



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2008

## HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN 1815 – 1993

Written examination: 400 marks

Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 11 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.50

*Instructions to candidates:*

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Europe and the wider world: Topic 6)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (200 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on each of two topics from this section.

- **Section 3 (100 marks)**

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

Answer on one topic from this section.

## SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

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

Case study to which documents relate:

#### ***The Montgomery bus boycott, 1956***

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

1.
  - (a) In document A, what must every person operating a bus line provide?
  - (b) According to document A, what powers are given to any person operating a bus line in the city?
  - (c) According to document A, what action by a passenger is considered unlawful?
  - (d) In document B, what did Martin Luther King advise black people not to do on Monday 5 December?
  - (e) In document B, how did King advise that the protest must be peaceful?

(40)
  
2.
  - (a) Which document, A or B, is concerned with justice and peace, and which document is concerned with rules and regulations? Refer to both documents in your answer.
  - (b) Which document, A or B, suggests a desire to maintain the current position in Montgomery? Explain your answer.

(20)
  
3.
  - (a) From document A, select a word or phrase that suggests it is a legal document. Give a reason for your choice.
  - (b) Are documents A and B primary sources or secondary sources? Give a reason for your answer in each case.

(20)
  
4. How did President Kennedy and/or President Johnson respond to the demands of the Civil Rights Movement?

(20)

**- Document A -**

**Sections 10 and 11 of the Montgomery City Code**

***Section 10***

Every person operating a bus line in the city shall provide equal but separate accommodations for white people and Negroes on his buses by requiring the employees in charge...to assign passengers seats on the vehicles in such a manner as they separate the white people from the Negroes, where there are both white and Negroes in the same bus.

***Section 11***

Any employee in charge of a bus operated in the city shall have the power of a police officer...and it shall be unlawful for any passenger to refuse or fail to take a seat among those assigned to the race in which he belongs...

*Source: Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama.*

**- Document B -**

**Advice given by Martin Luther King for the day of the bus strike**

Don't ride the bus to work, to school, to any place on Monday 5 December. Another Negro woman has been arrested and put in jail because she refused to give up her bus seat.

We are protesting for the birth of justice...there will be no threats or bullying. Love must be our ideal...Let no man pull you so low as to make you hate him.

*Source: Extract from a speech given by Martin Luther King prior to the Montgomery bus strike on Monday 5 December, 1956.*

## SECTION 2: IRELAND

Attempt the three sections, A, B and C, from two 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 a speech given by Daniel O'Connell to a vast crowd of repealers at Mullaghmast in 1843. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*O my friends... there shall be no bargain... with England – we shall take nothing but repeal and a Parliament in College Green (Dublin)...*

*We come here to take advice of each other, and above all, I believe you came here to take my advice. I can tell you...I have the victory secure – I have the repeal certain, if you but obey my advice.*

*I have led you thus far in safety; I have swelled the numbers of repealers until they are identified with the entire population, or nearly the entire population, of the land, for seven-eighths of the Irish people are now enrolling themselves repealers...*

*I will go on quietly and slowly, but I will go on firmly, and with a certainty of success.*

Source: Richard Aldous, 'Great Irish Speeches', Quercus. (London, 2007).

1. What is the minimum that O'Connell will accept from England?
2. According to O'Connell, why have they come to Mullaghmast?
3. According to O'Connell, what proportion of the Irish people are now enrolling themselves as repealers?
4. How does O'Connell intend to proceed in order to gain repeal?
5. Give one reason why O'Connell failed to achieve repeal of the Act of Union.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. William Dargan.
2. William Carleton and Irish culture.
3. The Romanisation of the Catholic Church after 1850.
4. Industrial development in Belfast.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What methods did Daniel O'Connell use in his attempt to achieve Catholic Emancipation in 1829?
2. How did the Society of Friends, and other non-government groups, respond to the Famine?
3. How did Thomas Davis contribute to the promotion of Irish culture and nationalism?
4. In what ways did Mother Mary Aikenhead contribute to the relief of poverty and to the promotion of education?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This chart shows the results of the 1886 general election, which you have studied as part of your Case Study. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

**The Results of the 1886 General Election**

<b>Home Rulers</b>	<b>85 seats</b>
<b>Irish Unionists</b>	<b>19 seats</b>
<b>Conservatives</b>	<b>299 seats</b>
<b>Liberals</b>	<b>191 seats</b>
<b>Liberal Unionists</b>	<b>76 seats</b>

1. Did all Irish voters vote for Home Rule? Give a reason for your answer.
2. Which political party won the highest number of seats?
3. Which British party, the Conservatives or the Liberals, were the Irish Unionists more likely to support? Give a reason for your answer.
4. Which British party supported the cause of Home Rule?
5. Following the defeat of the First Home Rule Bill in 1886, why was the Second Home Rule Bill not introduced until 1892?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The Gaelic League.
2. The Co-operative Movement.
3. The Belfast Shipyards.
4. The Irish Volunteers.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How important was Michael Davitt in the history of land agitation and land reform?
2. Why did Charles Stewart Parnell and/or John Redmond fail to achieve Home Rule for Ireland?
3. How successful was the GAA in promoting Gaelic games and Irish nationalism between 1884 and 1891?
4. What part did James Larkin play in the strike and lock-out in Dublin in 1913?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This edited extract from *The Irish Independent* newspaper (4 May 1916) criticises those who led the Easter Rising, 1916. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*No terms of denunciation (criticism) that pen could write would be too strong to apply to those responsible for the insane and criminal rising of last week.*

*Around us, in Ireland's capital city is a scene of ruin which is heartbreaking to behold. Some of the proudest buildings in what was one of the finest streets in Europe are now reduced to shapeless heaps of smouldering ashes ...*

*On the battlefields of France and Flanders ...the outpouring of Irish blood is in direct contrast to the acts which have destroyed the reputation of their native land . . .*

*They set out to establish an Irish Republic. They held a few strong positions in certain parts of the city for about 28 hours. From that time onwards they were surrounded, many of them surrendering, others escaping and many of them being shot.*

1. What words suggest that the newspaper did not approve of the Easter Rising?
2. What has happened to some of the proudest buildings in the city?
3. What did the leaders of the Easter Rising set out to achieve?
4. After about 28 hours, what happened to those who went out to fight in the Easter Rising?
5. Name two leaders of the Easter Rising, 1916.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Why Sinn Féin won the 1918 general election.
2. The War of Independence, 1919-1921.
3. Richard Dawson Bates.
4. Evie Hone.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Countess Markievicz play in Irish affairs between 1913 and 1922?
2. Following the Treaty negotiations, what were the main terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty signed in London on 6 December 1921?
3. In what ways did the Eucharistic Congress 1932 help to promote the Catholic cultural identity of the Irish Free State?
4. What was the impact of World War II on life in Belfast between 1939 and 1945?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This edited extract gives an account of conditions at Grosse Isle which you have studied as part of your Case Study. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*By the end of May 1847 there were forty vessels in the vicinity of Grosse Isle, with as many as 13,000 emigrants under quarantine (in isolation), stretching in an unbroken line two miles down the St. Lawrence River.*

*Another report only a week later put the number of refugees on the island at 21,000. The situation remained beyond control for months.*

*The death toll at sea had been very high on many of these ships, and disease of course continued its ravages as the surviving passengers were prevented from coming ashore for long periods.*

Source: James S. Donnelly, *The Great Irish Potato Famine*. Sutton (London, 2001).

1. By the end of May 1847, how many vessels had arrived on the St Lawrence River?
2. How many people were in quarantine by the second week?
3. In what country is Grosse Isle?
4. Why was the death toll at sea so high?
5. How did emigration during the Famine decade, 1845-1855, affect the Irish language?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The Orange Order in Canada and Australia.
2. The Catholic Church and Irish emigrants.
3. The GAA and the Irish diaspora.
4. Emigration from Ireland, 1920-1966.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Was de Valera's mission to America (June, 1919 - December, 1920) a success or a failure? Argue your case.
2. How did John Devoy use journalism and politics in America to promote Irish nationalism?
3. In what ways did Boss Croker and/or Paul O'Dwyer contribute to the life of the Irish diaspora in America?
4. What did Bishop Edward Galvin achieve as a missionary leader?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes.*

This is an edited extract from an account given by Bernadette Devlin of her experiences of the police at the civil rights march in Derry city on 5 October, 1968. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*I went to Derry on 5 October 1968... Ordinarily Derry is a dead city; about one in five of the men are unemployed and the whole feeling of the place is depressed. But it was electric that day...*

*My friends and I didn't know where the march was beginning, and we were afraid to ask in case we asked the wrong person and got clobbered for our trouble... The police took our banners away and knocked a few people over the head ...*

*Then Eamonn McCann got up on the chair ... He put it to the marchers that they had two choices: they could go home, or they could walk into the police cordon until each successive row was beaten into the ground...*

*I'd been watching the police and I'd seen them filter down both sides of the march so that now they encircled us... they just moved in on all four sides, with truncheons and heels and boots and beat everyone off the street.*

Source: Bernadette Devlin, 'The Price of my Soul', Deutsch, (London, 1969).

1. What was the unemployment level among men in Derry city?
2. Why was Bernadette Devlin afraid to ask where the march was to begin?
3. Apart from going home, what choice did Eamonn McCann give to the marchers?
4. Having encircled the marchers, what did the police do next?
5. Mention one demand of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA).

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time 10 minutes*

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

1. Sir Basil Brooke (Lord Brookeborough).
2. Why the power-sharing executive, 1973-1974, ended in failure.
3. The impact of the "Troubles" on the Northern Ireland economy.
4. The Downing Street Declaration, 1993.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims and activities of the Apprentice Boys of Derry, and how did they affect life in that city?
2. How successful was Terence O'Neill as Prime Minister of Northern Ireland between 1963 and 1969?
3. To what extent can the poetry of Seamus Heaney be seen as a response to the "Troubles" in Northern Ireland?
4. What were the chief highlights in the political career of Ian Paisley during the period, 1966-1993?



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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This extract from a speech by Michael O'Leary, Minister for Labour, in Dáil Éireann on 8 May, 1975 outlines the changes he has introduced to benefit the status of women. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*The main thrust of Government commitment in this area is summed up in the terms of the Anti-Discrimination (Pay) Act, 1974, which gives women the rights to equal pay to come into effect at the end of this year...*

*The social welfare code has been greatly improved. Mothers are now paid their children's allowances as of right. . . An unmarried mother who keeps her child is now entitled to a welfare allowance. An allowance is made to the wives of long-term prisoners . . . most women are now covered for maternity benefit.*

*Married women may avail of their pre-marriage contributions (stamps/PRSI) to qualify for unemployment, disability, dental and optical benefits.*

1. What did the Anti-Discrimination (Pay) Act, 1974 give to women?
2. Under the social welfare code, which parent may now receive their children's allowances as of right?
3. How did the social welfare code benefit the wives of long-term prisoners?
4. Having made pre-marriage contributions, what benefits could married women obtain?
5. What contribution did Sylvia Meehan make to the status of women?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Changes in education after 1966.
2. Changing attitudes towards the Irish language since the 1960s.
3. The impact of Vatican II on the Irish clergy and lay people.
4. Irish involvement in United Nations (UN) peacekeeping.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims of the First Programme for Economic Expansion, 1958-1963?
2. Did membership of the E.E.C. help or hinder the development of Irish fisheries? Argue your case.
3. What impact had Garret FitzGerald on Irish life during the period, 1973-1987?
4. In what ways did Breandán Ó hEithir contribute to Irish culture and communications?

**SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD**  
**Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from one 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 adapted extract describes the origin of Marxism in Europe after 1848. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*The year 1848 saw the greatest single development in the history of socialism with the publication in London of the work entitled 'The Communist Manifesto'.*

*One of its authors was Friedrich Engels (1820-59), son of a prosperous manufacturer. His co-author was Karl Marx (1813-83), a Rhinelander by birth, and a member of a family that had converted from Judaism.*

*In 1867 Marx further explained his ideas in 'Das Kapital'. He held that the proletariat (workers) are everywhere exploited (unfairly treated) by the capitalist class (property owners). When this exploitation became sufficiently great, the workers would rise in revolt and create a classless society.*

Source: T.A. Morris, European History 1848-1945. Collins Educational. (London.2000).

1. When and where was *The Communist Manifesto* published?
2. Where was Marx born and what was his family background?
3. What book did Marx write in 1867?
4. According to Marx, how, eventually, would the exploited workers respond?
5. Mention one change in society that led to the rise of socialism in Europe before 1871.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The system of Metternich between 1815 and 1848.
2. The movement towards the unification of Italy.
3. Napoleon III.
4. Charles Darwin.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the causes of the 1848 Revolution in Germany, and how did it end?
2. How did the political thinker Mikhail Bakunin contribute to politics and society in Tsarist Russia?
3. In what ways did Baron Haussmann improve the city of Paris?
4. How did Otto von Bismarck help to establish the Second German Empire in 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 extract from notes of a conversation with Bismarck, written by a British diplomat in 1885. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*He (Bismarck) said that Mr Gladstone might become Prime Minister again, a man with whom it was impossible to do business.*

*But the policy Bismarck had followed on colonial matters in Africa was not inspired by any feeling of hostility towards England. He had sided with France on colonial matters in Africa in order to reduce the hatred of France towards Germany.*

*However, this policy did not have the desired effect because France was as hostile as ever towards Germany. In fact France was ready to seize any opportunity of attacking Germany in order to regain Alsace-Lorraine.*

P.H. Currie, a member of the British Foreign Office, on 28 September, 1885.

1. What was Bismarck's opinion of the British leader, Mr Gladstone?
2. Why had Bismarck sided with France on colonial matters in Africa?
3. Did Bismarck's support for France produce the desired effect on France? Explain your answer.
4. Why was France 'ready to seize any opportunity' of attacking Germany?
5. What was Bismarck's policy towards the New Imperialism?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Industrialisation in Germany.
2. Serbia, 1871-1914.
3. Developments in science, technology and medicine, 1871-1920.
4. Woodrow Wilson.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

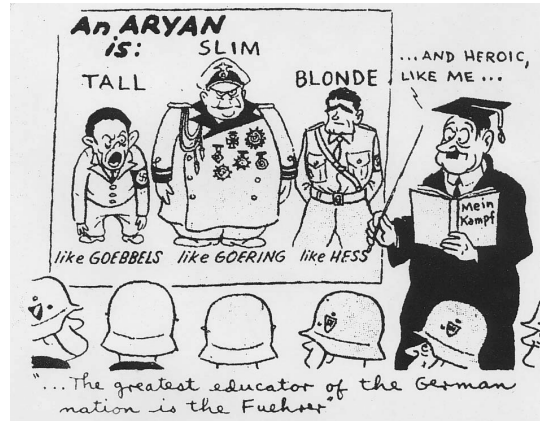
1. What was the naval policy of Kaiser Wilhelm II, and how did it affect relations with Britain during the period, 1890-1914?
2. Why was the career of Pope Leo XIII important in the history of the Catholic Church?
3. How did women contribute to the workforce during World War I, 1914-1918?
4. How did the activities of Rosa Luxemburg influence events in Germany 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*

This cartoon mocks the Nazi belief in the Aryan, or pure German, race. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. Name three characteristics of an Aryan.
2. Why is Goering not a typical Aryan?
3. Who is the Aryan teacher?
4. Why would this cartoon not be published in Germany between 1933 and 1945?
5. What was the 'Final Solution' that was adopted by the Nazi regime after 1941?

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. Church-state relations in Italy under Mussolini.
3. The British economist, J.M. Keynes.
4. The Vichy state in France, 1940-1945.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

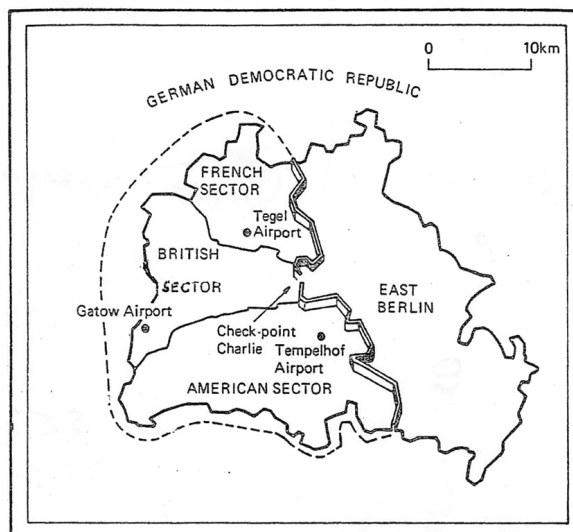
1. What was the purpose of Stalin's show trials in the 1930s?
2. How did the Nuremberg Rallies help to create propaganda for Hitler and the Nazi regime?
3. What were the economic and social conditions in Britain that led to the Jarrow March in October 1936?
4. How successful was Winston Churchill as 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 is a map of divided Berlin in 1961. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. What Western Powers were stationed in West Berlin?
2. How many airports are in West Berlin?
3. Why was it important to have several airports in West Berlin?
4. What communist country occupied East Berlin?
5. What developments in the communist-block countries led to the fall of the Berlin Wall in October 1989?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The origins of the Cold War in Europe.
2. The establishment of the EEC in 1957.
3. How the role of women changed between 1950 and 1980.
4. Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How successful were Imre Nagy and/or Nikita Khrushchev as political leaders?
2. What was the origin of the oil crisis in 1973, and how did it affect economy and society in Europe?
3. How important was John Lennon in the history of youth and popular culture?
4. What changes did the Second Vatican Council introduce into the Catholic Church?

*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 extract from a speech given by British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, to the British cabinet on 27 July 1956. In it he gives his opinion on the Suez Crisis. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*Colonel Nasser's action in nationalising (taking into state ownership) the Suez Canal is not just a legal matter, it is one of the widest international importance...*

*Our essential interest in this area must, if necessary, be safeguarded by military action. Even if we have to act alone, we cannot stop short of using force to protect our position if all other means of protecting it prove unsuccessful.*

*Any failure of the western powers to take the necessary steps to regain control of the canal would have disastrous consequences for the economic life of the western powers and for their influence in the Middle East.*

1. What action had Colonel Nasser taken?
2. How does Eden propose to safeguard Britain's 'essential interest in this area'?
3. Is Britain prepared to act with, or without, the help of the other western powers? Support your answer from the extract.
4. According to Eden, what would follow from a failure of the western powers to regain control of the canal?
5. Mention one result of Britain's action on the Suez Canal in October, 1956.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. David Ben-Gurion.
2. The spread of Islam and Christianity in Africa.
3. Julius Nyerere and the policy of ujamaa.
4. How Britain became a multi-racial society.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What problems did Britain encounter in negotiating withdrawal from India between 1945 and 1947?
2. How did Charles de Gaulle deal with the demand for Algerian independence?
3. Why did Katanga break away from the Congo during the period 1960-1965, and how did this secession affect the Congo?
4. How successful were Ho Chi Minh and/or Achmad Sukarno as political leaders in the years after 1945?

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