

Junior Cert History [Higher Level]

List of key paragraphs for Question 6 [Parts C & D] and a sample answer

Highlight each paragraph on the list as you revise.

Part C: Ireland

The Home Rule Crisis, 1912-14
 The Dublin strike and lockout, 1913
 The Easter Rising, 1916
 Struggle for Independence, 1919-21
 The Anglo-Irish Treaty, 1921
 The Civil War, 1922-23

Cumann na nGaedheal in government, 1923-32
 Fianna Fáil in government, 1932-39
 The Economic War, 1932-38
 Ireland during World War II
 The First Inter-Party Government, 1948-51
 The Mother and Child Scheme, 1951
 Seán Lemass as Taoiseach, 1959-66
 Political developments in the Republic of Ireland in the 1970s

Life in Northern Ireland during World War II
 The civil rights movement in Northern Ireland

Part D: International Relations

Italy under Mussolini up to 1939

Nazi propaganda
 Nazi economy
 Hitler's treatment of the Jews, 1933-39
 Hitler's foreign policy: the path to war, 1933-39

The defeat of France, 1940
 The Battle of Britain
 The Blitz
 Operation Barbarossa
 The Battle of Stalingrad, 1942-43
 The Holocaust
 Operation Overlord
 The Fall of Berlin 1945

The Berlin Blockade, 1948-49
 The Korean War, 1950-53
 The Cuban Missile Crisis

Sample Answer

The civil rights movement in Northern Ireland

In the early 1960s, the Stormont based government of Northern Ireland (NI) was controlled by the Unionist Party. This had been the case since 1920. Throughout this time Catholics were discriminated against in areas such as property, voting and employment. For example, only property owners were allowed vote, which favoured Protestants. The Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) was formed in 1967. Its leaders included John Hume and Bernadette Devlin. They were inspired by the civil rights movement in the United States. They organised marches. The NICRA wanted an end to gerrymandering. They called for 'one man, one vote' in local elections. Also, they sought to end discrimination in jobs and council housing. Marches often came under attack from loyalists and the police force called the RUC. Prime Minister Terence O'Neill brought in reforms in housing and local elections to appease the demonstrators. However, this did not stop the demonstrations.