



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

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

WEDNESDAY, 10 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 3)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.

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 3

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

Case study to which documents relate:

The Eucharistic Congress, 1932

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) From document A, why were the writer and her brother sent off to Athy, Co. Kildare?
 - (b) According to document A, where did some visitors sleep?
 - (c) From document B, about how many people attended the High Mass in the Phoenix Park?
 - (d) In document B, what hymn did John Count McCormack sing at the High Mass?
 - (e) According to document B, how was John Count McCormack dressed for the occasion?
(40)

2.
 - (a) Was the Papal Legate involved in the events of both document A and document B? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
 - (b) Which document, A or B, gives the better picture of the Congress? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
(20)

3.
 - (a) Why is document A considered a primary source?
 - (b) What evidence do you find in document B that the event had been carefully organised?
(20)

4. Why was the Eucharistic Congress considered to be a success for the Catholic Church and for the Irish State?
(20)

- Document A -

In this edited extract from her memoir, *The Same Age As The State*, the writer Máire Cruise O'Brien recalls the Eucharistic Congress, 1932.

We had two flags in our house: the national flag and the Papal flag. I was taken by my mother and father to see the Papal Legate, Cardinal Lorenzo Lauri, arrive by sea at Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin. My father, a government minister, left us to join the official Rolls-Royce cars at the head of the procession, behind Cardinal Lauri's mounted escort of our new ceremonial Blue Hussars.

I had a very smart red-and-white-striped cotton dress and a wide-brimmed, red-and-white-flecked straw hat, white cardigan, socks and gloves.

Afterwards, my brother Séamus and I were packed off to stay in my uncle's house in Athy, Co. Kildare. This was to make room for all our relations from Northern Ireland who had come to stay with my parents.

Something like this happened in every house in the city: people slept on the floor and in the bathtubs, but no one complained.

Source: Máire Cruise O'Brien, *The Same Age As The State* (Dublin: O'Brien Press, 2003).

- Document B -

This edited extract discusses the high point of the Eucharistic Congress, 1932.

The High Mass in the Phoenix Park on Sunday 26 June was attended by an estimated one million people and was the high point of the Congress. The great open space in front of the high altar had been divided up into sections and sub-sections marked by letters and numbers. These were assigned to particular groups, countries, dioceses and parishes.

The Papal Legate, Cardinal Lorenzo Lauri, presided at the High Mass. The celebrant was Archbishop Michael Curley of Baltimore, USA, and a native of Athlone.

Following the Credo, John Count McCormack sang the 'Panis Angelicus' to a silent audience. This hymn had been put to music in 1872 by the composer, César Franck.

McCormack had been made a Papal Count in 1928. Wearing his Papal robes, and as an internationally renowned tenor, McCormack added a professional approach to the occasion. It was an unforgettable moment for all present. By all accounts, McCormack never sang more soulfully and with more beauty of tone.

Source: Rory O'Dwyer, *The Eucharistic Congress Dublin, 1932* (Dublin: Nonsuch Publications, 2009).

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 relates to the contribution of Queen Victoria to Irish Famine relief. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

At the beginning of 1847 the Queen was named as the first person to donate to the newly-formed British Association for the Relief of Distress in Ireland and Scotland. In fact, her £2,000 gift made her the largest individual contributor to famine relief.

In the same year Victoria issued two official letters to Anglicans asking them to contribute to Irish relief. Indeed, the Queen was criticised within Britain – with attacks by the London Times – for helping to continue to make the Irish dependent on the people of Britain.

Source: J. Crowley, W.J. Smyth and M. Murphy (eds.) *Atlas of the Great Irish Famine* (Cork: Cork University Press, 2012)

1. At the beginning of 1847, to what group did the Queen donate money?
2. What gift made the Queen the largest individual contributor to famine relief?
3. What newspaper led the attacks on the Queen?
4. Of what was the Queen accused by those who criticised her?
5. Give one reason why the Famine in Ireland lasted so long.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Tithe War.
2. The Young Ireland movement.
3. Charles Kickham.
4. William Carleton.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Daniel O’Connell achieve Catholic Emancipation?
2. How was Charles Trevelyan involved with the Famine?
3. What decisions were reached at the Synod of Thurles, 1850?
4. How did William Dargan contribute to economic development in Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract historian, Jonathan Bardon, describes the Belfast riots of 1886, and their effects. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

On Wednesday 9 June 1886, the day after the Home Rule bill had been defeated in the House of Commons, a mob of around two thousand Protestants drove back members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who had been attempting to stop the looting of a liquor store on Belfast's Shankill Road.

Battles between loyalists and police continued to rage all through the summer. Sectarian mobs, Catholic and Protestant, clashed ferociously. The riots continued until mid-September. The official death toll was thirty-one, though the actual number killed was probably around fifty.

Source: Jonathan Bardon, *A History of Ireland in 250 Episodes* (Dublin: Gill & Macmillan, 2008).

1. On 9 June, who drove back members of the Royal Irish Constabulary?
2. What had the Royal Irish Constabulary been attempting to do?
3. When did the riots come to an end?
4. Following the riots, what was the official death toll?
5. Give one reason why most Ulster Protestants opposed Home Rule.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Isaac Butt.
2. Douglas Hyde.
3. The Co-operative movement.
4. The Irish Volunteers.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the successes and failures in the political career of Charles Stewart Parnell?
2. What did the GAA achieve between 1884 and 1891?
3. How did James Connolly and/or James Larkin seek improvements for workers?
4. What tactics did Edward Carson use in opposing the demand for Home Rule for all Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract Father E.A. Taschereau reports to his bishop (3/6/1847) on conditions aboard ships anchored off Grosse Isle, Quebec, waiting to land their sick. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

Most of them have for a bed the board of the ship, or a few filthy wisps of straw that do more harm than good.

How many, after a month and a half of the crossing, are wearing the same clothes and the same shoes that they had when they came aboard ship, and which they have not taken off?

I have seen people whose feet were so stuck in their socks that I could not anoint them!

Source: J. Crowley, W.J. Smyth and M. Murphy (eds.) *Atlas of the Great Irish Famine* (Cork: Cork University Press, 2012).

1. To whom was the writer reporting?
2. What 'bed' had most of the passengers?
3. How long did the ships' crossing take?
4. Give one example of the suffering endured by the passengers.
5. Apart from Canada, name two countries to which Irish people emigrated about this time.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Molly Maguires.
2. The Orange Order and the diaspora.
3. Boss Croker.
4. Increased restriction and regulation of emigration after 1920.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the impact on Irish America of Joe Kennedy and/or John F. Kennedy?
2. What do we learn about Irish emigrants in Britain from the life and writings of Domhnall MacAmhlaigh?
3. What were the successes and failures of the Holy Ghost Mission to Nigeria, 1945-1966?
4. How did one or more of the following represent the Catholic Church: Archbishop Daniel Mannix; Bishop Edward Galvin; Mother Mary Martin?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract Michael Farrell discusses the tension in Derry in 1969. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

Many people believed that the crunch would come on 12 August 1969. That was the day of the Apprentice Boys' parade in Derry, when thousands of Orangemen from all over the North would come to Derry, parade through the city and around the walls overlooking the Bogside to commemorate the Siege of Derry in 1689.

The parade served as a yearly reminder to the Catholic population of who was master in this city with a 70% Catholic majority.

After a year of civil-rights marches banned from the centre of every town, and batoned off the streets of Derry, the Catholics were in no mood to give in. If the march went ahead, there was bound to be a riot. The Stormont government turned down all appeals to ban the march.

Source: Michael Farrell, *Northern Ireland: The Orange State* (London: Pluto Press, 1976).

1. On what day did the Apprentice Boys' parade in Derry take place?
2. What route did the parade usually take in Derry?
3. Why did Catholics dislike the Apprentice Boys' parade?
4. How did the Stormont government respond to appeals to ban the parade?
5. Why is December 18th an important date in the calendar of the Apprentice Boys?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The welfare state in Northern Ireland.
2. Responses of Dublin governments to events in Northern Ireland.
3. Seamus Heaney.
4. Gerry Adams.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Terence O'Neill attempt to bring about change in Northern Ireland?
2. For what reasons did the authorities establish a new university in Coleraine?
3. What was agreed at Sunningdale and why did the power-sharing executive fail in 1974?
4. How did Bernadette Devlin and/or Ian Paisley influence events in Northern Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The chart below sets out the results of the general election, November 1982. The total number of seats was 166. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

RESULTS OF GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1982

POLITICAL PARTY	PARTY LEADER	SEATS WON
Fianna Fáil	C.J. Haughey	75
Fine Gael	Garret FitzGerald	70
Labour Party	Dick Spring	16
Democratic Socialist Party	Jim Kemmy	0
Republican Socialist Party	Jim Lane	0
Workers' Party	Tomás Mac Giolla	2
Independents	N/A	3

Source: <https://electionsireland.org/results/general/index.cfm>

1. Which party won 70 seats?
2. Who was leader of the Labour Party?
3. How many seats did the Workers' Party win?
4. Did any party win an overall majority? Give a reason for your answer.
5. Following this election, which two parties formed a coalition government?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Changes in health and social welfare provision, 1949-1989.
2. Seán Lemass.
3. Ireland and the United Nations, 1955-1989.
4. The fortunes of the Irish language, 1949-1989.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did membership of the EEC affect the development of Irish fisheries?
2. In what ways did RTE impact on Irish society between 1962 and 1972?
3. How did Sylvia Meehan contribute to the changing role of women?
4. What did Jack Lynch and/or Charles Haughey contribute to Irish affairs?

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

In this edited extract from the pamphlet, *Napoleon le Petit (Napoleon the Little)*, the French writer, Victor Hugo, gives his opinion of Napoleon III. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

Though he has committed enormous crimes, he himself will remain worthless. He has glutted his soldiers, not with glory like the first Napoleon, but with wine.

As Dictator he is a buffoon, as Emperor he will be ridiculous. Once stripped of success, the pedestal removed, a poor little skeleton; can one imagine anything more pitiful; Napoleon the Little, no more, no less.

Think of it. At the head of the greatest people on earth, in the middle of the greatest century in history, this person has made France his prey. You are a monkey, not a lion, a parrot, not an eagle, a comedian.

Source: Victor Hugo, *Napoleon le Petit* (Paris: Bibliotheque Nationale de France)

1. According to the extract, with what has Napoleon glutted his soldiers?
2. From the extract, how will Napoleon be regarded as Emperor?
3. What title does Victor Hugo give to Napoleon III?
4. How does Victor Hugo regard the French people?
5. How did the French Empire of Napoleon III come to an end?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Robert Peel.
2. Feargus O'Connor.
3. Developments in science, 1815-1871.
4. Balkan nationalism.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the system of Metternich, 1815-1848, and how did it come to an end?
2. What did Karl Marx and/or Robert Owen contribute towards a view of society?
3. How did Giuseppe Mazzini help the cause of Italian unification?
4. What were the main improvements which Haussmann made to the city of Paris?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract the *Daily Mail* newspaper comments (5/2/1903) on what it sees as a growing threat from Germany. Read it and answer the questions below.

While great naval power in the hands of Britain cannot be a menace, in the hands of Germany it will be a great peril to the world.

The recent history of Germany is one of daring aggression.

The lack of space at home forces Germany to conquer the colonies of others, or perish.

1. What claim is made for British naval power?
2. What claim is made for German naval power?
3. From the extract, what was a feature of the recent history of Germany?
4. According to the extract, why must Germany conquer the colonies of others or perish?
5. What was the Dreadnought?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Anti-Semitism in Russia.
2. The Second International.
3. Wilfred Owen.
4. The Paris Peace Settlement after World War I.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What problems were caused by Bismarck's relations with the Catholic Church in Germany?
2. What were the achievements of the Krupp family and/or of Karl Benz?
3. What was the naval policy of Wilhelm II and how did it influence British foreign policy?
4. Why did many women join the workforce during World War I and what did they contribute?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

George F. Kennan, a US diplomat posted to Moscow, 1933-1937, describes an encounter with a worker on a collective farm in 1936. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

I asked the worker what type of work was he doing on the farm. He was a bookkeeper for a collective farm near Moscow, and travelled to the farm on suburban trains every day. He got 200 roubles a month, in addition to 60 kilograms of potatoes, 30 litres of milk, and some vegetables.

How were conditions on the collective farm?

Horrible.

What was the trouble? Wasn't the harvest enough to go around?

Enough to go round? There wasn't a penny left for distribution. The trouble was not the harvest. The trouble was corruption. The leaders of the farm stole everything.

Source: Frank Costigliola, (ed.) *The Kennan Diaries* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co. Inc., 2014).

1. What job had the Russian worker?
2. How did the worker travel to work each day?
3. How was the worker paid?
4. What was the trouble at the worker's place of work?
5. Give one reason why Stalin wished to collectivise the land of Russia?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Third French Republic.
2. The technology of warfare.
3. The "Home Front" in Britain during World War II.
4. Bing Crosby's contribution to radio and cinema.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

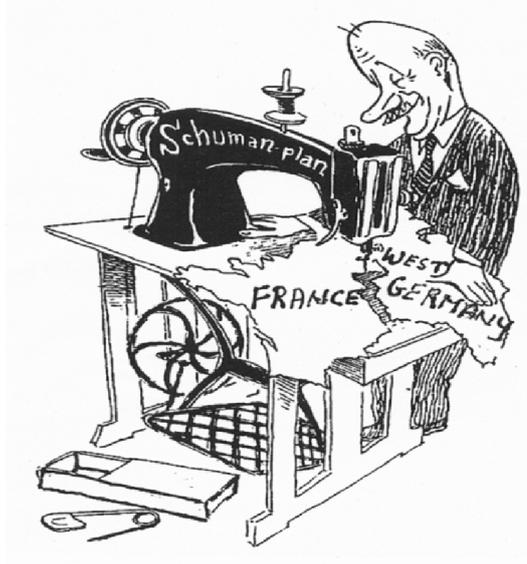
1. Why did the Jarrow March of October 1936 take place and what did it achieve?
2. How did church-state relations develop in Italy under Mussolini?
3. What took place at the Nuremberg Rallies in Germany in the 1930s?
4. How successful was Stalin's leadership during World War II?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is a cartoon comment on the Schuman Plan (1950) by the German cartoonist, Klaus Pielert. It shows Schuman at work on a sewing machine. Study it and answer the questions that follow.



1. What two countries are shown in the cartoon?
2. What is Schuman attempting to do?
3. Is Schuman pleased with his work? Give a reason for your answer.
4. Is the cartoonist confident that the Schuman Plan will succeed? Explain your answer.
5. Apart from Robert Schuman, name one politician who was important during the moves towards European unity, 1945-1957.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The division of Germany after 1945.
2. Imre Nagy.
3. Pope John Paul II.
4. The impact of the computer on society.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What leadership did Nikita Khrushchev provide in Soviet Russia?
2. How did the Oil Crisis of 1973 affect Europe?
3. What changes in church practices did the Second Vatican Council bring about?
4. Why did the Soviet government consider Alexander Solzhenitsyn 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

In this edited extract M.A. Jinnah, leader of the Muslim League, speaks on the many obstacles to Indian unity. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

How can you ever dream of Hindu-Muslim unity? We have no intermarriages. We have not the same calendar. The Muslims believe in a single god and the Hindus worship many idols.

The Hindus worship animals. No Hindu will take food from a Muslim. They consider cows sacred – we want to eat them.

Source: Quoted in Joe Scott, *The World since 1914* (London: Heinemann, 1989).

1. What did M.A. Jinnah lead?
2. Mention a religious difference between Hindus and Muslims noted in the extract.
3. What does Jinnah say about food?
4. Did Jinnah expect Hindu-Muslim unity? Give a reason for your answer.
5. In 1947, what was the British solution to the demand for Indian independence?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. British withdrawal from Palestine and its effects.
2. Typical problems faced by development workers in Africa.
3. Ho Chi Minh.
4. Post-independence relations of Algeria with France and/or of Nigeria with Britain.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Mohandas Gandhi play in the movement for Indian independence?
2. Why did Katanga break from the Congo, 1960-1965, and how did that affect peace in the region?
3. Why did France experience problems in race relations in the 1980s?
4. What were the achievements of Nadine Gordimer?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from the Code of the City of Montgomery, Alabama, prompted the Montgomery bus boycott, 1956. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Every person operating a bus line in the city shall provide equal but separate accommodation for white people and negroes on his buses.

This is to be done by requiring the employees in charge to assign passengers' seats on the vehicles in such manner as to separate the white people from the negroes.

However, negro nurses in charge of white children or of sick and infirm white persons, may be assigned seats among the white people.

Source: *Bus Code of the City of Montgomery* (Montgomery, Alabama, USA: Department of Archives and History, 1952)

1. To what city does the Code apply?
2. What type of accommodation must those operating buses provide?
3. According to the extract, why are passengers seated in a particular way?
4. What exceptions are made to the seating arrangement?
5. How did the Montgomery bus boycott come to an end?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Marilyn Monroe.
2. Muhammad Ali.
3. The moon landing, 1969.
4. SALT and Star Wars.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Joe McCarthy contribute to the “red scare” in the US?
2. What leadership did Martin Luther King offer the Civil Rights movement?
3. What policies did Lyndon Johnson follow in relation to the war in Vietnam?
4. What criticisms did Betty Friedan or Norman Mailer make about life in the US?

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