



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815 – 1993

Written examination: 400 marks

Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 16 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.50

Instructions to candidates:

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Later Modern Ireland: Topic 5))

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

Answer on one topic from this section.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on each of two topics from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Later Modern Ireland: Topic 5 **Politics and society in Northern Ireland, 1949-1993**

Case study to which documents relate:

The Sunningdale Agreement and the power-sharing executive, 1973-1974

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) What have the men in document A done to avoid being identified?
 - (b) In document A, why did the men set up road blocks?
 - (c) In document A, what were the workers in Harland and Wolff ordered to do?
 - (d) According to document B, what error did the government make?
 - (e) According to document B, what was the attitude of the BBC towards the strike?

(40)

2.
 - (a) Which document, A or B, attempts to give reasons for the success of the strike? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
 - (b) Which document, A or B, would be more valuable to a historian? Give a reason for your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Is document A objective or biased? Give a reason for your answer.
 - (b) Why does document B criticise the BBC?

(20)

4. What was the Sunningdale Agreement and why did most Unionists oppose it?

(20)

- Document A -

A member of the power-sharing executive remembers the Ulster Workers' Council strike.

Men wearing masks and carrying cudgels (short thick sticks) were everywhere. Not only did they set up roadblocks on exit roads to housing estates to prevent people from going to work, but they blocked main roads as well.

More direct action took place at major centres of employment, such as Harland and Wolff. Their workers were ordered home with the threat that their cars would be burned out if found to be still in the car park.

From the beginning the most effective weapon held by the striking workers was their control of electricity. Many who wished to go to work could not see the point of going since the electricity at their workplaces had been cut off.

Source: Austin Currie, *All Hell will Break Loose*, O' Brien Press Ltd., 2004

- Document B -

Garret FitzGerald gives his opinion on the fall of the power-sharing executive.

I can only say that it was an extraordinary neglect of duty of a government taking over direct rule in Northern Ireland to leave power stations in the hands of extremists and do nothing about it. For the government to leave the power supplies of the state outside the control of the government was an extraordinary error.

The BBC were very much in favour of the strike, so much so that the Republic's Minister for Post and Telegraphs rang the BBC in London to ask them what was taking place. He was told that the BBC 'did not monitor broadcasts in Northern Ireland and they had no idea what was going on.' They were running basically a rebel radio station.

Source: Garret FitzGerald, *Oral History Conference on the Fall of the Executive*.
(Organised by the Institute of Contemporary British History.)

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Attempt the three sections, A, B and C, from one of the topics below.

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract Bishop David Moriarty of Kerry denounces those who took part in the Fenian uprising in Kerry on 12 February, 1867. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

My dear Brethren – it is the duty of the bishop of a diocese to give advice and correction when his people have been led into error and to rebuke them if they have committed any crime.

Since we met here last Sunday some people in Kerry have been betrayed into an act of madness...It would seem that some dozen men left the town of Cahirciveen on Wednesday evening with the aim of making war on the Queen of England and of upsetting the British Empire.

It is just twelve months ago since I explained in my last Lenten letter the deep guiltiness of rebellion against lawful authority, so they cannot plead they were not instructed and forewarned. They resisted the laws of God, and by so doing, they purchased damnation for themselves.

Source: Richard Aldous, *Great Irish Speeches*, Quercus Publishing Plc., 2007.

1. According to Bishop Moriarty, what is the duty of the bishop?
2. What was the aim of the men who left Cahirciveen on Wednesday?
3. What did the bishop explain in his last Lenten letter?
4. How did these men “purchase damnation for themselves”?
5. Who was the leader of the Fenian movement in Ireland?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. William Carleton.
2. The movement for repeal of the Union.
3. Young Ireland.
4. The impact of the railways.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Daniel O’Connell campaign for Catholic Emancipation, and what did it achieve?
2. What help did non-government groups give to people in need during the Famine?
3. What did Thomas Davis and/or Charles Kickham contribute to Irish affairs?
4. What changes did the Synod of Thurles, 1850, bring about in the Catholic Church?

Ireland: Topic 2
Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract, Parnell announces Gladstone's acceptance of Home Rule for Ireland. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

It was on a wet February night in 1886 that Parnell made the announcement of Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule for Ireland. He made it in his sitting-room in Morrison's Hotel, Dublin.

With his usual lack of concern for personal comfort, he had neglected to order a fire. His mutton chop was growing cold, and his pint of Rhine wine was unopened.

All of a sudden, he remarked, casually and without emphasis: "We are going to have a Home Rule Bill."

Source: William O'Brien, *The Parnell of Real Life*, Fisher Unwin, 1926.

1. Where was Parnell staying?
2. What had been provided for Parnell's evening meal?
3. What evidence is offered for Parnell's lack of concern for personal comforts?
4. What announcement did Parnell make?
5. What was the fate of the Home Rule Bill, 1886?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The early years of the GAA.
2. Douglas Hyde.
3. The Belfast shipyards.
4. The Irish Volunteers.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why were the elections of 1885 and 1886 important for the Home Rule Party?
2. What did Michael Davitt and/or Charles Stewart Parnell contribute to the movement for land reform?
3. How important was James Larkin in the strike and lock-out in Dublin in 1913?
4. What part did Edward Carson play in opposing the demand for Home Rule for all Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 3
The pursuit of sovereignty and the impact of partition, 1912-1949

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a letter written by the Irish singer John Count McCormack to the Archbishop of Dublin before the Eucharistic Congress, 1932. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

18 September 1931

My Dear Archbishop,

May I offer your Grace my service during the Eucharistic Congress, whether in a ceremonial role, or in my more familiar role as singer.

On the 8th of this month we had a most wonderful High Mass celebrated here in Los Angeles on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the city. I was specially privileged by being invited to sing the 'Panis Angelicus' by the great Catholic composer César Franck.

It would be a great honour and I would consider it a privilege to sing 'Panis Angelicus' during the opening High Mass of the Eucharistic Congress.

Your most affectionate servant,

John Count McCormack

Source: Rory O'Dwyer, *The Eucharistic Congress, 1932*. Nonsuch Publishers, 2009.

1. What did McCormack offer the archbishop?
2. What was the occasion of the High Mass celebrated in Los Angeles?
3. What hymn did McCormack sing at the High Mass?
4. Who composed this hymn?
5. From your study of this case study, was McCormack's offer accepted or rejected? Give a reason for your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The Civil War, 1922-1923.
2. The Unionist Party in power, 1921-1949.
3. Anglo-Irish relations under de Valera, 1932-1939.
4. Education in Ireland, North and/or South.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How important was Patrick Pearse during the 1916 Rising?
2. What did William T. Cosgrave contribute to Irish affairs between 1922 and 1932?
3. What was the effect of World War II on Belfast?
4. Why was Evie Hone important in the cultural life of Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from a newspaper article regrets the level of female emigration in 1908. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Most Irish emigrants will bitterly regret in loneliness and homesickness the day when they left their own land and their own people.

Irish girls, attracted by hopes of fantastic wages abroad, give up more than they know. Instead of the simple village life or the friendly relations existing in good Irish households, they choose at a distance the uncertain splendours of joining a despised servant class. Moreover, they take on themselves the terrible risk of utter failure far away from all home help.

It is surely true that not one Irish girl abroad is ever happy again at heart.

Source: *Freeman's Journal*, 24 February 1908.

1. What will most emigrants regret?
2. What attracts Irish girls to go abroad?
3. What despised class do Irish girls join when they emigrate?
4. What is surely true of all Irish girls who emigrate?
5. Why did many emigrants meet with anti-Irish sentiment abroad?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The role of the GAA among Irish emigrants.
2. The Molly Maguires.
3. Joe Kennedy and/or Boss Croker.
4. The aims of the Holy Ghost mission to Nigeria, 1945-1966.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

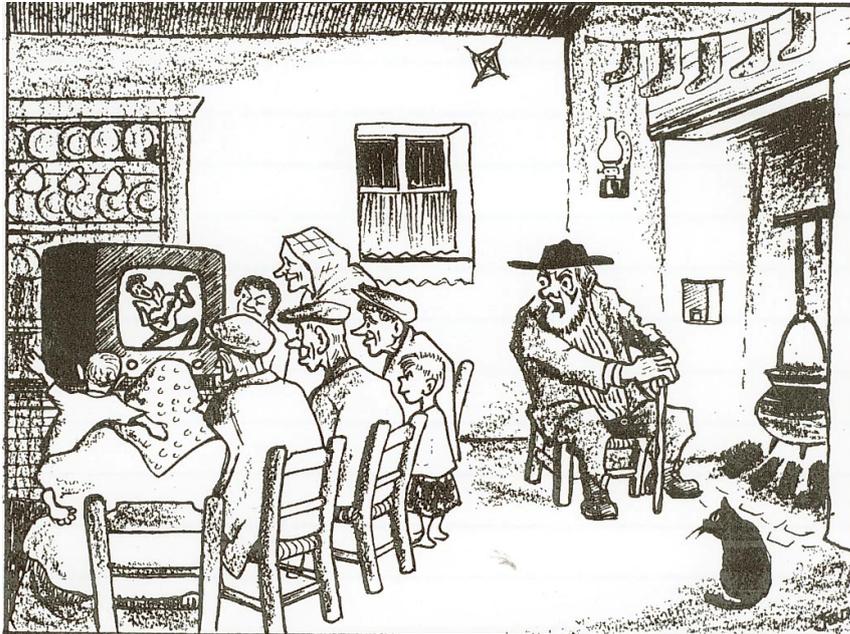
1. Why is Grosse Isle so important in the history of Irish emigration?
2. Why did de Valera go to America and how successful was his mission there, June 1919-December 1920?
3. What do we learn about Irish emigrants in Britain from the life and writings of Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh?
4. What did Archbishop Daniel Mannix and/or Mother Mary Martin contribute to the Irish diaspora?

Ireland: Topic 5
Government, economy and society in the Republic of Ireland, 1949-1989

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes.

In this cartoon, from the early 1960s, the old man by the fire (seanchaí / storyteller) has lost his audience. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. Why has the storyteller lost his audience?
2. How is it suggested that traditional music, also, might be under threat?
3. How does the cartoon show that television could appeal to people of different ages?
4. Has the house been fully modernised? Briefly explain your answer.
5. How did Gay Byrne contribute to the impact of RTÉ on Irish society, 1962-1972?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Seán Lemass.
2. The impact of Vatican II.
3. Anglo-Irish relations, 1949-1989.
4. Changes in the status of women, 1949-1989.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How were Irish fisheries affected by membership of the EEC?
2. What did Jack Lynch achieve as Taoiseach?
3. What were the political successes and failures of Charles Haughey as Taoiseach?
4. What did Breandán Ó hEithir and/or Sylvia Meehan contribute to Irish life?

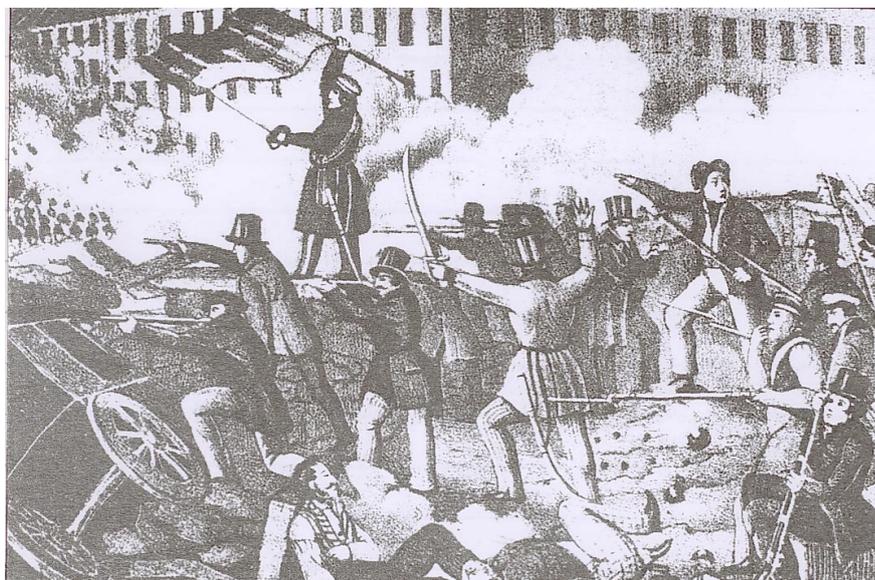
SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from two of the topics below.

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This picture shows a riot in Berlin in 1848. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. How are the rioters armed?
2. How has the barricade been formed?
3. What evidence is there that the rioters have themselves been attacked?
4. Would you say that the people in the picture are poor? Briefly explain your answer.
5. Why did the 1848 revolution in Germany fail?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Feargus O'Connor.
2. The movement towards the unification of Italy.
3. Charles Darwin.
4. Napoleon III.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What reforms did Robert Owen and/or Robert Peel introduce in Britain?
2. What role did Karl Marx play in the development of socialism?
3. In what ways did Baron Haussmann improve the city of Paris?
4. How important was Otto von Bismarck in German affairs up to 1871?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 2
Nation states and international tensions, 1871-1920

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a German soldier's account of the first day of the Battle of the Somme. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The men in the dugouts waited, ready, belts full of hand-grenades around them and gripping their rifles. It was of vital importance to lose not a second in taking up position in the open to meet the British infantry that would advance immediately behind the artillery fire.

At 7.30 a.m., the hurricane of shells stopped. Our men at once climbed up from the dugouts to daylight and ran to the nearest shell holes. The machine guns were pulled out of the dugouts and hurriedly placed in position.

A few minutes later, when the first British line of soldiers were within a hundred yards, the rattle of machine gun and rifle fire broke out along the whole line of shell holes. The British advance rapidly began to crumble under the hail of shells and bullets. All along the line, men could be seen throwing up their arms and collapsing, never to move again. The badly wounded rolled about in their agony.

Source: A.H. Farrar-Hockley, *The Somme*. Pan/Severn House. 1976.

1. What weapons did the German soldiers carry?
2. What did the men do once they left the dugouts?
3. How close were the British soldiers when the Germans opened fire?
4. What happened to the British line of advance?
5. Apart from the Battle of the Somme, name one major battle in World War I.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Bismarck's foreign policy.
2. Anti-Semitism in France and/or Russia.
3. Marie Curie.
4. Wilfred Owen.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

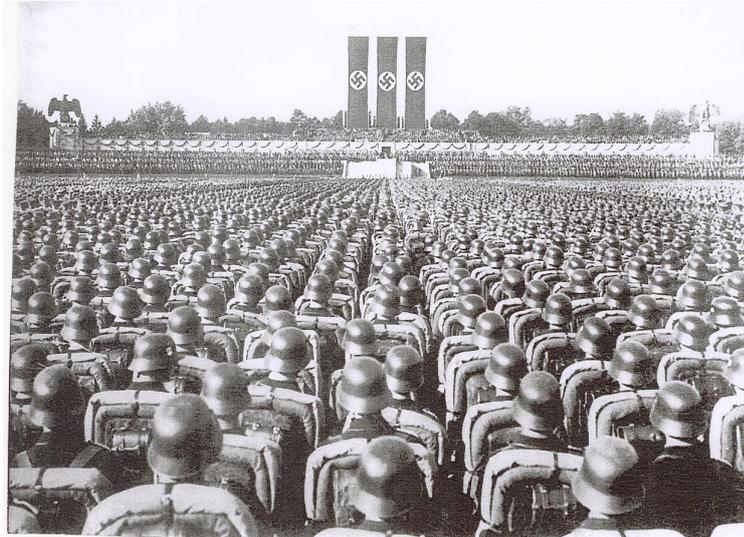
1. What was the naval policy of Wilhelm II, and how did it affect relations with Britain?
2. Why was the career of Pope Leo XIII important in the history of the Catholic Church?
3. What did you learn about World War I from your study of women in the workforce?
4. Why was Woodrow Wilson important in European affairs?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 3
Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920-1945

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is a picture of a Nuremberg Rally. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. How are the people in the picture organised and equipped?
2. Which Nazi emblem (symbol) is in the centre of the platform?
3. Which Nazi emblem is at each side of the platform?
4. In what way would this picture contribute to Nazi propaganda?
5. How did Leni Riefenstahl help the Nazi regime?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The growth in radio and cinema, 1920-1945.
2. The Holocaust.
3. France during World War II.
4. The Battle of Stalingrad.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the Jarrow march take place, October 1936, and what did it achieve?
2. What social and economic changes did Lenin and/or Stalin bring about in Russia?
3. What developments took place in church-state relations in Italy under Mussolini?
4. How successful was Winston Churchill as a wartime leader between 1940 and 1945?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 4
Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from a newspaper article describes motoring problems during the oil crisis in Britain in 1973. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Petrol-hunting motorists created their own fuel-consuming traffic jams yesterday. When garages opened after the weekend, rationing was almost everywhere to be found, while some angry drivers rang the motoring organisations to report increases in the price of petrol.

The AA (Automobile Association) estimated that a quarter of Britain's petrol stations remained closed yesterday. The extreme shortage was partially caused by motorists stocking up more than usual on Friday and Saturday and many garages ran dry over the weekend.

The situation will only improve with fresh deliveries of petrol to the garages. The government's appeals for motorists to drive slowly and stay off the roads on Sunday are not enough.

Source: *The Guardian* newspaper, Monday 4 December, 1973.

1. What had created traffic jams on the previous day?
2. According to the AA, what proportion of garages had remained closed?
3. What partially caused the extreme shortage?
4. What will improve the situation?
5. What caused the oil crisis in 1973?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Berlin during the Cold War.
2. Jean Monnet.
3. The consumer society.
4. Margaret Thatcher.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did the Hungarian Rising (1956) take place and why did it end in failure?
2. What changes in the Catholic Church did the Second Vatican Council bring about?
3. How successful was Mikhail Gorbachev as a political leader?
4. What was the impact of changes in one or more of the following: the mass media; nuclear power; the computer?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 5
European retreat from empire and the aftermath, 1945-1990

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract gives an account of Tanzanian independence from British rule. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In Tanganyika the nationalist movement for independence from Britain was conducted by the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) led by Dr Julius Nyerere, who had been educated at Edinburgh University.

Nyerere insisted that the new independent government must be African, but also made it clear to the British government that whites had nothing to fear from black rule.

In 1961 Macmillan's government, impressed by Nyerere's ability and sincerity, gave independence with black majority rule. The island of Zanzibar was later united with Tanganyika and in 1964 the country took the new name Tanzania. Nyerere remained President until his retirement in 1985.

Source: Norman Lowe, *Mastering Modern World History*, Macmillan Press Ltd., 1997.

1. What group conducted the movement for independence?
2. What did Nyerere insist upon?
3. Who was Prime Minister of Britain in 1961?
4. What new name did the country take in 1964?
5. Briefly, what was the policy of ujamaa?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Charles de Gaulle.
2. Achmad Sukarno.
3. Problems faced by development workers in Africa.
4. How Britain became a multi-racial society.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How important was Mohandas Gandhi in the movement for Indian independence?
2. How effective a leader was Gamal Abdul Nasser during the Suez Crisis, 1956?
3. What impact did the secession of Katanga have on the Congo?
4. What problems in race relations developed in France in the 1980s and what attempts were made to solve them?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 6
The United States and world, 1945-1989

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a televised speech by President John F. Kennedy on 22 October, 1962 during the Cuban missile crisis. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance (watch) of the Soviet military build-up on the island of Cuba. Within the past few weeks, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation.

The urgent transformation of Cuba into an important strategic base is an explicit threat to the peace and security of all the Americas. This secret, swift build-up of Communist missiles cannot be accepted by this country.

1. When, where and by whom was this speech made?
2. What country is responsible for the military build-up?
3. What specific threat to the Americas is identified?
4. According to Kennedy, what attitude does the United States have towards the build-up of communist missiles?
5. How did the Cuban missile crisis come to an end?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The multinational corporation, 1945-1968.
2. The changing role of women and the family.
3. Muhammad Ali.
4. Religion in modern American culture.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did the Montgomery bus boycott (1956) contribute the Civil Rights Movement?
2. How successful was Lyndon Johnson as a political leader at home and abroad?
3. How did the United States achieve a Moon landing in 1969 and what was its importance?
4. What did Norman Mailer and/or Marilyn Monroe contribute to American culture?

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