**Comparison Questions 2015 Paper**

The compare question is worth **5 marks.** You will be asked to compare the views contained in two sources about a certain topic. Be careful to read the question carefully and make sure you are doing what the question asks you to do.

Below the question you will see the following –“Compare the content overall and in detail.

What follows is what you write as an answer to ANY compare question. Of course where you see blanks (………) that is where you write in your own ideas or extracts you have selected from the sources

*Overall the sources agree (or disagree about ………. (You decide by reading both sources and asking yourself what is the main thing the sources are about. If they disagree make that clear and if there is a mixture of agreement and disagreement then also make that clear.)*

**Your overall comment will get 1 mark; it might get 2 if you explain it fully, but to be safe you should assume 1 mark.**

*In detail, the first point of agreement (or disagreement) is about …….. (Describe in your own words what they agree or disagree about.) My evidence for this is that source A states “……….” While the other source states “………” (Make sure your source quotes are about the same point.)*

**You should do this 4 times to get 4 marks for 4 direct comparisons.**

**Source B:** from T. Royle, *The Flowers of the Forest, Scotland and the First World War*

(2006).

*In the streets women carried placards stating: “We are fighting the Prussians in Partick”. Unusually, the strikers were supported by their employers who did not want productivity slowed down by factors outside their control. Matters came to a head when a mass meeting was held in Glasgow’s George Square on 17 November to protest against the prosecution of 18 tenants due to appear in court for refusing to pay rent increases. By then the rent strikes had escalated, with men taking their own wildcat strike action at Fairfield’s and Beardmore’s. Rebellion was in the air but the strikes ended the following month when the government rushed through the Rent Restriction Act. It was a victory for what would later be known as “people power”.*

**Source C:** from a pamphlet by Councillor A. McBride of the Glasgow Labour Party Housing

Association (1921).

*Our committee organised demonstrations with banners demanding the Government to take action. We informed the Secretary for Scotland Mr McKinnon-Wood that the people desired that the rents should not be increased above the pre-war standard. Rents were still soaring and events were rapidly approaching a crisis. With the summoning of a number of munitions workers to attend court the most dramatic incident of the struggle happened.*

*Men engaged in work on the Clyde stopped working and marched in their thousands with those summoned to the court. As a result of this daring innovation in Rent Eviction trials, the cases were dismissed and the Rent Strikers won a fight which justified the wisdom of the Glasgow Labour Party Housing Committee. A few days after this an Act to limit rent increases was introduced by the Government.*

Compare the views of **Sources B** and **C** about the events of the Rent Strikes.

*Compare the sources overall and in detail.* **5**

**Sources B** and **C** broadly agree about the events of the rent strikes. **Source B** states “In the streets women carried placards stating” We are fighting the Prussians in Partick”. And Source C agrees: “Our committee organised demonstrations with banners demanding the Government to take action.” This shows that the sources agree that people were protesting with signs and slogans in the streets during the rent strikes because they felt the rises were unfair and wanted the government to make changes.

**Source B** states: “the prosecution of 18 tenants due to appear in court for refusing to pay rent increases” and Source C agrees: “the summoning of a number of munitions workers to attend court”. This shows that the sources agree that legal action was being taken against people who didn’t pay the increased rent and they were in danger of punishment by law.

**Source B** says: “men taking their own wildcat strike action at Fairfield’s and Beardmore’s” while **Source C** agrees: “Men employed on the Clyde stopped working and marched in their thousands”. This shows the sources to be in agreement that lots of men employed on the Clyde were unhappy with the rent increases and began to join the protests to get the government to change its ways.

**Source B** states: “the government rushed through the Rent Restrictions Act” and **Source C** agrees “An Act to limit rent increases was introduced by the government”. This shows that the sources agree that the rent strikes successfully prompted the government to introduce law which would stop dramatic rent rises, allowing many people to stay in their houses.

Overall **sources B** and **C** agree about the events of the rent strikes. They agree that protesters marched on the streets with signs, placards and banners. They also agree that many tenants had been called to court for legal action after their refusal to pay increased rent. They agree that men working on the Clyde joined the marches in support of those in court and went on strike. Finally, they agree that the strikes were successful as the government introduced the Rent Restrictions Act which stopped landlords freely raising rent prices. Therefore, due to their agreement on all points Sources B and C completely agree about the events of the rent strikes.

 **Compare the views of Sources B and C about the events of the Rent Strikes.**

The candidate was awarded **5 marks** because they make four direct comparisons between the sources and each point of comparison is supported by detailed references to each source. The candidate ends with an overall comparison which again is supported by specific references to the viewpoint of each source.