



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2012

HISTORY - ORDINARY 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:

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Later Modern Europe: Topic 5)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (200 marks)**

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

Answer on two topics from this section.

- **Section 3 (100 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

Answer on one topic from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Europe and the wider world: Topic 5

European retreat from empire and the aftermath, 1945-1990

Case study to which documents relate:

British withdrawal from India, 1945-1947

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) In document A, what is Gandhi doing?
 - (b) In document A, how is Gandhi dressed?
 - (c) According to document B, what, if anything, did Gandhi say to the author?
 - (d) From document B, what was Gandhi's aim?
 - (e) According to document B, how does the author digest her experience?

(40)

2.
 - (a) Do documents A and B agree on Gandhi's appearance?
Explain your answer.
 - (b) As shown in the documents, A and B, does Gandhi enjoy a luxurious lifestyle?
Explain your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Does the writer of document B support Gandhi as a leader? Explain your answer.
 - (b) Which of the documents, A or B, do you think is the more useful to the historian?
Explain your answer.

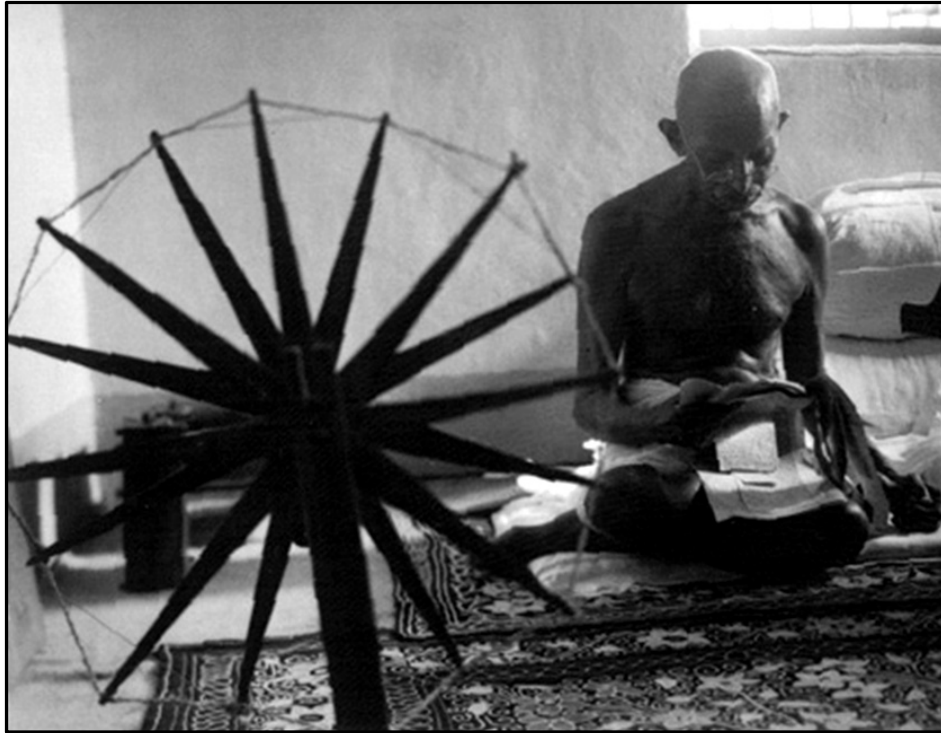
(20)

4. For what reasons did the British partition India in 1947?

(20)

- Document A -

Photograph by Margaret Bourke-White in which Mohandas Gandhi reads by his spinning wheel at his home, 1947.



- Document B -

In an edited extract from her autobiography, *Portrait of Myself*, Margaret Bourke-White remembers meeting with Gandhi and taking the photograph (above).

There sat the Mahatma (Gandhi), cross-legged, a spidery figure with long, wiry legs and spectacles. Could this be the man who was leading his people to freedom – the little old man in a loincloth who had kindled (lit) the imagination of the world?

He sat in complete silence on the floor; the only sound was a little rustling from the pile of newspaper clippings he was reading.

As photographers, we live through things swiftly, snatching off the highlights – and necessarily so. There may be little opportunity to probe deeper. Writing a book is my way of digesting my experience.

Source: Both documents from Margaret Bourke-White, *Portrait of Myself*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1963.

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 report in the *Freeman's Journal* on the opening of the Synod of Thurles, 1850. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

Each succeeding train arriving at Thurles came fully laden with visitors, both clergy and laity. The hotels in the town were crowded from the previous day, and temporary accommodation was eagerly sought.

Even the private houses of the townspeople were required for the purpose of accommodating the crowds who could not obtain room in the hotels. The shops and warehouses were closed.

1. What sort of visitors came to Thurles by train?
2. Why was temporary accommodation eagerly sought?
3. Where did those who could not find rooms in the hotels seek accommodation?
4. Was it business as usual in Thurles? Give a reason for your answer.
5. Why did Cardinal Paul Cullen convene the Synod of Thurles, 1850?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. William Carleton.
2. Mother Mary Aikenhead.
3. Reforms of the Liberal government.
4. Industrial development in Belfast.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Daniel O'Connell set about winning Repeal of the Act of Union and why did he fail?
2. What were the responses of Charles Trevelyan and/or Asenath Nicholson to the Famine?
3. What did William Dargan contribute to economy and society in Ireland?
4. What did Thomas Davis and/or Charles Kickham contribute to Irish affairs?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract the journalist Frank Harris sketches the scene in the House of Commons, London, 8 April, 1886, when the First Home Rule Bill was introduced. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

The House was so crowded that members sat about on the steps and even on the arms of benches and on each other's knees. Every diplomat in London seemed to be present.

Bishops, in their black, sat next to Indian princes by the dozen who, blazing with diamonds, lent a rich Oriental flavour to the scene.

1. What Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on 8 April, 1886?
2. How does the writer show that the House was crowded?
3. What colour did the bishops wear?
4. Were there many Indian princes present? Give a reason for your answer.
5. What evidence does the extract offer that other countries might have been interested in the proceedings?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Isabella Tod.
2. The Co-operative Movement.
3. The Belfast shipyards.
4. W.B. Yeats.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Michael Davitt contribute to land agitation and land reform?
2. What problems did the GAA encounter between 1884 and 1891?
3. How did James Connolly and/or James Larkin seek improvements for workers?
4. What part did Edward Carson play in defending unionism in Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 3

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this photograph Mass is being celebrated on O'Connell Bridge, Dublin during the Eucharistic Congress, 1932. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



1. When and where is the event taking place?
2. What religious ceremony is taking place?
3. What evidence is there in the photograph that the event has been organised carefully?
4. How is the location decorated?
5. In what way was the Eucharistic Congress, 1932, a success for the government and/or the Catholic Church?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The importance of the 1918 election.
2. Countess Markievicz.
3. Evie Hone.
4. The Unionist Party in power in Northern Ireland.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was discussed at the Treaty negotiations in London (October-December, 1921) and how did these discussions affect Ireland?
2. What did W.T. Cosgrave achieve as head of government, 1923-1932?
3. How did Éamon de Valera conduct Anglo-Irish relations between 1932 and 1945?
4. What was the impact of World War II on Belfast?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract describes how an Irish girl, Annie Moore, became the first person in the world to enter America through Ellis Island in 1892. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

When Ellis Island officially opened on 1 January, 1892, the first passenger registered through the world famous immigration station was a young Irish girl named Annie Moore. Travelling with her two young brothers, Annie departed Queenstown (now Cobh) Co. Cork on 20 December 1891, on board the SS Nevada, one of 148 steerage passengers.

The ship arrived in New York on Thursday evening, 31 December. They were processed through Ellis Island the following morning, New Year's Day, and also Annie's fifteenth birthday. To her surprise, Annie was greeted by a host of city, state and federal officers. They presented her with a certificate and a ten-dollar gold coin in recognition of her being the first immigrant to enter America through Ellis Island.

Source: www.ellisland.org/Einfo/Press_anniemoore.asp-unitedstates

1. When did Ellis Island officially open?
2. How many passengers travelled steerage?
3. When did the ship arrive in New York?
4. Why was Annie surprised when she entered Ellis Island?
5. Apart from the US, to what non-European country did many Irish people emigrate?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Orange Order in Canada.
2. Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh.
3. John F. Kennedy.
4. The creation of Irish images through film and music.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What conditions did the Irish experience in Britain and/or the US during the nineteenth century?
2. What were the aims of de Valera in America (June, 1919- December, 1920) and how successful was he in achieving them?
3. Why and to where did the Irish emigrate during the period, 1920-1966?
4. How did one or more of the following represent the Catholic Church: Archbishop Mannix; Bishop Edward Galvin; Mother Mary Martin?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract Paddy Devlin reflects on events relating to Northern Ireland in September, 1971. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

Shocked by the rise of violence in 1971, the British and Irish governments began to consider the way ahead at a two-day conference at Chequers on 6 -7 September. Both the British Prime Minister Edward Heath and the Irish Taoiseach Jack Lynch attended.

I do not think that Jack Lynch ever received the credit for successfully persuading Edward Heath to adopt a major change of policy on Northern Ireland. Until then, Heath had listened only to Brian Faulkner who told him that internment would solve the IRA problem, halt the violence, and restore everything to normal.

After Chequers, Heath challenged Faulkner and told him that a political solution was needed, not military oppression.

Source: Paddy Devlin, *Straight Left: An Autobiography*

1. What leaders attended the conference at Chequers?
2. According to the author, what credit should be given to Jack Lynch?
3. What was Faulkner's solution to violence in Northern Ireland?
4. After the meeting at Chequers, what did Heath tell Faulkner in relation to violence in Northern Ireland?
5. Why did Heath suspend Stormont and introduce direct rule in 1972?

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. Bernadette Devlin.
3. Republican and Loyalist terrorism.
4. Cultural responses to the "Troubles".

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. For what reasons was Coleraine, and not Derry, chosen as the site for a new university in Northern Ireland?
2. What part did Terence O'Neill play in the politics of Northern Ireland?
3. How did the Apprentice Boys of Derry cause such controversy in Northern Ireland?
4. What was agreed at Sunningdale, and why did the power-sharing executive fail, 1973-1974?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract from his memoir, *Hurler on the Ditch* (2005), Michael Mills describes, as political correspondent of the *Irish Press*, breaking news in May, 1970. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

On 6 May, 1970 the country awoke to the news that Jack Lynch had sacked two of his most senior ministers, Charles J. Haughey and Neil Blaney.

I was woken from my sleep at 2 a.m. by a sub-editor on the staff of the Irish Press. He had been instructed, by the editor, to take a taxi out to my house and to make sure that I arrived back at the office to prepare a story on the dramatic announcement.

The result was a story in that morning's Irish Press, which asked more questions than it answered. By eleven o'clock that morning, however, I felt I had sufficient information to say publicly, on an RTÉ current affairs programme, that the sackings were connected with an attempt to bring in guns for Northern Ireland through Dublin Airport.

1. On 6 May, 1970, what news did the people of Ireland hear?
2. What instructions did the sub-editor give Mills?
3. When had Mills sufficient information to make a public statement on RTE?
4. According to Mills, with what were the sackings of the two ministers connected?
5. Why did the government of Jack Lynch fail to win the general election of 1973?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Irish involvement in the UN.
2. The impact of RTÉ, 1962-1972.
3. Sylvia Meehan.
4. Archbishop John Charles McQuaid.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did T. K. Whitaker contribute to economic development in Ireland?
2. Did membership of the EEC in 1973 help or hinder Irish fisheries? Explain your answer.
3. What were the successes and failures in the political career of Charles Haughey as Taoiseach?
4. How did Garret FitzGerald influence Irish affairs?

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 edited extract from the diary (1848) of Count von Eckstadt describes revolutionary activity in Vienna in March, 1848. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

- *The streets assume a threatening aspect. Popular orators are surrounded by groups of supporters.*
- *Four battalions stand at the gates of the palace. Artillery is brought up and loaded. The chancellery is surrounded by troops.*
- *The cry 'Dawn with Metternich!' is heard on all sides and becomes the watchword.*
- *Bayonet attacks. Several deaths. Prince Metternich resigns.*

1. Who is writing, where and when?
2. What 'threatening aspect' did the streets assume?
3. What was done to protect the palace?
4. What was the likely cause of the deaths?
5. What office did Metternich hold, and how was he affected by the events of 1848?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Karl Marx.
2. Balkan nationalism: Greece and Serbia.
3. Serfdom in Russia.
4. Otto von Bismarck.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Robert Owen set up the model village of New Lanark and how successful was it?
2. What improvements did Haussmann make to the city of Paris?
3. What part did Napoleon III play in the affairs of France?
4. What did Giuseppe Mazzini contribute to moves towards Italian unity?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract a German soldier describes the first day of the Battle of the Somme on 1 July, 1916. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

At 7.30 a.m. the hurricane of British shells stopped. Our men at once clambered up the steep shafts leading from the dugouts to the daylight, and ran to the nearest shell holes. The machine-guns were hurriedly pulled out of the dugouts and placed in position. Then a series of lines were seen moving from the British trenches. The first line was quickly followed by a second line and then a third and fourth.

When the first line of British soldiers were within a few hundred yards, the rattle of machine-guns and rifle fire broke out along the whole line of our shell holes. The British advance rapidly crumbled under the hail of German shells and bullets.

Source: quoted in A.H. Farrar-Hockley, *The Somme*, Surrey: Pan/Severn House, 1976.

1. On the morning of 1 July, when did the British stop shelling the German trenches?
2. When the shelling stopped, what did the Germans do?
3. What did the Germans do with their machine-guns?
4. At what point did the Germans begin using their machine-guns?
5. Apart from the Somme, name one major battle on the Western Front, 1914-1918.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Anti-Semitism in France.
2. Pope Leo XIII.
3. Marie Curie.
4. The invention and early history of the motor car.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful was Bismarck's foreign policy?
2. What was the naval policy of Wilhelm II and how did it affect one or more other countries?
3. What did you learn about World War I from your study of Douglas Haig and/or Wilfred Owen?
4. In what ways did Woodrow Wilson influence the peace settlement following World War I?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This *London Evening Standard* cartoon (2/9/1939) comments on the non-aggression pact between Nazi Germany and Stalin's Russia which had been signed in Moscow ten days earlier. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



1. What event is depicted?
2. Where and when did that event take place?
3. Who are the 'bride' and 'groom'?
4. What symbol of Nazi Germany or Stalin's Russia is shown on the wedding cake?
5. What action did Hitler take, in June, 1941, that ended the relationship depicted in the cartoon?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Charlie Chaplin.
2. Church-state relations in Italy under Mussolini.
3. The Third Republic in France, 1920-1940.
4. Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What changes did Stalin bring about in Soviet Russia?
2. Why did the Jarrow March (October, 1936) take place and what did it achieve?
3. What was the importance for Nazi Germany of the Nuremberg Rallies?
4. What did Winston Churchill contribute to British victory in World War II?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract, Alexander Solzhenitsyn describes life in a Soviet labour camp. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

Lieutenant Volkovoi, the security chief, was as unpopular with the prisoners as with the guards. Everyone was afraid of him. He was a wolf indeed and looked it. He was tall, dark and with a scowl. At first, in 1949, he had been in the habit of carrying a whip of plaited leather, as thick as his forearm. He was said to have used it for flogging prisoners in their cells.

Now for some reason, Volkovoi had stopped carrying his whip.

There were three thousand six hundred and fifty three such days in a ten-year sentence. The three extra days were for leap years.

Source: Alexander Solzhenitsyn, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1963.

1. With whom was the security chief, Volkovoi, unpopular?
2. How does the author describe Volkovoi's appearance?
3. For what purpose had Volkovoi carried a leather whip?
4. Why did prisoners serve three extra days in a ten-year sentence?
5. In Soviet Russia, why was Solzhenitsyn known as a dissident writer?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Berlin Crisis, 1948-1949.
2. Marshall Aid.
3. Margaret Thatcher.
4. Advances in nuclear power and/or the computer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did the Hungarian Uprising of 1956 take place and why did it end in failure?
2. How did the oil crisis in 1973 affect social and economic conditions in Europe?
3. What was the impact of the Second Vatican Council on the Catholic Church?
4. What leadership did Mikhail Gorbachev provide in domestic and/or foreign affairs?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract, the American historian, Samuel Eliot Morison, comments on the activities of Senator Joe McCarthy. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

The theory that there was a communist conspiracy would never have been so widely believed but for the cunning of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

Opinions of him vary from pure white to deepest black. He was probably simply a plain rogue who wanted power to make presidents and officials jump while he cracked the whip.

In the opinion of many, he aimed at becoming president himself. He was cruel and greedy and did nothing for the people of his native state. He was one of the biggest liars in our history.

Source: S.E.Morison, *The Oxford History of the American People*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965.

1. According to the author, why was it widely believed that there was a communist conspiracy against the US?
2. How widely did opinions about McCarthy vary?
3. What is the author's opinion of McCarthy?
4. In the opinion of many, what was McCarthy's aim?
5. How did Soviet-US relations after 1945 help McCarthy to create a "red scare"?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The multinational corporation, 1945-1968.
2. Urban poverty, drugs and violence.
3. Marilyn Monroe.
4. Mohammad Ali.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did President Harry Truman conduct foreign affairs between 1945 and 1953?
2. What problems did President Johnson encounter in dealing with Vietnam?
3. What type of person was the "Organization Man" and how did he reflect American values?
4. In what ways did Billy Graham represent religion in modern American culture?

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