

## NATIONAL HISTORY ANSWER FILES

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## RECRUITMENT AND PROPAGANDA

5/1

### ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

Government organized a recruitment campaign using posters and other media.  
Posters appealed to patriotism – Your Country Needs You.  
Duty – It's Your Duty Lad.  
Protect women and children – Mothers of Britain Say Go.  
Shame – What did You Do in the War Daddy?  
Letting down friends – Your Pals are in The Army.  
The government put out anti German propaganda and stories of atrocities in Belgium.  
Young men were persuaded by friends and relatives to enlist.  
Men not in uniform were harassed in the streets and other public places.  
White feathers were given out by women to men not in uniform.  
Adventure not to be missed short war – It'll be all over by Christmas.  
Employers put pressure on young men to enlist – often threatened to sack them.  
Newspapers, music halls, military parades all sent out the message that young men should enlist.

### ANSWER 2

**WHO** – The leaflet was issued by the British government to encourage enlistment. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a Primary source from 1915 when more soldiers were needed.

**WHY** - It was intended to get mothers to persuade their sons to join the army. (1)  
It is a propaganda leaflet and many of the stories about German atrocities were made up. (1)

**WHAT** - Examples of German attacks on civilians – duty of mothers to make sure their sons enlisted. (1)

**WEAKNESS** – The source is limited and does not mention:-  
Any relevant points from Answer 1 on this page should be awarded a mark

### ANSWER 3 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Posters, leaflets, newspaper articles were used to spread propaganda messages. (1)  
Propaganda often used strong and emotional images to persuade people. (1)  
Propaganda was used to stir up anti-German feeling (1)  
Propaganda was used to control people. (1)  
***The German were accused of killing innocent civilians in Belgium – this continued throughout the war. (1)***  
***At the beginning of the war a War Propaganda Bureau was set up to make sure the government was able to persuade people to do what they wanted.***  
***Propaganda posters were used to persuade men to volunteer for the army. (1)***  
***Propaganda posters were used to recruit women for war work. (1)***  
***The government used propaganda to persuade people not to waste food, petrol etc. (1)***  
***The government used propaganda to persuade people of the need for rationing. (1)***  
***Propaganda was used to sell government War Bonds. (1)***  
***Propaganda was used to inform people of new regulations on alcohol sales and to persuade them not to drink too much. (1)***



## TRENCH WARFARE

5/2

### ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

The constant threat of death or wounds from shells, snipers, machine-guns or gas.  
Attacks on Germans often had no hope of success - soldiers had to obey orders.  
Weather cold and wet - made trenches muddy.  
It was difficult to wash, sleep and so on.  
Lice caused boils and ulcers.  
Rats and flies spread of diseases and infections.  
Trench foot could lead to amputation  
The smell of dead bodies, horses, open air latrine pits could be sickening.  
Friends could be killed or wounded.  
Routine of trench life digging, making sandbags could be very tiring and boring.  
Supplies of food and water could be very irregular.  
Some jobs were very dangerous - wiring parties / reconnaissance/night patrols.  
Some soldiers suffered from shell—shock and went mad.

### ANSWER 2 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

Soldiers arriving at the trenches had to know what to expect if they did not do their duty. (1)  
Strict discipline was seen as essential to the effectiveness of the army especially in wartime. (1)  
Desertion had to be deterred or soldiers might slip away during quiet times of when on leave. (1)  
***Mutiny - soldiers had to obey orders from officers that could mean extreme danger or even death. (1)***  
***Leaving trenches without permission – trenches had to be fully manned at all times in case of attack. (1)***  
***Cowardice – soldiers were required to attack heavily defended enemy positions. (1)***  
***Sleeping on sentry duty – sentries were responsible for the safety of large numbers of soldiers and had to keep a look out at all times. (1)***  
***The death sentence was believed to be the best deterrent – soldiers could take their chances in battle or face a firing squad. (1)***  
***The details of executions were read out to show that this was no idle threat. (1)***

### ANSWER 3

**WHO – The** writer was a doctor who had personal experience of treating soldiers. (1)

**WHEN -** It is a primary source from 1919 when the records of deaths and injuries from the war were complete. (1)

**WHY -** It was written to describe his experience of the causes of wounds and deaths. (1)

**WHAT -** It has good detail on the effects of artillery bombardments - wounds caused by shelling were particularly horrific / bodies torn apart by red-hot shrapnel. (1)

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

***After the war army medical records showed that 60% of wounds and deaths were caused by artillery shells. (1)***

***Explosive shells could move tons of earth and men were buried alive.***

***No man's land was churned into mud with deep water filled shell holes in which soldiers could drown. (1)***

***Artillery guns could also fire gas filled shells. (1)***

***Artillery bombardments usually preceded a major offensive. (1)***

***Artillery bombardments gave away any chance of surprising the enemy. (1)***

***Artillery bombardments could last for days without a break. (1)***

***Many soldiers suffered from shell shock as a result of days of shelling. (1)***

**ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)**

The attack at Loos started on 24 September, 1915 due to pressure from the French.  
 A Scot, General Douglas Haig was in command of British forces.  
 Of the soldiers who took part 30,000 were from Scottish regiments.  
 Most were new recruits from Kitchener's New Army.  
 The attack started with a four day artillery bombardment.  
 Haig used gas to drive the Germans out of their trenches before the attack.  
 Half of the soldiers who were first to attack were Scots.  
 The gas blew back and made it difficult to cross no man's land.  
 The Germans were in a strong position and put up fierce resistance.  
 The Scots were an easy target as the ground was flat and there was no cover from machine guns.  
 Despite heavy losses the Scots attacks continued and some German trenches were captured.  
 There were no reinforcements and the eventually ended in failure.  
 Out of 20,000 killed 7,000 were Scots – some battalion's casualties over 70%.  
 Despite the failure Scots won a reputation as hard fighters - 5 Scots were awarded the VC.

**ANSWER 2 (Source – Own Knowledge)**

Haig's plan depended on capturing the German trenches in 2 or 3 days and this was unrealistic. (1)  
 He ignored reports about the failure of the artillery bombardment to destroy German defences. (1)  
 Although the army suffered huge losses on the first day he insisted on his plan going ahead. (1)  
 He persisted in ordering attacks until the November rains ended the Battle. (1)  
**The heavy loss of life was a result of Haig's inflexibility and failed tactics. (1)**  
**The bombardment gave the Germans warning that a major attack was coming. (1)**  
**Many of the British shells used in the bombardment were duds and did not explode. (1)**  
**British soldiers were told to walk towards the German lines in groups making them an easy target. (1)**  
**The Germans had dug deep bunkers at the Somme which the British did not know about. (1)**  
**When the bombardment ended the Germans set up their machine guns and mowed down British troops. (1)**  
**Tanks were used for the first time but were unreliable and too few to make a difference. (1)**  
**No attempt to adapt the plan and thousands of soldiers were sent to attack impregnable positions. (1)**  
**The Germans brought in artillery and reserve troops quickly to repel British attacks. (1)**

**ANSWER 3**

The sources disagree about their judgment of Haig and the outcome of the Battle of the Somme. (1)

**The sources disagree about the reasons for the attack at the Somme. (1)**

**SOURCE A** – Haig's plan was hopelessly optimistic.

**SOURCE B** – Haig's hand was forced by the French to relieve pressure on Verdun. (1)

**The sources disagree about why Haig continued to attack. (1)**

**SOURCE A** – reports about failure of the artillery bombardment were ignored.

**SOURCE B** – Haig could not simply abandon the French when things started to go wrong. (1)

**The sources disagree about the achievements of Haig. (1)**

**SOURCE A** – the Somme became a pointless slaughter.

**SOURCE B** - there is a failure to recognize what Haig achieved. (1)

**The sources disagree about the lessons learned at the Somme (1)**

**SOURCE A** - British army developed effective combined operations.

**SOURCE B** - Haig merely repeated failed tactics. (1)

**The sources disagree about the results of the Somme. (1)**

**SOURCE A** - needless loss of British lives

**SOURCE B** – German Army damaged beyond repair. (1)

**ANSWER 1** (1 mark for each developed point)

The Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) - the government could make new laws without asking parliament.

The government could impose martial law if required.

Railways and docks were brought under military control.

Censorship of newspapers was introduced.

The government took over the running of mines and railways.

A Ministry of Munitions was set up and the government built factories to produce weapons, shells etc.

Special constables were recruited to assist the police and army

Direction of labour – workers could be told to work in factories making vital war supplies

Strikes became illegal in important war industries and workers could not leave their jobs.

Compulsory Military Service (conscription) for all men aged 18-41 was introduced in 1916.

All men and women aged 18-65 had to register at labour exchanges for war work

Licensing hours were introduced, beer was watered down and people were not allowed to buy rounds of drinks.

British Summer Time was introduced to allow a longer working day

German citizens living in Britain were arrested and imprisoned without trial until the war ended.

The Government took powers to control rents, prices and wages.

Farmers were ordered to turn more land over to the production of grain crops.

**ANSWER 2** (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

It was important for the government to have the support of the public in wartime. (1)

They wanted to prevent people who opposed the war spreading their views among the public and soldiers. (1)

They wanted to stop bad news reaching the public and harming morale and the will to fight on. (1)

***They wanted to prevent information which might be useful to the enemy being made public. (1)***

***They wanted people to think Britain was winning the war. (1)***

***It was important to silence political opposition which might divide the country and damage the war effort. (1)***

***They wanted to silence anyone who might try to get soldiers to disobey orders or desert. (1)***

***They wanted to prevent socialists and trade unions disrupting war production by calling strikes. (1)***

**ANSWER 3** (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

The public had to be made aware of how serious the situation was. (1)

There was a danger of serious shortages of food and vital war supplies. (1)

It was important that everyone made the best use of what was available and cut out waste. (1)

The government had to persuade people to use less imported goods as it was difficult to get more. (1)

***In 1917 German U-Boats were sinking many ships bringing food and other supplies to Britain. (1)***

***Rationing had to be introduced and people had to cut down on foods such as meat. (1)***

***If people used more home produce less imports would be needed - this could save lives and ships. (1)***

***Village greens and park were used to grow crops and increase food production. (1)***

***People were encouraged to grow vegetables in their gardens. (1)***

***Rationing was introduced for sugar, meat, butter and tea - to make sure everyone got a fair share. (1)***

***Farmers were ordered to grow more grain crops were given grants and subsidies. (1)***

***These actions were successful and Britain did not suffer from shortages as much as Germany. (1)***



## CONSCRIPTION AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

5/5

### ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

In 1914 war was very popular - crowds cheered, wave of patriotism.  
Young men thought it would be a great adventure and over a million joined the army.  
Everyone thought it would be a short war - "all over by Christmas"  
Government propaganda and newspapers whipped up anti German feeling.  
It soon became clear that the war would last for a long time and fewer young men volunteered.  
The very high number of soldiers killed or wounded had to be replaced  
Thousands of dead and wounded and stories from soldiers on leave showed the horrors of war.  
Families no longer encouraged their sons to enlist.  
Many soldiers lost faith in their leaders because of the lives wasted in hopeless attacks.  
Some people believed all young men had a duty to fight.  
It was thought those who did not enlist were cowards and had to be forced.  
Socialists such as John Maclean and the Independent Labour Party persuaded men not to enlist.  
In 1916 the government introduced conscription for single men aged 18-41 (later extended to married men).

### ANSWER 2 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

The Military Service Act allowed for people to be exempted on the grounds of conscience. (1)  
The Tribunals who decided if someone could be excused service usually rejected conscientious objectors. (1)  
Men who refused to serve were handed over to the army. (1)  
If they refused to obey orders they could be put in a military prison under solitary confinement. (1)  
**Some conscientious objectors were taken to France and threatened with execution. (1)**  
**Some were subjected to field punishments such as being tied to a cartwheel during shelling. (1)**  
**Some conscientious objectors served as stretcher bearers on the Western Front. (1)**  
**Some agreed to do other types of war related work. (1)**  
**Some conscientious objectors were 'absolutists' who would do nothing to help the war effort. (1)**  
**Absolutists were put in prison where they were harshly treated and around 70 died. (1)**

### ANSWER 3

**WHO** – The source is from a popular Scottish newspaper the 'People's Journal' and would reflect public opinion. (1)

**WHEN** -It is a primary source from August 1916 soon after conscription was introduced (1)

**WHY** - The poem was intended to make conscientious objectors feel ashamed and turn people against them. (1)

**WHAT** - It contains good detail on how they were seen as 'good for nothing lazy louts' shirkers' who should be 'blown to hell'. (1)

**WEAKNESS** – The source is limited and does not mention:-

**The writer is biased and does not consider that conscientious objectors had moral and religious convictions. (1)**

**Many people whose sons and husbands had been killed thought COs should be forced to go to the front. (1)**

**Some religious groups such as Quakers were opposed to killing long before the war started. (1)**

**Many conscientious objectors would not kill but agreed to serve at the front as stretcher bearers etc. (1)**

**Some conscientious objectors agreed to do war work in Britain – working in factories/farms etc. (1)**

**Conscientious objectors were often treated very harshly by the government and some died in**



*prison. (1)*

## **POLITICS AND PROTEST**

**5/6**

### **ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)**

Socialism and trade unionism were deep rooted on Clydeside before the war. (1)  
There were many strikes for higher wages to meet the rising cost of living during the war. (1)  
The Independent Labour Party opposed the war and they had a lot of support on Clydeside. (1)  
There were many radical socialist leaders in Glasgow – Davie Kirkwood/Willie Gallacher/ John MacLean/ John Wheatly/ Emmanuel Shinwell/ James Maxton. (1)  
The Clyde Workers Committee (CWC) set up by shop stewards to campaign against the war. (1)  
The CWC was not recognised by the official trade unions or the government and employers. (1)  
In 1915, a rent strike led by John Wheatly led to a government imposed rent freeze. (1)  
The CWC opposed wartime dilution of labour and organised strikes in munitions factories. (1)  
The CWC opposed the Munitions Act, which prevented skilled workers changing their jobs. (1)  
There was a popular campaign against conscription on Clydeside led by John MacLean. (1)  
Hundreds of socialist and anti war pamphlets and newspapers were published on Clydeside. (1)

### **ANSWER 2 (1 mark for each developed point)**

**WHO** – It is by a woman who took part in the protests about rent increases during the war. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a primary source based on first hand evidence about the rent protests in 1915. (1)

**WHY** - It was written to explain why the protests took place and how the women stopped evictions. (1)

**WHAT** - Good detail about how women were warned about evictions/blocked closes/ attacked Sheriffs' Officers to prevent them carrying out evictions. (1)

**WEAKNESS** – The source is limited and does not mention:-

*There was a housing shortage in Glasgow. (1)*

*Thousands of workers were coming into the city to work in the war industries. (1)*

*Landlords tried to take advantage and increased rents. (1)*

*People thought it unfair and unpatriotic for landlords to profit from the war. (1)*

*Pensioners and soldiers wives were threatened with eviction. (1)*

*The Glasgow Women's Housing Association was formed to resist rent increases and evictions. (1)*

*The GWAH organized rent strikes. (1)*

*John Wheatley and the Independent Labour Party supported the rent strikes. (1)*

*The government was forced to intervene and imposed a freeze on rents until the war ended. (1)*

### **ANSWER 3**

**WHO** – It is from the socialist newspaper 'Forward' (1)

**WHY** - It was written to attack the government's action against trade unionists. (1)

**WHAT** - It has good detail about how CWC shop stewards were arrested / houses raided at 3 in the morning/ no trial/no bail / forced to leave West of Scotland and live in Edinburgh. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a primary source based on first hand evidence about the rent protests in 1915. (1)

**Recall** – The source is limited and does not mention:-

*CWC were threatening to disrupt war production because of 'dilution' –women doing skilled work. (1)*

*The government used DORA powers to introduce a new law – The Munitions Act*

*Strikes became illegal in important war industries. (1)*

*Workers in war industries could not leave their job without their employer's permission. (1)*

*Compulsory overtime (often unpaid)*

**The government forced trade unions to accept the dilution of labour to allow women to do skilled work. (1)**

## **WOMEN IN WW1**

**5/7**

### **ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)**

Women workers were essential to the war effort.

Labour shortage because of men at war - their jobs had to be filled.

Women had to work to keep the country running.

Large numbers of women took over many jobs previously done by men.

Examples of women's work

Munitions workers/Nurses / VADs / Women's Sections of the Armed Services / Women's Land Army

Train and lorry drivers / running businesses etc.

Women's voluntary organizations - fund raising / parcels for soldiers etc.

### **ANSWER 2**

**WHO** – The government produced the poster and it is for women to work in Scottish districts. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a primary source from 1916 when women had to take over the jobs of men in the army. (1).

**WHY** – Persuade women to work as fruit pickers and help with the war effort. (1)

**WHAT** - Good detail – Urgent and Vital that the fruit which is wanted for Soldiers and Sailors is picked/Housing accommodation free/ Good wages/ Apply at once show how important women were. (1)

**WEAKNESS** – The source is limited and does not mention:-

**Any relevant points from Answer 1 on this page should be awarded a mark.**

### **ANSWER 3 (Source – Own Knowledge)**

Some men found it difficult to accept that women could do their work just as well or even better. (1)

Men did not like the idea of women earning as much as them. (1)

Some men worried that women would undercut them and cause wages to be reduced. (1)

Even those who were critical of women workers admitted they were needed for war production. (1)

**At the start of the war suffragettes gave up their campaign and urged women to help in war effort. (1)**

**Women were seen as patriotic and responsible**

**Equality during the war did not last – many women lost their jobs when the war was over. (1)**

**Women did get the vote after the war - his shows a change in male attitudes. (1)**

**Ordinary women did have more freedom and opportunities after the war. (1)**

**Universities and professions such as medicine and law began to accept women. (1)**

**It became acceptable for women to go out alone, drink, smoke etc. (1)**

**ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)**

**WHO** – It is by a historian and will have been researched. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a secondary source from a history book and has the benefit of hindsight. (1)

**WHY** - It was written to explain the terms of the Munitions Act of 1915. (1)

**WHAT** - It has good detail - The Munitions of War Act 1915 brought private companies...under the control of the Ministry of Munitions/ it regulated wages, hours and employment conditions/ It was a penal offence for a worker to leave his job at a "Controlled Establishment" without the consent of his employer. (1)

**WEAKNESS** – The source is limited and does not mention:-

***Other industries controlled by government – coal, rail, ports. (1)***

***Ministry of Munitions sourced supplies and raw materials overseas for British companies. (1)***

***The Ministry set wages, hours and working conditions. (1)***

***The government control of many Scottish companies through the Ministry of Munitions. (1)***

***The Ministry's staff of 65,000 controlled 3 million workers in 20,000 factories. (1)***

***The Ministry imposed dilution (unskilled workers doing skilled work) in factories. (1)***

***The Ministry imposed compulsory overtime on workers often without extra pay. (1)***

***The government appointed businessmen to run industries. (1)***

***The Ministry set up and built factories to produce weapons, shells etc. (1)***

***The government controlled the profits war suppliers could make***

***The government bought raw materials to make sure war production was not interrupted. (1)***

**ANSWER 2 (1 mark for each developed point)**

Shipbuilding was the most important industry in Scotland and thousands of jobs depended on it.

The fall in orders was so serious because it caused high unemployment in Scotland.

Many shipyards have had to close because of foreign competition.

Government spending on ships for the navy was cut to save money.

Thousands of shipbuilding workers and lost their jobs because of a lack of orders

Shipbuilding was an important customer for the iron and steel industry and jobs were lost there too.

Many jobs in coalmines and engineering were lost because they depended on shipbuilding.

Jobs were also lost in all of the industries that helped to fit out ships – carpet/furniture/pottery/cutlery etc.

In the 1920s Unemployment was highest in areas where shipbuilding was concentrated.

Unemployment in Scotland remained at high levels for longer than the rest of Britain.

Whole communities suffered shops and businesses closed making unemployment even worse.

The skills of Scottish workers did not match the new industries such as electrical goods, cars and chemicals.

The economic depression in Scotland only ended when the government ordered more ships for the navy after 1937.

**ANSWER 3 (Source – Own Knowledge)**

Mines were badly equipped and the owners would not invest in new machinery etc. (1)

The government could provide the investment needed but they would not nationalize the industry. (1)

The government had to subsidize miner's wages. (1)

About 70% of British coal mines were losing money. (1)

***During the war the coal industry lost markets to foreign competitors. (1)***

***New sources of energy such as electricity and oil meant less demand for coal. (1)***

***The decline of shipbuilding and other industries meant less coal was needed to make iron and steel. (1)***

***During the war the government took over the coal industry and improved wages and conditions. (1)***

***After the war there was a depression in Europe and the price of coal fell. (1)***

***In 1921 the mines were given back to the owners and they reduced wages. (1)***

***Mines were not making a profit and owners reduced miner's wages and increased hours of work. (1)***

***The coal industry suffered from industrial unrest leading to the unsuccessful General Strike in 1926. (1)***

***In the 1920s coal production was cut and there was very high unemployment in the industry. (1)***

## RED CLYDESIDE

5/9

### ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)

The Clyde Workers Committee called for a workers demonstration in support of a 40 hour week. Sixty thousand strikers demonstrated outside the City Chambers in George Square. The Police charged with their batons to break up the demonstration. The workers fought back with bottles and iron rails and the police were forced to withdraw. The demonstration was peaceful, the police charge was unprovoked – men and women were injured. The Chief Constable tried to read the Riot Act but it was torn from his hands. Strike leader Davie Kirkwood knocked to the ground and he and Willie Gallacher were arrested. The strikers went to Glasgow Green – battles in the streets and a police tramcar was overturned. Red Flag flew in George Square - the authorities feared the riot would become a revolution. The gates at Maryhill Barracks were locked in case the soldiers joined the strikers.

### ANSWER 2 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

There were 40,000 workers on strike in Glasgow. (1)  
The Scottish Secretary was worried that the workers might attempt a communist revolution. (1)  
The government was afraid that the unrest in Glasgow might spread to the rest of Scotland. (1)  
10,000 English troops were sent to Glasgow and there were tanks on the streets. (1)  
***In 1918 thousands of soldiers returned looking for jobs and unemployment on Clydeside increased. (1)***  
***In 1919 CWC demanded a reduced working week of 40 hours and called for a general strike. (1)***  
***At a CWC meeting in George Square Glasgow police tried to break up the crowd. (1)***  
***The workers fought back with bottles and iron fence rails - the police lost control and fled. (1)***  
***The communist Red Flag was raised in George Square and this alarmed the government. (1)***  
***The government worried that Scottish troops in Maryhill barracks might join the workers. (1)***  
***The leaders of the CWC were arrested and order was restored. (1)***  
***At this time there was a real fear of communism - Lenin the communist leader of Russia was urging all workers to rise up and there were communist uprisings in many parts of Europe. (1)***

### ANSWER 3

**WHO –** It is by Willie Gallacher a leader of the Clyde Workers Committee. (1)

**WHEN** It is a primary source based on first hand evidence of a strike leader. (1)

**WHY -** To give a personal view of the events of January 1919 and to explain his role. (1)

**WHAT -** The soldiers of Maryhill were confined to barracks/ If we had gone there we could easily have persuaded the soldiers to come out/ Glasgow would have been in our hands/ We were carrying on a strike when we ought to have been making a revolution. (1)

**WEAKNESS –** The source is limited and does not mention:-

***Gallacher's account may be exaggerating the threat of revolution. (1)***

***He can only guess at how the soldiers in Maryhill would have reacted. (1)***

***Even if they had joined the workers the government would have used force to put down any uprising. (1)***

***Any relevant points from Answer 1 on this page should be awarded a mark.***

## SCOTLAND AFTER THE WAR

5/10

**ANSWER 1 (1 mark for each developed point)**

War monuments with the names of the dead were put up in towns and villages.  
Plaques with the names of the dead were put up in schools, churches town halls etc.  
The Scottish National War Memorial was set up in Edinburgh Castle.  
Books of remembrance were placed in churches and public buildings for people to sign.  
Special church services and parades were held on Remembrance Sunday.  
A minutes silence was observed on Armistice Day.  
People wore poppies to remind them of those who had died.  
Books and poems were written to honour and remember the dead.

**ANSWER 2 -**

**WHO** – The source is by the government Committee on Overseas Settlement. (1)

**WHEN** - It is a primary source from 1922 when many people emigrated because of unemployment. (1)

**WHY** - It was written to advise the government on emigration policy. (1)

**WHAT** - It has good detail - our industries cannot provide employment for so many / We believe that the best remedy for this is a policy of state aided immigration/ As a reward for their services the many ex-servicemen who are unable to find work should be entitled to free passage. (1)

**WEAKNESS** – The source is limited and does not mention:-

***Dependence on heavy industry meant Scotland had more unemployment than the rest of the UK. (1)***

***Many people from the Highlands and rural areas also emigrated because of unemployment and poverty. (1)***

***Many people left in search of a better life – pull factors. (1)***

***Australia, Canada New Zealand etc tried to attract Scots emigrants and assisted them. (1)***

***Skilled, educated Scots were able to find work more easily than other immigrants. (1)***

***Many Scots had relatives overseas who encouraged and assisted them to emigrate. (1)***

**ANSWER 3**

The sources mostly agree about Scottish emigration in the 1920s. (1)

**The sources agree that high unemployment was serious problem. (1)**

**SOURCE A** – our industries cannot provide employment for so many people as in pre-war days.

**SOURCE B** – unemployment remained high at 14% of the workforce. (1)

**The sources agree that all parts of the economy were affected. (1)**

**SOURCE A** – trade has diminished. There is no likelihood of it recovering within a reasonable time

**SOURCE B** – in farming, fishing, coal, heavy industry the story was the same – no vacancies. (1)

**The sources agree that soldiers returning were badly affected. (1)**

**SOURCE A** – the many ex-servicemen who are unable to find work.

**SOURCE B** – Soldiers returning from the war found it impossible to find work. (1)

**The sources agree that immigration was seen as a solution to unemployment. (1)**

**SOURCE A** – we believe that the best remedy for this is a policy of state aided immigration

**SOURCE B** – It is no surprise that emigration levels were at their highest level. (1)