

FOR OFFICIAL USE

--	--	--	--	--	--

F

(KU) (ES)

Total
Mark

--	--

1540/401

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS 2010
 FRIDAY, 7 MAY
 9.00 AM – 10.00 AM

HISTORY
STANDARD GRADE
 Foundation Level

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)

Surname

Date of birth

Day Month Year

--	--	--	--	--	--

Scottish candidate number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Number of seat

Turn to **page three** when you are told to do so.

Before leaving the examination room you must give this book to the Invigilator. If you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.

Answer **only two** contexts:

- one** from Unit I
- and
- one** from Unit II.



[BLANK PAGE]

Answer questions from Unit I and Unit II.

Answer the questions on the Contexts you have studied. Your Invigilator will tell you which these are.

You must do ONE Context from Unit I and ONE Context from Unit II.

Tick your Contexts below.

UNIT I—CHANGING LIFE IN SCOTLAND AND BRITAIN

Tick ONE of the following boxes:

Context A: 1750s–1850s Pages 4–10

OR

Context B: 1830s–1930s Pages 11–16

OR

Context C: 1880s–Present Day Pages 17–22

UNIT II—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CONFLICT

Context A: 1890s–1920s Pages 24–31

OR

Context B: 1930s–1960s Pages 32–39

Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Go to your Context in Unit I.

[Turn over

Marks

KU	ES
----	----

Source C is from the Old Statistical Account of 1791.

Source C

In cotton mills many children spend too many hours working. They are often injured by the machines. While work is going on, the fluff from the cotton fills the air that they breathe in. This probably explains why they look unwell.

3. How were textile mills bad for the health of children who worked in them? Give **two** examples.

1: _____

2: _____

2

[Turn over for Question 4 on *Page eight*

In Questions 4, 5 and 6 the topic for investigating is:

Housing conditions in Scotland's towns between 1750 and 1850.

Study the information in the sources, and then answer the questions which follow.

Source D is from a Parliamentary Report on the Health of Towns, published in 1840.

Source D

In large towns there is no Building Act to make sure that houses are properly built. The sewers and drains are also in poor condition. Laws are needed to provide a basic standard of cleanliness and comfort. However, we recognise that some towns want to make improvements.

4. Why is **Source D** useful as evidence for investigating housing conditions in Scotland's towns between 1750 and 1850?

Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct.

- A** It is a primary source
- B** It is a secondary source
- C** It tells us that town housing needed to be improved
- D** It tells us that town housing had been improved
- E** It was written to praise the quality of improvements to town housing.

Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes.

--	--

2

**Remember to do ONE Context from Unit I and
ONE Context from Unit II.**

UNIT I—CHANGING LIFE IN SCOTLAND AND BRITAIN

CONTEXT B: 1830s–1930s

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

Try to answer *all* the questions in this Context.

Source A explains why many people left Scotland and moved to America in the nineteenth century.

Source A

Many Scots emigrated to new lands in America. Getting cheap farm land was the hope of many Scots who moved. Many left with the promise of a steady job. The Scots were constantly on the move. The Gold Rushes of California and the promise of becoming rich attracted thousands of Scots to America.

1. What evidence is there that shows that the search for a better life was important in causing many people to leave Scotland in the nineteenth century? Give **two** pieces of evidence.

1: _____

2: _____

2

[Turn over

Marks

KU	ES

Source E describes living on a council house estate in the 1980s.

Source E

At first there were no shops nearby. Everything you wanted had to be brought from the shops in the city centre. But the people here are so great that I wouldn't want to move out. It's the council that's the problem. They ignore our complaints about dampness in the bedroom.

5. Look at **Sources D** and **E**. Then complete the table, using **four** pieces of evidence in total.

What does Source D , on <i>Page twenty</i> , tell us about the improvements to council housing in the 1970s?	What does Source E , on <i>Page twenty-one</i> , tell us about the problems of council housing in the 1980s?

4

[Turn over

[Turn over for Unit IIA on *Page twenty-four*

Marks

KU	ES

Source C is a Government advert taken from a Scottish newspaper published in March 1940.

Source C



3. Why is **Source C** useful as evidence about the evacuation of children during the Second World War?

Decide which **two** of the following statements are correct.

- A** It is a primary source
- B** It is a secondary source
- C** It shows evacuation taking place
- D** It was published to encourage volunteers to look after evacuated children during the Blitz
- E** It was published to encourage mothers to keep their children at home with them during the Blitz.

Write the **two** correct letters in the boxes.

2

Marks

KU	ES
----	----

Source G is part of a statement by the American President, Kennedy, about the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.

Source G

Russian missiles on Cuba are a threat to the United States. We have the right to stop any ships approaching Cuba with missiles. American armed forces are prepared for any possibility. The United States will strike back at any country that threatens it. Chairman Khrushchev's missiles threaten world peace.

7. What evidence is there that the missiles in Cuba were important in causing tension between the United States and Russia? Give **two** pieces of evidence.

1: _____

2: _____

2

FOR OFFICIAL USE
Markers please complete this grid.

Unit I		
	KU	ES
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
Total		

Unit II		
	KU	ES
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
Total		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Unit II Context A Source C—Photograph of HMS Barham (Ref FL 1472) is reproduced by permission Imperial War Museum.