



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007

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 2)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 3, 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 each of two topics from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 2

Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914

Case study to which documents relate:

The GAA to 1891

Study the documents (A and B) opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, how was the Archbishop greeted on arrival in Charleville?
 - (b) In document A, what position does the Archbishop hold in the GAA?
 - (c) From document A, mention two ways in which the men were impressive.
 - (d) According to document B, in selecting a location for games, what should the organisers keep in mind?
 - (e) From document B, who should not be allowed to give prizes? (40)

2.
 - (a) Which document, A or B, gives the more favourable picture of the GAA? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
 - (b) Which document, A or B, expresses personal concern for the welfare of the GAA? Give a reason for your answer. (20)

3.
 - (a) Mention two features of document A that are characteristic of a newspaper report.
 - (b) Which of the following would be of greatest use to the historian: document A; document B; document A and document B together? Explain your answer. (20)

4. In what ways did the GAA develop in the years after 1884? (20)

- Document A -

A newspaper's account of the visit of Archbishop Croke to Charleville, Co. Cork.

The Archbishop of Cashel travelled from Thurles by midday train and arrived at Charleville shortly after three in the afternoon. An enormous crowd of people had gathered on the platform and outside the station; and when the Archbishop got off the train he was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

A notable feature of the gathering was the presence of half a dozen branches of the Gaelic Athletic Association, of which Croke is Patron. The men were dressed in the uniforms of the different clubs, and carried their hurleys on their shoulders.

They presented a very impressive appearance, and everyone was struck with the discipline of their movements. Even in the midst of an excited crowd they kept their order of two abreast, and carried out to the letter the commands of their captains.

Source: The Freeman's Journal, 26 July, 1887.

- Document B -

A letter from Archbishop Croke to the GAA Convention in Thurles on 4 January, 1888. He complains that drinking was on the increase at GAA games.

He proposed that:

- *The sale of all alcoholic drinks be strictly prohibited (banned) on, and as far as possible, even near the field.*
- *In selecting the location for such sports, the immediate neighbourhood of public houses be specially avoided.*
- *That no prizes be accepted from owners of public houses.*

Source: The Gael, 7 January, 1888.

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 is an edited extract from a letter written by James Fintan Lalor, a Young Irelander, to the journal *The Irish Felon*, June 1848. It describes conditions during the Famine. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

A people whose land and lives are in the keeping of others instead of their own, are not in a position of safety. The Irish Famine is example and proof of this.

The corn crops were sufficient to feed the island. But the landlords demanded their rents in spite of the Famine, and in defiance of fever. They took the whole harvest and left hunger to those who raised the crops.

Had the people of Ireland been landlords of Ireland, not a single human being would have died of hunger.

1. Whom does Lalor blame for the Famine?
2. Despite famine and fever, what did the landlords insist on having?
3. What did the landlords leave to the people who grew the crops?
4. In Lalor's opinion, how could the Famine have been avoided?
5. James Fintan Lalor was a Young Irelander. What action did Young Ireland take in 1848?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Tithe War in Ireland.
2. The Poor Law.
3. Charles Trevelyan and the Famine.
4. Irish Education after 1830.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Daniel O'Connell achieve Catholic Emancipation?
2. What did Asenath Nicholson contribute to Irish life?
3. What impact had the Synod of Thurles, 1850, on the Catholic Church in Ireland?
4. What part did James Stephens and/or Charles Kickham play in the Fenian movement?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a speech by John Redmond to an Irish Volunteer parade at Woodenbridge, Co Wicklow on 20 September 1914. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The duty of the manhood of Ireland is to defend the shores of Ireland against foreign invasion. It is also a duty of proving that Irish courage proves itself on the field of war as it has always proved itself in the past.

The interests of Ireland are at stake in this war. The war is undertaken in defence of religion and right. It would be a disgrace to our country if young Ireland were to confine her efforts to defending Ireland from an unlikely invasion, and shrunk from the duty of proving on the field of battle that courage which has distinguished the Irish all through her history.

I say to you, therefore: 'Go on drilling and make yourself ready for the work, and then account yourselves as men, not only in Ireland, but wherever the firing-line extends, in defence of right, of freedom, and of religion in this war.'

1. What does the speaker say is the duty of Irish manhood?
2. According to the speaker, what is at stake in this war?
3. What does the speaker advise the Volunteers to continue doing?
4. According to the speaker, what is this war defending?
5. Mention one way in which the Volunteers responded to this speech.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Third Home Rule Bill, 1912.
2. The Easter Rising, 1916.
3. How partition affected Ireland.
4. William T. Cosgrave.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What role did Arthur Griffith play in Irish affairs?
2. In what ways was the Eucharistic Congress, 1932, a memorable event?
3. What part did Eamon de Valera play in Anglo-Irish relations between 1932 and 1945?
4. How did World War II impact on the city of Belfast?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish Diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract gives an account of emigration during the Famine. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Hungry, verminous, fever-ridden, they were herded together on cargo ships hastily adapted to carry this human freight; and they were for the most part too ignorant and too apathetic to attempt the most elementary precautions against infection.

Inevitably the rate of mortality was high - of emigrants sailing from Liverpool to Canada in 1847, one in fourteen died at sea, of those sailing from Cork, one in nine; and the memory of the 'coffin ships' is firmly entrenched in the folk-tradition of the Famine.

(Source: The Making of Modern Ireland, J.C. Beckett, 1966.)

1. On what type of ships did the emigrants travel?
2. Why did the emigrants fail to take precaution against infection?
3. In 1847, what was the death rate of Irish emigrants travelling from Cork?
4. What is firmly rooted in the folk-traditions of the people?
5. Mention one way in which Irish emigrants helped their families in Ireland.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Molly Maguires.
2. The Holy Ghost Mission to Nigeria, 1945-1966.
3. Archbishop Daniel Mannix.
4. Maureen O'Hara.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What happened to Irish emigrants when they landed at Grosse Isle?
2. What role did John Devoy and/or Andrew Bonar Law play in Irish history?
3. What was the impact of John F. Kennedy on Irish-America and on Ireland?
4. What do we learn about Irish emigrants in Britain from the works of Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is taken from the opening speech of Terence O'Neill as Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. In it he sets out his programme for development. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

It is a new motorway driving deeper into the province. It is a new airport which will match our position as the busiest air centre in Britain outside London.

It is a new hospital in Londonderry – the most modern in the British Isles. It is new laboratories and research facilities at Queen's (University) to carry us to the edge of existing knowledge, and beyond.

It is replacement of slums by modern housing estates. It is the steady containment of tuberculosis (TB). It is our new national museum and folk museum.

Terence O'Neill, 'Ulster at the Crossroads', London, 1969.

1. What will be the importance of a new airport for Northern Ireland?
2. What will be established in Londonderry?
3. What development will take place at Queen's University?
4. What will replace the slums?
5. To which political party did Prime Minister Terence O'Neill belong?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The impact of the welfare state.
2. Conn and Patricia McCluskey.
3. Bernadette Devlin.
4. Brian Faulkner.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

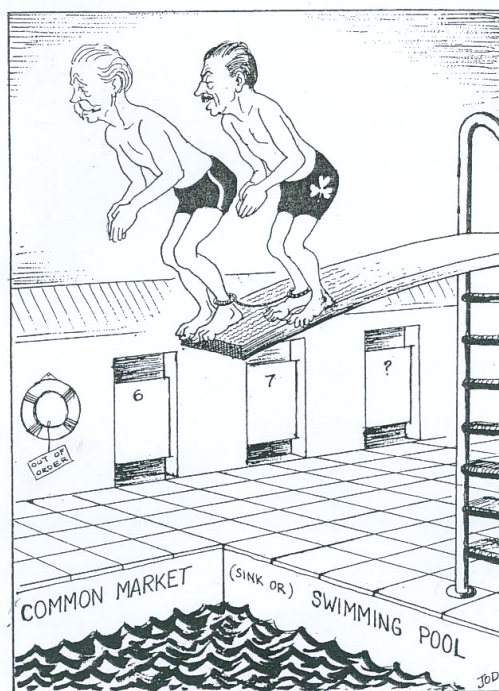
1. What was the significance of the Sunningdale Agreement and the power-sharing executive, 1973-1974?
2. Why were the activities of the Apprentice Boys a source of tension in Derry city?
3. What were the arguments for and against siting the new university at Coleraine?
4. What part did John Hume play in the affairs of Northern Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 6
Government, economy and society in the Republic of Ireland, 1949-1989

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes.

This is a cartoon from *Dublin Opinion*, June 1961 on Ireland's application to join the E.E.C.



“You go first, Macmillan, and see how deep it is.”

1. From the cartoon, give one piece of evidence to suggest that there is risk involved in joining the E.E.C.
2. Which person in the cartoon is the Irish Taoiseach?
3. How does the cartoon suggest that both Ireland and Britain intend joining the E.E.C. together?
4. Was the 1961 application successful?
5. Mention one advantage to Ireland of membership of the E.E.C.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time 10 minutes

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

1. The impact of Vatican II on Ireland.
2. Jack Lynch.
3. The importance of free secondary education.
4. Sylvia Meehan or Breandán Ó hEithir.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Seán Lemass achieve as Taoiseach?
2. How did membership of the E.E.C. affect Irish fisheries?
3. What was the impact of RTE and Gay Byrne on Irish society?
4. How significant was Archbishop John Charles McQuaid?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from each of 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 is an edited extract from a speech given by Otto von Bismarck to the Prussian Parliament in 1862. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The other German states look up to the power of Prussia. We must gather our strength for the favourable moment of victory.

This opportunity has been missed several times in the past. Prussia's borders are not favourable to safety.

The great decisions of the day will not be made by speeches and elections. That was the mistake made in 1848.

Today they will be made by blood and iron.

1. Why do other German states look up to the Prussian state?
2. What must Prussia do in order to gain victory?
3. Has Prussia secure borders?
4. How will the great decisions of the day be made?
5. Why did Bismarck go to war with France in 1870?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Serfdom in Russia.
2. Giuseppe Mazzini.
3. Chartism.
4. The events of the 1848 Revolution in Germany.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Robert Owen's model village in New Lanark?
2. What role did Karl Marx play in the development of socialism?
3. What changes did Baron Haussmann bring about in the city of Paris?
4. What was the importance of the life and work of Charles Darwin?

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 telegram sent by the German Foreign Minister, Alfred Zimmermann, to the German ambassador in Mexico. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Berlin, 19 January 1917

On the first of February we intend to begin unrestricted submarine warfare. In spite of this, it is our intention to keep neutral the United States of America.

If this is not successful, we propose an alliance with Mexico on the following basis: that we shall make war together, and together, make peace.

It is understood that Mexico is to recover her lost territories in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona.

The use of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to force England to make peace in a few months.

Zimmermann.

1. What does Germany intend to do on the first day of February?
2. If the United States does not remain neutral, what does Zimmermann propose to do?
3. What does Mexico hope to gain from an alliance with Germany?
4. What will force England to make peace?
5. Give one reason why the United States entered World War I in April 1917.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Church/State tensions in Germany.
2. Colonial rivalries.
3. The Paris Peace Settlement.
4. Rosa Luxemburg.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the naval policy of Kaiser Wilhelm II, and how did it affect relations with Britain?
2. Why is Marie Curie important in the development of science and medicine?
3. What was the importance of Karl Benz and/or the Krupp family for the industrial development of Germany?
4. What part did women and/or Douglas Haig play in 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

This is an edited extract from the memories of a woman living in Berlin in 1923, during a period of hyperinflation (prices rising sharply and quickly). Study it and answer the questions which follow.

May I give some memories of my situation in Berlin in 1923. As soon as I received my salary, I rushed out to buy my daily groceries. My daily salary, as editor of the magazine, Soziale Praxis, was just about enough to buy a loaf of bread and a piece of cheese.

I had to refuse to give a lecture at the Berlin City College because I could not be sure that my fee for the lecture would be enough to cover the train fare, and it was too far to walk.

A friend of mine came to Berlin from the suburbs, with his monthly salary, to buy a pair of shoes for his baby; he could buy only a cup of coffee.

1. What was the writer's occupation?
2. Why did the writer not give the lecture?
3. What did the friend from the suburbs intend to buy?
4. From the passage above, give one example of hyperinflation in action.
5. Apart from hyperinflation, mention one economic or social problem in Germany during the inter-war years.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
2. Economic and social problems in Britain in the 1930s.
3. France during World War II.
4. Winston Churchill.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What impact did Stalin's show trials have on the Soviet Union?
2. How did Joseph Goebbels and/or Leni Riefenstahl use the German mass media to promote the Nazi movement?
3. How did fascism develop in Italy under Benito Mussolini?
4. How did Bing Crosby and/or Charlie Chaplin become stars of popular culture during the period, 1920-1945?

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 picture of family life in the 1950s. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. How many children are there in this family?
2. Mention one type of food prepared for the meal.
3. What role has the mother in the picture?
4. How does the picture suggest that the man is the head of the household?
5. Mention one change that took place in the role of women between 1945 and 1992.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Marshall Aid to Europe.
2. The Berlin airlift, 1948-1949.
3. John Lennon.
4. The impact of the computer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the Hungarian Uprising, 1956, end in failure?
2. What were the main effects of the oil crisis, 1973?
3. What were the major events in the life of Pope John Paul II?
4. What problems did Margaret Thatcher encounter as British Prime Minister, and how did she deal with them?

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 is an edited extract from a speech given by Richard Nixon on 23rd December, 1953. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

And many of you ask this question: why is the United States spending hundreds of millions of dollars supporting the forces of the French Union in the fight against communism in Indochina?

If Indochina falls, Thailand is put in an impossible position. The same is true of Malaya with its rubber and tin. The same is also true of Indonesia.

If this part of South-east Asia falls under communist control, Japan, who trades with this area, would be brought under communist influence. That is why it is important that Indochina must not go behind the Iron Curtain.

Allan B. Cole (ed.) 'Conflict in Indochina and International Repercussions'.

1. Who is the United States supporting in its fight against communism?
2. If Indochina falls, what would happen to Thailand?
3. Why is Malaya an important country?
4. With what area does Japan trade?
5. In what country in South-east Asia did Ho Chi Minh become the leader?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. A development worker in Africa.
2. The Lomé conventions.
3. English as a world language.
4. Achmad Sukarno of Indonesia.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How important was Mohandas Gandhi in the movement for Indian independence?
2. How did David Ben-Gurion promote the cause of Zionism in the Middle East?
3. What impact did the secession of Katanga have on the Congo?
4. How and why did France experience problems in race relations during the 1980s?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is taken from a letter written by Martin Luther King while in prison. In it he answers those who declare that black people should be patient in their wait for civil rights. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

But when you have seen vicious mobs lynch your mother and father at will and drown your sisters and brothers at whim; when you have seen hate-filled policemen curse, kick and even kill your black brothers and sisters; when you have seen the vast majority of your twenty million Negro brothers smothering in an air-tight cage of poverty in the midst of an affluent society; when you are harried by day and haunted by night by the fact that you are a Negro, living constantly at a tip-toe stance - then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait.

1. Which two groups does King blame for violence against blacks?
2. How many black people live in poverty?
3. What do you think the speaker meant when he said that black Americans were “living at a tip-toe stance”?
4. Give one reason why the black community finds it difficult to wait for its civil rights.
5. How did Martin Luther King meet his death in 1968?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Urban poverty, drugs and crime.
2. The United States and Cuba.
3. Marilyn Monroe.
4. The “Organisation Man”.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did President Truman play in the history of the United States?
2. How did Senator Joe McCarthy influence the direction of foreign policy in the United States?
3. What problems did President Johnson encounter in dealing with Vietnam?
4. How was it possible for the United States to achieve the moon landing in 1969?

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