

## **Migration and Empire practice exam**

1. Explain the reasons why people from Ireland and Europe arrived in Scotland in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 5

**Source A** is about migration from the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Source A**

There was undoubtedly coercion (use of force), with many in arrears over their rent being offered a choice of a free passage or eviction from their crofts. Between 1841 and 1861 the population of the West Coast above Ardnamurchan and the Inner and Outer Hebrides went down by a third. After that, though emigration continued apace, it was largely from the Lowlands, driven not by destitution (extreme poverty), but by the prospect of better opportunities.

2. How fully does **Source A** explain the reasons for migration from Scotland in the 19<sup>th</sup> century? 5

**Source B** is an account of Irish sugar workers in Greenock, 1836, from a Report on the State of the Irish Poor in Great Britain, Parliamentary Papers.

### **Source B**

Mr Thomas Fairie, sugar manufacture, of Greenock (stated) 'If it was not for the Irish, we should be obliged to import Germans, as is done in London. The Scotch will not work in sugar-houses; the heat drives them away in the first fortnight. If it was not for the Irish, we should be forced to give up trade; and the same applies to every sugar-house in town. This is a well-known fact. Germans would be our only resource, and we could not readily get them. Highlanders would not do the work.'

3. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source B** as evidence of the reaction to Irish immigrants in Scotland.

(you may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.) 5

4. Describe the role played by Scots in the development of the British Empire 1830 and 1939. 5

