



2010. S.24A

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL
(Do NOT include these pages with your answer book.)

SOURCES

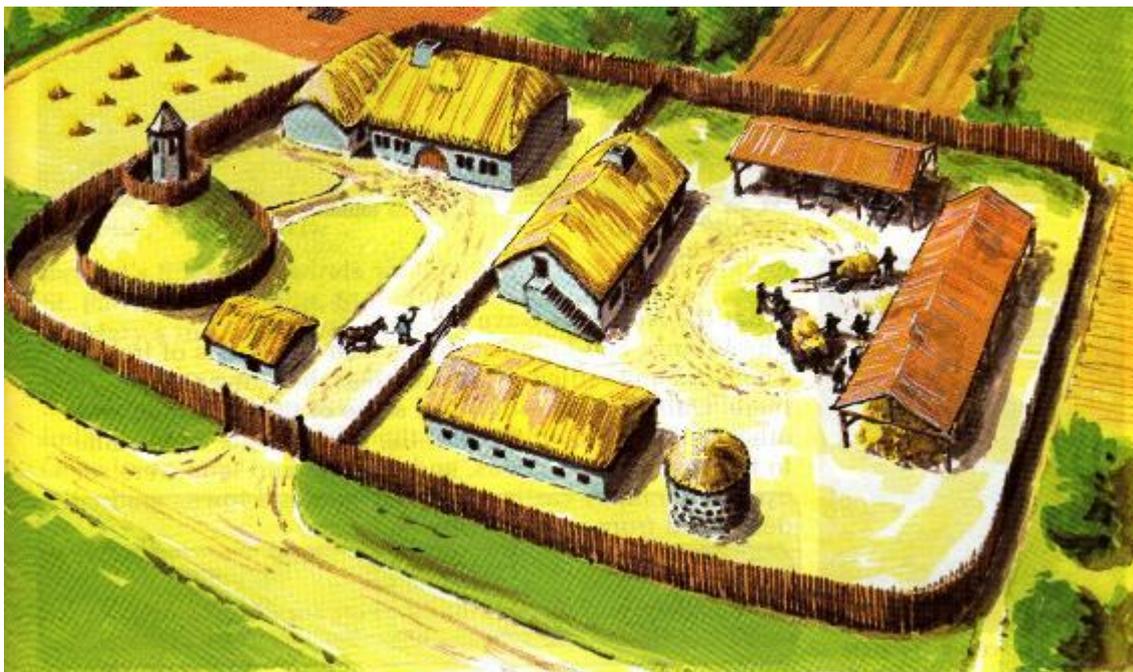
1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



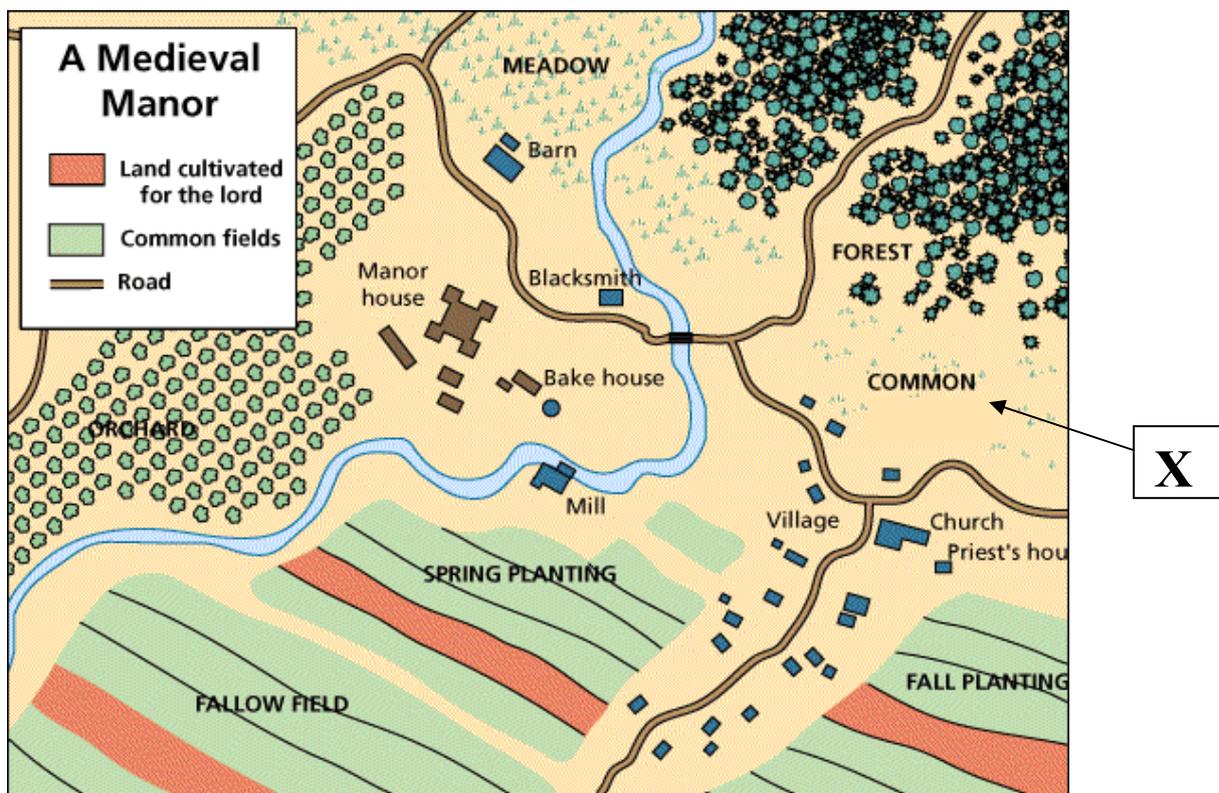
(Source: travel.webshots.com)

PICTURE B1.



(Source : www.teachnet.ie)

PICTURE B2.



(Source: www.go.hrw.com)

PICTURE C.



(Source : www.multitext.uccie)

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1.

A. Eye-witness account of the bombing of the German city of Dresden in 1945 by Karin Busch a German school girl

Before the 13th February 1945, there had not been any air activity over Dresden. It was considered a safe city and we believed that culture-loving people would never destroy a jewel like Dresden. At about half-past nine I was sitting sewing a bag for a friend when I heard a roaring noise. Then hell broke loose...outside I was hit by an inferno of wind and firestorm.

It was like looking into a huge burning oven... flames licked all around us. I could see phosphorus dancing on the water, so for people throwing themselves into the river to get away from the fire there was no escape. There were bodies everywhere and the gas masks that people were wearing were melting into their faces. The massive throng of people was moving aimlessly and we started looking for a cellar to hide in, but in every cellar we looked into, we saw people sitting dead because the fires had sucked the oxygen out and suffocated them. I looked around and saw the whole city in ruins. Everything, all the beautiful churches, everything was destroyed.

B. Account of the bombing of Dresden by Air Vice-Marshal Donald Bennett.

We bombed Dresden because it was a prime target that night. We were called during the day by the Russians, who particularly called for a raid on Dresden. There were something like 80,000 (German troops) at the time on their way to the Russian front, less than a hundred miles away. So at short notice, we were put on to Dresden, which we bombed perfectly normally. The fact that it caught fire rather easily was the Germans' fault. They had no air-raid precautions and they didn't believe in building anything other than wooden residences in Dresden. They also happened to have the German civil service in Dresden. They'd moved them out of Berlin for safety- so we did some heavy bombing.

Source: "Forgotten Voices of the Second World War", Max Arthur, Random House, 2004

DOCUMENT 2

Extract from Chains or Change Irish Women's Liberation Movement, Manifesto, 6 March 1971

Article 40 of the Irish constitution promises equal rights to all citizens of the Republic of Ireland. 1,434,970 Irish citizens (at the last count) are not given such equal rights. These are the women of Ireland.

A married woman in Ireland has no real identity or existence in her own right. She is regarded as the chattel (property) of her husband... She must have permission from him for all kinds of things...

'He' can change their name without consulting her. 'She' may not.

The father is the legal guardian of the children: he has the sole right to decide upon their education, religion and home. He can draw from the children's post office savings -she can't. He must give consent to an operation on the children. He can have the children named on his passport without her consent and take them abroad without her permission. Legally, the children's allowance money is his. If he should wish to squander every penny of it, he is perfectly within his rights.

The constitution of this country promises a special place to women in the home. But the law... has not fulfilled that promise. Irishwomen in the home have noticeably inferior status. And then of course, if the woman wishes, or needs, to go out to work, she runs into unequal pay, the marriage bar, no amenities and penalising taxation.

Source: "We Declare Landmark Documents in Ireland's History", Aldous & Puirseil, Quercus, 2008