830.		KU	
rce B			
The majority of men in Parliament were landowners. Men had to own property to be able to vote. The only people who elected MPs were wealthy landowners, farmers or businessmen. In Scotland, with a population of 2 million, just 4,289 men had the right to vote.			
Why was voting unfair in Scotland before 1832? Give three reasons.			
1:			
2:			
3:			
	3		
[Turn over			
	rce B The majority of men in Parliament were landowners. Men had to own property to be able to vote. The only people who elected MPs were wealthy landowners, farmers or businessmen. In Scotland, with a population of 2 million, just 4,289 men had the right to vote. Why was voting unfair in Scotland before 1832? Give three reasons. 1: 2: 3:	rce B The majority of men in Parliament were landowners. Men had to own property to be able to vote. The only people who elected MPs were wealthy landowners, farmers or businessmen. In Scotland, with a population of 2 million, just 4,289 men had the right to vote. Why was voting unfair in Scotland before 1832? Give three reasons. 1: 2: 3:	rce B The majority of men in Parliament were landowners. Men had to own property to be able to vote. The only people who elected MPs were wealthy landowners, farmers or businessmen. In Scotland, with a population of 2 million, just 4,289 men had the right to vote. Why was voting unfair in Scotland before 1832? Give three reasons. 1: 2: 3: 3: 3:

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

Marks KU ES

Source C is from the Old	Statistical Account of 1791.
--------------------------	------------------------------

Source C

In cotton mills many children spend too many hours working. They are often injured by the machines. While work is going on, the fluff from the cotton fills the air that they breathe in. This probably explains why they look unwell.

3. How were textile mills bad for the health of children who worked in them? Give **two** examples.

1:	
2:	

2

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[Turn over for Question 4 on Page eight

In Questions 4, 5 and 6 the topic for investigating is:

Housing conditions in Scotland's towns between 1750 and 1850.

WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

ES

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2

Study the information in the sources, and then answer the questions which follow.

Source D is from a Parliamentary Report on the Health of Towns, published in 1840.

Source D

In large towns there is no Building Act to make sure that houses are properly built. The sewers and drains are also in poor condition. Laws are needed to provide a basic standard of cleanliness and comfort. However, we recognise that some towns want to make improvements.

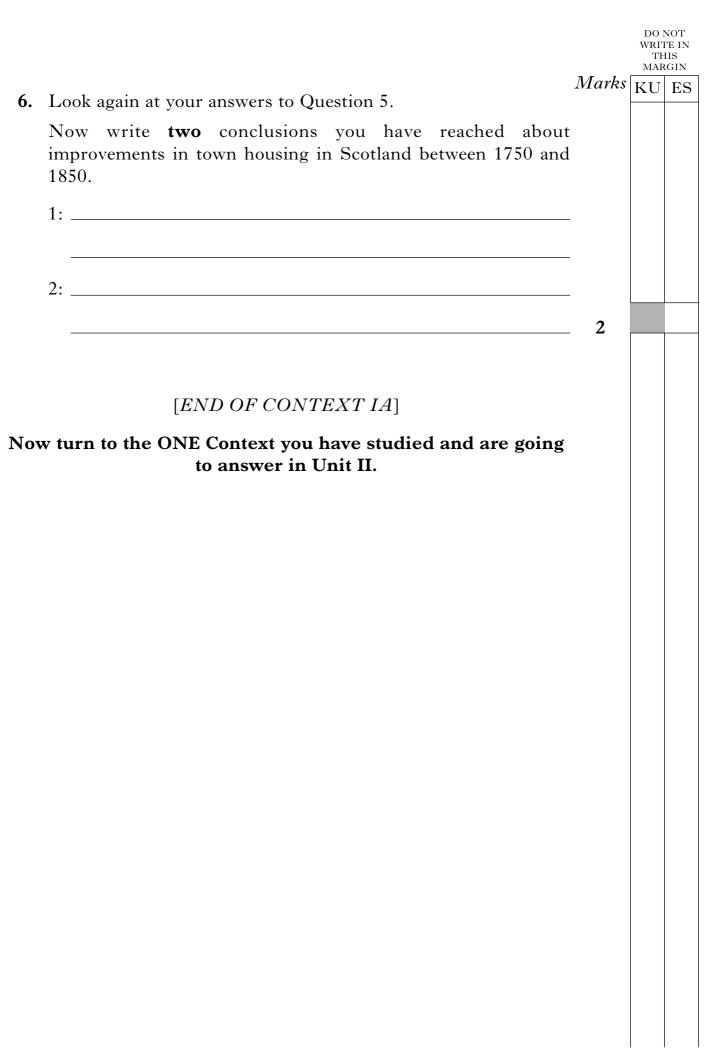
4. Why is **Source D** useful as evidence for investigating housing conditions in Scotland's towns between 1750 and 1850?

Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct.

- **A** It is a primary source
- **B** It is a secondary source
- **C** It tells us that town housing needed to be improved
- **D** It tells us that town housing had been improved
- **E** It was written to praise the quality of improvements to town housing.

Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes.

Source E describes improvements Source E	s made to town housing in the 1840s.	Marks	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN KU ES
These houses were often their employer. By the 1840	wns had to live near their work. well built and usually owned by Os towns were beginning to make watories. The new houses were ter.		
5. Look at Sources D and E. ' pieces of evidence in total.	Then complete the table, using four		
What does Source D , on <i>Page eight</i> , tell us about the problems of town housing in 1840?	What does Source E , on <i>Page nin</i> tell us about the improvements town housing in the 1840s?		
	[Turn ove] 4 r	



			DO N WRIT TH MAR	E IN IS
	Remember to do ONE Context from Unit I and ONE Context from Unit II.	Marks	KU	ES
U	NIT I—CHANGING LIFE IN SCOTLAND AND BRITAIN			
	CONTEXT B: 1830s-1930s			
	ly the information in the sources. You may also use your knowledge.			
Try	to answer <i>all</i> the questions in this Context.			
	rce A explains why many people left Scotland and moved to erica in the nineteenth century.			
Sour	rce A			
1.	Many left with the promise of a steady job. The Scots were constantly on the move. The Gold Rushes of California and the promise of becoming rich attracted thousands of Scots to America. What evidence is there that shows that the search for a better life was important in causing many people to leave Scotland in the nineteenth century? Give two pieces of evidence.			
	1:			
	2:			
		2		
	[Turn over			

Source B

Source B

ou	Britain was not a democracy in 1914. Suffragettes voting was very unfair. Women were not allowed to vo all. To make matters worse some better off men ever two votes. One man in three was not allowed to vote. could become MPs but women could not.	ote at n had
2.	Why was voting unfair in Britain in 1914? Give three re	
	2:	
	3:	

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л л 1 ES J

Source C describes accidents in a coal mine in 1842.

Source C

Six weeks ago, a boy died when a coal wagon ran over his body and crushed him. Recently two men were killed when the roof caved in. Often explosions kill and injure many miners. The practice is to bury them a day or two after their death.

- **3.** How was working in a coal mine dangerous? Give **two** examples.

[Turn over

2

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Marks KU ES

In Questions 4, 5 and 6 the topic for investigating is:

Housing conditions in Scotland's towns between 1830 and 1930.

Study the information in the sources, and then answer the questions which follow.

Source D is from a Government Report on the living conditions in Edinburgh, published in 1868.

Source D

There are many problems with housing in Edinburgh. Overcrowding brings diseases such as typhus. Buildings are often full of rats which encourages the growth of disease. In some tenements there is no water and no sink. Many rooms have no bed, so the family sleeps on straw.

4. Why is **Source D** useful as evidence for investigating housing conditions in Scotland's towns between 1830 and 1930?

Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct.

- **A** It is a primary source
- **B** It is a secondary source
- **C** It tells us that the living conditions for some Scottish people were very poor
- **D** It tells us that the living conditions for some Scottish people were very good
- **E** It was written to show that improvements in housing for the poorer classes were being made

Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes.

2

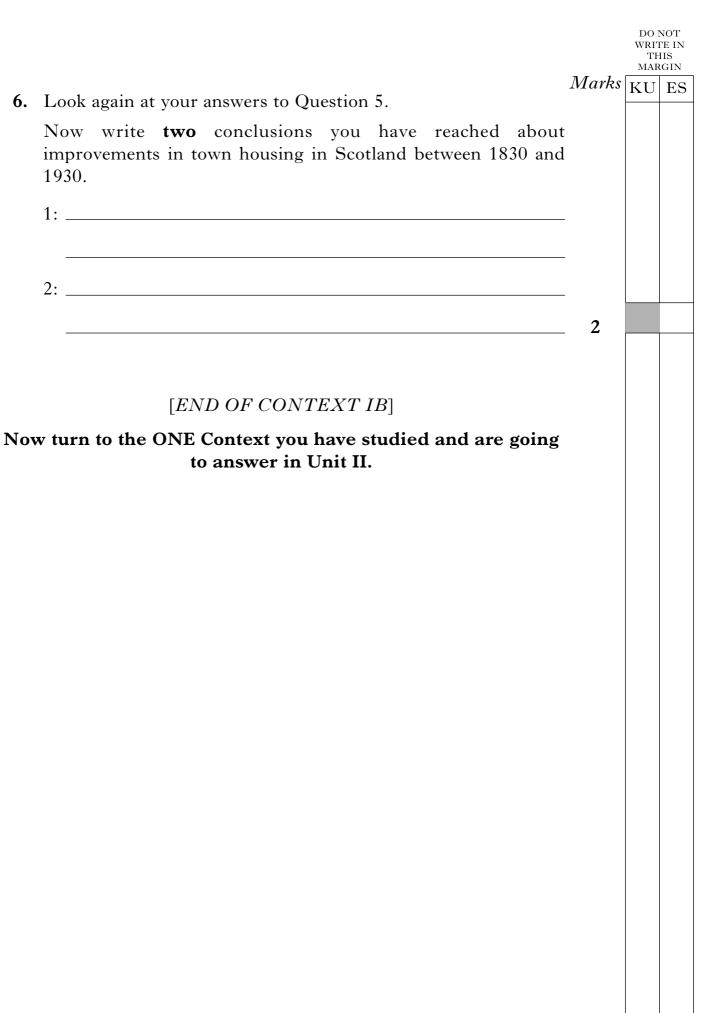
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Source E describes improvement	nts made to town housing by the	arks [F	ΚU	ES	
1920s.					
Source E					
pulled down. A few mode built in the 1920s. These h reduce overcrowding. Howe were built. Gardens allowe helped prevent disease.	slums that brought disease were l council housing schemes were houses were larger which helped ever, not enough of these houses ed many to enjoy fresh air which				
5. Look at Sources D and E . ' pieces of evidence in total.	Then complete the table, using four				
What does Source D , on	What does Source E , on				
Page fourteen, tell us about the problems of town housing in	Page fifteen, tell us about the improvements to town housing				
1868?	by the 1920s?				
		4			

[Turn over



			DO N WRIT TH MAR	'E IN IIS
	Remember to do ONE Context from Unit I and ONE Context from Unit II.	Marks	KU	ES
U	NIT I—CHANGING LIFE IN SCOTLAND AND BRITAIN			
	CONTEXT C: 1880s–Present Day			
	dy the information in the sources. You may also use your n knowledge.			
Try	to answer all the questions in this Context.			
	rce A explains why many people left Scotland to live in other ntries in the twentieth century.			
Sou	rce A			
	Many Scots emigrated to find better job opportunities abroad. They were not poor or desperate but were well educated. They were after higher wages paid in countries like Canada. Their families would also live in better housing away from Scotland's slums.			
1.	What evidence is there that shows that the search for a better life was important in causing many people to leave Scotland in the twentieth century? Give two pieces of evidence. 1:			
	2:			
		2		
	[Turn over			

oting wa I. To ma vo votes.	s very unfa ike matters One man	ir. Womer s worse so	n were no me better as not all	Suffragette t allowed to off men ev owed to vote	vote at ren had
Vhy was v	oting unfai	ir in Britain	in 1914?	Give three	reasons.
:					
:					
3:					

Source B describes some problems with the voting system in 1914.

Source

THIS MARGIN Marks KU ES

DO NOT WRITE IN

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN Marks KU ES Source C describes working conditions for women after the First World War. Source C The war helped to change working life for women. Many could now find better jobs such as nurses. Changes in offices meant there were more jobs for women as secretaries. Women's wages were always less than men's. Even so, women's wages were more than before the war. 3. How did working conditions improve for women after the First World War? Give two examples. 1: ____ 2: _____ 2 [Turn over

In Questions 4, 5 and 6 the topic for investigating is:

Housing conditions in Scotland's towns and cities between 1880 and 1980.

WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

ES

Marks

2

Study the information in the sources, and then answer the questions which follow.

Source D is from an interview with a tenant on a housing estate in the 1970s.

Source D

I was delighted when I got my new council house in Castlemilk. The rent was a lot more than our old flat. But it had 4 bedrooms, oh the excitement. Then there was the bathroom, what a luxury! No more taking baths in a tin bath before the fire. We even had a garden.

4. Why is **Source D** useful as evidence for investigating housing conditions in Scotland's towns and cities between 1880 and 1980?

Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct.

- **A** It is a primary source
- **B** It is a secondary source
- **C** It tells us that the tenant liked her new council house
- **D** It tells us that the tenant did not like her new council house
- **E** It was written to show that council housing had not improved

Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes.

Page twenty-one

Source E

At first there were no shops nearby. Everything you wanted had to be brought from the shops in the city centre. But the people here are so great that I wouldn't want to move out. It's the council that's the problem. They ignore our complaints about dampness in the bedroom.

5. Look at **Sources D** and **E**. Then complete the table, using **four** pieces of evidence in total.

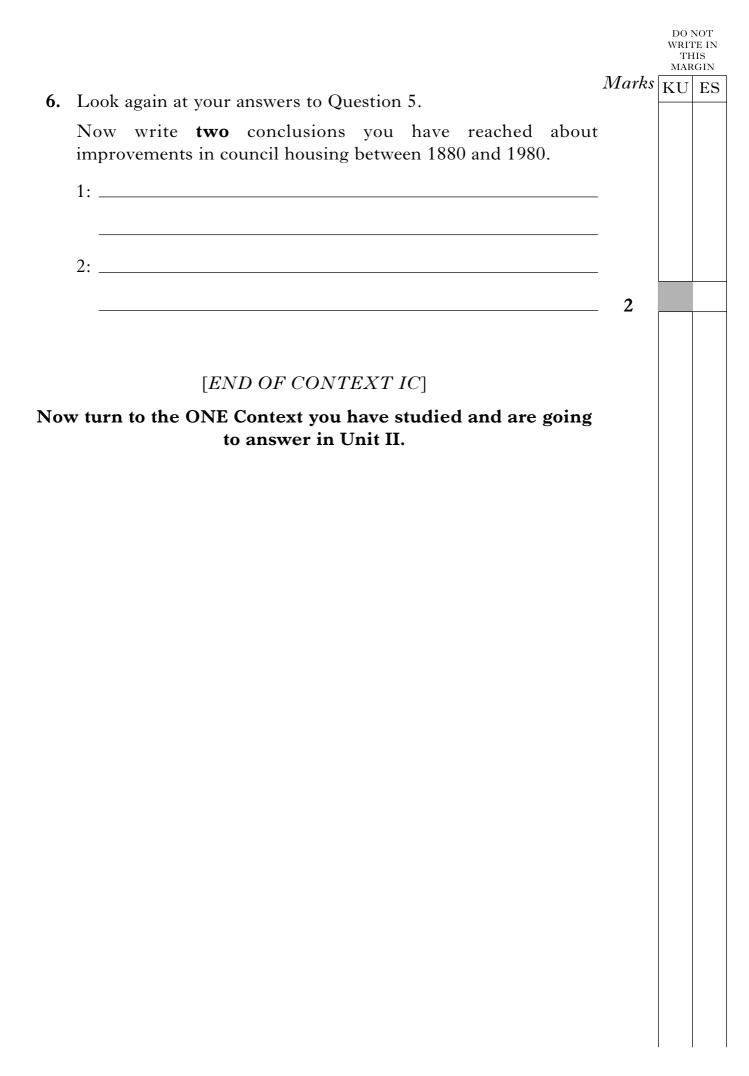
What does Source D , on	What does Source E , on
Page twenty, tell us about the	Page twenty-one, tell us about the
improvements to council housing	problems of council housing in
in the 1970s?	the 1980s?
	[
	·

[Turn over

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ES

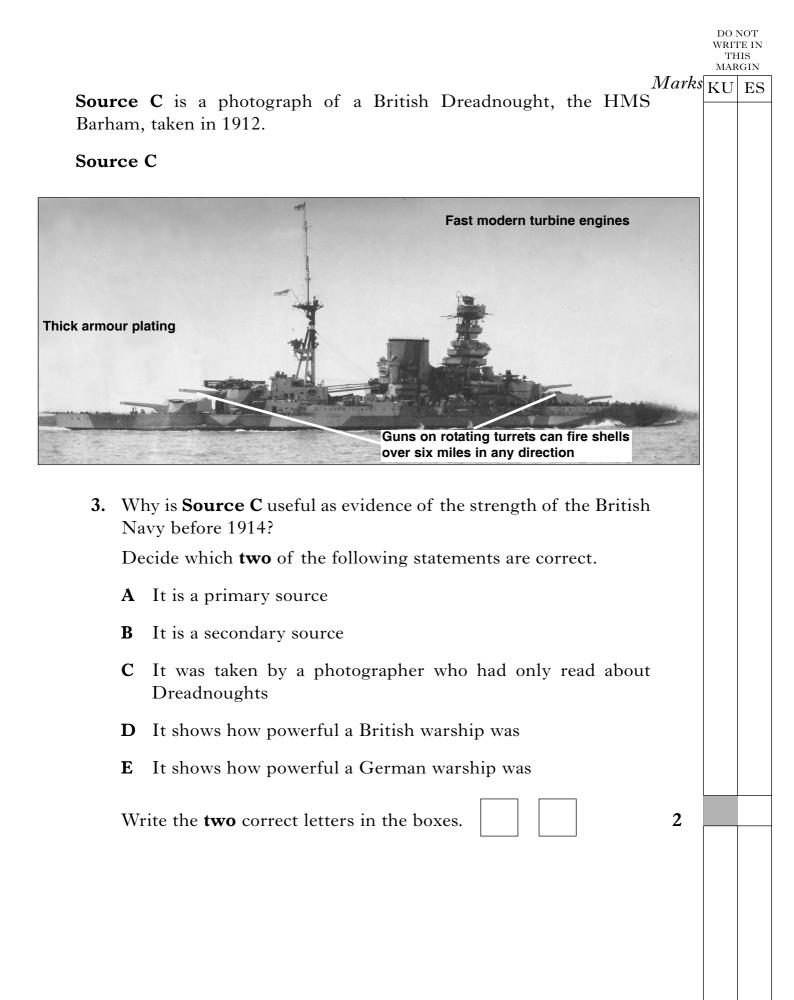
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[Turn over for Unit IIA on Page twenty-four

		DO N WRIT TH MAR	'E IN IS
Remember to do ONE Context from Unit II and ONE Context from Unit I.	Marks		ES
UNIT II—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CONFLICT			
CONTEXT A: 1890s-1920s			
Study the information in the sources. You may also use your own knowledge.			
Try to answer all the questions in this Context.			
Source A is about why countries formed alliances before 1914.			
Source A			
 To get protection against Russia, Germany signed an alliance with Austria. Later, Italy joined Germany and Austria to form the Triple Alliance. The Triple Alliance worried France and Russia who then signed an alliance. Britain then joined France and Russia to form the Triple Entente. 1. Why did countries form alliances before 1914? Give three reasons. 1:			
2:			
3:			
	3		

		DO N WRIT TH MAR	TE IN IIS
Source B describes the alliance system in Europe in 1914.	Marks		
Source B			
The Great Powers formed alliances among themselves because they were afraid of other countries. By 1914 Europe was divided into two armed camps. The Triple Alliance was made up of Germany, Austria and Italy. The Triple Entente contained France, Russia and Britain.			
 2. Source A agrees with Source B about the alliance system. Give three ways that they agree. 1. Source A says:	-		
and also Source B says:	-		
2. Source A says:	-		
and also Source B says:	-		
3. Source A says:	-		
and also Source B says:			
	_ 3		
[Turn over	•		



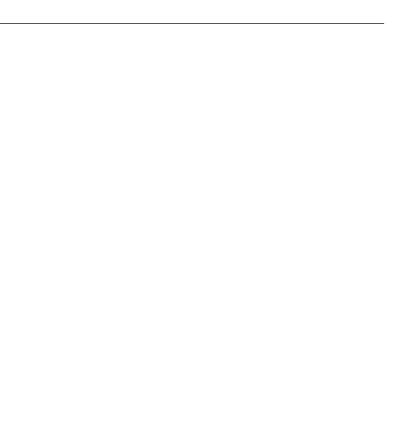
		DO I WRIT TH MAR	TE IN HIS AGIN
In Source D Winston Churchill describes a British naval exercis 1912.	<i>Marks</i> e in	KU	ES
Source D			
We had a gathering of our mighty navy this spring. The flat of 150 ships together made a magnificent sight. One do there was a long cruise into the mist. Suddenly to battleships appeared and opened fire with tremendo power. Their speed increased to an incredible 20 knots.	ay he		
 How can you tell Churchill was impressed by the British na Give three pieces of evidence. 	avy?		
1:			
2:			
3:	3		
[Turn o	over		

	ource E Charles Young talks about his family's experiences of the tworld War.	Marks	DO I WRIT TH MAR	'E IN IS GIN
Sour	rce E			
	After the First World War, relatives told me of the suffering caused by food shortages. German U-boats made sure of that. Due to the lack of other food, my family lived on bones from the butcher made into soup. Some people, especially children, died of starvation.			
5.	What evidence is there that food shortages were an important problem during the First World War? Give two pieces of evidence.			
	1:			
	2:			
		2		

		л <i>и</i> 1	DO N WRIT TH MAR	'E IN IS GIN
Source F was written by David Lloyd George, Britain's Minister during the First World War.	Prime	Marks	KU	ES
Source F				
For most people rationing provided them with enough The improvement in health during the war shows that rationing prevented any real suffering. Although there some shortages in Britain, we were never faced starvation.	food were			
6. Source E disagrees with Source F about food supplies the First World War. Give three ways that they disagree	0			
1. Source E says:				
but Source F says:				
2. Source E says:				
but Source F says:				
3. Source E says:				
but Source F says:				
		3		
[Turi	n over			

Source G

forces.



aims. 1: _____

2: _____

- 7. What were the aims of the League of Nations? Describe **two**
- The Covenant of the League of Nations explained the aims of the League. One aim was to encourage countries to cooperate. The League also wanted to stop wars breaking out. Another aim was to get countries to reduce their armed

Source G is about the Covenant of the League of Nations.

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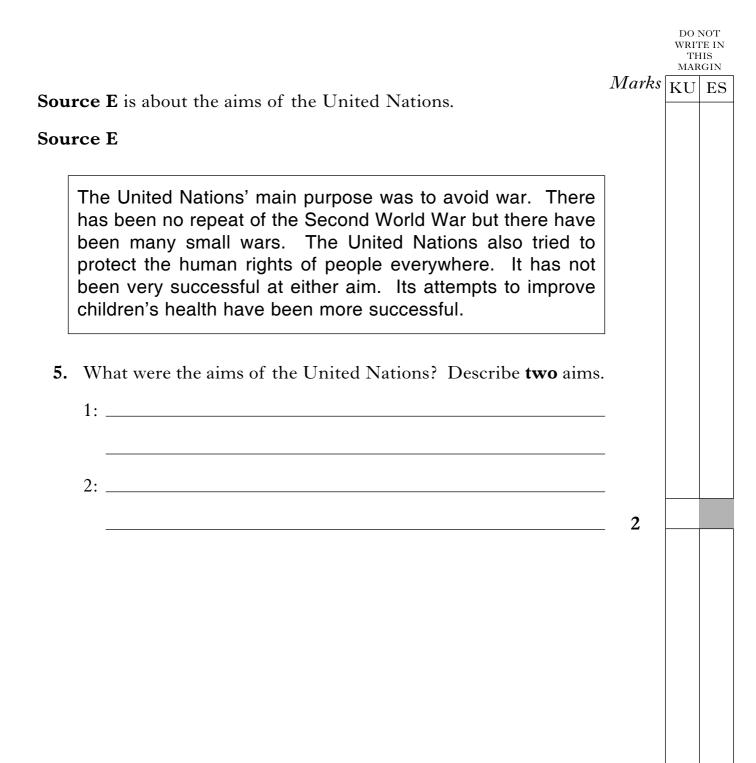
			Marks	DO N WRIT TH MAR	FE IN HIS RGIN
		H is part of a speech by Arthur Balfour, a British spokesman eague of Nations, in 1920.	WI WI WI WI	KU	ES
Sou	rce	H			
	cor The	e League of Nations was not set up to deal with a world in Ifusion, or with any part of the world which is in confusion. E League may help. It is not, and cannot be, the complete ution for bringing order to the whole world.			
8.		hy is Source H useful as evidence about the League of ations?			
	De	ecide which two of the following statements are correct.			
	A	It is a secondary source			
	B	It was said by someone who knows a lot about the League of Nations			
	С	It was said by someone who does not know a lot about the League of Nations			
	D	It tried to persuade people not to expect too much from the league			
	Ε	It tried to persuade people that the League could solve all the world's problems			
	Wı	rite the two correct letters in the boxes.	2		
		[END OF CONTEXT IIA]			
		Now check you have done ONE Context from Unit I and ONE Context from Unit II.			
		[Turn over			

		DO M WRIT TH MAR	'E IN IS
Remember to do ONE Context from Unit II and ONE Context from Unit I.	Marks	KU	ES
UNIT II—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CONFLICT			
CONTEXT B: 1930s-1960s			
Study the information in the sources. You may also use your own knowledge.			
Try to answer all the questions in this Context.			
Source A is about the Munich Conference of 1938.			
Source A			
 Germans living in Czechoslovakia and that this would be his last demand for land. The British Prime Minister, Chamberlain, agreed to Hitler's demands and persuaded him not to attack. After the meeting, Chamberlain said he had saved the world from war. There would be "peace in our time". People believed that there would be peace in their lifetime. 1. Why was the Munich Peace Conference seen as a success at the 			
 Why was the Munich Peace Conference seen as a success at the time? Give three reasons. 1:			
1			
2:			
3:			
	3		

		DO N WRIT TH MAR	
Source B is from a history textbook about the Munich Conference	<i>Marks</i> ce.		
Source B			
The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain claimed at the conference that he had avoided war. He said that the would be "peace in our time". Chamberlain believed Hit when he claimed he would make no more demands for lar However, the conference was a disaster for Czechoslova as large parts of their country were handed to Germany.	ere tler nd.		
2. Source A agrees with Source B about the results of the Mur Conference. Give three ways that they agree.			
1. Source A says:			
and also Source B says:			
2. Source A says:			
and also Source B says:			
3. Source A says:			
and also Source B says:			
	3		
[Turn c	over		

VRITE IN THIS MARGIN Marks [KU ES **Source C** is a Government advert taken from a Scottish newspaper published in March 1940. Source C Who'll give a promise to keep this child safe in the countryside? 3. Why is Source C useful as evidence about the evacuation of children during the Second World War? Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct. It is a primary source Α B It is a secondary source С It shows evacuation taking place **D** It was published to encourage volunteers to look after evacuated children during the Blitz Ε It was published to encourage mothers to keep their children at home with them during the Blitz. Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes. 2

		DO N WRIT TH MAR	'E IN IS GIN
Source D is from a letter about the evacuation of children Rothesay, written by a local man to a newspaper in 1940.	Marks to	KU	ES
Source D			
I want to protest about the evacuees being sent to Rothesay Most have never seen the countryside before. Many arrive here in a filthy condition. It is shocking that children wit diseases are being put in our homes. Some of the evacue children are so badly behaved they should be sent to a cam instead. I wish they had never come here.	d h e		
4. How can you tell the local man did not want evacuees living Rothesay? Give three pieces of evidence.	in		
1:			
2:			
3:			
	3		
[Turn ov	er		



i rce ions	${\bf F}$ is part of an interview with a representative of the United	Marks	KU
rce	F		
	The bigger countries do have a lot of control, but smaller countries can have their say too. Some nations do not respect human rights but the United Nations will work with them to get them to change. The United Nations will also help to fight poverty and disease.		
W	hy is Source F useful as evidence about the United Nations?		
	hy is Source F useful as evidence about the United Nations? ecide which two of the following statements are correct.		
	-		
De	ecide which two of the following statements are correct.		
Do A	ecide which two of the following statements are correct. It is a secondary source It was said by someone who knows a lot about the United		
Do A B	ecide which two of the following statements are correct.It is a secondary sourceIt was said by someone who knows a lot about the United NationsIt was said by someone who does not know a lot about the		
Do A B C	 ecide which two of the following statements are correct. It is a secondary source It was said by someone who knows a lot about the United Nations It was said by someone who does not know a lot about the United Nations It was written to tell us that the United Nations will be a 		

		DO I WRIT TH MAR	TE IN IIS IGIN
Source G is part of a statement by the American President, Kennedy, about the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.	Marks	KU	ES
Source G			
Russian missiles on Cuba are a threat to the United States. We have the right to stop any ships approaching Cuba with missiles. American armed forces are prepared for any possibility. The United States will strike back at any country that threatens it. Chairman Khrushchev's missiles threaten world peace.			
 What evidence is there that the missiles in Cuba were important in causing tension between the United States and Russia? Give two pieces of evidence. 			
1:	-		
2:	-		
	2		

			DO N WRIT TH	TE IN IIS	
	ce H is part of a statement by the Russian leader, Khrushchev, the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.	Marks	MAR KU		
Sour	ce H				
((t	President Kennedy says he wants peace yet he threatens Cuba. He has no right to stop unarmed ships approaching Cuba. The missiles we have placed on Cuba are no threat to the United States. They are there for defence. It is the United States who are a threat to world peace.				
	Source G disagrees with Source H about the Cuban Missile Crisis. Give three ways that they disagree.				
	1. Source G says:				
	but Source H says:				
	2. Source G says:				
	but Source H says:				
	3. Source G says:				
	but Source H says:	2			-
		3			-
	[END OF CONTEXT IIB]				
	Now check you have done ONE Context from Unit I and ONE Context from Unit II.				

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

Page thirty-nine

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Markers please complete this grid.

I	Unit I	
	KU	ES
1		
2		
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τ	U nit II	
	KU	ES
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1		
2		
2		
2 3 4		
2 3 4 5		
2 3 4 5 6		

Total

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Unit II Context A Source C—Photograph of HMS Barham (Ref FL 1472) is reproduced by permission Imperial War Museum.