



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007

## HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

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

WEDNESDAY, 13 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 GAA to 1891***

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
  - (a) According to document A, what did national games and pastimes once develop in the Irish people?
  - (b) In document A, to what does Davitt attribute the poor physical condition of young Irishmen?
  - (c) In document B1, what position had been offered to Parnell?
  - (d) In document B2, how does William O'Brien propose to help the GAA? (20)
2.
  - (a) Mention one way in which document A agrees with each of the letters in documents B1 and B2.
  - (b) Which document, A or B1 or B2, offers the most practical help to the GAA? Explain your answer. (20)
3.
  - (a) In document A, does Davitt see the establishment of the GAA as part of a wider break away from Britain? Explain your answer.
  - (b) What do we learn about the character of Parnell from a critical study of document B1? (20)
4. How did the GAA deal with the difficulties it faced between 1884 and 1891? (40)

- Document A -

**Letter from Michael Davitt to Michael Cusack**

London,  
October 30<sup>th</sup> 1884.

My dear Mr Cusack,

Sorry I cannot attend the meeting which you announced for Thurles on Saturday. In any effort that may be made to revive a national taste for games and pastimes, such as once developed the muscular power and manly bearing of our Gaelic ancestors, I shall be glad to lend a hand.

In this, as in many other matters, we ought to cut ourselves adrift from English rule and patronage, and prevent the killing of those Celtic sports, which have been threatened with the same fate, by the encroachment of Saxon customs as that which menaces our nationality under alien rule.

There are, of course, many reasons why the physique of our people is not developed as it ought to be, but there is no doubt that one reason for the degenerate (sickly) gait and bearing of most of our young men at home is to be found in the absence of such games and pastimes as formerly gave to Irishmen the reputation of a soldier-like and self-reliant race.

Yours very truly,  
Michael Davitt.

- Document B1 -

**Letter from C. S. Parnell to Michael Cusack**

Irish Parliamentary Offices,  
Palace Chambers,  
London SW.  
December 17<sup>th</sup> 1884.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> instant. It gives me great pleasure to learn that a Gaelic Athletic Association has been established for the preservation of national pastimes, with the objects of which I entirely concur (agree).

I feel very much honoured with the resolution of the Thurles meeting, and I accept, with appreciation, the position of patron of the Association, which has been offered to me. I need not say that I shall do anything I can to render the working of the movement a success.

I am, yours very truly,  
Chas S Parnell.

- Document B2 -

**Letter from William O'Brien to Michael Cusack**

*United Ireland*,  
Dublin.  
December 24<sup>th</sup> 1884.

My Dear Mr Cusack,

As you are aware, I have, from the beginning, taken a hearty interest in the movement you have so vigorously inaugurated for the revival of our national sports, and I shall willingly devote a weekly portion of *United Ireland* (newspaper) to assist you in spreading and popularising the movement.

Yours sincerely,  
William O'Brien.

## **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. What were the aims and achievements of the Young Ireland Movement? (100)
2. How adequate were government responses to the Famine during the period, 1845 - 1849? (100)
3. What was the impact on society and economy of the coming of the railways? (100)
4. How did Cardinal Paul Cullen influence Irish political attitudes and religious practices? (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 3*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the aims and achievements of Patrick Pearse? (100)
2. How did Anglo-Irish relations develop during the period 1923 – 1949? (100)
3. How was cultural identity promoted in Ireland, North and South, between 1920 and 1949? (100)
4. Following the experience of war, to what extent was the Belfast of 1945 different from that of 1939? (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 4*

#### **The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the main trends in Irish emigration during the period, 1840-1920? (100)
2. Was de Valera's mission to America (June, 1919 to December, 1920) a success or a failure? Argue your case. (100)
3. How extensive was Irish participation in politics in the United States and in Britain during the period, 1850-1966? (100)
4. How successful were the Catholic Church and the GAA in sustaining a sense of Irishness among Irish emigrants? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What impact had the introduction of the welfare state to Northern Ireland on one or more of the following: education; health; housing? (100)
2. Account for the fall of Stormont and for the collapse of the power-sharing executive, 1973-1974. (100)
3. What was the importance of each of the following: the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985; the Downing Street Declaration, 1993? (100)
4. What problems and opportunities did ecumenism present to society in Northern Ireland between 1965 and 1993? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the main features of the First Programme for Economic Expansion, 1958-1963, and how successful was it for the economy and society? (100)
2. What changes did the government introduce in one or more of the following during the period, 1949-1989: education; health; social welfare? (100)
3. What impact had membership of the EEC on economy and society in Ireland after 1973? (100)
4. What impact had one or more of the following on Irish society: Archbishop John Charles McQuaid; Gay Byrne; Breandán Ó hEithir; Mary Robinson? (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 nationalism in the Balkans between 1815 and 1871? (100)
2. In what ways did the movement for Italian unification make progress in the years leading up to 1871? (100)
3. During the period, 1815-1871, what were the main features of one or more of the following: industrialisation; trade unionism; socialism? (100)
4. What contribution did Charles Darwin and/or Victor Hugo make to the history of ideas? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. In what ways did the naval policy of Wilhelm II and/or Franco-German tensions contribute to the outbreak of World War I? (100)
2. What role did President Woodrow Wilson play in the affairs of Europe in the years up to 1920? (100)
3. Why was there an economic and political crisis in Tsarist Russia in the years after 1900? (100)
4. Why was Wilfred Owen honoured, both as a soldier and as a poet, following his role in World War I? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What problems did the Third Republic of France encounter between 1920 and 1940? (100)
2. What were the main characteristics of the Nazi state in Germany between 1933 and 1939? (100)
3. What were the causes and the consequences of the Jarrow March, October, 1936? (100)
4. How significant was the role played by the Soviet Union in World War II? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the “Sovietisation” of Eastern Europe and/or the Berlin Crisis, 1948-49 contribute to Cold War tensions in Europe? (100)
2. Account for the origin and evolution of the European Economic Community (EEC) between 1945 and 1973. (100)
3. In what ways did marriage, the family and the role of women change in European society between 1945 and 1992? (100)
4. What changes did the Second Vatican Council introduce, and how did these changes influence religious practice in Europe? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the origins of the Suez Crisis, 1956, and how did it affect Britain’s position in the world? (100)
2. Why did Katanga break away from the Congo, and how did it affect relations between the two states? (100)
3. How successful was Julius Nyerere’s policy of ujamaa? (100)
4. What problems and opportunities did cultural diversity present to British society between 1960 and 1990? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Mc Carthyism and/or the anti-war movement affect US foreign policy, 1945-1972? (100)
2. In what ways did the Montgomery bus boycott, 1956, advance the cause of the civil rights movement? (100)
3. What contribution did Betty Friedan and/or Norman Mailer make to society in the United States? (100)
4. What were the significant developments in US foreign policy, 1973-1989? (100)

**Blank Page**