



2015. S.24A

# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

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*JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015*

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

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*SOURCES*

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## 1. PICTURES

*PICTURE A.*



**X**

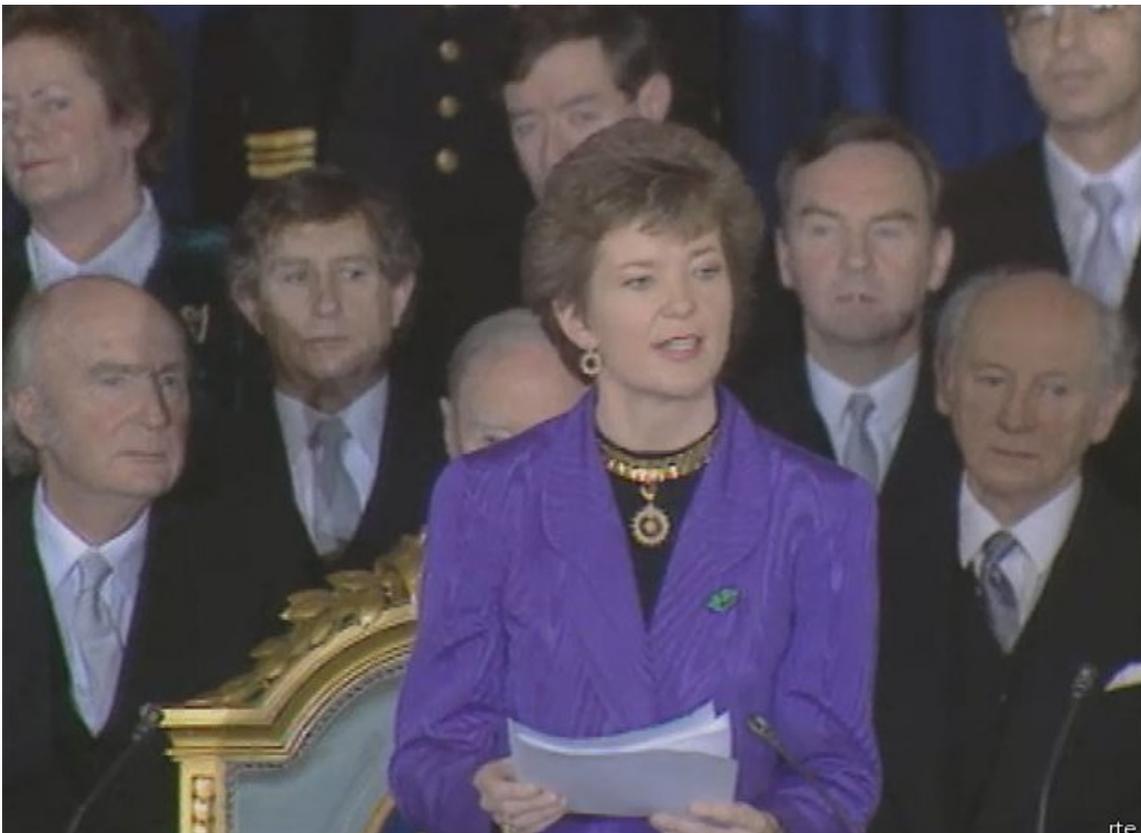
Source: tripadvisor.com

**PICTURE B.**



Source : [www.getting-medieval.com/](http://www.getting-medieval.com/)

**PICTURE C.**



Source : [rte.ie](http://rte.ie)

## 2. DOCUMENTS

### DOCUMENT 1

#### **Extract from a speech broadcast by Stalin, leader of the USSR on 22 June 1941**

Comrades! The military attack on our fatherland begun on June 22 by Hitler's Germany, is continuing. A grave danger hangs over our country. Part of our territory has been seized under conditions favourable for German forces and unfavourable for Soviet forces. The fact is that troops of Germany were already fully mobilized and brought up to the Soviet frontiers in a state of complete readiness, only awaiting the signal to move into action, whereas Soviet troops had little time to mobilise and move up to the frontiers.

Of importance is the fact that Fascist Germany suddenly and treacherously violated the non-aggression pact agreed in 1939 with the USSR. What did we gain by agreeing a non-aggression pact with Germany? We secured for our country peace for a year and a half and the opportunity of preparing our forces to repulse Fascist Germany should Hitler risk an attack on our country.

What is required to put an end to the danger hovering over our country, and what measures must be taken to smash the enemy? All our work must be immediately put on a war footing; everything must be subordinated to the interests of the war front and the task of organising the destruction of the enemy. In areas occupied by the enemy, guerrilla units must be formed to blow up bridges, roads, damage telephone and telegraph lines, and to set fire to forests, stores and transport. Forward to our victory!

[www.greatspeeches.net/](http://www.greatspeeches.net/)

## **DOCUMENT 2**

**Emmet Dalton outlines his reasons for joining up the British army to fight in World War I and describes the reaction of his father to seeing his son in a British army uniform.**

I joined the army in an unusual fashion. I had a conversation with Joseph Devlin, my father's friend, who was in favour of recruitment at that time and told him of my wish to be part of the Irish Brigade. He brought me along to the man in charge of recruitment who had an office at the end of Grafton Street. If I recall correctly, his name was McCarton Filgate. He gave me an application form to fill out for a temporary commission in the British army. At the end of 1915, I received a temporary commission as a 2nd lieutenant in the 7<sup>th</sup> Royal Dublin Fusiliers then known as the Pal's Battalion.

**Did you feel in joining the British army that you were fighting for Britain or you were fighting for Ireland or fighting for little Belgium?**

For all three, but primarily I felt I was fighting for Ireland. We were an Irish Brigade who would always support fights for small countries and Belgium was a small country that had an horrific experience, if we were to believe all we were told. This created an atmosphere of sympathy amongst all of us.

**You were a very young man; in fact, you were a youth so adventure presumably must have played part.**

Of course, I was 17 but I had to claim I was 18. I felt I belonged. My father was pro-Irish as well as being anti- British. I did not tell him what I had done. The first he knew of it was when I walked into my home dressed as a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant.

**What was his attitude?**

He told me to get out, as no bloody red coat would enter his house. My mother was in hysterics. After a time we calmed the old man and I was allowed in the house.

*Edited extract from an RTE documentary first broadcast 07/07/1978*