



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2011

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

Written examination: 400 marks

Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 15 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 5)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

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

Politics and society in Northern Ireland, 1949-1993

Case study to which the documents relate:

The Apprentice Boys of Derry

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1. (a) According to document A, what was the traditional uniform of the marchers?
(b) What forms of music accompanied the marchers in document B?
(c) According to document B, why did the Bogsiders complain that they felt like animals in a zoo?
(d) According to document A, what tune was out of place?
(20)

2. (a) Document B describes the Apprentice Boys' march as 'a solemn procession'. Does document A support or contradict that description? Give reasons for your answer.
(b) From the evidence of the documents, would you agree that religion was important both to Apprentice Boys and to Bogsiders? Give reasons for your answer.
(20)

3. (a) How does document B show the tensions that had arisen in Northern Ireland between the dates of the two marches, 1967 and 1969? Refer to both documents in your answer.
(b) How do the given documents illustrate strengths and weaknesses of the work of journalists as historical source material?
(20)

4. What was the significance of the activities of the Apprentice Boys of Derry for both Unionists and Nationalists in Northern Ireland?
(40)

Document A

Fergus Pyle's depiction, for *The Irish Times* (Dublin), of the Derry Apprentice Boys' march, 12 August, 1967.

On Saturday it rained with a particular intensity in Derry, but the Apprentice Boys marched their appointed route with their banners fluttering and their bands pumping out the traditional tunes. It is, in its way, a great folk festival. And it has a good humour which is not so marked in other celebrations in Ulster.

They wore a traditional uniform of bowler hats and crimson sashes – really collarettes – and large cuffs, to show what position the wearer holds in the club. On either side of the flags, men march with swords drawn.

In the morning, a large crowd attended a service at the cathedral to hear a sermon counselling restraint towards people of different religious persuasions, with steadfastness in defence of the Protestant heritage.

From then on, the streets were filled with marching men, and the air was filled with music from silver, accordion, pipe and flute bands. The tunes were the traditional ones – “Derry’s Walls”, naturally enough, “The Boyne Water”, and – incongruously – the Jacobite hit, “Will Ye No’ Come Back Again”.

(Source: *The Irish Times*, 14 August, 1967)

-Document B-

Max Hastings, who reported from Northern Ireland for *The Evening Standard* (London), wrote of the 1969 march:

The solemn procession of the Derry Apprentice Boys began, in perfect tranquility, on the morning of August 12th. There were thousands of them, in their sober suits and bowler hats and flute bands and drum bands, their wives watching from the city walls, all dressed up in Sunday best.

The Catholics, in the Bogside below the city, complained that they felt like animals in a zoo, as spectators and Apprentice Boys gazed down over the parapets, to peer into the Catholic cauldron below. In the Bogside they could hear the sound of bands, and the Protestant tunes – the endless renderings of “The Wearing of the Sash” and “Derry’s Walls”.

By general consent, and after much hard work by the moderate Catholic leaders, most Catholics stayed at home during the march, sick of Protestants and police cordons and riot tenders and drumbeating. But they were irritated, ill-humoured and apprehensive.

(Source: Max Hastings, *Ulster 1969: The Fight for Civil Rights in Northern Ireland*, London, 1970)

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 changes in the political structures in Ireland, 1815-1870? (100)
2. How did the Famine begin and why did it last so long? (100)
3. What did Charles Kickham and/or James Stephens contribute to Fenianism? (100)
4. What did one or more of the following contribute to cultural/religious identity in Ireland: William Carleton; Thomas Davis; Cardinal Paul Cullen? (100)

Ireland: Topic 2

Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What attempts were made to gain Home Rule, 1870-1886, and why were those attempts unsuccessful? (100)
2. How did Unionism develop during the period 1886-1914? (100)
3. What did Douglas Hyde and/or W.B. Yeats contribute to cultural life in Ireland? (100)
4. How effectively did James Larkin seek improvements for workers? (100)

Ireland: Topic 3

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What did one or more of the following contribute to Irish affairs: Patrick Pearse; Arthur Griffith; Countess Markievicz? (100)
2. How did the Irish government contribute to the consolidation of democracy, 1922-1932? (100)
3. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Éamon de Valera as a political leader? (100)
4. What was the impact on Northern Ireland of international developments during the period 1932-1945? (100)

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. During the period 1840-1914, why did so many Irish people emigrate to the US and to what extent did they become assimilated? (100)
2. Why was de Valera's mission to America (June 1919 - December 1920) controversial? (100)
3. What were the main social and economic challenges facing the Irish in Britain, 1920-1966? (100)
4. How successful were Irish missionaries in Africa and/or Asia? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. During the period 1949-1989, what were the main developments in one or more of the following: education; health; social welfare? (100)
2. Which affected the Republic of Ireland more, membership of the UN or membership of the EEC? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
3. What was the contribution to Irish affairs of Charles Haughey and/or Garret FitzGerald? (100)
4. What did one or more of the following contribute to changing attitudes in the Republic of Ireland: T.K. Whitaker; Gay Byrne; 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. What were Robert Owen's aims in setting up the model village at New Lanark, and to what extent was New Lanark a success? (100)
2. How did one or more of the following seek to bring about change: Karl Marx; Mikhail Bakunin; Feargus O'Connor? (100)
3. What moves were made towards Italian unity during the period 1815-1871? (100)
4. How effectively did Napoleon III handle France's internal and external affairs? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the main international tensions in Europe, 1871-1914? (100)
2. What problems were posed by Church-State relations in Germany and/or Anti-Semitism in France? (100)
3. How did the literature of World War I reflect both the conduct of war and changing attitudes towards it? (100)
4. What did you learn about science/technology/medicine from your study of one or more of the following: the Krupp family; the invention and early history of the motor car; Marie Curie? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent did Lenin and/or Stalin bring about social and economic change? (100)
2. How effective were the internal and external policies of Benito Mussolini? (100)
3. What were the main characteristics of the Nazi state in Germany, 1933-1939? (100)
4. What did one or more of the following achieve in Britain during the period 1920-1945: J.M. Keynes; those who took part in the Jarrow March, October 1936; Winston Churchill? (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 Soviet Russia in controlling Eastern Europe, 1945-1992? (100)
2. What were the social and economic effects of the growth in European unity, 1945-1992? (100)
3. What was the impact of Margaret Thatcher on Britain's internal and external affairs? (100)
4. What was the historical importance of the Second Vatican Council and/or Pope John Paul II? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did British withdrawal from Palestine and/or the 1956 Suez Crisis contribute to tensions in the Middle East? (100)
2. Why did Katanga break away from the Congo and how did the crisis that followed develop an international dimension? (100)
3. How did France become a multi-racial country and how did race relations develop there in the 1980s? (100)
4. What was the significance of one or more of the following personalities: Mohandas Gandhi; Achmad Sukarno; Chinua Achebe? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the US Presidency develop from Roosevelt to Reagan? (100)
2. What was the contribution of Martin Luther King to US affairs? (100)
3. Why did the US lose the Vietnam War and/or what was the significance of the Moon landing? (100)
4. What did one or more of the following contribute to American culture: Marilyn Monroe; Muhammad Ali; Billy Graham? (100)

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