

NATIONAL HISTORY ANSWER FILES

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RECRUITMENT AND PROPAGANDA

4/1

ANSWER 1

- a) By the British government in 1915. (1)
- b) It tells us the government tried to get young men to join the army. (1)
It tells us that young men should be proud of their pals who had joined the army. (1)
It suggests their pals in the army would think badly of them if they did not join up. (1)
It suggests young men should think about joining up. (1)

ANSWER 2 (Source – Own Knowledge)

The government put out stories of German cruelty against the Belgians in newspapers. (1)
Mothers and children were bayoneted by German troops. (1)
Innocent Belgian civilians were shot by the Germans for no reason. (1)
Stories of German cruelty were usually illustrated with drawings to make them seem more real. (1)
The government also put out posters showing Belgian nuns being killed by German soldiers. (1)
Captured British soldiers and sailors were shown being tortured or shot by the Germans. (1)
German nurses refusing to treat British wounded soldiers. (1)
Germans were always portrayed as uncivilized brutes. (1)
Government claimed the Germans would do the same in Britain as they had done in Belgium. (1)
Posters and newspaper articles showed damage and deaths caused by German zeppelin raids. (1)
The German execution of British nurse Edith Cavell was widely publicized. (1)
The sinking of the Lusitania was publicized as an act of German barbarity. (1)

ANSWER 3 (Source – Own Knowledge)

Propaganda and recruiting posters encouraged many men to join up. (1)
Many men believed it was their duty to fight for their families and for King and country. (1)
Some men joined up because they did not want to be thought of as cowards (white feathers). (1)
Wives, girlfriends and Mothers encouraged men to join up. (1)
Some men joined up because they were unemployed. (1)
Many thought the war was a big adventure and saw it as a chance for glory and excitement. (1)
Some men joined because their friends did - Pals Battalions. (1)
Some men were shocked at the news of German atrocities and joined up to help the Belgians. (1)
Many men believed the war would be over by Christmas and did not want to miss out. (1)

TRENCH WARFARE

4/2

ANSWER 1

- Lice caused boils and ulcers. (1)
- Rats and flies - possible spread of diseases and infections. (1)
- Weather cold and wet - made trenches muddy. (1)
- Difficult to wash, sleep etc. (1)
- Infections such as trench foot were common. (1)
- The smell of dead bodies, horses filled the air. (1)
- The noise of shelling made it impossible to sleep. (1)
- Food and water was often in short supply. (1)
- Soldiers lived with the constant threat of death or being wounded. (1)
- The waiting and boredom of the daily routine in the trenches was also a problem. (1)

ANSWER 2

ADVANTAGES	DRAWBACKS
Machine gun fire had little effect. The only thing that could stop a tank was a direct hit by an artillery shell. Thousands of our soldiers owe their lives to the tanks which gave them cover from enemy fire as they crossed no man's land Barbed wire was no obstacle. The tank could roll over and crush even dense entanglements.	Tanks were unreliable and constantly broke down on the battlefield. With the engine at full throttle they could only reach a speed of three miles per hour. They were an easy target for artillery. Of the 36 tanks used at the Somme only 5 survived the battle. Tank crews had to endure diesel fumes and flying shards of metal when machine gun bullets hit the sides.

ANSWER 3

- a) By Major James Redfern of the Scots Guards in 1920
- b) It tells us new weapons were so deadly that it was not possible to break through enemy lines.
(1)
The trenches were protected by machine guns and barbed wire which attackers could not overcome. (1)
It tells us even heavy artillery bombardments did not lead to a breakthrough (1)
It tells us new weapons led to the deaths of millions of soldiers on both sides. (1)

ANSWER 1

- a) By an officer who was an observer at the battle of Loos in 1919. (1)
- b) It tells us the attack on the German positions was successful at first. (1)
The attack halted because the Scots Soldiers were tired and German machine gun fire (1)
It tells us they could have succeeded with more artillery shells and soldiers. (1)
It tells us more shells and soldiers did not arrive and so the attack had to be ended. (1)

ANSWER 2

The sources mostly agree about the Battle of Loos. (1)

The sources agree that the attack was successful at first. (1)

SOURCE A – ‘Our first attacks drove the Germans back.’

SOURCE B – ‘There was considerable success on the first day. (1)

The sources agree that the soldiers were exhausted. (1)

SOURCE A – ‘the exhaustion of the Jocks ‘

SOURCE B – ‘his exhausted troops’ (1)

The sources agree that the German machine guns stopped the advance. (1).

SOURCE A – ‘the fire of German machine guns’ (stopped our advance)

SOURCE B – ‘there was no cover from German machine guns’ (1)

The sources agree that there were not enough artillery shells. (1)

SOURCE A – ‘all we needed was more artillery ammunition’

SOURCE B – ‘worried that stocks of artillery ammunition would not be enough’ (1)

The sources agree that reinforcements were too far away from the fighting. (1)

SOURCE A – ‘neither ammunition nor reserves were immediately available

SOURCE B – ‘Reserves had been held too far from the battle front. (1)

ANSWER 3

The British bombarded the German positions for seven days before the attack. (1)

Many of the British shells used in the bombardment were duds and did not explode. (1)

The bombardment gave the Germans warning that a major attack was coming. (1)

The German trenches at the Somme were strongly fortified with deep bunkers. (1)

During the bombardment German troops were able to shelter underground in safety. (1)

When the bombardment ended German troops set up their machine guns and mowed down the advancing British troops. (1)

No attempt was made to hide preparations for the offensive from the Germans. (1)

The British were too confident and did not expect German resistance after the 7 day bombardment. (1)

British troops were ordered to walk across no-man’s land and made easy targets for German gunners. (1)

The artillery failed to destroy the German barbed wire. (1)

The British High Command ignored intelligence reports about the strength of German resistance. (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)

THE HOME FRONT

4/4

ANSWER 1 (Source – Own Knowledge)

Propaganda was important to keep the country united during wartime. (1)

Propaganda was used to make people determined to win the war. (1)

Propaganda posters and leaflets were used to remind people of their duties during the war. (1)

Propaganda posters and leaflets were used to make people hate the Germans. (1)

Propaganda posters and leaflets were used to recruit volunteers to the armed forces. (1)

Propaganda posters and leaflets were used to persuade women to work and help the war effort. (1)

Propaganda was used to explain rationing of food and to persuade people to cut down on waste. (1)

Propaganda was used to explain new government powers and rules under DORA. (1)

Propaganda was used to persuade workers to work harder and longer during the war. (1)

ANSWER 2

U- Boats sank many ships bringing food supplies to Britain. (1)

People had to queue for at the shops for food. (1)

Food stocks were low and rationing had to be introduced. (1)

People had to change their diet, eat less and cut out any waste of food. (1)

People were encouraged to grow their own food. (1)

The government started a campaign to get people to cut waste and eat less imported food like wheat. (1)

Farmers were given grants to increase production. (1)

Some foods disappeared from the shops. (1)

Many British ships were sunk and sailors killed. (1)

The USA declared war on Germany because American ships were sunk – this helped Britain. (1)

ANSWER 3

a) By the British government in 1915. (1)

b) It tells us the government could make new laws under the Defence of the Realm Act. (1)

The government made a law against shooting homing pigeons. (1)

Homing pigeons were doing essential work for the war effort (carrying messages) (1)

It tells us anyone caught shooting pigeons could be fined £100. (1)

Anyone who informed on people who shot pigeons could claim a £5 reward. (1)

ANSWER 1

Soldiers on leave told how bad conditions were in the trenches and less people were willing to enlist.

(1)

Large numbers of soldiers were killed or wounded. (1)

Women no longer encouraged men to join up. (1)

Less people were volunteering to join the army. (1)

More recruits were needed to replace those who had been killed. (1)

The government had to make it compulsory for men to join the army if the war was to be won. (1)

The army suffered huge losses at the Somme in 1916. (1)

No one knew how long the war would last. (1)

The army was fighting a war of attrition, which meant many more deaths and more replacements needed. (1)

ANSWER 2

a) By an Edinburgh doctor in 1916. (1)

b) It tells us some people thought conscientious objectors (COs) should not be allowed to get married. (1)

They thought conscientious objectors were weak physically and mentally (1)

They were not real men but more like women (1)

If they are allowed to get married they will produce children who are weak and cowardly. (1)

ANSWER 3

FOR CONSCRIPTION	AGAINST CONSCRIPTION
<p>All men should be proud to serve their King and Country like so many have already done. Prison is too good for cowards who will not fight. They should face a firing squad. Many of our brave young men have volunteered but we need even more men if we are to win this war.</p>	<p>There are many workers in Britain who can do more for the war effort by staying in their job. Many religious people in this country believe that man should not kill as it says in the bible. British workers should not be made to kill German workers. They have more in common with them than with their officers.</p>

POLITICS AND PROTEST

4/6

ANSWER 1

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)
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 organised rent strikes. (1)
Mobs of women defied Sherriff Court orders blocked closes and to prevent evictions. (1)
Sherriff's Officers and police were unable to enforce eviction orders and were often assaulted. (1)
John Wheatley and the Independent Labour Party supported the rent strikes. (1)
People thought it unfair and unpatriotic for landlords to profit from the war. (1)
The government was forced to intervene and imposed a freeze on rents until the war ended. (1)

ANSWER 2 (Source – Recall)

The engineers came out on strike for more pay. (1)
Wages had not kept up with increases in the price of food and rent. (1)
They were opposed to the law which said they could not change jobs without their employer's agreement. (1)
They opposed unskilled workers (mostly women) being employed to do skilled work. (1)
The engineers wanted a pay rise of two pence an hour. (1)
They were angry that American engineers were being employed at higher rates of pay than Scots. (1)
The strike started at Weir's Engineering Works. (1)
William Weir the Managing Director angered the strikers by calling them unpatriotic. (1)
The Clyde Workers Committee called on engineers from other companies to join the strike. (1)
Within a short time over ten thousand engineers were on strike.
The employers refused to agree even though they were making big profits. (1)
The threat to wartime production led to government intervention to end the strike. (1)
The engineers eventually agreed to go back to work for an extra penny an hour. (1)

ANSWER 3

- a) By the British Socialist Party leader John Maclean who opposed the war in 1915. (1)
- b) It tells us MacLean wanted the British Socialist Party and the ILP to work together to end the war. (1)
It tells us workers were being 'uselessly butchered' (1)
It tells us only the bosses wanted war. (1)
It tells us it was British Socialist Party policy to stop the fighting as quickly as possible. (1)

WOMEN AND THE WAR

4/7

ANSWER 1

Scottish Suffragettes started a campaign of violence in 1912. (1)
They firebombed public buildings (1)
They slashed the Kings portrait. (1)
They assaulted police officers. (1)
Suffragettes who were arrested and sent to prison went on hunger strikes. (1)
Suffragettes assaulted the Prime Minister when he visited Scotland. (1)
The Wallace sword was stolen by suffragettes. (1)
They smashed windows disrupted political meetings, set fire to post boxes. (1)
They held meetings and sent out petitions and pamphlets. (1)
They questioned M.Ps at public meetings. (1)
Marches and rallies were held to get publicity. (1)
They put up posters, sent letters to newspapers and published their own newspapers. (1)
They protested by chaining themselves to railings and interrupting political meetings. (1)

ANSWER 2

The sources mostly agree about the work women did but disagree about how women workers were treated. (1)

The sources agree that women were employed making munitions. (1)

SOURCE A – ‘I started work fitting shell casings.’

SOURCE B – ‘We were happy to do our bit and make shells. ‘(1)

The sources agree that women had to work long hours. (1)

SOURCE A – ‘I had to work a twelve hour shift.’

SOURCE B – ‘the hours were really long’ (1)

The sources agree that women did dangerous work. (1)

SOURCE A – ‘it was dangerous.’

SOURCE B – ‘we faced the same dangers as the men’ (1)

The sources disagree about how they were treated by men. (1)

SOURCE A – ‘the boss told me I was as good at it as any man.’

SOURCE B – ‘the men really resented us ... and made rude comments about our work (1)

The sources disagree about the wages. (1).

SOURCE A – ‘the pay was more than I could dream of earning before the war.’

SOURCE B – ‘we were paid a lot less than the men had been (1)

ANSWER 3 (Source – Own Knowledge)

Labour shortage because of men at war - their jobs had to be filled. (1)

Women had to work to keep the country running. (1)

Types of work done by women - munitions, tarring roads, farms, etc. (1)

Examples of women’s work

Munitions workers/Nurses / VADs / Women’s Sections of the Armed Services / Women’s Land Army. (1)

Train and lorry drivers / running businesses etc. (1)

Women’s voluntary organizations - fund raising / parcels for soldiers etc. (1)

Women workers were essential to the war effort. (1)

INDUSTRIAL CHANGE

4/8

ANSWER 1

Scotland had cheap steel to build large ships. (1)
Scottish workers had the skills needed to build large ships. (1)
Scotland had deep sheltered rivers for launching large ships. (1)
By 1914 20% of all ships built were built in Scotland
Thousands of workers in the Glasgow area were employed in shipbuilding. (1)
Thousands of jobs in coalmines and engineering etc were dependent on shipbuilding. (1)
Jobs in the industries that helped to fit out ships were created – carpets/furniture/pottery/cutlery makers etc. (1)
Shipbuilding gave Scotland a worldwide reputation for engineering and design. (1)
Shipbuilding brought wealth to the Scotland. (1)
Shipbuilding led to an increase in the population of Glasgow making it Scotland's largest city. (1)
Aberdeen and Dundee were also important ship building cities. (1)

ANSWER 2 (Source – Own Knowledge)

The government took control of many Scottish companies through the Ministry of Munitions. (1)
The Ministry set wages hours and working conditions. (1)
The Ministry gave employers the power to stop workers leaving their jobs. (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)
Strikes in war industries were made illegal. (1)
The Ministry imposed compulsory overtime on workers often without extra pay. (1)
Union leaders and ordinary workers were arrested and fined or imprisoned for disobeying. (1)
The government appointed businessmen to run industries. (1)
The government took over the running of mines and railways. (1)
The Ministry set up and built factories to produce weapons, shells etc. (1)
The government controlled the profits war suppliers could make. (1)
The government bought raw materials to make sure war production was not interrupted. (1)

ANSWER 3

- a) By a former shipyard manager in 1941. (1)
- b) It tells us the years after the war was a hard time for shipbuilding. (1)
It tells us the government stopped ordering ships for the navy. (1)
It tells us other countries were not buying ships (1)
It tells us the government would not help shipbuilding as happened in other countries (1)

RED CLYDESIDE

4/9

ANSWER 1

- a) By the Joint Strike Committee in 1919. (1)
- b) It tells us that unemployment increased after the war ended. (1)
It tells us more than 100,000 workers were unemployed. (1)
It tells us the trade unions wanted the working week reduced to 40 hours to make more jobs. (1)
- (1) It tells us they called a strike to support their demand for a 40 hour week. (1)
It tells us trade unions all over Britain supported the strike. (1)

ANSWER 2 (Source – Recall)

Sixty thousand strikers demonstrated outside the City Chambers in George Square. (1)
The Police charged with their batons to break up the demonstration. (1)
The workers fought back with bottles and iron rails and the police were forced to withdraw. (1)
The demonstration was peaceful, the police charge was unprovoked – men and women were injured. (1)
The Chief Constable tried to read the Riot Act but it was torn from his hands. (1)
Strike leader Davie Kirkwood was knocked to the ground and he and Willie Gallacher were arrested. (1)
The strikers went to Glasgow Green – battles in the streets and a police tramcar was overturned. (1)
Red Flag flew in George Square - the authorities feared the riot would become a revolution. (1)
The gates at Maryhill Barracks were locked in case the soldiers joined the strikers. (1)

ANSWER 3 (Source – Recall)

The sources agree that the government sent heavily armed English troops to Glasgow. (1)

SOURCE B – Heavily armed soldiers occupied Glasgow for a week.

SOURCE C – Glasgow was like an armed camp (1)

SOURCE B – The British government were afraid that Scottish troops would go over to the workers' side.

SOURCE C – The authorities did not use the local regimentsIn case they supported the strikers. (1)

SOURCE B – Machine guns, tanks and an even an artillery gun could be seen on the city streets.

SOURCE C – The whole city bristled with tanks and machine guns. (1)

SOURCE B – English troops were sent into the city

SOURCE C – trainloads of English soldiers arrived in the city. (1)

SOURCE B – control unrest and crush any revolution that might break out.

SOURCE C – It seems the authorities feared a revolution. (1)

ANSWER 1 (Source – *Own Knowledge*)

People wanted to remember and honour the thousands of Scots who had died in the Great War. (1)

As the capital city Edinburgh was the best place for the National War Memorial. (1)

The memorial would be a lasting tribute to the war dead. (1)

It was thought that a national memorial was needed for the whole country. (1)

Edinburgh castle was the headquarters of the army in Scotland and of national significance. (1)

The name of every Scottish soldier who died would be recorded in the Book of Remembrance.

(1)

Most of the dead were buried in France and relatives could not visit their graves. (1)

Relatives of the dead who were never found would know they were not forgotten. (1)

ANSWER 2

a) From Scottish Office statistics in 1933. (1)

b) It tells us that unemployment was very low in 1918 – only 2% (1)

It tells us unemployment increased all through the 1920s. (1)

It tells us unemployment increased very sharply after 1929. (1)

It tells us 28% of Scottish workers were unemployed by 1932. (1)

ANSWER 3

Coalmining declined because other countries could produce coal more efficiently. (1)

Coal could not compete with new sources of power - electricity and oil. (1)

Foreign shipyards could build ships at a lower cost than Scottish yards. (1)

Scotland depended on old industries – coal, iron & steel, shipbuilding, cotton. (1)

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

Government orders for ships were greatly reduced after the war ended in 1918. (1)

Overseas markets for Scottish products were lost during World War I. (1)

Other countries could produce these things more cheaply and often of better quality. (1)

Much of Scottish industry was old fashioned and could not compete with modern foreign producers.

(1)

New synthetic materials such as rayon hit the cotton industry. (1)

The decline in trade meant fewer ships were needed and this affected demand for coal and iron. (1)

During the 1930s world trade fell and Scottish firms found it hard to sell to other countries. (1)

The trade situation was made worse when many countries put taxes on imports to protect their own industries. (1)