



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2023

HISTORY – ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

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

WEDNESDAY, 14 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00-4.50

Use **ONE** of the following sets of instructions:

1. Usual instructions:

Answer 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 on **one** topic from this section.
- **Section 3 (200 marks)**
Europe and the wider world:
Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Answer on each of **two** topics from this section.

OR 2. Alternative instructions for 2023 only:

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**
Documents-based question (Ireland: Topic 5)
Answer all parts of this section.
- **Sections 2 & 3 (300 marks)**
Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, *and*
Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
 - Answer parts A, B, and C from **two** topics in Sections 2 and 3.
 - Answer an extra part B and an extra part C from one of your two chosen topics.
 - Answer the part A questions on page 15.

Do not hand up this question paper.

It will not be returned to the State Examinations Commission.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 5

Politics and society in Northern Ireland, 1949-1993

Case study to which documents relate:

The Sunningdale Agreement and the power-sharing executive, 1973-1974

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, what was only six hours from total shutdown?
 - (b) In document A, what was the state of the Belfast gas plant?
 - (c) In document B, what was the state of factories and offices?
 - (d) According to document B, what difficulties did motorists face?
 - (e) According to document B, how was public health threatened?

(40)

2.
 - (a) Which document, A or B, describes the impact of the strike on agriculture in more detail? Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) Which document, A or B, indicates Faulkner's attitude to the London government? Refer to the relevant document in your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Why are the memoirs of Brian Faulkner a useful historical source in relation to events in Northern Ireland in 1974? Refer to document A in your answer.
 - (b) Is document B a primary or a secondary source? Give a reason for your answer.

(20)

4. What arguments were made for and/or against the Sunningdale Agreement?

(20)

– Document A –

In this edited extract from his memoirs, Brian Faulkner, the leader of the power-sharing executive, recalls the Ulster Workers' Council strike.

In my office there was no morning mail to clear up because the mail was not operating. Even the telephones were beginning to sound weak and indistinct. We were on the brink of a collapse of community life.

The electricity grid was thought to be only six hours from total shutdown. The Belfast gas plant was out of operation. The water supply and sewerage services were at grave risk. The flooding of large parts of Belfast with raw sewage was a real possibility.

Basic food distribution was in danger. Supplies of feedstuffs to farmers had stopped.

Source: Brian Faulkner, *Memoirs of a Statesman* (London: Orion Publishing Group, 1978).

– Document B –

Journalist Don Anderson reported on the Ulster Workers' Council strike as it happened. In this edited extract from a book published in 2022 he recalls the events of May 1974.

On the second-last day of the strike Brian Faulkner, feeling betrayed by the London government, called a meeting of civil service heads.

The picture they painted of how things were was horrific. Electricity supply was so low that the grid was threatened. Factories and offices were shut. Multiple roads were blocked. There was no public transport. Most petrol stations were closed. Hospitals were having difficulties.

Without enough power, mills and bakeries were halting and animal feed was in short supply. Livestock on farms were dying. Milk was being poured down drains because it could not be delivered. Water and sewage-pumping stations were about to be overwhelmed.

Source: compiled by Deric Henderson and Ivan Little, *Reporting the Troubles 2* (Newtownards: Blackstaff Press, 2022).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to private responses to Famine in Ireland. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Society of Friends [Quakers] provided relief during the Famine. They were slow to provide free food. Instead, they provided free boilers and grants of money to local committees to purchase food. This could be cooked and sold at a very cheap price, especially in the form of soup.

Once government soup kitchens were in operation, the Quakers reduced their efforts to provide food. However, they continued to supply clothing. Also, they promoted fisheries and encouraged the cultivation of flax and other long-term improvements.

Source: Mary E. Daly, *The Famine in Ireland* (Dundalk: Dundalgan Press, 1986).

1. What was the Society of Friends slow to do?
2. Instead, what did the Society do?
3. When did the Society reduce its efforts?
4. What did the Society continue to supply?
5. What was one cause of the Famine in Ireland during the 1840s?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The impact of the railways.
2. Mother Mary Aikenhead.
3. Young Ireland.
4. James Stephens.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Daniel O’Connell conduct the campaign for Catholic Emancipation and what was its outcome?
2. What decisions were made at the Synod of Thurles, 1850?
3. What industrial development took place in Belfast, 1815-1870, and how did it affect the people of the area?
4. What did William Carleton 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, a German journalist describes a Carson rally in Belfast in 1913. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

An air of excitement pervaded the city. The poorer quarters were decked in flags and triumphal arches.

A platform had been set up on a large football pitch on the edge of the city and well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, decorated with the Orange Order's insignia, took their seats.

When Carson arrived, he was escorted by young men who wore a Union Jack ribbon around the arm, with the inscription 'Guard of Honour'.

Source: Richard Arnold Bermann, *Ireland [1913]* translated and edited by L. Wheatley and F. Krobb (Cork: Cork University Press, 2021).

1. How were the poorer quarters decorated?
2. Where was the rally held?
3. How were the ladies and gentlemen decorated?
4. Who escorted Carson to the platform?
5. Briefly, why did Edward Carson oppose Home Rule?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Co-operative Movement.
2. W.B. Yeats.
3. Douglas Hyde.
4. The first Sinn Féin party.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What successes and failures had Charles Stewart Parnell as leader of the Home Rule Party?
2. Why was the GAA established and what problems did it face in its early years?
3. How did James Connolly and/or James Larkin seek to improve conditions for workers?
4. What did Isabella Tod and/or Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington contribute to Irish affairs?

Ireland: Topic 3

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from *The Clare Champion* (2/7/1932) deals with the Eucharistic Congress. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Close on 1,000 Clare pilgrims took the special train to Dublin for the closing ceremonies of the Eucharistic Congress on Sunday last. Many others travelled by bus and motor car.

Those who could not travel were able to follow the various ceremonies by means of wireless [radio] sets. Owners of sets placed loudspeakers on their window ledges. This allowed a much larger audience than the family circle to follow the proceedings.

Business premises in Ennis were closed on Monday last and the day was enjoyed as a holiday. This made it possible for members of staff who travelled to Dublin to be present for the end of the Congress ceremonies.

1. How many took the special train to Dublin?
2. What event, in Dublin, were they attending?
3. How were those who did not travel able to follow the various ceremonies?
4. Why were business premises in Ennis closed on Monday?
5. Briefly, why was the Eucharistic Congress considered a success?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Patrick Pearse.
2. The Treaty and the Civil War.
3. James Craig.
4. Developments in education, 1922-1949.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How effective was W.T. Cosgrave as leader of the new Irish government, 1923-1932?
2. What did Éamon de Valera achieve as head of government, 1932-1948?
3. What problems faced the people of Belfast during World War II?
4. What cultural achievements do you attribute to the artist Evie Hone?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to an Irish neighbourhood in Victorian Glasgow, 1861. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Down towards the river there is a blaze of lights from street lamps, shop windows, open doors and the upper-storey windows of tenements.

Both pavements are crowded. Crowds are also flowing up the centre of the street, occasionally pushed aside by cabs, fish-barrows and donkey-carts laden with coal. Street vendors are everywhere, selling fish, oranges, cheese, handkerchiefs, braces and razors.

An old blind fiddler is playing 'Rory O'More' and a couple of ballad singers are performing an Irish patriotic song.

Source: J. E. Handley, *The Irish in Modern Scotland* (Cork: Cork University Press, 1947).

1. What buildings were located by the river?
2. Why were the streets so busy?
3. How was coal being delivered?
4. What three types of food were being sold on the street?
5. Briefly, why did so many people leave Ireland during the nineteenth century?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Anti-Irish sentiment in Britain and the US in the nineteenth century.
2. The Molly Maguires.
3. The role of the GAA among Irish emigrants.
4. John Devoy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was Grosse Isle established and did it achieve its purpose?
2. What were the achievements of Archbishop Daniel Mannix and/or Bishop Edward Galvin?
3. What did you learn about the life and writings of Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh?
4. In what ways did the Holy Ghost mission to Nigeria (1945-1966) succeed in its aims?

Ireland: Topic 6

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a report by the British Ambassador, Peter Clutterbuck, in which he writes about Taoiseach Seán Lemass (1/9/1959). Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Mr Lemass, when I saw him recently, was full of energy and ideas. He emphasised the need for a united drive for increased economic development.

But in certain respects he will have to move cautiously. It is well known, for instance, that he has no sympathy with the campaign for the restoration of the Irish language. But with Mr. de Valera watching him [as President] from the Phoenix Park, he cannot afford a rapid change of policy.

His references to partition have been moderate. He seems to recognise that it is a matter for agreement between Irishmen themselves.

Source: Tom Garvin, *Judging Lemass* (Dublin: Royal Irish Academy, 2009).

1. What did Lemass emphasise?
2. According to the Ambassador, with what had Lemass no sympathy?
3. Why could Lemass not afford a rapid change of policy?
4. According to the Ambassador, what did Lemass recognise with regard to partition?
5. Briefly, what do you consider a major achievement of Seán Lemass as Taoiseach?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Changing attitudes to the Irish language, 1949-1989.
2. Irish membership of the United Nations.
3. Breandán Ó hEithir.
4. Sylvia Meehan.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did T.K. Whitaker propose for economic development in Ireland?
2. How did membership of the EEC affect Irish fisheries?
3. How effective was the leadership of Jack Lynch and/or Garret FitzGerald?
4. What did Charles Haughey achieve during his two terms as Taoiseach?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

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 refers to Haussmann's Paris. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Haussmann suffered from asthma and favoured fresh air and green spaces. He landscaped the Bois de Boulogne and gave Paris new parks. In addition, his straight boulevards [wide streets] were planted with trees.

To bring clean water to the city an aqueduct was built, together with a huge reservoir. Mindful of the threat of cholera, he gave the city a new system of sewers. The new sewers were underground, spotless and gas-lit.

Source: based on a review by John Carey (*The Sunday Times*, 8/7/2018).

1. What did Haussmann favour?
2. How did Haussmann change the landscape of Paris?
3. How did Haussmann improve the city's water supply?
4. What did Haussmann do to counteract the threat of cholera?
5. Who was the French ruler who ordered the rebuilding of Paris?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Clemens Metternich.
2. Victor Hugo.
3. Balkan nationalism.
4. Developments in music and/or art.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were Robert Owen's aims for New Lanark and what steps did he take to achieve them?
2. For what reasons did the 1848 Revolution in Germany end in failure?
3. What did Feargus O'Connor and/or Robert Peel contribute to society in England?
4. What solutions to the problems of society did Karl Marx and/or Mikhail Bakunin put forward?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to women in the workforce during World War I. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

It is remarkable the amount of female labour employed in London. The Bank of England employs over 400 women.

There was a flutter of excitement in Gracechurch Street the other day, caused by two girls, in trouser overalls, cleaning the windows of shops. All the railways employ them and they are active as news vendors, bootblacks, lamplighters and in barber shops.

When "Tommy" [the British soldier] comes home, he will be keeping house while his wife earns the wages.

Source: Terry Charman, *The First World War on the Home Front* (London: Andre Deutsch, 2014).

1. Who has been employed by the Bank of England?
2. What were the girls in Gracechurch Street wearing?
3. In which areas of work was female labour active?
4. What change would "Tommy", the British soldier, meet on return from the war?
5. Apart from work mentioned in the extract, how did women contribute to the war effort?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Second International.
2. Anti-Semitism in Russia.
3. Marie Curie.
4. Rosa Luxemburg.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How effective was Bismarck's foreign policy, 1871-1890?
2. What did you learn about the invention and early history of the motor car?
3. What was the importance of the naval policy of Wilhelm II of Germany?
4. In what ways did Woodrow Wilson influence European affairs?

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 and diplomat Daniel A. Binchy gives his first impressions of Adolf Hitler. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

I first saw Hitler on a murky November evening in 1921 at a meeting in Munich. He rose to speak and, after a few minutes, I had forgotten all about his appearance of unimportance.

He was a born natural orator. As his excitement increased, his voice rose almost to a scream. The same phrases kept repeating all through his speech: the Marxist traitors, the German army which was stabbed in the back, and – most of all – the Jews.

Source: Daniel A. Binchy, "Adolf Hitler" in *Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review*, Vol. 22, No. 85, March 1933.

1. When and where did the writer first see Hitler?
2. What was the writer's first impression of Hitler?
3. What happened when Hitler's excitement increased?
4. According to Hitler, what happened to the German army?
5. Briefly, what was the purpose of the Nuremberg Rallies in the 1930s?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Leni Riefenstahl.
2. Winston Churchill.
3. Anti-Semitism and the Holocaust.
4. Wartime alliances, 1939-1945.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Benito Mussolini manage church-state relations in Italy?
2. What did you learn about Soviet Russia from Stalin's show trials in the 1930s?
3. How was the Jarrow March, October 1936, a result of economic and social problems in Britain and did it achieve its aims?
4. How did Charlie Chaplin and/or Bing Crosby represent Anglo-American popular culture, 1920-1945?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the 1973 Oil Crisis. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

After the Arab-Israeli war, in October 1973, the Arab oil-producing states imposed strict oil controls on Western countries.

As a result of a sudden and steep rise in the price of oil, there was massive inflation. This contributed to economic depression. The high cost of transport had an immediate impact on the cost of goods being carried, including food.

Proposed counter-measures included the conservation of existing fuel and the development of alternative energy sources.

Source: based on material in Martin Gilbert, *Challenge to Civilization: a history of the 20th century, 1952-1999* (New York: Harper Collins, 1999).

1. When did the Arab-Israeli war take place?
2. What did Arab states impose on Western countries?
3. How was the price of food affected?
4. What was one of the counter-measures proposed?
5. Briefly, in what way were motorists affected by the 1973 Oil Crisis?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Marshall Aid.
2. The Welfare State.
3. The establishment of the EEC.
4. John Lennon.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the Hungarian Uprising, 1956, take place, and what were its consequences?
2. What changes did the Second Vatican Council bring in the Catholic Church?
3. What were the successes and failures of Mikhail Gorbachev as leader of Soviet Russia?
4. What was the impact of advances in the biological sciences and/or nuclear power?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract the Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe, (1930-2013), comments on developments in Congo. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In 1960 a bloody civil war broke out in Congo soon after its coloniser, Belgium, beat a hasty retreat from the territory. Within months its Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, was brutally murdered by rivals who replaced him with a corrupt dictator called Mobutu.

Mobutu set about plundering the wealth of his vast country, stealing and stashing away billions in foreign banks. Also, he caused trouble in Congo's neighbouring countries. He aided the destabilisation of Angola and openly co-operated with the white-minority apartheid regime in South Africa.

Source: Chinua Achebe, *Africa's Tarnished Name* (London: Penguin Books, 2018).

1. From what European country did Congo gain its independence?
2. Who was murdered and by whom?
3. How did Mobutu plunder his country?
4. How did Mobutu affect Angola?
5. Briefly, why did Katanga break away from Congo, 1960-1965?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Immigration patterns and policies in Britain, 1945-1990.
2. The Suez Crisis, 1956.
3. The "winds of change" in Africa.
4. Achmad Sukarno.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What difficulties were associated with British withdrawal from India, 1945-1947?
2. How did Charles de Gaulle respond to the demand for Algerian independence?
3. Why did problems arise in race relations in France in the 1980s and how did French governments respond?
4. What did you learn about the life and writings of Nadine Gordimer and/or English as a world language?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the Cuban Missile Crisis during which the US faced a nuclear threat by Soviet Russia. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The White House was to be the prime target for a Soviet missile attack.

An elite helicopter unit had the sole mission of landing on the White House lawn, if a nuclear strike seemed likely, and whisking the President and his closest aides to safety in an underground bunker in West Virginia.

If a strike had already taken place, the helicopter crews would smash their way into the White House bomb shelter, bundle the President into a radiation suit, and fly him out.

Source: Michael Dobbs, *One Minute to Midnight: Kennedy, Khrushchev and Castro on the Brink of Nuclear War* (London: Arrow Books, 2009).

1. What would be the prime target for a missile strike?
2. If a nuclear strike seemed likely, where would a helicopter land?
3. To where would the President be brought to safety?
4. Where would the President be if a missile strike had already taken place?
5. Briefly, what was the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

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. Norman Mailer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What advances were made in military and/or space technology, 1945-1989?
2. Why did the Montgomery bus boycott (1955-1956) take place and did it achieve its aims?
3. What difficulties did President Lyndon Johnson experience as a result of US involvement in the war in Vietnam?
4. What did Billy Graham contribute to religion in the United States?

Leaving Certificate 2023

Answer the questions below if you are following the **Alternative instructions for 2023 only** on the front cover of this examination paper.

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes.

This edited extract from *The Irish Times* (13/08/1969) reports on unrest in Northern Ireland. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Police used tear-gas in Derry last night to quell rioting which broke out over the annual parade of Apprentice Boys. A force of 1,000 policemen charged and counter-charged Catholic youths who rained stones and petrol bombs on them.

In Strabane, a police station was stoned and a car was set on fire. In Coalisland, petrol bombs were thrown and police baton-charged the crowd. In Newry, windows in a bus carrying Apprentice Boys were broken by a Catholic crowd.

1. What annual event is mentioned?
2. How many police were active in Derry?
3. What happened in Strabane?
4. What action was taken by the police in Coalisland?
5. Briefly, why were the activities of the Apprentice Boys of Derry considered controversial?

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Leaving Certificate - Ordinary Level

History

Wednesday 14th June
Afternoon 2:00 - 4:50