



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN 1815 - 1993

Written examination: 400 marks
Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 14 JUNE, AFTERNOON, 2.00 - 4.50

Instructions to candidates:

Attempt 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 one question from one topic.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Answer one question on each of two topics.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 2

Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914

Case study to which documents relate:

The elections of 1885 and 1886: issues and outcomes

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, why does the case of Ireland differ from that of England and Scotland?
 - (b) As shown in document B, what is Gladstone (in tartan trousers) attempting to do and what is the result?
 - (c) The bearded man shown in document B is Parnell.
What message does the document convey about his role in events at the time of the 1886 Home Rule Bill? (20)
2.
 - (a) How does document A differ from document B in its depiction of the likely outcome of Home Rule and land reform for Ireland?
 - (b) Which document, A or B, do you consider more effective in making its point?
Explain your answer, referring to both documents. (20)
3.
 - (a) What are the strengths and weaknesses of document A as a historical source?
 - (b) Would you agree that document B is not only anti-Home Rule but anti-Irish?
Give two reasons for your answer. (20)
4. What were Parnell's strengths and weaknesses as leader of the Home Rule movement?
(40)

An edited transcript of part of W. E. Gladstone's speech introducing the first Home Rule Bill to the House of Commons, 8 April 1886

The two questions of land and the Irish government are closely connected [because] they are the two channels through which we hope to [get] social order in Ireland.

I come to the basis of the whole [problem]: law is discredited in Ireland [because] it comes to the people in a foreign garb. The case of Ireland is not the same as that of England and Scotland. England, by her own strength, makes her own laws just as independently as if she were not combined with two other countries. Scotland has been allowed [by] this house to make her own laws.

The consequence is that the law in England is felt by the people to be English; the law in Scotland is felt by the people to be Scotch; but the law in Ireland is not felt by the people to be Irish.

[It is] little less than a mockery to be told that [this situation contributes] to the unity of this great, noble, and world-wide empire. Something must be done to restore to Ireland the confidence of the people in the law.

– Document B –

Cartoon (9 June, 1886) from *Judy*, an anti-Home Rule magazine, on the defeat of Gladstone's Bill the previous day



SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer one question from one of the topics below.

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815 – 1870

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Account for the success of the campaign for Catholic Emancipation and for the lack of success of the campaign for Repeal. (100)
2. What were the social and economic effects of the Famine up to 1870? (100)
3. To what extent did the Young Ireland movement and the Fenians promote physical-force republicanism? (100)
4. What was the importance of the coming of the railways to Ireland and/or of industrial development in Belfast? (100)

Ireland: Topic 3

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. From 1912 onwards, what factors contributed to the partition of Ireland, 1920? (100)
2. Between 1922 and 1932, what steps did the Cosgrave governments take to establish the Irish Free State on firm foundations? (100)
3. How well did Ireland, North and/or South, deal with the social and economic problems presented by World War II? (100)
4. To what extent were language, religion and education used to promote Irish cultural identity during the period, 1920 – 1949? (100)

Ireland: Topic 4

The Irish diaspora, 1840 – 1966

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What factors, at home and abroad, contributed to Irish emigration during the period, 1840 – 1914? (100)
2. Why did anti-Irish sentiment emerge in the United States and/or in Britain during the nineteenth century? (100)
3. What was the importance of Éamon de Valera's mission to the United States, 1919 – 1920? (100)
4. What were the main trends in Irish emigration during the period, 1920 – 1966? (100)

Ireland: Topic 5

Politics and society in Northern Ireland, 1949 – 1993

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. During the period, 1949 – 1969, what was the impact of the welfare state on one or more of the following: education; health; housing? (100)
2. What was the contribution of Terence O'Neill to the affairs of Northern Ireland during the period, 1949 – 1969? (100)
3. What was the contribution of the Apprentice Boys of Derry to the celebration of religious and cultural identity among that city's unionist minority? (100)
4. Why was Direct Rule (from London) introduced, 1972, and why did it last so long? (100)

Ireland: Topic 6

Government, economy and society in the Republic of Ireland, 1949 – 1989

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How do you account for the political instability and the economic problems of the period, 1949 – 1959? (100)
2. To what extent do you agree that Seán Lemass, as Taoiseach, transformed the country and its foreign relations? (100)
3. In what ways were attitudes towards the Irish language and Irish culture changing during the period, 1949 - 1989? (100)
4. What were the social and economic effects of Irish membership of the EEC during the period, 1973 – 1989? (100)

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer one question from each of two of the topics below.

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How successful was Metternich in upholding the Vienna settlement during the period, 1815 – 1848? (100)
2. What was the nature of the regime changes which came about in France during the period, 1815 – 1870? (100)
3. What were the chief characteristics of Robert Owen's village at New Lanark, and why was the model not adopted generally? (100)
4. What contribution did one or more of the following make to cultural nationalism, 1815 – 1871: music; art; literature and language? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did European powers seek colonies overseas during the period, 1871 – 1914? (100)
2. Which damaged Germany more: Bismarck's relations with the Catholic church or the naval policy of Wilhelm II? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
3. To what extent did one or more of the following contribute towards crisis in Russia: anti-Semitism; industrialisation; the impact of war? (100)
4. How did the literature of World War I reflect changing attitudes towards the war? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. During the inter-war period, what conditions in Europe contributed to the growth of fascist regimes? (100)
2. To what extent did Stalin transform the society and economy of the Soviet Union? (100)
3. How successfully did Britain deal with the social and economic problems of the inter-war period? (100)
4. What developments took place in the technology of warfare during the period, 1920 - 1945? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How successful was opposition to the “Sovietisation” of Eastern Europe between 1945 and 1956? (100)
2. Why was the EEC established and how did it evolve during the period, 1957 – 1973? (100)
3. How enduring was the impact of the Oil Crisis (1973) on the economies of Western Europe? (100)
4. What was the contribution of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and/or Simone de Beauvoir to European literature and social criticism, 1945 - 1992? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent did Britain contribute to tensions in the Middle East, 1945 – 1956? (100)
2. Why did Katanga secede from the Congo and what were the results of that secession, 1960 – 1965? (100)
3. Have the former colonial powers helped or hindered post-colonial Africa in dealing with its social and economic problems? Explain your answer. (100)
4. How did race relations become a major issue in Britain and/or France in the period, 1945 – 1990? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. During the period, 1945 – 1989, what was the impact of one or more of the following on American society: racial conflict; urban poverty; organised crime? (100)
2. Which had the greater impact on the United States: involvement in Korea or involvement in Vietnam? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
3. What were the successes and failures of the political career of Ronald Reagan? (100)
4. What was the importance of one or more of the following: McCarthyism; the Moon Landing, 1969; developments in information technology? (100)

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