



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2008

## 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 (Europe and the wider world: Topic 6)  
Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (200 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
Answer one question on each of two topics.

- **Section 3 (100 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.  
Answer one question from one topic.

## SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

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

Case study to which the documents relate:

#### **Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam, 1963-1968**

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1. (a) According to document A, what dilemma faces President Johnson in early 1965?  
(b) In document A, what are the reasons given by President Johnson for maintaining US involvement in the war in Vietnam?  
(c) What does the child in document B represent? Give a reason for your answer. (20)
  
2. (a) Which document, A or B, do you consider more effective in making its point? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.  
(b) According to document A, Johnson expected to be ‘crucified’ by savage criticism. Do you consider document B an example of savage criticism? Give reasons for your answer. (20)
  
3. (a) Would you agree that, in document A, President Johnson is guilty of exaggeration? Give reasons for your answer.  
(b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of document B as a historical source? (20)
  
4. Why was President Johnson unable to win the war in Vietnam? (40)

**-Document A-**

**An edited extract from an interview given by Lyndon Johnson in 1970, two years after he left office.**

I knew from [early 1965] that I was bound to be crucified either way I moved. If I left the woman I really loved – the Great Society – in order to get involved with that bitch of a war on the other side of the world, then I would lose everything at home. All my programs. All my hopes to feed the hungry and shelter the homeless. All my dreams to provide education and medical care.

But if I left the war and let the Communists take over South Vietnam, then I would be seen as a coward and my nation would be seen as an appeaser and I would find it impossible to accomplish anything for anybody anywhere on the entire globe. If I got out of Vietnam and let Ho Chi Minh run through the streets of Saigon, then I'd be giving a big fat reward to aggression. Moscow and Peking [the USSR and China] would move in a flash to exploit our weakness. And so would begin World War III.

(Doris Kearns Goodwin, *Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream*, New York, 1991)

**-Document B-**

This cartoon appeared in *The Washington Post*, on 26 January, 1965.

President Johnson, the barman, says: "Kindly move over a little, gentlemen."



## SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer one question from each of two of the topics below.

### *Ireland: Topic 1*

#### **Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Daniel O’Connell as a politician? (100)
2. What was the contribution to Irish affairs of Charles Trevelyan and/or Asenath Nicholson? (100)
3. What did Young Ireland and/or Fenianism contribute to Irish nationalism? (100)
4. During the period, 1815-1870, what were the key developments in the creative arts and/or science and technology in Ireland? (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 2*

#### **Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent did the land agitation of the period, 1870-1914, lead to land reform? (100)
2. What were the problems facing Ireland’s urban poor and what attempts were made to solve them in the period to 1914? (100)
3. What did one or more of the following contribute to the cultural revivals of the period 1870-1914: the GAA; the Gaelic League; W. B. Yeats? (100)
4. In the period to 1914, who was the more effective leader, John Redmond or Edward Carson? Argue your case, referring to both leaders. (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 3*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent was the Anglo-Irish Treaty, 1921, responsible for the Irish Civil War? (100)
2. What steps did Irish governments take to consolidate democracy, 1923-1945? (100)
3. What was the significance of the Eucharistic Congress, 1932, for the Irish Free State? (100)
4. How well did the Unionist Party manage the affairs of Northern Ireland, 1920-1939? (100)

*Ireland: Topic 4*  
**The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why was the quarantine station at Grosse Isle important in the history of Irish emigration? (100)
2. How successful were Irish nationalists and/or Unionists in their efforts to gain the support of the Irish abroad, 1840-1920? (100)
3. What impact did Irish missionaries have in Africa and/or Asia? (100)
4. How well did the writings of Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh reflect Irish emigrant experience in England? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How successful was the government of Northern Ireland in responding to social and economic problems, 1949-1969? (100)
2. Why was the choice of Coleraine as the site for Northern Ireland's second university controversial? (100)
3. Why did the Civil Rights movement emerge in Northern Ireland and was it successful? (100)
4. What moves were made towards finding a peaceful resolution of the "Troubles", 1973-1993? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the main social and economic challenges facing Ireland in the period, 1949-1959? (100)
2. What did people such as Sylvia Meehan and/or Mary Robinson contribute to the changing role of woman in the Republic of Ireland, 1949-1989? (100)
3. How effective was Jack Lynch as Taoiseach in his management of Ireland's internal and external affairs? (100)
4. What was the impact of the communications revolution (including television) on Ireland? (100)

### **SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD**

**Answer one question from one 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. Why was there revolution in Germany in 1848 and what were the results? (100)
2. How did France change from being a monarchy to being a republic to being an empire during the period, 1815-1871? (100)
3. Why was life harsh for both agricultural and industrial workers in Europe, 1815-1871? (100)
4. During the period, 1815-1871, what were the main developments in one or more of the following areas: electricity; biology; technology? (100)

#### *Europe and the wider world: Topic 2*

#### **Nation states and international tensions, 1871-1920**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Which did Bismarck manage better, Germany's internal or external affairs? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
2. How did European states manage relations with the churches and/or religious minorities (e.g. the Jews) in the period, 1870-1914? (100)
3. What were the causes of World War I? (100)
4. During the period, 1871-1920, what were the key developments in one or more of the following: science; technology; medicine? (100)

#### *Europe and the wider world: Topic 3*

#### **Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920-1945**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What did Lenin and Stalin contribute to communism in Russia? (100)
2. Which had the greater social and economic problems during the inter-war years, Britain or Germany? Argue your case, referring to both countries. (100)
3. What contribution did Joseph Goebbels and/or Leni Riefenstahl make to Nazi propaganda? (100)
4. What was the impact of World War II on the civilian population of Britain and/or France? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the reasons for the Hungarian uprising, 1956, and why did it fail? (100)
2. What helped and what hindered economic growth in Europe, 1945-1973? (100)
3. What was the contribution of Mikhail Gorbachev to Russian and European history? (100)
4. During the period, 1945-1992, what were the key developments in one or more of the following: youth and popular culture; sport; the mass media? (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 difficulties associated with the British withdrawal from India, 1945-1947? (100)
2. Who achieved more for Asian nationalism, Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam or Achmad Sukarno in Indonesia? Argue your case, referring to both leaders. (100)
3. What problems and opportunities did independence present to former colonies in Africa? (100)
4. To what extent has British colonialism left a valuable legacy in terms of post-colonial literature and the status of English as a world language? (100)

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