



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2009

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815 – 1993

Written examination: 400 marks

Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 10 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:

Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam, 1963-1968

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) In document A, what evidence is there that the paratroopers were armed?
 - (b) According to document B, to which platoon does Desmond Barry Junior belong?
 - (c) According to document B, what are the Americans defending?
 - (d) In document A, how are the paratroopers supported from the air?
 - (e) According to document B, why did the second platoon suffer casualties? (40)

2.
 - (a) Have the paratroopers in document A and the writer of document B all been under fire? Explain your answer.
 - (b) What do the documents, A and B, tell us about the nature of the war in Vietnam? (20)

3.
 - (a) Would document B comfort or upset the writer's parents? Explain your answer.
 - (b) Would document A win support in the US for the Vietnam War? Explain your answer. (20)

4. Why did the United States lose the Vietnam War? (20)

- Document A -

Two US paratroopers squat in tall grass in Vietnam (1965) and look towards an area where sniper fire has been heard.



- Document B -

Desmond Barry Junior writes home to his parents from Vietnam

So far I haven't even fired a shot, nor have I been under any sort of fire. Our company is currently involved in an operation to prevent the local rice harvest from falling into VC (Viet Cong) hands.

The first night I spent in the field, an ambush patrol from the first platoon had three men wounded when they set off a booby-trap grenade. This morning, the second platoon took fourteen casualties, including one killed, when they set off two mines.

So far my platoon, the third, hasn't had any trouble. But these booby-traps are so well hidden that, no matter how good you are, they'll get you.

SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

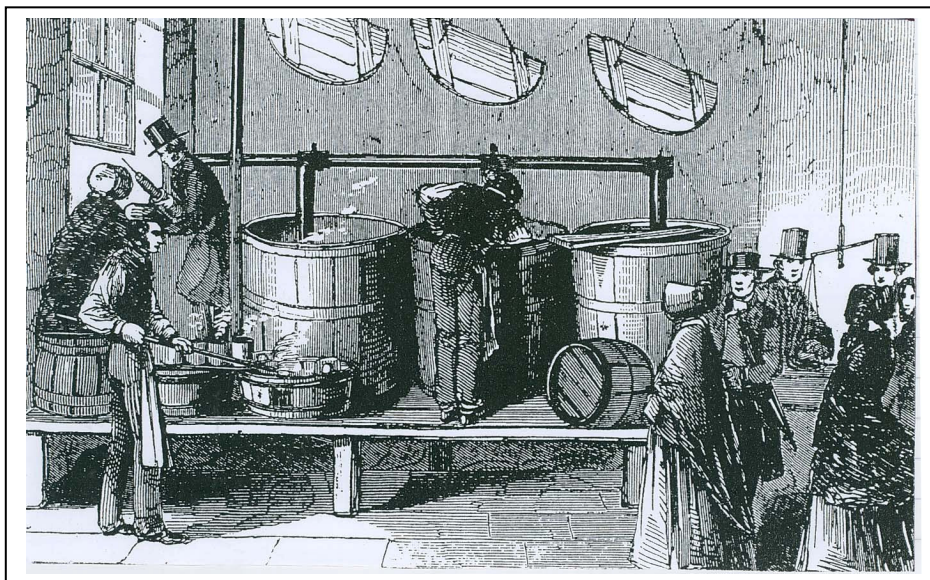
Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This picture of a Society of Friends soup kitchen in Cork appeared in the *Illustrated London News* on 16/1/1847. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. What food is being prepared?
2. How is the food being prepared?
3. What are the people at the window doing?
4. Will the people on the right be given food? Explain your answer.
5. Why did the Famine last so long?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Thomas Davis.
2. Mother Mary Aikenhead.
3. The Tithe War.
4. Cardinal Paul Cullen.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful was Daniel O'Connell's campaign for Catholic Emancipation?
2. What did William Dargan contribute to economy and society in Ireland?
3. How did Charles Trevelyan and/or Asenath Nicholson respond to the Famine?
4. What part did Charles Kickham and/or James Stephens play in the Fenian movement?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from the *Freeman's Journal* is an account of the All-Ireland hurling final between Meelick (Co. Galway) and Thurles (Co. Tipperary) which took place on Easter Sunday, 1888. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

From the time the Thurles and Meelick men met, their relations were characterised by the utmost good feeling and good humour, and the defeat of the latter did not in the least change that.

After a short delay, the members of both teams dressed themselves in the Gaelic costume. They were then marshalled by Captain Lynam, Meelick, who, in military fashion, ordered them into line, the Tipperary men in front and the Galway men behind. He then gave "right about", and they were formed two deep, every Tipp man standing shoulder to shoulder with a Galway man.

In this order they marched through the town of Birr to the field. Arrived there, they found several thousand people awaiting them.

1. What event is described and where did it take place?
2. Which team won?
3. Was the event well attended? Explain your answer.
4. What, briefly, did Captain Lynam do?
5. How did Archbishop Croke of Cashel contribute to the GAA?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Michael Davitt.
2. James Connolly.
3. Edward Carson.
4. The first Sinn Féin party.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Charles Stewart Parnell play in the Home Rule movement?
2. How did Isabella Tod and/or Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington seek improvements for women?
3. Was the Dublin strike and lockout of 1913 a success or a failure? Argue your case.
4. What did Douglas Hyde and/or W.B. Yeats contribute to cultural life in Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from *The Belfast News-Letter* reports a sermon given by Dr. J.B. Woodburn, the retiring moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly, on 2 June, 1941. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

After the big Blitz of a few weeks ago I was inexpressibly shocked by the sight of people I saw walking in the streets. I have been working 19 years in Belfast, and I never saw the like of them before – wretched people, very undersized and underfed down-and-out looking men and women.

They had been bombed out of their homes and were wandering the streets. Is it a credit to us that there should be such people in a Christian country?

We have got to see that there is more talk of justice; we have got to see it put into action, and the work will have to begin immediately. If something is not done now to remedy this rank inequality, there will be revolution after the war.

1. Who was Dr. J.B. Woodburn?
2. Why were people wandering the streets?
3. What shocked Dr. Woodburn?
4. Why does the sermon call for action as well as talk?
5. How did the Dublin government react to the Belfast Blitz in mid-April, 1941?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The 1916 Rising.
2. Countess Markievicz.
3. William T. Cosgrave.
4. James J. McElligott.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Arthur Griffith play in the Treaty negotiations, October-December, 1921 and in later events?
2. What was the importance of the Eucharistic Congress, 1932?
3. As Prime Minister, what part did James Craig play in the affairs of Northern Ireland?
4. What part did Éamon de Valera play in Anglo-Irish relations between 1932 and 1945?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a letter from Éamon de Valera in America to Arthur Griffith in Ireland. It is headed ‘The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York’ and dated 9/7/1919. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

My three present objectives are:

- *Seeking unofficial recognition of the Republic.*
- *Interesting wealthy men of the [Irish] race in the industrial development of Ireland.*
- *The floating of the bond [to raise money].*

The whole trouble is to organise the sympathy for our cause, which is widespread, and harness it to a definite purpose. The press is not hostile – but the English are massing their forces against us.

Source: Diarmaid Ferriter, *Judging Dev* (2007)

1. Where was de Valera staying in New York?
2. For what was de Valera seeking recognition?
3. How was de Valera seeking financial help?
4. What source of opposition to his efforts does de Valera mention?
5. How did de Valera in America contribute to tensions between Irish-Americans?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Anti-Irish sentiment in Britain in the nineteenth century.
2. Archbishop Daniel Mannix.
3. Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh.
4. Maureen O’Hara.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

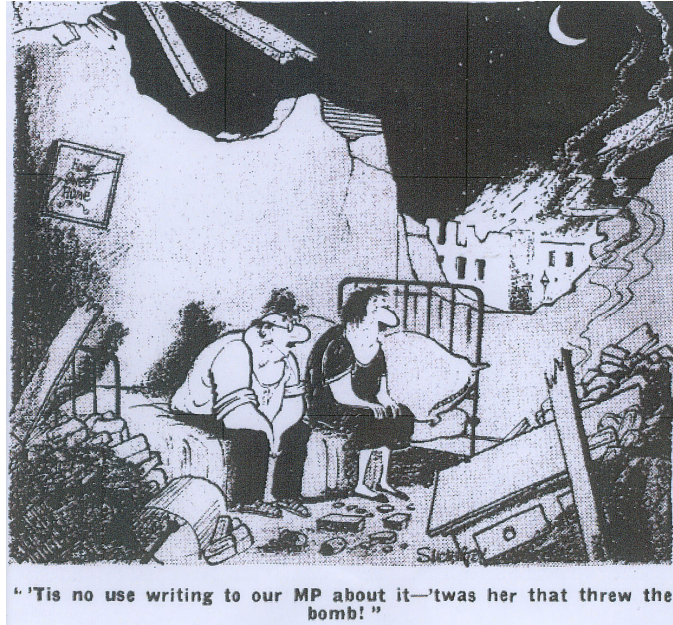
1. What conditions did Irish emigrants experience at Grosse Isle?
2. Why did the Irish emigrate and to where did they go during the period, 1920-1966?
3. What was the impact on Irish-America of Joe Kennedy and/or John F. Kennedy?
4. How successful was the Holy Ghost mission to Nigeria during the period, 1945-1966?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes.

The cartoon below shows an event during the “Troubles” in Northern Ireland. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. What event has taken place in this cartoon?
2. Did this event take place during the day or the night? Give a reason for your answer.
3. Why will this couple not write to their MP about the event?
4. The MP in question was Bernadette Devlin. Was she a Unionist/Loyalist MP or a Republican/Nationalist MP?
5. Give one reason why the “Troubles” came to an end after 1993.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The welfare state in Northern Ireland.
2. Seamus Heaney.
3. The impact of the “Troubles” on everyday life in Northern Ireland.
4. Ian Paisley.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why were the activities of the Apprentice Boys a source of tension in Derry?
2. What part did John Hume play in the affairs of Northern Ireland?
3. As British Prime Minister, what policies did Margaret Thatcher follow with regard to Northern Ireland?
4. What was proposed by one or more of the following: the Sunningdale Agreement, 1973; the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985; the Downing Street Declaration, 1993?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from T.K. Whitaker's introduction to *Economic Development* (1958). Study it and answer the questions which follow.

After 35 years of native government people are asking whether we can achieve an acceptable degree of economic progress.

The common talk among people in the towns, as in rural Ireland, is of their children having to emigrate as soon as their education is completed, in order to be sure of a reasonable livelihood.

To the children themselves, and to many already in employment, the jobs available at home look unattractive by comparison with those obtained, in such variety and so readily, elsewhere.

All this seems to be setting up a vicious circle of increasing emigration, resulting in a smaller domestic market, increased unemployment and a lowering of living standards.

1. What were people asking?
2. Why was emigration taking place?
3. What was the effect of emigration?
4. What was required to improve the situation?
5. What position did T.K. Whitaker hold in 1958?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Changes in Irish education, 1949-1989.
2. Irish involvement in the United Nations (UN).
3. Archbishop John Charles McQuaid.
4. Sylvia Meehan.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Seán Lemass achieve as Taoiseach?
2. What was the impact of RTÉ and Gay Byrne on Irish life?
3. What was the impact of the EEC on Irish fisheries and/or other aspects of Irish life?
4. What did Charles Haughey contribute to Irish life?

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 is an edited extract from a modern writer's response to Haussmann's Paris. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Haussmann gave Paris eighty-five miles of new streets with wide carriage-ways and pavements shaded with trees.

Haussmann's passion was for vistas [pleasing views]. The Place de l'Étoile looks very fine from the air: it is a pity that it is not normally seen from that angle. Napoleon III complained that Haussmann's love of straight lines neglected the needs of traffic. The new railway station, for example, was left without adequate approaches.

The best things in the re-planning of Paris were due to the influence of Napoleon III. A race-course was developed at Longchamps; it rapidly became a fashionable social resort. Napoleon III was also responsible for the construction of Les Halles, the great central market, as a huge structure of metal and glass.

Source: Alfred Cobban, *A History of France*, vol. 2

1. From which angle does the Place de l'Étoile look its best?
2. Why did Napoleon III complain?
3. How was Longchamps developed?
4. From what material was the market at Les Halles constructed?
5. Whom does the writer favour, Haussmann or Napoleon III? Explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Robert Peel.
2. Serfdom in Russia.
3. Charles Darwin.
4. Victor Hugo.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Robert Owen set up a model village at New Lanark and how successful was it?
2. Why did the 1848 Revolution in Germany fail?
3. What did Giuseppe Mazzini and/or Otto von Bismarck contribute to the unification of his country?
4. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Napoleon III as ruler 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 edited extract from the *Manchester Guardian* (16/3/1917) comments on the threat by male taxi-drivers in London to strike, on hearing that women were to be licensed to drive taxi-cabs. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

To be successful, a strike must be in defence of a principle that commands a measure of public support. The only principle for which the men stand in this strike is that, even where women are fitted to do men's work, they should be debarred from it.

If the employment of women as motor-drivers meant a decrease in the general level of skill in the trade, a worsening of conditions, or a lowering of wages, a real principle would be involved. In this matter such considerations do not arise.

Hundreds of women have taken the place of men as motor-drivers for the army and the Red Cross, at home and abroad. Thousands more are employed in driving commercial motors. They have proved, if proof were needed, that this work is well within their ability.

1. Mention one condition which, according to the writer, would justify a strike.
2. Why were the male taxi-drivers opposed to women driving taxis?
3. What driving were women doing already?
4. Whom does the *Manchester Guardian* favour, the male taxi-drivers or the women? Explain your answer.
5. Apart from driving, what did women contribute to the workforce during the First World War?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Krupp family.
2. The naval policy of Wilhelm II.
3. Anti-Semitism in France and/or Russia.
4. Woodrow Wilson and Europe.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful was Otto von Bismarck as Chancellor of Germany?
2. Why was Marie Curie an important figure in the development of science and medicine?
3. What were the main developments in the invention and early history of the motor car?
4. What did you learn about World War I from your study of Douglas Haig and/or Wilfred Owen?

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 the Jarrow March, October 1936, when workers from Jarrow marched to London to protest about the problems of unemployment and poverty that they were facing. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. Where did the march start from and where did it finish?
2. Why were the marchers protesting?
3. What was being done by the marchers seen on the right?
4. What form of transport is shown?
5. Was the 'Jarrow Crusade' a success? Explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
2. Church-state relations in Germany under Hitler.
3. Winston Churchill.
4. Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Would you agree that the leadership of Benito Mussolini was a disaster for Italy? Argue your case.
2. How did the Nuremberg Rallies and/or Leni Riefenstahl contribute to the Nazi regime?
3. Why did Stalin set up show trials and did they achieve his desired result?
4. What did Charlie Chaplin and/or Bing Crosby contribute to entertainment?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this extract the Soviet leader, Josef Stalin, explains why the Soviet Union has expanded into Eastern Europe. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The following circumstances should not be forgotten.

The Germans made their invasion of the Soviet Union through Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Germans were able to do so because, at that time, governments hostile to the Soviet Union existed in these countries.

As a result of the German invasion, the Soviet Union has lost a total of about seven million people. In other words, the Soviet Union's loss of life has been several times greater than that of Britain and the United States put together.

The Soviet Union cannot forget about them. And so what is surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious about its future safety, is trying to make sure that governments loyal to the Soviet Union should exist in the countries of Eastern Europe?

1. Through which countries did the Germans invade the Soviet Union?
2. According to Stalin, how was it possible for the Germans to invade the Soviet Union through these countries?
3. How many Soviet citizens were killed in the war?
4. How does Stalin propose to ensure the future safety of the Soviet Union?
5. Mention one major crisis of the Cold War.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Imre Nagy.
2. Nikita Khrushchev.
3. John Lennon.
4. Advances in nuclear power and/or the computer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the impact on Europe of Marshall Aid and/or of the Oil Crisis of 1973?
2. What was the impact of the Second Vatican Council and/or of Pope John Paul II on the Catholic Church?
3. How successful was Margaret Thatcher as a political leader?
4. What did Jean Monnet and/or Jacques Delors contribute to European unity?

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 the opinion of Michael Foot, a British labour MP, at the time of the Suez Crisis, 1956. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The great upsurge of British public opinion against the war was one reason why the war against Egypt was brought to an end. Prime Minister Eden's health was perhaps another. A third reason was the threat of action by the Soviet Union. A fourth reason, and perhaps the most powerful of all, was the direct pressure from the United States.

Instead of opening the Suez Canal, it was blocked; instead of toppling Colonel Nasser, he became a hero; instead of keeping the oil flowing, it was rationed; instead of winning friends, we had lost them. The whole episode had achieved the exact opposite of the government's intention.

But there were counter-arguments also. By bringing the Suez Crisis to a swift end, a major war, perhaps with the Soviet Union, had been avoided. In addition, a war involving Israel and the Arab states had also been avoided..

Source: Michael Foot, *Aneurin Bevan 1945-1960*, Granada 1975.

1. What attitude did the British public take towards the war against Egypt?
2. What was the third reason for ending the war against Egypt?
3. How did the Suez Crisis affect the Egyptian leader, Colonel Nasser?
4. How did the Suez Crisis affect the supply of oil?
5. Name one country which supported British action at the time of the Suez Crisis in 1956.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Ho Chi Minh.
2. The origins of Arab-Israeli conflict.
3. Charles de Gaulle and Algeria.
4. Sese Seko Mobutu.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Did British withdrawal help or hinder India, 1945-1947? Argue your case.
2. Why did Katanga seek to break away from the Congo during the early 1960s?
3. What were the typical problems faced by development workers in Africa?
4. How did France become a multi-racial society and what problems in race relations developed in the 1980s?

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