

EXAM PAPERS

UNIT I—CHANGING LIFE IN SCOTLAND AND BRITAIN

CONTEXT B: 1830s-1930s

SECTION A: KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

Study the information in the sources.

You must also use your own knowledge in your answers.

In Source A the historian Malcolm Falkus discusses population growth in Britain in the period 1830-1880.

Source A

Earlier historians laid great importance for population growth on medical treatment. Now emphasis is on social factors such as better diet, less overcrowding and greater cleanliness. Less credit is given to the medical profession.

1. Why did the population of Britain grow between 1830 and 1880? 4

In Source B the historian Alastair Gray describes changes in voting in Scotland.

Source B

In 1868 a Second Reform Act gave skilled workmen the vote and so 230000 men in Scotland could take part in elections. In 1884, a Third Reform Act was passed. This meant that farm workers, crofters, miners and other working men could now vote.

2. Describe the changes in voting between 1850 and 1930.
3

The Irish famine of the 1840s caused mass emigration from Ireland to Britain.

1. What were the effects of Irish immigration on Scotland? 4

UNIT I—CHANGING LIFE IN SCOTLAND AND BRITAIN
CONTEXT B: 1830s-1930s

SECTION B: ENQUIRY SKILLS

Study the sources carefully and answer the questions which follow.
You should use your own knowledge where appropriate.

Source C was written in "The Railway Magazine" in January 1921.

Source C

Express trains from Edinburgh and Glasgow make Aberdeen station busy with travellers. During the Glasgow Holiday week of 1920, 15 000 people travelled to Aberdeen. Trains also carry 60 000 tons of fish to English markets. Horses and pedigree cattle are moved by rail from the North East to other parts of the country.

1. How useful is Source C for investigating how railways were used in Scotland between 1850 and 1930?
(3 marks)

Source C was written by Samuel Robinson in 1872. It gives his memories of life in South West Scotland.

Source C

What an amazing change in eating habits have the years brought about. We now have a baker or two in almost every village. Almost everyone can afford to buy fresh butcher meat and more vegetables and sugar. This has produced a change in the health of the whole community. People now live longer and have larger families.

2. How useful is Source C for investigating causes of population growth in Scotland during the nineteenth century?
(3 marks)

Source D is from "Nineteenth Century British History" by Michael Lynch, published in 1999.

Source D

The main cause of the declining death rate was the drop in infant mortality (deaths). Children survived to become adults as a result of general improvement in the standard of people's health. Mothers were healthier and gave birth to healthier babies, more of whom survived.

3. What evidence in Source C supports the view that a better diet led to an increase in the population?

What evidence in Source D reveals other reasons for an increase in the population?

(5 marks)

UNIT III—PEOPLE AND POWER

CONTEXT C: RUSSIA 1914-1941

SECTION A: KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

Study the information in the sources. You must also use your own knowledge in your answers.

Source A describes the unhappiness of the Russian people under the Provisional Government.

Source A

Prime Minister Kerensky tried hard to keep up the spirits of the Russian army but failed. The German army was better equipped. Soon there were more defeats. Food prices at home continued to rise. Kerensky's promises seemed to be for the future. Lenin offered what the people wanted then and there.

1. Explain why there was discontent with the Provisional Government. 3

Source B describes the Red Army during the Civil War.

Source B

The Reds controlled the heartland of Russia and all the internal lines of communication. Most ordinary Russians believed the Reds represented their interests in defending the Revolution. The Whites on the other hand were not united.

2. What advantages did the Red Army have over the Whites? (4 marks)

Study the information in the sources. You must also use your own knowledge in your answers.

In Source A, a modern historian describes events in February, 1917.

Source A

Demonstrations broke out in Petrograd. Women protesting about food shortages were supported by striking factory workers. To make matters worse, troops sent to stop the disturbances mutinied.

3. Describe the main events of the February Revolution. (4 marks)

Source B In Source B, a Kulak explains his opposition to Stalin's collectivisation policy.

Source B

Whoever heard of such a thing—to give up our land and our animals; to hand over our tools and our farm buildings; to work all the time and divide everything with others?

4. Why did the kulaks oppose Stalin's plans to collectivise Russian agriculture?
(3 marks)

The following sources give evidence about the actions of the Soviet government in dealing with the situation in Russia in the early 1920s.

Source A is a description of the Russian economy in 1921 by the historian, J. Quinn. Source A

By 1921 Russia had been at war for seven years, first against Germany then against herself. -Bad harvests produced ever worsening famine. The amount of land being farmed was less than half what it had been in 1913. The number of horses in the country had been reduced by 25 per cent, cattle by 40 per cent and sheep by 50 per cent. Steel making was down by 96 per cent, cotton by 94 per cent and coal by 90 per cent.

5. Describe the problems facing Russia in 1921. (4 marks)

In Source D, J. Quinn writes about some of the results of the New Economic Policy.

Source D

The success of the NEP can be judged by the improvement made in Russia by 1925. As soon as the peasants became the real owners of their land and could sell their produce freely, they began to work with enthusiasm. Food of all kinds began to appear in the towns again through the work of the "NEP men.

6. What benefits did the New Economic Policy bring Russia? 4 marks

UNIT III - PEOPLE AND POWER
CONTEXT C: RUSSIA 1914-1941
SECTION B: ENQUIRY SKILLS

The following sources are about Stalin's political purges during the 1930s.
Study the sources carefully and answer the questions which follow.
You should use your own knowledge where appropriate.

Source E is taken from a book called "Gulag Archipelago" which was written by a man who was in a labour camp.

Source E

Ordinary Russians who spoke their minds against Stalin, or who were simply in the wrong class, made up most of Stalin's victims. However, Stalin also used the Secret Police against leading Communists. Having defeated his main rival, Trotsky, Stalin now wanted to remove all possible rivals.

1. How fully does Source E explain the reasons for Stalin's purges?

The following sources are about the situation in Russia at the start of the Civil War in 1918.

In Source C Bukharin, a member of the Bolshevik Government, describes their White opponents.

Source C

There can be no question of freedom for our opponents. The Bolshevik Party does not allow freedom of the press or freedom of speech for them. They are the enemies of the people. The Party must ruthlessly put down all attempts by our White opponents to return to power. We alone maintain order.

2. What did Bukharin think of opponents of the Bolshevik Party? 3 marks

Source D is from a speech by Kaledin, leader of the Don Cossacks, in early 1918.

Source D

The Cossacks consider the acts of the Bolsheviks to be criminal and ruthless. Until the return of the Provisional Government to power and the restoration of law and order in Russia, I have taken on myself all power in the Don region.

3. How far do Sources C and D agree about the Bolsheviks and their actions? 3 marks