



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014

HISTORY - ORDINARY 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:

Answer 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 on one topic from this section.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on two topics from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 3

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

Case study to which documents relate:

The Treaty negotiations, October-December, 1921

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) According to document A, how did the writer usually travel?
 - (b) Where did the entertainment described in document B take place?
 - (c) In document A, how was the train carpeted?
 - (d) In document B, what did Collins' group prefer?
 - (e) What role did Kathleen McKenna play in the Treaty negotiations in London?

(40)

2.
 - (a) In documents A and B, did both occasions involve a meal?
Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
 - (b) Which took place first, the journey in document A or the entertainment in document B?
Give a reason for your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) How is it shown in document A that the writer was travelling in a 'special' train?
 - (b) In document B, how does the writer attempt to show two sides of Collins' character?

(20)

4. What part did Arthur Griffith and/or Michael Collins play in the Treaty negotiations in London, October-December, 1921?

(20)

- Document A -

In this edited extract Kathleen McKenna, who went to London as one of the secretaries with the Treaty delegation, describes part of the journey there.

At Holyhead a special train, with steam up, was waiting to take us to London. It was exciting to travel in a special train, a train such as would be reserved for royalty.

I had always travelled third class. I was now luxuriously travelling in a spacious compartment hung with reproductions of famous paintings, furnished with deep armchairs, immense divans and writing desks. It was carpeted with Oriental rugs.

A delicious lunch was served.

- Document B -

In this extract Kathleen McKenna describes an incident, at an evening's entertainment at Hans Place, London, during the Treaty negotiations.

When the feast was at its height, Michael Collins and others came in. They were a happy, boisterous group who preferred horseplay to formalities.

I do not know how it came about, but first they began throwing cushions, then the tangerine oranges, apples and nuts from the table.

We all knew about Collins' exuberant character. But, on the other side, I know for certain that every morning, during the Treaty negotiations, he left Cadogan Gardens to attend Mass.

Sources: Both documents from Kathleen Napoli McKenna, 'In London with the Treaty Delegates: Personal Recollections', *The Capuchin Annual*, (Dublin: Capuchin Friary, 1971).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Attempt the three sections, A, B and C, from one of the topics below.

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In Waterford to support his candidate, Villiers Stuart, in the 1826 election, Daniel O’Connell stopped at Kilmacthomas which belonged to the rival Beresfords. This is an edited extract from his letter to his wife. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

We breakfasted at Kilmacthomas, a town belonging to the Beresfords but the people belong to us. They came out to meet us with green boughs and such shouting as you can have no idea of.

I harangued them (addressed them forcefully) from the window of the inn, and we had a good deal of laughing at the bloody Beresfords.

Consider how popular our movement must be when here, a Beresford town – every man their tenant – we had such a reception.

1. Where did O’Connell stop on his way to Waterford?
2. What reception did O’Connell receive?
3. From where did O’Connell address the crowd?
4. In what way was Kilmacthomas ‘a Beresford town’?
5. What did Daniel O’Connell finally achieve in 1829?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Irish countryside in 1815.
2. Charles Trevelyan and the Famine.
3. Reforms of the Liberal government.
4. Fenianism.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Daniel O’Connell campaign for Repeal of the Act of Union?
2. What did William Dargan contribute to economy and society in Ireland?
3. What did William Carleton and/or Thomas Davis contribute to Irish culture?
4. What decisions concerning the Catholic Church in Ireland were made at the Synod of Thurles, 1850?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract comments on the early history of the GAA. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In towns across the country, shop assistants formed the core group of the most successful clubs. Clubs associated with the grocery and bar trade dominated the early years of the GAA in Dublin.

The Raparees club was composed mainly of barmen. Its headquarters was at the public house of John Connell, one of its leading players, at Cork Street.

The Charles Kickham club drew its players mainly from the drapery trade. It was centred on the drapers' stores of Henry Street.

Source: M. Cronin, W. Murphy and P. Rouse (eds.), *Gaelic Athletic Association*, (Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 2009).

1. What sort of persons formed the core group of clubs in towns across the country?
2. What service did John Connell provide for the Raparees?
3. What sort of person, typically, played with the Charles Kickham club?
4. Where were the Kickhams centred?
5. How did Michael Cusack contribute to the GAA?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The elections of 1885 and 1886.
2. Isabella Tod.
3. Edward Carson.
4. The Co-operative Movement.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Michael Davitt and/or Charles Stewart Parnell contribute to land agitation and land reform?
2. What did Douglas Hyde and/or William Butler Yeats contribute to Irish cultural life?
3. How did James Larkin influence events in Dublin during 1913?
4. What were the successes and failures in the political career of John Redmond?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract discusses the number of Irish emigrants arriving in Liverpool during and after the Famine. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Because Liverpool was relatively close to Ireland, this city was to become an important Irish centre for emigrants throughout the nineteenth century. The Irish lived mostly in the city centre or in the dockland area of the city. Liverpool also acted as the main port of departure for many Irish aiming to sail across the Atlantic to America.

In 1846, for example, more than 280,000 Irish arrived in Liverpool, while some 300,000 arrived the following year. Further waves of emigrants meant that between 1849 and 1853 an estimated 850,000 Irish had arrived in Liverpool.

Most Irish arriving in Liverpool had ambitions of moving on to America but probably less than half of them succeeded in doing so. As a consequence, by 1851 there were more Irish-born in Liverpool than in Cork. Despite continued migration to America, a decade later a staggering one quarter of the population of Liverpool remained Irish-born.

Source: Stephen Moore, *Gaelic Games and the Irish Diaspora in London*, (Coleraine: University of Ulster, 2010).

1. Why did Liverpool become an important Irish centre for emigrants?
2. How many Irish emigrants arrived in Liverpool in 1847?
3. What proportion of Irish emigrants in Liverpool moved on to America?
4. By 1851 there were more Irish-born in Liverpool than in what Irish city?
5. Give one reason why so many people emigrated from Ireland during the 1840s.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The GAA and the Irish diaspora.
2. Archbishop Daniel Mannix.
3. Anti-Irish sentiment in Britain and the US.
4. John F. Kennedy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What conditions did Irish emigrants experience at Grosse Isle?
2. What were the aims of de Valera in America (June, 1919-December, 1920) and how successful was he in achieving them?
3. What problems did the Holy Ghost mission to Nigeria encounter between 1945 and 1966?
4. What did Bishop Edward Galvin and/or Mother Mary Martin contribute to the Irish diaspora?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract *The Daily Mail* describes the state to which Belfast had been reduced during the second week of the Ulster Workers' Council strike, May 1974. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

You can't have a breakfast egg or bacon – the shelves are bare.

You can't make a hot drink because there's no electricity.

You can't catch a bus because there aren't any.

You can't post a letter because it won't arrive.

Petrol is so scarce some people are trying to run their cars on paint thinners.

1. How did the strike affect the preparation of food or drink?
2. How did it affect public transport?
3. How did it affect communications?
4. How did some private motorists react to the shortage of petrol?
5. What step did Brian Faulkner take on 27 May, 1974, in response to the strike?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Conn and Patricia McCluskey.
2. The Downing Street Declaration, 1993.
3. Ian Paisley.
4. Cultural responses to the "Troubles".

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the main terms of the Sunningdale Agreement?
2. How did the activities of the Apprentice Boys of Derry cause unrest in that city?
3. What were the arguments for and against siting the new university at Coleraine?
4. How did John Hume and/or Margaret Thatcher respond to the "Troubles" in Northern Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from a CIA briefing document ahead of President John F. Kennedy's Irish visit (June 1963) refers to the Taoiseach, Seán Lemass. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Intelligent and shrewd, he is an efficient and hard-working administrator.

While he has an engaging personality and friendly manner, he is said to be capable of great bitterness toward those who have offended him.

According to some reports, he is not against using political patronage to get things done.

He is an inveterate gambler and, as a result, has at times been involved in serious financial difficulties.

1. According to the document, what kind of administrator is Lemass?
2. How is Lemass praised?
3. According to the document, for what reason might Lemass use political patronage?
4. According to the document, why is Lemass in financial difficulties at times?
5. How did Seán Lemass attempt to improve relations with Northern Ireland?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Irish involvement in the UN.
2. Changes in Irish education, 1949-1989.
3. Archbishop John Charles McQuaid.
4. Sylvia Meehan.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was contained in the First Programme for Economic Expansion, 1958-1963?
2. What was the impact of RTÉ on Irish society between 1962 and 1972?
3. How did the EEC influence the development of Irish fisheries?
4. How did Jack Lynch, as Taoiseach, respond to the challenges facing his government?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from two 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 describes some of Haussmann's plan to remodel the city of Paris. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The next step in Haussmann's plan was to divide the city into arrondissements, or districts. The decision to divide Paris into these new districts came about in 1853 at the same time as the decision to modernise the city completely. The plan meant the destruction of the old quarters in the city centre and the building of large new quarters in their place.

The original plan called for twelve districts, but in 1860 twenty districts were created. The districts started at the centre, on the banks of the Seine, and spiralled outwards. With the division of the city into arrondissements came the need for a new water and sewer system.

When construction on the new Paris began, the city centre was still served by a medieval network of sewers. Aided by his chief engineer, Eugene Belgrand, Haussmann began construction in 1857 on a new sewer system that could handle the large amounts of wastewaters coming from the city that would be funnelled into the Seine downstream from Paris.

Source: www.arthistoryarchive.com

1. By what French name were the districts of Paris known?
2. Under Haussmann's plan, what happened to the old quarters in the city centre?
3. After 1860, into how many districts was the city divided?
4. Who helped Haussmann to construct a new sewer system?
5. Name one major building which was built as part of Haussmann's plan.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Clemens Metternich.
2. Serfdom in Russia.
3. Otto von Bismarck.
4. Developments in science, 1815-1871.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What solutions did Karl Marx and/or Mikhail Bakunin offer to the problems of society?
2. What conditions of work did Robert Owen introduce in his model village at New Lanark?
3. What influence had Feargus O'Connor on events in Britain?
4. How 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

The picture marked Y on page 15 shows a Ministry of Munitions poster from 1918 appealing for more female workers for the aircraft industry. Study it and answer the questions below.

1. When and by whom was the poster issued?
2. According to the poster, what was needed?
3. At whom was the poster directed?
4. What incentives were offered?
5. Did most of the women in the workforce during World War I keep their jobs after the war? Briefly explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Anti-Semitism in Russia.
2. Marie Curie.
3. Serbia as a fulcrum of Great Power rivalry.
4. Woodrow Wilson's part in European affairs.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful was Bismarck's foreign policy?
2. What were the main developments in the invention and early history of the motor car?
3. What did you learn about World War I from your study of Wilfred Owen?
4. How did the activities of Rosa Luxemburg influence events in Germany?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract the historian, Edgar Feuchtwanger, remembers being Hitler's neighbour as a boy growing up in Munich. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In 1929, when I was five, Hitler moved into a large apartment about 100 yards from where I lived on Grillparzer Strasse in a similar flat with my parents.

Hitler was nearly always in uniform. The bottom flat in his block had been taken over by his SS bodyguards. Three long Mercedes cars were parked by the kerbside.

Suddenly the chauffeurs would come out and start the engines. The blackshirt bodyguards came out, their jackboots clattering on the pavement.

Then the Führer himself came, giving a hasty salute. He would take his seat by the driver of the first car and the motorcade would roar off.

Source: *History Today*, (London: Andy Patterson, June 2012).

1. In what year did Hitler move into an apartment in Munich?
2. How was Hitler usually dressed?
3. How were the bodyguards dressed?
4. In which Mercedes car did Hitler travel?
5. What economic event of 1929 aided Hitler's rise to power?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
2. Church-state relations in Italy under Mussolini.
3. The Vichy state.
4. The Holocaust.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the Nüremberg Rallies and what was their importance?
2. How did Stalin's show trials affect life in the Soviet Union?
3. What did Bing Crosby and/or Charlie Chaplin contribute to the world of radio and cinema?
4. How effective was Winston Churchill as leader of Britain during 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, Nikita Khrushchev, who visited Britain in 1956, remembers his meeting with Queen Elizabeth II. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The next day we had an appointment to visit Queen Elizabeth. We had told Prime Minister Eden that if the Queen didn't mind receiving us in our business suits, it was fine. We weren't going to get dressed up in tails and top hats.

The Queen met us as we came into the palace. She had her husband and two of her children with her. She gave us a guided tour of the palace and then invited us to have tea with her.

The Queen was particularly interested in our plane, the Tu-104, which flew our mail to us. It was one of the first jet passenger planes in the world and we wanted our hosts to know about it.

1. Who was Prime Minister of Britain at this time?
2. On what conditions were the Russians willing to meet the Queen?
3. How did the Queen entertain her guests?
4. Why were the Russians proud of the Tu-104?
5. What is meant by de-Stalinisation?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Marshall Aid.
2. Jean Monnet.
3. The Oil Crisis, 1973.
4. Margaret Thatcher.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did an uprising take place in Hungary in 1956 and what was the outcome of that uprising?
2. What was the importance for the Catholic Church of the Second Vatican Council?
3. In what ways did Mikhail Gorbachev change the domestic and/or foreign affairs of the Soviet Union?
4. How did Alexander Solzhenitsyn and/or Simone de Beauvoir contribute to literature and social criticism, East and West?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract gives an account of the struggle for Algerian independence from France. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

There were over a million French settlers, known as colons, living in Algeria.

In 1954 a militant nationalist group of Algerians, known as the National Liberation Front (FLN), led by Ben Bella, launched a guerrilla war. The French responded by sending more troops and by 1960 they had some 700,000 troops engaged in war against the FLN. In Paris the French government dared not consider independence for Algeria as it would incur the wrath of the million settlers and their supporters in France.

As French opinion was divided on the matter, many demanded the return of General de Gaulle to head a new government. In December 1958 de Gaulle was elected President of France. President de Gaulle soon realised that a military victory was unattainable.

Following peace talks, it was agreed that Algeria should become independent in July 1962.

Source: Norman Lowe, *Mastering Modern World History*, (London: Macmillan Press, Ltd., 1997).

1. Who were the *colons* in Algeria?
2. Who led the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN)?
3. Why was the government in Paris afraid to consider independence for Algeria?
4. On coming to power in France, what did de Gaulle realise?
5. From what territory in Asia did the French withdraw in the 1950s?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. David Ben-Gurion.
2. Julius Nyerere and the policy of ujamaa.
3. The Suez Crisis, 1956.
4. How Britain became a multi-racial society.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Britain withdraw from India and how did this action affect India?
2. Why did Katanga break away from the Congo and why did outsiders become involved, 1960-1965?
3. What were typical problems faced by development workers in Africa?
4. What were the strengths and weaknesses as leaders of Ho Chi Minh and/or Achmad Sukarno?

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 Lara Marlowe (*Irish Times*, 24/10/2012) recalls her family's reaction to the Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

We sought instructions on how to survive a missile strike from the local civil defence office. Mom ordered a prefabricated metal shelter which was lowered into a hole in our back garden. A flight of steps led down to our bunker, which was stocked with bottled water and tinned food. My father's death and talk of radiation sickness stamped my childhood with a sense of impending doom.

1. What advice did the writer's family seek?
2. Did the family build its own shelter? Explain your answer briefly.
3. How was the shelter stocked?
4. What concerns had the writer during her childhood?
5. How did the Cuban Missile Crisis come to an end?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The US economic boom, 1945-1968.
2. Urban poverty, drugs and crime.
3. Betty Friedan.
4. The US withdrawal from Vietnam.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What problems did Harry Truman face, 1945-1953, and how did he tackle them?
2. What did the Montgomery bus boycott (1956) contribute to the Civil Rights movement?
3. How did the US achieve a moon landing in 1969 and what was its importance?
4. In what ways did Billy Graham promote religion in modern America?

Y



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