



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006

## HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN 1815 – 1992

Written examination: 400 marks

Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 14 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.50

*Instructions to candidates:*

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Ireland: Topic 2)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 3, 4, 5, 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

*Ireland: Topic 2*

### **Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914**

Case study to which documents relate:

***The GAA to 1891***

Study the documents (A and B) opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
  - (a) According to document A, for what purpose was a meeting held in Hayes' Hotel, Thurles on 1 November, 1884?
  - (b) From document A, name the two men who called the meeting.
  - (c) From document A, name two of the men who became patrons of the GAA.
  - (d) In document B, what evidence does the writer give for his claim that the GAA was becoming very weak in the Northern Police Division?
  - (e) In document B, what reason does the writer give why the Catholic clergy publicly condemned the GAA in the Northern Police Division? (40)
  
2.
  - (a) Which document contains only facts and which document contains both facts and opinions?
  - (b) Which document, A or B, is more critical of the GAA? Explain your answer, referring to both documents. (20)
  
3.
  - (a) Mention two qualities in document A that are characteristic of a newspaper report.
  - (b) Is document B a primary source or a secondary source? Explain your answer. (20)
  
4. In document B, the writer states that the final break-up of the GAA is 'only a matter of time'. Do you consider that this forecast was accurate? Explain your answer. (20)

**- Document A -**

**The Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) is founded  
in Thurles on 1 November, 1884**

A meeting of athletes and friends of athletics was held on Saturday at three o'clock in Miss Hayes' Commercial Hotel, Thurles for the purpose of forming an association for the preservation and cultivation of our national pastimes.

Mr Michael Cusack of Dublin and Mr Maurice Davin of Carrick-on-Suir had the meeting convened (called) by the following circular: 'You are earnestly requested to attend a meeting, which will be held in Thurles on 1<sup>st</sup> November, to take steps for the formation of a Gaelic Athletic Association for the preservation and cultivation of our national pastimes, and for providing...amusements for the Irish people during their leisure hours'.

Mr Davin was called to the chair and Mr Cusack read the circular convening the meeting. On the motion of Mr Cusack, seconded by Mr Power, Archbishop Croke, Mr Parnell and Mr Davitt were appointed patrons of the new organisation....  
*'The Cork Examiner', 3 November, 1884.*

**- Document B -**

**Police report from District Inspector Reeves on the condition  
of the GAA, 24 April, 1890**

The GAA is becoming very weak in this (Police) Division. There are in all 58 branches, 30 of which are not affiliated (joined) with the central branch and the Association is continuously losing ground. About this time last year there were about 154 branches in the Division.

The Society (GAA) has been held up to so much public condemnation by the RC (Roman Catholic) clergy throughout the North on account of its connection with the IRB (Irish Republican Brotherhood) that it could not withstand the attacks and its final break-up is only a matter of time...

*Special Branch monthly reports, Northern Division.*

## 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*

This is an edited extract from Daniel O’Connell’s election manifesto in 1828. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE*

*Dublin, June 1828*

*Fellow Countrymen,*

*Your county wants a representative. I respectfully beg your votes.*

*Of my qualifications, I leave you to judge. The habits of public speaking, and many, many years of public business make me suited to attend to the interests of Ireland in Parliament.*

*You will be told that I am not qualified to be elected: the claim, my friends, is untrue. I am qualified to be elected, and to be your representative.*

*It is true that as a Catholic, I cannot, and of course I never will, take the oaths as presently demanded from members of Parliament; but the authority that created these oaths (the Parliament), can get rid of them.*

*And I entertain a confident hope that, if you elect me, the most bigoted of our enemies will see the necessity of removing an obstacle which would prevent me from doing my duty to my King and to my country.*

1. On what grounds does O’Connell claim he is suited to represent the people of County Clare?
2. Why does O’Connell say that he will never take the oaths as presently demanded from members of Parliament?
3. What does O’Connell say that parliament can do with regard to the oaths?
4. What does O’Connell confidently hope will happen if he is elected to Parliament?
5. How was it possible for O’Connell to sit in Parliament in 1829?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Thomas Davis and Young Ireland.
2. Industrial development in Belfast.
3. Sectarianism in politics.
4. Mother Mary Aikenhead and the education of the poor.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What tactics did O’Connell use in the campaign for the Repeal of the Act of Union and why did that campaign fail?
2. How successful were private (non-government) responses to the Famine during the 1840s?
3. What decisions were reached at the Synod of Thurles in 1850?
4. What part did Charles Kickham and/or James Stephens play in promoting physical-force republicanism in Ireland?

**The pursuit of sovereignty and the impact of partition, 1912-1949**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

These are the general election results of June, 1922.  
Study the results and answer the questions below.

*GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS – JUNE 1922*

<i>PARTY</i>	<i>SEATS</i>
<i>Pro-Treaty Sinn Féin</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Anti-Treaty Sinn Féin</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Labour</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Farmers</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Unionists</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Independents</i>	<i>7</i>

1. As the Anti-Treaty Sinn Féin deputies did not take their seats in Dáil Éireann, which group of deputies could form the government with an overall majority?
2. What do the election results reveal about the attitude of voters towards the Treaty?
3. From the election results, was the debate on the Treaty the only concern of the voters? Explain your answer.
4. Following the election of June 1922, the pro-Treaty Sinn Féin deputies formed a new political party. What was the name of the new party?
5. Mention one major achievement of the new Irish government during its ten years of office between 1922 and 1932.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Countess Markievicz.
2. The Civil War, 1922-1923.
3. The impact of World War II on economy and society.
4. The artistic achievements of Evie Hone.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Patrick Pearse play in Irish affairs?
2. What agreements were reached during the Treaty negotiations, October 1921-December 1921?
3. In what ways was the Eucharistic Congress, 1932, a success?
4. In what ways did World War II impact upon Ireland, North and South?

*Ireland: Topic 4*  
**The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This edited extract describes discrimination against the Irish living in Scotland in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*Discrimination flows through all ranks of national life from the humblest manual labourer to the professions.*

*To take but one example: in the last fifty years Scottish-Irish have attended the Universities of Scotland in increasing numbers. Since the Education Act of 1918, the same qualifications for the teaching profession are demanded from them as from their Protestant colleagues. Yet in the high administrative posts of the profession – the inspectorate, the directorates of education, supervisorships, and so on – one will search in vain for an Irish-Catholic occupant.*

*Irish-Catholic doctors and dentists have a similar tale to tell.*

J.E. Handley, 'The Irish in Modern Scotland', Cork and Oxford University Presses, 1947.

1. What do you understand by the word 'discrimination'?
2. According to the writer, how widespread was discrimination against the Irish living in Scotland?
3. What evidence does the extract give to show that there was discrimination in the teaching profession in Scotland?
4. Apart from the teaching profession, in what professions did the Irish experience discrimination?
5. Why was Britain a popular destination for Irish emigrants between 1840 and 1966?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. John Devoy.
2. Emigration during the Famine decade, 1845-1855.
3. The Orange Order in Canada and Australia.
4. Maureen O'Hara or Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the successes and failures of de Valera's mission to America, June, 1919-December, 1920?
2. What part did the Kennedy family play in politics in the USA?
3. What were the aims and achievements of the Holy Ghost mission to Nigeria, 1945-1966?
4. What contribution did Mother Mary Martin make in the field of medicine and health care in developing countries?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This extract is from Margaret Thatcher's account of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985. Study it and answer the questions below.

*At 2 o' clock on the afternoon of Friday 15 November Garret FitzGerald (Irish Taoiseach) and I signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement at Hillsborough Castle.*

*It was not perfect from either side's point of view. Article 1 of the agreement stated that any change in the status of Northern Ireland would only come about with the consent of a majority of the people of Northern Ireland, and recognised that the present wish of the majority was for no change in the status of the province.*

*I believed that this major concession by the Irish would reassure the Unionists that the Union itself was not in doubt. I thought that, given my well-known attitude towards Irish terrorism, they (the Unionists) would have confidence in my intentions. I was wrong about that.*

*But the Unionists miscalculated too. The tactics which they used to oppose the agreement worsened the situation and weakened their standing in the eyes of the rest of the United Kingdom.*

*The agreement allowed the Irish Government to put forward views and proposals on matters relating to Northern Ireland in a wide range of areas, including security. Margaret Thatcher, 'The Downing Street Years', Harper Collins, 1993.*

1. When and where was the Anglo- Irish Agreement signed?
2. What did Article 1 of the agreement state with regard to the status of Northern Ireland?
3. Why does Margaret Thatcher claim that the Unionists' reaction was a miscalculation?
4. What did the Anglo-Irish Agreement allow the Irish Government to do in relation to Northern Ireland?
5. Do you think that the Anglo-Irish Agreement was a success or a failure? 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 Sunningdale Agreement, 1973.
2. Terence O'Neill, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.
3. The impact of the 'Troubles' on the economy and society of Northern Ireland.
4. Responses to the 'Troubles' in the poetry of Seamus Heaney.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Bernadette Devlin play in the politics of Northern Ireland?
2. Why was there a controversy because of the choice of Coleraine as the site of a new university?
3. What part did the Apprentice Boys of Derry play in the affairs of Northern Ireland?
4. How important was one or more of the following in the politics of Northern Ireland: gerrymandering; sectarianism; ecumenism; cultural identity?

*Ireland: Topic 6*  
**Government, economy and society in the Republic of Ireland, 1949-1989**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes.*

This edited extract is a tribute to Seán Lemass from T. K. Whitaker.  
Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*I must say it was a very pleasant surprise when the Fianna Fáil Government, committed so much to self-sufficiency and protection, abandoned it all so readily.*

*There is no doubt that Lemass was the great moving spirit in all of this. There was grudging recognition that without Lemass' drive and also probably without de Valera's blessing, change would not have come about so quickly.*

*Lemass was a nationalist in the sense of wanting to see Ireland have a respectable place in the world, but I don't think he was opposed to Dev's traditionalist outlook. He simply had some impatience with it as it might be a hindrance to change, the change he wanted.*

*Lemass didn't have a programme of cultural change. His aim, as indeed my own, was focussed on improving the economic and social scene.*

J. F. McCarthy, ed. 'Planning Ireland's Future: The Legacy of T. K. Whitaker', Dublin, 1990.

1. Why was Whitaker pleasantly surprised with the action of the Fianna Fáil Government?
2. Who does Whitaker credit with bringing about change so quickly?
3. In what way did the views of Lemass differ from those of de Valera?
4. In what areas did Lemass and Whitaker have the same aims?
5. Why was change so urgently needed in the Republic in the late 1950s?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time 10 minutes*

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

1. Changes in education and/or in health and welfare provision.
2. Archbishop John Charles McQuaid.
3. Irish involvement in the UN.
4. The impact of the EEC on Irish fisheries.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What effect had the First Programme for Economic Expansion, 1958-1963, on the economy of the Republic?
2. How important were Sylvia Meehan and/or Mary Robinson in bringing about change in the status of women since the 1960s?
3. How important was the impact of RTÉ between 1962 and 1972 on Irish society?
4. What contribution did Garret FitzGerald and/or Charles Haughey make to public affairs?



### SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from each of 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 is an edited extract from the Decree of Tsar Alexander II of Russia emancipating (freeing) the serfs, 3 March 1861. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*Having called upon Divine assistance, we have decided to carry out this task.*

*The nobles, while retaining their property rights on all the lands belonging to them, grant the peasants all time use of their houses and lands in return for a specified duty; and the nobles ...grant the peasants a portion of good land fixed by the said arrangement.*

*At the same time that the peasants are granted the right to purchase their houses and lands, they may acquire full ownership of the good lands, which are allotted them, for permanent use.*

*Following this, the peasants will be freed from their obligation to the nobles for the land thus purchased and will be free peasant landowners.*

1. What was the intention of the Tsar in issuing this decree?
2. On whom does the Tsar call for assistance before deciding on the emancipation of the serfs in Russia?
3. What type of land must the nobles grant to the Russian serfs?
4. Does this grant of land reduce the rights of the nobles? Explain your answer.
5. Was the emancipation of the serfs in Russia a success or a failure? Explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Moves towards Italian unity.
2. Charles Darwin.
3. The contribution of Georges Haussmann to the city of Paris.
4. Developments in science, 1815-1871.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the causes of the 1848 Revolution in Germany?
2. What were the main characteristics of Robert Owen's model village in New Lanark?
3. How did Otto von Bismarck contribute to the unification of Germany?
4. What were the successes and failures in the career of Napoleon III of France?

*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 of an interview given by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the London *Daily Telegraph* in 1908. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*Germany is a young and growing empire. She has a worldwide business and trade which is rapidly expanding and patriotic Germans refuse to set any bounds to them.*

*Germany must have a powerful navy to protect that business and trade and her many interests in even the most distant seas. Her horizons stretch far away.*

*Only those Powers which have great navies will be listened to with respect when the future of the Far East comes to be solved and, if for that reason only, Germany must have a powerful fleet.*

*It may even be that England herself will be glad that Germany has a fleet when they speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future.*

1. Mention two reasons given by Kaiser Wilhelm, why Germany must have a powerful fleet.
2. In what way does the interview suggest that Germany intends to become a world power?
3. According to Kaiser Wilhelm, what must a country possess in order to be treated with respect by other countries?
4. Does Kaiser Wilhelm foresee any problems with England when Germany becomes a great naval power? Explain your answer.
5. How did Britain react to the naval policy of Kaiser Wilhelm II?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Pope Leo XIII.
2. The Krupp family in Germany.
3. Douglas Haig and World War I.
4. Key developments in science and medicine between 1871 and 1920.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful was Bismarck's foreign policy?
2. What part did women play in the workforce during World War I?
3. What contribution did President Wilson of America make towards peace in Europe?
4. What impact had the invention and early history of the motor car on society and economy in the years before 1920?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Picture X **on page 15** is a cartoon depicting the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact, 1939. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

1. Name each of the two leaders shown in the cartoon.
2. The cartoon shows the two leaders marching together. Why do you think that they are shown bound together at the foot?
3. Why do you think each leader has a hand on his gun?
4. The Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact was broken in June 1941. How was the pact broken?
5. Give one major reason why Nazi Germany was defeated in World War II.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The Vichy state in France between 1940 and 1945.
2. Winston Churchill.
3. Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust.
4. Charlie Chaplin or Bing Crosby.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the successes and failures in the career of Benito Mussolini?
2. What was the importance of Stalin's show trials in Soviet Russia?
3. How did the Jarrow March reflect the social and economic problems of industrial England in the 1930s?
4. How did the Nuremberg Rallies help bring support to the Nazi regime in Germany?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Picture Y on page 15 is a cartoon depicting the Oil Crisis, 1973. It shows an Arab leader 'holding up' the leaders of four western countries with the nozzle of a petrol pump. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

1. Why do you think the Arab leader is using the nozzle of a petrol pump instead of a gun?
2. Why do you think that these four countries are especially at risk from the Arab action?
3. Why are the four leaders not reacting to the situation?
4. What caused the oil crisis, 1973?
5. Mention one way in which the oil crisis affected the economies of Western Europe.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. How the Cold War in Europe began.
2. The welfare state.
3. Margaret Thatcher.
4. The impact of nuclear power, 1945 - 1992.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the causes of the Hungarian Uprising, 1956?
2. What contribution did Jean Monnet and/or Jacques Delors make to European unity?
3. How did decisions reached at the Second Vatican Council affect Catholicism in Europe between 1965 and 1992?
4. How important was Mikhail Gorbachev as leader of Soviet Russia?

*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 is an edited extract from the memoirs of Hugh Dalton, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the lead-up to British withdrawal from Palestine in 1948. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*On 17 January 1947 this is what I wrote in my diary:*

*“On Palestine a number of us have been shouting for partition. The present state of things cannot be allowed to drag on. There must be a Jewish state – it is no use boggling at this – and even if it is small, at least they will control their own immigration, so that they can let in lots of Jews, which is what they madly and murderously want...*

*They (the Jews) used a pretty girl to trap two young British sergeants and they hanged them in an olive grove....After that I went absolutely cold towards the Jews in Palestine.”*

*On 24 February 1947 I wrote:*

*“Bevin (British Foreign Secretary) has now wasted more than a year and has created unbearable conditions for British troops by waiting until now to send this wretched problem to the UN...”*

*The miserable affair dragged on until May 14<sup>th</sup> when the British authority to rule Palestine legally ended and the new State of Israel was born.*

H. Dalton, ‘High Tide and After: Memoirs of Hugh Dalton, 1945 – 1960’, Frederick Muller, 1962.

1. On 17 January what was Dalton’s answer to the Palestinian question?
2. What incident made Dalton lose sympathy for the Jews in Palestine?
3. According to Dalton, how did Bevin create intolerable conditions for the British troops in Palestine?
4. What was the UN solution to the Palestinian question?
5. Did the Arab people of Palestine and the Middle East accept the UN solution of 1948? Give a reason for your answer.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Ho Chi Minh.
2. NGOs (non-governmental organisations).
3. David Ben-Gurion.
4. The spread of Islam and Christianity in Africa.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What problems faced the British government in deciding to withdraw from India in 1947?
2. What part did Gamal Abdul Nasser play in the Suez Crisis, 1956?
3. Why did the province of Katanga break away from the Congo and what economic effects had this on the region?
4. How and why did France experience problems in race relations during the 1980s?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Picture Z on page 15 shows a notice board in front of a government housing project in the United States. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

1. In which part of the United States (northern or southern) was this notice board more likely to have been? Give a reason for your answer.
2. Which of the following words best describes the demand of the white community as shown on the notice board: segregation; desegregation; white supremacy; black supremacy? Give a reason for your answer.
3. Give one reason put forward by white Americans why they did not want black Americans living in their communities.
4. Write one sentence of fact about Martin Luther King.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The American multinational corporation.
2. Betty Friedan and the changing role of women.
3. Youth culture in modern America.
4. The Moon landing, 1969.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

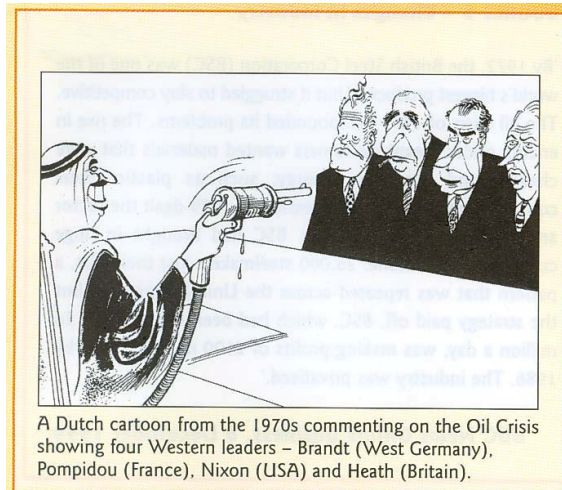
Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was the Montgomery bus boycott (1956) so important to the story of the civil rights movement?
2. What policies did President Johnson follow in relation to the war in Vietnam?
3. How important were Marilyn Monroe and/or Muhammad Ali in modern American culture?
4. How and why did Billy Graham become such a popular religious leader in the United States?

X



Y



A Dutch cartoon from the 1970s commenting on the Oil Crisis showing four Western leaders – Brandt (West Germany), Pompidou (France), Nixon (USA) and Heath (Britain).

Z



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