



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2018

HISTORY – ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

**Written Examination: 400 marks
Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks**

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00-4.50

Instructions to candidates:

Answer 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 on one topic from this section.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

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

Answer on two topics from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 6

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

Case study to which documents relate:

The impact of RTÉ, 1962-1972

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, what did people do when RTÉ arrived?
 - (b) In document A, what happened to radio when television arrived?
 - (c) What does document B tell us about the first television models?
 - (d) In document B, what replaced 'our games and our talk'?
 - (e) Apart from cowboy programmes, name one other programme which was shown according to the documents.

(40)

2.
 - (a) What cowboy television series is mentioned in both documents?
 - (b) Did the writers of both documents first see television in similar conditions? Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)

3.
 - (a) How does document A suggest that television sets were very scarce at first?
 - (b) How does document B show that television was very popular with children?

(20)

4. What did RTÉ contribute to Irish society during the period 1962-1972?

(20)

- Document A -

In this edited extract the writer Gene Kerrigan recalls the impact of RTÉ on a child's life in Cabra West, Dublin.

No one on our road had a TV for a long time, but the next-door neighbours of my Uncle Larry had one and they used to ask us in. We'd gather in front of the TV set, maybe a dozen neighbourhood kids, the curtains drawn.

When Telefís Éireann arrived, people rushed to buy or rent sets. Uncle Larry got one and on Saturday evenings we'd visit and watch the cowboy programme 'The Restless Gun' and also the quiz show 'Jackpot'.

Radio became strictly a daytime thing when we finally got a TV set. We followed the Wild West adventures of Kit Carson and the Cisco Kid and the swordplay of 'Zorro'; later the cowboy drama 'The Virginian.'

From 'The Virginian' and such like, in endlessly recycled plots, there trickled down to us a diluted sense of all the great tales and themes of literature.

Source: Gene Kerrigan, *Another Country: Growing up in '50s Ireland* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 1998).

- Document B -

Around the same time the writer Seán Dunne was growing up in John's Park, Waterford. In this edited extract he also recalls the early days of RTÉ.

When I was eight years old I saw television for the first time in a neighbour's house. There were very few television sets in John's Park. The only models were black and white. The first programme I saw was a cowboy series starring the Cisco Kid. We crowded into a sitting room, where it seemed half the children in John's Park were present, and watched the flickering black-and-white images.

Television characters took over our games and our talk. There was 'The Fugitive', a man who every week tried to dodge the policeman who wanted him for a crime he had not committed. The characters entered our mythology, became part of our experience, in much the same way as Cúchulainn or Oisín, or any of the other heroes we were told about at school.

Source: Seán Dunne, *In my Father's House* (Dublin: Gallery Press, 1991).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Attempt the three sections, A, B and C, from one of the topics below.

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the Clare by-election, 1828. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

It was decided that Daniel O'Connell would contest the by-election in Co. Clare against Vesey Fitzgerald, a popular landlord.

O'Connell was nominated as 'The man of the people.' The leading speakers of the Catholic Association converged on Clare. Thousands attended O'Connell's election meetings.

Despite the carnival atmosphere of the bands, dances and bonfires, the assemblies were well conducted and sober.

The victory was decisive: 2,057 for O'Connell, 982 for Fitzgerald.

Source: Donal McCartney, *The Dawning of Democracy: Ireland 1800-1870* (Dublin: Helicon, 1987).

1. In what county did the by-election take place?
2. Who was O'Connell's opponent?
3. Who converged on Clare?
4. How is a 'carnival atmosphere' indicated?
5. Briefly, how did O'Connell gain Catholic Emancipation?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The Irish countryside in 1815.
2. Thomas Davis.
3. William Carleton.
4. Industrial development in Belfast.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did private charities respond to the Famine, 1845-1849?
2. How did William Dargan contribute to Irish society?
3. In what ways did the Synod of Thurles (1850) attempt to modernise the Catholic Church?
4. What did Charles Kickham and/or James Stephens contribute to Fenianism?

Ireland: Topic 2
Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The *King's County Chronicle* newspaper reported (29/3/1888) the presence of 4,000 people at a hurling match and complained of misbehaviour by some of the players in a church during the hours after the game. Read this edited extract and answer the questions which follow.

Some of the hurlers stepped into St. Brendan's Church at night while Mr. Sykes was giving an organ recital.

They had so little respect for the House of God, that they entered the church wearing their hats.

They behaved so irreverently that Dr. Myles removed them personally, along with their formidable looking iron-bound hurleys.

Source: Quoted in Paul Rouse, *Sport and Ireland: A History* (Oxford: OUP, 2015).

1. What did the players interrupt?
2. According to the extract, how did the hurlers show disrespect?
3. What action did Dr Myles take?
4. In the light of the extract, why do you think the hurleys were considered formidable?
5. Briefly, what part did Michael Cusack or Archbishop Croke play in the GAA?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Michael Davitt.
2. Educational reforms: schools and universities.
3. The Belfast shipyards.
4. Edward Carson.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. In what ways did Charles Stewart Parnell advance the cause of Home Rule for Ireland?
2. How did Isabella Tod and/or Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington seek improvements for women?
3. What took place in Dublin in August 1913, and how did it affect conditions in the city?
4. In what ways did W.B. Yeats and/or Douglas Hyde contribute to the cultural life of Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 3

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The chart below shows the results of the 1948 general election. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

RESULTS OF THE 1948 GENERAL ELECTION

PARTY	PARTY LEADER	SEATS WON	BEFORE ELECTION
Fianna Fáil	Eamon de Valera	69	77
Fine Gael	Richard Mulcahy	31	28
Labour	William Norton	14	8
Clann na Poblachta	Seán McBride	10	2
Clann na Talmhan	Joseph Blowick	7	9
National Labour	James Everett	5	4
Monetary Reform	Oliver J. Flanagan	1	0
Independents	N/A	11	10

1. Which party did Richard Mulcahy lead?
2. Who was the leader of National Labour?
3. Which two parties lost seats in this election?
4. Did the number of Independents increase or decrease following this election?
5. Following this election, which government took office:
Fianna Fáil government; Fine Gael and Labour government; Inter-Party government?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Arthur Griffith.
2. The War of Independence, 1919-1921.
3. The impact on Ireland of world economic crisis after 1929.
4. Richard Dawson Bates.

(40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Patrick Pearse and/or Countess Markievicz contribute to the Easter Rising, 1916?
2. What did W. T. Cosgrave achieve as head of government, 1923-1932?
3. How did Eamon de Valera conduct Anglo-Irish relations between 1932 and 1945?
4. How did the Northern Ireland government and people of Belfast respond to World War II?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract is taken from the diary of Harry Boland who was with de Valera in America. It notes developments in October, 1920. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Left New York for Philadelphia. Met by thousands. Granted escort, 300 motors, all decorated. Mayor's deputy welcomed Dev in the name of the city. Banquet in evening.

Next day evening parade to Opera House. Great welcome and procession two miles long. Hall full and overflow of 30,000. Philadelphia gave great send-off.

Source: Quoted in Jim Maher, *Harry Boland: A Biography* (Dublin: Irish Amer Book Co., 1999).

1. From where did the Irish representatives leave to go to Philadelphia?
2. What escort did they receive in Philadelphia?
3. Who welcomed them to the city?
4. How were they honoured the following evening?
5. Briefly, what did de Valera achieve by his visit to America (June 1919-December, 1920)?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The GAA and the Irish diaspora.
2. Archbishop Daniel Mannix.
3. The Holy Ghost mission to Nigeria, 1945-1966.
4. John F. Kennedy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the significance of Grosse Isle in the history of emigration from Ireland?
2. What did John Devoy do to promote republicanism among Irish-Americans?
3. What were the experiences of Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh as an Irish immigrant in Britain?
4. In what ways did Maureen O'Hara and/or Paul O'Dwyer illustrate Irish-American experiences?

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

A (30 marks)
Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract deals with events in Derry in August, 1969. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Following a march through the city by the Apprentice Boys of Derry on 12 August 1969, severe rioting broke out on the edge of the Bogside area. The rioting continued for three days and became known as the 'Battle of the Bogside'.

Trouble broke out at 3pm as the Apprentice Boys passed through Waterloo Place in the city centre. Rival crowds of Protestants and Catholics began shouting at each other. Then stones and bottles were thrown.

The Irish News reported: 'A police water-cannon was called in but was found to be ineffective in dispersing the crowds. It was, however, used to put out fires in two William Street shops.'

Source: Gordon Gillespie, *Years of Darkness* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 2008).

1. Where and when did the march take place?
2. Who organised the march?
3. What trouble broke out in Waterloo Place?
4. What damage was caused in William Street?
5. Briefly, what were the aims of the Apprentice Boys of Derry?

B (30 marks)
Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Terence O'Neill.
2. The welfare state in Northern Ireland.
3. Bernadette Devlin.
4. The Downing Street Declaration, 1993.

C (40 marks)
Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was Coleraine, and not Derry, chosen as the site of a new university in Ulster?
2. What were the terms of the Sunningdale Agreement and why did it come to an end?
3. In what ways did Seamus Heaney reflect conditions in Northern Ireland?
4. How did John Hume and/or Gerry Adams influence events in Northern Ireland?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from two of the topics below.

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1

Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract describes living conditions at Robert Owen's mills, New Lanark. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The cotton mills at New Lanark employ about 500 children who live on the premises and who are entirely fed, clothed and educated there.

The children have six airy compartments. They sleep in cast-iron beds, on straw, which is changed regularly.

For dinner they have seven ounces each of fresh beef with barley broth or five ounces of cheese and a plentiful allowance of potatoes and breads.

The boys and girls are kept distinctly apart, not only in hours of rest, but during the time of work.

Source: Quoted in Chris Hinton, *What is Evidence?* (London: John Murray Publishers, Ltd., 1990).

1. What work is carried out at New Lanark?
2. What are the children's sleeping arrangements?
3. What choice of food is available?
4. When are boys and girls kept distinctly apart?
5. Briefly, why did other factory owners not follow the example of Robert Owen?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Serfdom in Russia.
2. The rise of trade unionism.
3. Karl Marx.
4. Otto von Bismarck.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the main causes of the 1848 Revolution in Germany?
2. What changes did Haussmann bring about to the city of Paris?
3. In what ways did Victor Hugo contribute to cultural life in France?
4. How did Giuseppe Mazzini support the movement towards Italian unification?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 2
Nation states and international tensions, 1871-1920

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from the diary of Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in France during World War I. It was written on June 30 1916, the eve of the battle of the Somme. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

With God's help, I feel hopeful for tomorrow. The men are in splendid spirits: several have said that they have never before been so instructed and informed of the nature of the operation before them.

The wire has never been so well cut, nor the artillery preparation so thorough. I have seen personally all the corps commanders and one and all are full of confidence.

Source: Quoted in Gary Sheffield, *Douglas Haig: from the Somme to Victory* (London: Aurum Press, 2016).

1. How does Douglas Haig feel about the following day?
2. What is the attitude of the men?
3. Are the men fully aware of what lies before them? Explain your answer.
4. According to Haig, what attitude is displayed by the corps commanders?
5. Briefly, what was the outcome of the battle of the Somme?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Tsarist Russia.
2. Tensions between Church and State in Germany.
3. Woodrow Wilson and Europe.
4. Rosa Luxemburg.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Bismarck influence events in Europe between 1871 and 1890?
2. What were the main developments in the invention and early history of the motor car?
3. Was the naval policy of Wilhelm II good or bad for Germany and for Europe? Argue your case.
4. What types of work did women do during World War I?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 3
Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920-1945

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Fitzroy MacLean, a diplomat at the British embassy in Moscow, was permitted to attend the Stalin Show Trials. The edited extract below gives some of his observations while there. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

It was an impressive list of defendants: Bukharin, a close friend of Lenin; Rykov, Lenin's successor as premier; and Yagoda, a former government minister.

The prisoners were charged with many crimes: treason, murder, espionage, sabotage, and even a plot to assassinate Stalin.

One after another, they admitted their guilt. There was no attempt to evade responsibility. And yet, what they said seemed to bear no relation to reality.

The underlying purpose of every accusation was to blacken the prisoners, to represent them, not as political offenders, but as common criminals, such as murderers and spies.

Source: Fitzroy MacLean, *Eastern Approaches* (London: Penguin Global, 1949).

1. Name one of the defendants at this trial.
2. With what offence against Stalin were the defendants accused?
3. How did the defendants plead: guilty or not guilty?
4. Instead of being represented as political offenders, how were the defendants represented?
5. Briefly, why did Stalin commence a series of show trials in the 1930s?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. J. M. Keynes.
2. Leni Riefenstahl.
3. The technology of warfare.
4. The Holocaust.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the position of the Catholic Church in Italy under Benito Mussolini?
2. Between 1933 and 1939 what changes did Hitler bring about in Germany and/or in Europe?
3. In what ways did Charlie Chaplin and/or Bing Crosby reflect Anglo-American popular culture?
4. How did the people of Jarrow try to address the town's problems in 1936?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract Noel Barber, the correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* newspaper, reports from Budapest (October 26, 1956) during the Hungarian Uprising. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

As I moved into the city, every street was smashed. Hardly a stretch of tramcar rails was left intact. Hundreds of yards of paving stones had been torn up. The streets were littered with burnt-out cars.

At the corner of Stalin Avenue, two monster Russian T-54 tanks lumbered past, dragging bodies behind them, a warning to all Hungarians. A few bodies dotted the streets, though not as many as I had expected.

Source: Noel Barber, Article in the London *Daily Mail*, 26 October, 1956.

1. What had happened to the paving stones?
2. What could be seen at the corner of Stalin Avenue?
3. Why were the tanks dragging bodies behind them?
4. Does the report suggest great loss of life? Briefly explain your answer.
5. Why did Soviet Russia take steps to crush the Hungarian Uprising?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Marshall Aid.
2. The consumer society.
3. Margaret Thatcher.
4. The communist economies: problems and outcomes.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the 1973 Oil Crisis affect economy and society in Europe for many years?
2. How did Jean Monnet and/or Jacques Delors contribute to moves towards European unity?
3. What was the impact on the Catholic Church of the Second Vatican Council?
4. Why was Alexander Solzhenitsyn regarded by the Soviet authorities as a dissident writer?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 5
European retreat from empire and the aftermath, 1945-1990

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from the London *Daily Mail* newspaper (1 November, 1956) gives the official British government view of the beginning of the Suez operation. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

It was officially announced last night that yesterday British and French forces began an air and naval bombardment of military targets in Egypt at 4.30pm.

Early this morning the Admiralty announced that the cruiser Newfoundland had sunk an Egyptian frigate.

This was President Nasser's second loss. Earlier, Israeli forces had captured an Egyptian destroyer.

At dusk, British jet-bombers made concentrated attacks on Egyptian air-force bases.

Source: London *Daily Mail*, 1 November, 1956.

1. At what time did the air and naval bombardment begin on Egypt?
2. What announcement did the Admiralty make?
3. Who was leader of Egypt at this time?
4. What did the Israeli forces achieve?
5. How did the Suez Crisis weaken Britain's position in the world?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Julius Nyerere and the policy of ujamaa.
2. The secession of Katanga, 1960-1965.
3. Race relations in France in the 1980s.
4. Nadine Gordimer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Britain withdraw from India and how did this withdrawal affect India?
2. What part did David Ben-Gurion play in the affairs of his country?
3. How did Charles de Gaulle deal with the demand for Algerian independence?
4. How successful was Ho Chi Minh and/or Achmad Sukarno as a political leader?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract David Ormsby-Gore, Britain's ambassador in Washington, comments on President Kennedy's conduct during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

I saw the President four times and had a number of telephone conversations with him.

Although outwardly calm, he was in fact extremely tense. But he put on a manner cool and collected. He never raised his voice.

He kept in touch with every aspect of the situation – whether the US air force was properly dispersed in case of a surprise attack, and ... on the precise manner in which Soviet ships should be intercepted.

Source: Quoted in Jonathan Colman, *The Cuban Missile Crisis* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2016).

1. How often did Ambassador Ormsby-Gore see the President?
2. How did the President appear 'outwardly'?
3. According to the extract, how was the President 'in fact'?
4. Give one example of an 'aspect of the situation' showing that the President was kept well briefed.
5. Briefly, what was the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Joe McCarthy.
2. Marilyn Monroe.
3. The 1969 Moon landing.
4. Problems facing the US economy, 1968-1989.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did President Harry Truman respond to problems at home and abroad?
2. How did the war in Vietnam develop under the presidency of Lyndon Johnson, 1963-1968?
3. By what methods did Billy Graham promote religion in modern America?
4. In what ways did Norman Mailer and/or Betty Friedan criticise aspects of American life?

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