**Higher Homework 2016 -2017**

**Homework 1**

**Source A** describes the activities of workers in Glasgow during the war.

*The Government needed to control the factories to keep the soldiers supplied. However, the Clyde Workers Committee was formed to campaign against the Munitions Act, which forbade engineers from leaving the works where they were employed. On 25th March 1916, David Kirkwood and other members of the Clyde Workers Committee were arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act. The men were sentenced to be deported. The Committee’s journal,* the Worker*, was prosecuted for an article criticising the war. William Gallagher and John Muir, the editors, were both sent to prison.*

How fully does **Source A** describe the effects of the Defence of the Realm Act on Scottish civilians?

(Use **Source A** and recall.) **9**

**Homework 2**

**Source C**: from the Glasgow Herald, 29th October 1915.

*The first attempt to put into force the eviction notices which have been issued against Glasgow tenants who are participating in the “Rent Strikes” was made yesterday afternoon in Merryland Street, Govan. The householder is a woman who has not been making her rent payments. As has been the custom since the beginning of the movement against increased rents, a demonstration of the “strikers” was held at the time when the eviction notice became operative. While Mrs Barbour of the Glasgow Women’s Housing Association was addressing those who had assembled, two sheriff officers arrived and endeavoured to gain*

*admission to the house. As soon as it was known that it was proposed to evict the tenant the demonstrators determined to resist. Most of them were women, and they attacked the officers and their assistants with peasmeal, flour, and whiting. A woman was arrested on a charge of assaulting one of the officers.*

Evaluate the usefulness of **Source C** as evidence of the impact of the war on Scottish women? **6**

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

* *The origin and possible purpose of the source.*
* *The content of the source.*
* *Your own knowledge.*

**Homework 3**

**Source B**: from William Kenefick, War Resisters and Anti-Conscription in Scotland: an Independent Labour Party Perspective (1999).

*Scots responded in great numbers to the call to arms at the outbreak of war in 1914 and by December 1914, 25% of the male labour force of western Scotland had signed up. However it was being reported throughout the press from as early as October that the numbers enlisting were falling slightly. It seemed, according to the editors of Forward*

*that “the Cannon fodder was rather backward in coming forward”. There was a serious side to this issue as even a slight fall in recruitment meant that the topic of conscription was raised. If matters had been left to the Scottish press the decision to introduce compulsory military service would have been a foregone conclusion. The Glasgow Herald*

*reported in December 1914 that if voluntarism did not work then conscription was the only alternative. The Daily Record ran similar articles promoting support for conscription. Despite the National Registration Act, recruitment levels fell to around 80,000 per month by January 1916 and conscription became a reality.*

**Source C**: from Trevor Royle, The Flowers of the Forest (2007).

*Within a day of the declaration of war, the recruiting office in Edinburgh’s Cockburn Street was doing brisk business and, by the end of August 20,000 recruits had been processed. In Glasgow six thousand men enlisted over the very first weekend of war and from across Scotland came news of equally high figures. However, the number of volunteers began to fall off in 1915. There were increasing concerns that compulsory military service would be introduced and anti-conscription rallies had been held in Glasgow*

*since the end of 1915, one meeting being addressed by committed anti-war protestors Sylvia Pankhurst and John MacLean. The National Registration Act of July 1915 required all persons to register for possible service which helped to maintain the Liberals’ belief in the voluntary principle as most Scottish Liberal MPs were opposed to conscription. The national registration scheme however proved to be cumbersome and unworkable and recruitment continued to fall and, though long resisted, compulsory service became inevitable resulting in the Military Services Act of 1916.*

To what extent do **Sources B** and **C** agree about recruitment and conscription in Scotland?

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

**Homework 4**

**Source A**: from The History of the 51st [Highland] Division, 1914—18 by Major F.W. Bewsher D.S.O., M.C. (1920).

*No history of the Highland Division would be complete without a word spoken about the Scot and his enemy. The Scot was a magnificent trench fighter. That the Scot should have defeated his enemy in every battle, from 13th November 1916 until 29th October 1918, was all the more of an achievement given the quality of his opponent. As regards the Scot, the men of the Highland Division were difficult to equal. The war only added to the reputation of the Highlander as a fighting man. They were moulded by their commanders into a highly perfected fighting machine. According to their own statements, the Germans*

*feared the Highland Division more than any other Division on the Western Front. This was not because it was the most savage, for the Scot was a clean fighter, but because, after the Somme offensive of 1916, the Division never knew failure.*

How fully does **Source A** explain the experience of the Scots on the Western Front?

Use the source and your own knowledge. **9**

**Homework 5**

**Source B**: from an article in The Daily Telegraph, 1916 written by the journalist Rebecca West about the Gretna munitions workers.

*The 250 girls work a twelve-hour shift before returning to the barracks where they live two miles away. The girls who take up this work sacrifice almost as much as men who enlist and have to be ready to face an emergency, for example only two days ago an explosion of air with chemicals ignited the cordite. Two huts were gutted, and one girl lost a hand. Surely, never before can women have lived lives so completely similar to that of the regular army. They face more danger every day than any soldier on home defence has seen since the beginning of the war. It is because of this army of cheerful and disciplined workers that this cordite factory has been able to increase its output since the beginning of the war by something over 1500 per cent; the country owes them a great debt.*

Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the impact of the war on Scottish women? **6**

**Homework 6**

**Source C:** from Trevor Royle, The Flowers of the Forest: Scotland and the First World War (2006).

*The Clyde in 1913 launched 750,000 tons of shipping but by the end of the 1920s the*  *Clyde was launching merely 56,000 tons of shipping, and 69 per cent of insured workers in the Scottish shipbuilding trade were unemployed. In 1913 Scotland manufactured about one fifth of the U.K.’s steel output and employed 140,000 miners but 20 years later the coal industry was finding work for only 80,000 hands and producing a third less coal. In 1913 Scottish unemployment was well below 10% but in the 1920s it never fell below 10%. The Dundee jute trade was deeply depressed and the Borders woollen industry for the greater part of the year was on part-time working. In the late 1920s the value of Scottish farming was falling while it was still rising in England, and in the fishing industry the numbers of those employed and the value of the catch were both steadily dropping.*

**Source D:** from Edwin Muir, Scottish Journey (1935).

*By 1928 the story in Scotland was one of general economic decline. Between 1921 and 1923 shipbuilding on the Clyde dropped from 500,000 tons to 170,000 mainly as a result of cancellations but the Clyde wasalready beginning to pay for the artificial boom which had rescued it during the war years. On January 5 the unthinkable happened when the last ship to be built at Beardmore’s left the Clyde and the shipyard at Dalmuir was put up for sale. Coal production suffered as a result of falling international markets, especially in Eastern Europe, and the same fate for the same reason hit the fishing industry. Jute production in Dundee was adversely affected by declining orders, shrinking markets and workers’ strikes. In 1921 a census carried out by the Board of Agriculture showed the number of male farm workers had fallen a great deal. According to the Board’s findings the decline was not restricted to any particular part of the country but was widespread throughout Scotland. Soon machine age farming would change the face of farming forever.*

To what extent do **Sources C** and **D** agree about the economic effect of the war on Scotland? **5**

*Compare the sources overall and in detail.*

**Homework 7**

**Source B:** from Nicholas Morgan, In War’s Wake, (1984).

*During the four years of the war, recruitment to the armed forces from Scotland came to nearly a quarter of the adult male population, a higher percentage than any other country in the UK. Scottish forces suffered disproportionately higher losses than their English counterparts. Wartime, in particular, revolutionised the position of women in the economy, but women’s war-work, whether unskilled tasks such as shell-filling or the more skilled jobs, was intended to be temporary. In 1918 women demonstrated in Glasgow, protesting against their enforced removal from the workplace. The slaughter remained to haunt a nation. Grey granite war memorials sprang up in cities, towns and especially villages throughout the country, where lists of names often paid testimony to rural communities that were never to recapture the strength of their pre-war years.*

How fully does **Source B** show the impact of war on Scottish society?

Use the source and recalled knowledge. **9**

**Homework 8**

**Source D**: from Following the Fishing accounts of Annie and James Watt who worked with the herring fishing fleets 1914–1920.

*All the years that we worked, up till the end of the First World War, the price we got for a barrel of herring was 4 pence, this money was vital for many families. Thousands of barrels were shipped to Germany, Poland and Russia. Things were never as good with the herring after the war. The price went up to six pence for a time then they took it down to three pence. Costs had risen and the men couldn’t pay for the gear, the fuel and the wage. Things were that bad that they couldn’t pay us for gutting the herring so we went on strike.*

*One curer we worked for went broke. That was David Buchan. He was one of the richest curers in Peterhead. He’d a big house and everything, but he lost the lot. He’d plenty of money owed to him, but it was all in Germany or in Russia!*

Evaluate the usefulness of **Source D** as evidence of the economic difficulties faced by Scotland after 1918? **6**

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

• *the origin and possible purpose of the source;*

*• the content of the source;*

*• recalled knowledge.*

**Homework 9**

**Source A** is from Charles Davies, a Scot who lived in London during the war. In 1975 he was interviewed about his experiences during the First World War.

*When I came back after the war my family told me how bad it had been. You see, us being an island hardly any food could get through, because German U Boats were sinking our food convoys. My family lived on bones from the butcher made into soups. And stale bread. When some food did get delivered to the shops everyone from miles around crowded round the place. The queues stretched for miles, and if you were old or unsteady on your feet you stood no chance. Many, especially children, died of starvation. Food riots were very common.*

**Source B** is from the *War Memoirs* of David Lloyd George (1938).

*So far as the vast bulk of the population was concerned, this rationing system ensured a regular and sufficient food supply; and it made it possible for those in charge to calculate with some precision how best they could make the stocks of available food stuffs go round fairly. Although there was a degree of scarcity, we were never faced with famine or actual privation. The steady improvement in our national health figures during and after the war shows that compulsory temperance in eating was in general more beneficial than harmful in its effects. Credit is due to our people for the loyal manner in which they submitted themselves to these strange and unwelcome restrictions. Without general goodwill it would have been impossible to make the regulations effective.*

Compare **Sources A** and **B** about the supply of food during the Great War. **5**

*You should compare the content overall and in detail.*

**Homework 10**

**Source A:** from T.M. Devine, C.H.Lee and G.C.Peden, The Transformation of Scotland

(The Economy since 1700), (2005).

*The Scottish economy was devastated by four years of war; overseas trade had been disrupted and was very slow to recover. Those who returned from war faced many difficulties. Employment prospects in agriculture, fishing and the heavy industries were poor with unemployment levels growing during the 1920s. The Land Settlement (Scotland) Act in 1919 produced more funds for land settlement but the shortage of available land in the Highlands and Islands remained a problem and land raids continued. So with high unemployment, low wages and a shortage of available land to farm, thousands of Scots made the decision to emigrate to build a new life in the colonies. They were helped in making their decision as the Overseas Settlement Committee, set up in 1921 with government support, provided assistance to people wanting to emigrate and granted free passage to ex-servicemen and women until the end of December 1922.*

How fully does **Source A** describe the impact of the war on the Scottish economy between 1914 and 1928? **9**

*Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

**Homework 11**

**Source B**: from editorial comment made in the Glasgow Herald, 29th April 1924.

*The Anchor-Davidson passenger vessel Cassandra, which leaves Glasgow for Quebec and Montreal on Thursday, will carry over 300 emigrants for Canada, drawn mainly from the agricultural districts of Scotland. A large number of those travelling are young single men going out under the Empire Settlement Act to work the land. There are also many families who are proceeding to join relatives already established in Canada. Forty women will also be on board. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces that their Colonisation Department has received 1,200 applications from farmers in Canada for*

*immediate assistance. Single men with experience in farm work are required. The Canadian farmers prefer to use Scottish emigrants as farm workers; therefore men from Scotland have been encouraged to emigrate by guaranteed employment on their arrival.*

Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the reasons so many Scots left

Scotland after 1918. **6**

In making a judgement you should refer to:

• *the origin and possible purpose of the source*

*• the content of the source*

*• your own knowledge*

**Homework 12**

**Source A** from William Keneflick, *War Resisters and Anti Conscription in Scotland: an Independent Labour Party Perspective* (1999)

*Scots responded in great numbers to the call to arms at the outbreak of war in 1914 and by December 1914,25% of the male labour force of western Scotland had signed up. However it was being reported throughout the press from as early as October that the numbers enlisting were falling slightly. It seemed, according to the editors of Forward that ”the Cannon fodder was rather backward in coming forward”. There was a serious side to this issue as even a slight fall in recruitment meant that the topic of conscription was raised. If matters had been left to the Scottish press the decision to introduce compulsory military service would have been a foregone conclusion. The Glasgow Herald reported in December 1914 that if voluntarism did not work then conscription was the only alternative. The Daily Record ran similar articles promoting support for conscription. Despite the National Registration Act, recruitment levels fell to around 80,000 per month by January 1916 and conscription became a reality.*

**Source B** from Trevor Royle, *The Flowers of the Forest (2007)*

*Within a day of the declaration of war, the recruiting office in Edinburgh’s Cockburn Street was doing brisk business, and by the end of August 20,000 recruits had been processed. In Glasgow six thousand men enlisted over the very first weekend of war and from across Scotland came news of equally high figures. However, the number of volunteers began to fall off in 1915. There were increasing concerns that compulsory military service would be introduced and anti-conscription rallies had been held in Glasgow since the end of 1915, one meeting being addressed by committed anti-war protesters Sylvia Pankhurst and John MacLean. The National Registration Act of July 1915 required all persons to register for possible service which helped to maintain the Liberals‘ belief in the voluntary principle as most Scottish Liberal MPs were opposed to conscription. The National registration scheme however proved to be cumbersome and unworkable and recruitment continued to fall and, though long resisted, compulsory service became inevitable resulting in the Military Services Act of 1916.*

Compare **Sources A** and **B** about the effects of recruiting in Scotland in World War One **5**

**Homework 13**

**Source A:** from *The National Archives of Scotland 1901-1938*.

*In the 1920s unemployment levels grew as soldiers returned from the Great War. Overseas trade was poor as countries tried to recover from the impact of war and there was an economic slump in the heavy industries. Prospects of earning a living in agricultural or industry were limited. The government had greater involvement in developing policies and schemes with settlement agencies to relieve the pressure on Scotland by finding alternative employment opportunities overseas. In 1921, the Overseas Settlement Committee, set up in Britain with government support to provide assistance to people wanting to emigrate, granted free passage to ex-servicemen and women until the end of December 1922. The Committee produced a report in which it highlighted the need to develop an Empire Settlement Policy. The 1931 census showed a drop in Scotland's population for the first time since official records began in1801. The use of emigration to ease unemployment in Scotland in the 1920s was not viewed favourably by all.*

How fully does **Source A** explain the reasons why so many Scots left Scotland after 1918?

*Use the source and recalled knowledge*. **9**

**Homework 14**

**Source A**: from the diary of Private Thomas McCall, Cameron Highlanders describing the attack at Loos, September, 1915.

*The soldier lying next to me gave a shout, saying, “My God! I’m done for”. His mate next to him asked where he was shot. He drew himself back and lifted his wounded pal’s kilt, then gave a laugh, saying, “Jock, ye’ll no die. Yer only shot through the fleshy part of the leg!” We moved on towards the village of Loos, where machine guns were raking the streets and bayonet-fighting was going on with Jerry (slang for Germans). Prisoners were being marshalled in batches to be sent under guard down the line. I came to a little restaurant. By the noise going on inside I thought they were killing pigs. I went inside and opened a door where blood was running out from underneath. I saw some Highlanders busy, having it out with Jerry with the bayonet*

How useful is **Source A** as evidence of the experience of Scots on the Western Front? **6**

In reaching a conclusion you should refer to:

• *the origin and possible purpose of the source;*

*• the content of the source;*

*• recalled knowledge.*

**Homework 15**

**Source A**: by John Jackson, Private 12768: Memoir of a Tommy (2004) writing about the Battle of Loos.

*The situation at Hill 70 was serious. A third time the order was given to attack that awful hillside, but the enemy were too many for us and again we fell back, truly we were determined to hold on to the motto of the regiment: “A Cameron never can yield”. This time we meant to do or die. As the evening drew on we made a final attempt to win and hold the ridge. While shells crashed all around us and to the sound of the pipes, we were led by our brave old colonel, with no other weapon than his walking stick, we made for the top of Hill 70 through murderous rifle and machine gun fire. We made the top but now we were desperate for the promised reinforcements but no help could we see.*

**Source B**: by Philip Gibbs, official British wartime correspondent on the Western Front

for the Daily Chronicle , writing about the Battle of Loos.

*By 7:40, the two assaulting brigades of the 15th Division had left the trenches and were in the open. Shriller than the scream of shells above them was the skirl of pipes, then our orders were given. The Scots were to go “all out”, and to press on to the ridge, with the absolute assurance that all the ground they gained would be held behind them by supporting troops. With the promise of reinforcements to follow, they trudged on against the German machine gunners. Then the quietude of Hill 70 was broken by the beginning of a new bombardment from German guns. “Dig in”, said the officers. “We must hold on at all costs until the reinforcements come up.*

Compare the views of **Sources A** and **B** about the experience of Scots on the Western Front.

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

**Homework 16**

**Source E:** from T. M Devine, The Scottish Nation 1700–2007 (2006).

*The emergence of Red Clydeside and the Labour breakthrough was only one part of the realignment of Scottish politics after the war. The most decisive feature was the complete collapse of Liberalism as an effective electoral force. At the end of 1916 Lloyd George had split the party and by the election of 1918 Liberalism was in disarray. Among the working classes the Labour Party was most likely to benefit from Liberal misfortunes. The Rent Strike had greatly increased the prestige and influence of the ILP. While the Liberal government denounced strikers as unpatriotic, the ILP supported the workers’ grievances over prices and rents. Labour also excelled in organisation. The focus was constantly on local issues of housing, rents and jobs. Labour gained the lion’s share of the new post 1918 electorate. The reward came in 1924 when Labour became the biggest party in Scotland, sending 29 MPs to parliament.*

How fully does **Source E** explain the reasons for the growth of radicalism in politics in Scotland?

*Use the source and recalled knowledge.* **9**

**Homework 17**

**Source A:** from ‘*Scotland and the Impact of the Great War’* by John A Kerr.

*In 1918 the Labour Party's election manifesto promised to fight for the complete restoration of the land of Scotland to the Scottish people but these proposals did not catch the public's imagination or support. In the 1920s all three major parties actively supported the union and Home Rule bills in parliament in 1924 and 1927 went nowhere.*

*Nevertheless there were some who continued to campaign actively for an independent Scotland and in the 1920s economic distress made more people listen to the arguments for independence.*

*Radical nationalists wanted to resist the erosion of Scottish culture and Scottish identity by the spread of Englishness in all aspects of life. Artists, writers and poet, such as Hugh MacDiarmid, styled themselves as a Scottish literary renaissance and took pride in their attacks on those who, in their view, had sold out to England.*

*In May 1928 in the National Party of Scotland was founded but its leaders, Roland Muirhead and John McCormick, received only 3000 votes in the 1929 general election, less than 5% of the vote in each constituency.*

How fully does **Source A** illustrate the crisis in Scottish identity that developed after 1918?

*Use the source and recalled knowledge*. **9**

 **Homework 18**

Source B: from “The Strike Bulletin”, February 1st 1919.

*The strikers were being addressed by the Strike Committee until their leaders returned from meeting the Lord Provost. The strike leaders were kept waiting in the City Chambers and the police were ordered to draw their batons and forcibly disperse the crowd waiting in George Square. On hearing the sounds of conflict the strike leaders rushed out to help restore order with Willie Gallagher (of the Clyde Workers’ Committee) urging the crowd to disperse peacefully. But, instead of listening, the police made an attack on them and Davie Kirkwood (of the Clyde Workers’ Committee) was thrown to the ground. The outrage looks like a prearranged affair with the attack on the strikers being deliberately planned and ordered. The government, afraid to do their own dirty work, employed the police to do it for them. This was sheer brutality by the police and January 31st 1919 will be known in Glasgow as Bloody Friday.*

**Source C** from William Ferguson “Scotland 1689 to the Present” (1968).

*The violence was touched off by the outnumbered and understandably nervous police who charged with batons raised to try to clear the tramlines. It continued with blows landing indiscriminately on both strikers and curious bystanders. Gallacher’s horrified reaction was to try to get the crowd to disperse. Kirkwood was trying to pacify the crowd when he was beaten to the ground by police truncheons. He was later able to provide photographic evidence of this and was found not guilty while William Gallacher and Emanuel Shinwell were each sentenced to five months imprisonment for “incitement to riot”. However, the “riot” in George Square was not planned; the situation was simply misread and violence erupted, but not because of a revolutionary plot. Thousands of people had been brought together through fears of unemployment and high prices but the government, plagued by fears of communism, seems to have taken the possibility of revolution seriously.*

To what extent do **Sources B** and **C** agree about the events of “Red Clydeside” in 1919?

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

**Homework 19**

**Source A** is from *Red Clydeside* by Iain MacLean.

*In the eyes of many in Britain, Glasgow during the First World War gained the reputation of being a centre of socialist if not communist ideas, a hotbed of revolution. By 1922, or perhaps earlier, the city had acquired the name “Red Clydeside” . The reality of Red Clydeside was smaller, and more mixed, than the myth. During the First World War the core of it was a skilled workers’ protest against “dilution”, which meant bringing in unskilled men and women to do parts of skilled trade jobs. Some of the socialist leaders including John MacLean, opposed the war; others, including David Kirkwood, did not.*

*In the 1922 General Election ten Labour M.P.s were elected for Glasgow constituencies. Before leaving together from St Enoch Station to take their seats at Westminster, they had a send-off where the audience sang “The Red Flag”. Red Clydeside nurtured some people who later became prominent in the Labour Party or the Independent Labour Party.*

How fully does **Source A** show the impact of the war on the growth of radicalism, the ILP and Red Clydeside? **9**

*Use the source and recalled knowledge.*

**Homework 20**

How far were the reports on poverty produced by Booth and Rowntree responsible for the Liberal Social reforms of 1906 - 1914?

**Homework 21**

How effectively did the Liberal reforms deal with the problem of poverty in early 20th century Britain?

**Homework 22**

How successful was the Labour Government of 1945–51 in dealing with the social problems facing Britain after World War Two?

**Homework 23**

How important were women’s efforts in World War One in women gaining the vote in 1918?

**Homework 24**

How important was the role of pressure groups in Britain becoming more democratic between 1851 and 1928?

**Homework 25**

How important was the role of the Church in maintaining the power of the Tsar before 1905?

**Homework 26**

How important was military defeat in the war against Japan in causing the 1905 Revolution in Russia?

**Homework 27**

How important was military defeat in the First World War responsible for the downfall of the Tsar in February 1917?

**Homework 28**

To what extent were the weaknesses of the Provisional Government the main reason for the success of the October Revolution of 1917?

**Homework 29**

How important was the role of Trotsky in the victory of the Reds in the Civil War?