



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2019

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

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

WEDNESDAY, 12 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00-4.50

Instructions to candidates:

Attempt Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Ireland: Topic 6)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Answer one question from one topic.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer one question from each of two topics.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 6

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

Case study to which the documents relate:

The First Programme for Economic Expansion, 1958-1963

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1. (a) What is 'only too clear' in document A?

(b) According to document A, what would be 'a policy of despair'?

(c) According to document B, where do new industries tend to be located?

(d) In document B, what does skilled labour tend to do?

(20)

2. (a) Do both documents indicate that the Irish economy faces severe problems?
Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.

(b) In the light of the documents, are attempts to attract foreign industry likely to succeed?
Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)

3. (a) Do you think that document A was written for publication at that time?
Give reasons for your answer, referring to the document.

(b) Is J.M. Stevens' report on the Irish economy a useful historical source?
Explain your answer with reference to document B.

(20)

4. To what extent did the First Programme for Economic Expansion, 1958-1963, achieve its aims?

(40)

- Document A -

T.K. Whitaker, Secretary of the Department of Finance, presented this memorandum to James Ryan, the new Minister for Finance, on his first day in office on March 21, 1957.

It is accepted on all sides that we have come to a decisive point in our economic affairs. It is only too clear that the policies we have followed have not resulted in a viable economy.

We face economic decay and the collapse of our political independence if we choose to shelter permanently behind a protectionist blockade. This would mean accepting that our costs must permanently be higher than those of other European countries, both in industry and in large sections of agriculture.

This would be a policy of despair. It would sustain and stimulate the outflow of emigrants and make it impossible to preserve the 26 Counties as an economic entity.

If we do not expand our production on a competitive basis, we shall have failed to provide the economic basis for the political independence of our state. It would be better to make an immediate move towards rejoining the United Kingdom, rather than wait until our economic decline becomes even more apparent.

Source: Quoted in Michael Mulreany (ed.), *Economic Development 50 Years On* (Dublin, 2009).

- Document B -

This is an edited extract from a report on the Irish economy by a Bank of England official, J.M. Stevens, who visited Ireland in August, 1957.

The fundamental weakness of the Irish economy remains that too much has been spent on unproductive capital schemes, particularly building, and too little devoted to the productivity of agriculture.

There is too much nationalism as regards the introduction of industry from abroad. Foreign industries are welcomed in theory, but they are hampered by the Control of Manufacturers Act which requires that the majority interest should be in Irish hands. Another disadvantage is the tendency to locate new industries in remote parts of the country, to reduce unemployment.

Also, owing to the demand for labour in Great Britain, good skilled Irish labour tends to emigrate at once. The result is that the country gives the impression of being an economic slum from which there is a constant outflow of those who have any desire to better themselves.

Source: Quoted in Cormac Ó Gráda, *A rocky road: the Irish economy since the 1920s* (Manchester, 1997).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer one question from one of the topics below.

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent was O’Connell’s leadership responsible both for the success of the Emancipation campaign and the failure of the Repeal campaign? (100)
2. During the period 1845-1849, which was more effective, government responses to Famine or private responses to Famine? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
3. What did Charles Kickham and/or James Stephens contribute to Fenianism? (100)
4. How did cultural and religious identities develop in Ireland, 1815-1870? (100)

Ireland: Topic 2

Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Which was more successful in achieving its aims, land agitation or the 1913 strike and lockout? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
2. What were Edward Carson’s successes and failures as a political leader? (100)
3. During the period 1870-1914, what was the contribution to Irish affairs of one or more of the following: the Suffrage movement; the first Sinn Féin party; the Irish Volunteers? (100)
4. How did cultural and religious identities develop in Ireland, 1870-1914? (100)

Ireland: Topic 3

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the military and political significance of one or more of the following: the 1916 Rising; the War of Independence; the Civil War? (100)
2. What were the main events of the Eucharistic Congress, 1932, and what was its significance for church and state? (100)
3. What was the impact on Northern Ireland of the world economic crisis of the inter-war period and/or World War II? (100)
4. How did Anglo-Irish relations develop during the period 1923-1949? (100)

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What did you learn about Irish emigration from your study of Grosse Isle? (100)
2. In what ways and to what extent did emigration foster Irish nationalism and/or Ulster Scottish identity? (100)
3. During the period 1920-1966, what drew Irish emigrants to Britain and what were the challenges they faced there? (100)
4. To what extent did one or more of the following contribute to an Irish “spiritual empire”: Archbishop Daniel Mannix; Bishop Edward Galvin; Mother Mary Martin? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent did Terence O’Neill differ from Lord Brookeborough as leader of Northern Ireland? (100)
2. What was the Coleraine University controversy and in what ways did it contribute to tensions in Northern Ireland? (100)
3. What was the importance of two of the following: the Sunningdale Agreement (1973); the Anglo-Irish Agreement (1985); the Downing Street Declaration (1993)? (100)
4. From your study of Northern Ireland, 1949-1993, what did you learn about one or more of the following: religious affiliation and cultural identity; ecumenism; Ian Paisley? (100)

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

Answer one question from each of two 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. How did Germany evolve from Confederation to Empire during the period 1815-1871? (100)
2. How did Balkan nationalism develop during the period 1815-1871? (100)
3. Who was the more effective reformer, Robert Owen or Robert Peel? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
4. During the period 1815-1871, what were key developments in science and technology? (100)

Europe and the wider world: Topic 2

Nation states and international tensions, 1871-1920

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the main causes of international tension during the period 1871-1914?(100)
2. From your study of social and economic history, what did you learn about industrialisation in Tsarist Russia and/or the invention and early history of the motor car? (100)
3. During the period 1871-1914, what problems were posed by Church-State tensions in Germany and/or anti-Semitism in France? (100)
4. From your study of World War I, what did you learn about two of the following: the outbreak of war in 1914; how the war was fought; the literature of World War I? (100)

Europe and the wider world: Topic 3

Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920-1945

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. During the inter-war years, what were the characteristics of fascist regimes in Europe? (100)
2. During the period 1920-1939, what social and economic problems faced Britain and how effectively were they tackled? (100)
3. What did you learn about Stalin's leadership from his handling of one or more of the following: the Soviet economy; the show trials; wartime alliances, 1939-1945? (100)
4. How did developments in technology affect warfare during World War II? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the Cold War develop in Europe and how did it end? (100)
2. What was the social and economic impact on Europe of one or more of the following: movements towards European unity, 1945-1973; the 1973 Oil Crisis; the changing role of women? (100)
3. What was the contribution to Soviet affairs of Nikita Khrushchev and/or Mikhail Gorbachev? (100)
4. During the period 1945-1992, what was the importance of changes in youth and popular culture (including sport) and/or 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 was the contribution of Mohandas Gandhi and/or David Ben-Gurion to his country's affairs? (100)
2. Why did Katanga secede from the Congo and why did the secession bring about international involvement? (100)
3. Was decolonisation a positive experience for former colonies? Argue your case, referring to two or more former colonies. (100)
4. How were the problems that emerged in multi-racial Britain and France similar and how did they differ? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why and how did the US become involved in war in Korea and/or Vietnam? (100)
2. During the period 1945-1989, to what extent did the movement for racial equality achieve meaningful change in the US? (100)
3. How did the US achieve a successful moon landing in 1969 and what was its national and international significance for the US? (100)
4. What was the contribution to American life of one or more of the following: Joe McCarthy; Billy Graham; Norman Mailer? (100)

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