



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

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

WEDNESDAY, 11 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 3)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 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 from each of two topics.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 3

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

Case study to which the documents relate:

Belfast during World War II

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1. (a) According to document A, what could lead to an outbreak of disease?
(b) How has Hitler done the evacuees a service, according to document B?
(c) Why are about 5,000 people ‘absolutely unbilleteable’, according to document A?
(d) According to document B, what has the Blitz shown? (20)

2. (a) Which document shows greater sympathy for the evacuees? Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.
(b) Do both documents offer a solution to the problems they raise? Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents. (20)

3. (a) Does Richard Dawson Bates present an objective report to cabinet in document A? Give reasons for your answer.
(b) How does document B illustrate a strength and a weakness of a newspaper editorial as a historical source? (20)

4. What was the impact of World War II on the city and people of Belfast? (40)

- Document A -

The need to find accommodation for those evacuated from Belfast, during the Blitz, posed problems for the Stormont government. The Home Affairs Minister, Richard Dawson Bates, outlined the situation in a report to cabinet (13/5/1941). This is an edited extract.

The position now is that accommodation is completely full. There are 900 people in Lisburn, 2,000 in Dunmurry and 300 in Dublin. We have promised to remove them at the earliest possible moment, but there is no accommodation. The position is, therefore, as urgent as it can possibly be.

It is essential that we have Government House, Hillsborough, without delay. We must have large houses, institutions or camps for respectable families who are, at present, billeted in the country, in some cases at the rate of 30 to a small house, under conditions which they definitely cannot be expected to tolerate, and which will lead to an outbreak of disease.

There are in the country probably about 5,000 absolutely unbilletable persons. They are unbilletable owing to personal habits which are sub-human. Camps or institutions, under suitable supervision, must be instituted for these.

- Document B -

On 26/4/1941 the *County Down Spectator* had also commented, in this edited extract from a leading article, on the problems of evacuees.

The Blitz has brought home to us the amount of absolute destitution in the poorer quarters of Belfast. The poverty that these enemy attacks has exposed is a disgrace to our much-vaunted civilisation.

If the squalidness of many of the evacuees is indicative of the hovels that have been swept away in Belfast, Hitler has done these poor folk a service, so far at least as destroying their 'homes' is concerned.

We are suffering so much in common, yet we have a feeling that the downtrodden amongst us will have a better chance after the war.

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. How effective was Daniel O’Connell’s contribution to the campaigns for Catholic Emancipation and Repeal? (100)
2. During the period 1815-1850, what were the factors that contributed to the development of an economic crisis in Ireland? (100)
3. What was the contribution of Thomas Davis and/or James Stephens to the development of Irish nationalism? (100)
4. From your study of religion in Ireland, 1815-1870, what was the importance of Mother Mary Aikenhead and/or the Synod of Thurles (1850) and the Romanisation of the Catholic Church? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What did Parnell contribute to the movements for Home Rule and land reform? (100)
2. During the period up to 1914, was the Unionist movement successful? (100)
3. Was the Dublin strike and lockout (1913) a total failure? Argue your case. (100)
4. From your study of culture and religion, 1870-1914, how important was one or more of the following: Douglas Hyde and the Gaelic League; the consolidation of Catholic identity; W.B. Yeats and the Anglo-Irish Literary Revival? (100)

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the main trends in Irish emigration, 1840-1920? (100)
2. How did one or more of the following seek to foster a sense of identity among emigrants, 1840-1966: the churches; the GAA; the Orange Order? (100)
3. What were the challenges and opportunities facing Irish emigrants in Britain, 1920-1966? (100)
4. From your study of the Irish abroad, 1840-1966, how important was one or more of the following: Grosse Isle; the creation of Irish images through film and music; Paul O’Dwyer? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the main social and economic changes that took place in Northern Ireland, 1949-1993? (100)
2. Which was more successful, the Sunningdale Agreement (1973) or the Anglo-Irish Agreement (1985)? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
3. How did the people of Northern Ireland express their religious affiliation and cultural identity, 1949-1993? (100)
4. What was the contribution to Northern Irish affairs of Bernadette Devlin and/or Margaret Thatcher? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How was Ireland affected by the First Programme for Economic Expansion, 1958-1963, and/or EEC membership? (100)
2. How effective was Jack Lynch as Taoiseach in his handling of internal and external affairs? (100)
3. How did Garret FitzGerald and/or Mary Robinson help to bring about change in the Republic of Ireland? (100)
4. From your study of culture and religion, 1949-1989, how important was one or more of the following: changing attitudes towards the Irish language and Irish culture; Archbishop John Charles McQuaid; the impact of the communications revolution? (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 the main political developments in the Germanic lands during the period 1815-1871? (100)
2. Why was France politically unstable during the period 1815-1871? (100)
3. What were the main social and economic developments in Europe, 1815-1871? (100)
4. What were the key developments in one or more of the following during the period 1815-1871: science; technology; city planning? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did German foreign policy develop under Bismarck and Wilhelm II? (100)
2. What were the main social and economic developments in Europe during the period 1871-1914? (100)
3. What was the impact of anti-Semitism in France and Russia, 1871-1920? (100)
4. What did you learn about World War I and the post-war Peace Settlement from your study of one or more of the following: the conduct of the war; women in the workforce; Woodrow Wilson? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the Jarrow March (1936) illustrate the social and economic problems facing Britain during the inter-war period? (100)
2. How did church-state relations develop under Mussolini and Hitler? (100)
3. What were the fortunes of France during the period 1920-1945? (100)
4. What challenges faced the Soviet Union in peace and war, 1924-1945? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. By the time of the Hungarian Uprising (1956), to what extent had the Soviet Union succeeded in its policy of “sovietisation” in Eastern Europe? (100)
2. Why was the EEC established and how did it develop during the period 1957-1973? (100)
3. What was the contribution to European affairs of Mikhail Gorbachev and/or Pope John Paul II? (100)
4. During the period 1945-1992, how significant were developments in one or more of the following: advances in the biological sciences; nuclear power; the computer? (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 main social and economic effects on Africa of European retreat from Empire, 1945-1990? (100)
2. Which had greater consequences, British withdrawal from Palestine or British withdrawal from India? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
3. Why did the Suez Crisis (1956) and/or the secession of Katanga from the Congo assume an international dimension? (100)
4. What was the importance of one or more of the following: Ho Chi Minh; Achmad Sukarno; race relations in France in the 1980s? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did race relations remain a major issue in the US, 1945-1989? (100)
2. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Lyndon Johnson as a political leader? (100)
3. What were the significant developments in the US economy, 1945-1989? (100)
4. How did the Americans achieve a successful moon landing in 1969 and what was its importance for the US? (100)

Blank Page