



2011. S.24A

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2011

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



(Source: Commons. Wikimedia.org)

PICTURE B.



(Source : artinspiration.org)

PICTURE C.



Source : [nmsi www.nmsi.ac.uk](http://nmsi.ac.uk)

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1

Sir Harold Nicolson gives an account of his observations of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919.

“We enter the Galerie des Glaces (Hall of Mirrors). The delegates arrive in little bunches and push up the central aisle slowly. Wilson and Lloyd George are among the last. They take their seats at the central table. Clemenceau makes a sign to the ushers. They say ‘Ssh! Ssh! People cease chattering and there is only the sound of occasional coughing and the dry rustle of programs. ‘Bring in the Germans,’ says Clemenceau. Through the door at the end appear two guards with silver chains. After them come four officers of France, Great Britain, America and Italy. And then, isolated and pitiable, come the two German delegates; Dr. Muller and Dr. Bell. The silence is terrifying. They keep their eyes fixed upon the ceiling. They are deathly pale. They do not appear as representatives of a brutal military state. One is thin and pink-eye lidded. The other is moon-faced and suffering. It is all most painful.

Clemenceau at once breaks the silence. ‘The session is open,’ he rasps. ‘We are here to sign a Treaty of Peace.’ Then an official advances towards the Germans and leads them to the little table on which the Treaty is opened out. There is general tension. They sign. There is a general relaxation. The other delegates stand up one by one and queue by the signature table. Suddenly from outside comes the crash of guns thundering a salute; it announces to Paris that the second Treaty of Versailles has been signed by Dr. Muller and Dr. Bell. We had been warned it might last three hours. Yet almost at once it seemed that the queue was getting thin. Only three, then two, and then one delegate remained to sign. There was a final hush. ‘The session is closed,’ rasped Clemenceau. We kept our seats while the Germans were conducted like prisoners from the dock, their eyes still fixed upon some distant point of the horizon.”

www.eyewitnesshistory.com

DOCUMENT 2

US Secretary of State Cordell Hull's criticism of Irish neutrality during the Second World War, and de Valera's response, February-March 1944.

From Cordell Hull, 21 February 1944

We do not question the Irish Government's efforts to stop Axis spy activity. But it would be a mistake to think that the Axis powers will not exploit the conditions in Ireland, as they have in other countries. As you know, United Nations' military operations are in preparation in both Britain and Northern Ireland. It is vital that information about these should not reach the enemy. Not only the success of the operations, but the lives of thousands of United Nations' soldiers are at risk. We request, therefore, that the Irish Government take appropriate steps for the recall of the German and Japanese representatives in Ireland...

From Eamon de Valera, 10 March 1944

The Irish Government cannot comply with this request. The American Government should have realised that the removal of the representatives of a foreign state is universally recognised as a first step towards war. Irish neutrality represents the united will of the Irish people and parliament. It is a logical consequence of Irish history and of the forced partition of Ireland.

By the establishment of strong observation and defence forces, by a wide and rigorous censorship of the press and of communications, and by every other means within our power, we have endeavoured to prevent the leakage through Ireland of any information which might in any way endanger British lives or the safety of Great Britain. Since the United States entered the war the same spirit of careful regard for American interests has been shown... Should American lives be lost, it will not be through any neglect on the part of this state.

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