



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2013

HISTORY - ORDINARY 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:

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Later Modern Europe: Topic 5)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (200 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on two topics from this section.

- **Section 3 (100 marks)**

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

Answer on one topic from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Europe and the wider world: Topic 5

European retreat from empire and the aftermath, 1945-1990

Case study to which documents relate:

The secession of Katanga, 1960-1965

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) According to document A, what is the population of the Congo?
 - (b) According to document A, how many are in the Congolese army?
 - (c) According to document A, how many dialects are spoken in the Congo?
 - (d) According to document B, who became the president of independent Congo?
 - (e) According to document B, when did resistance in Katanga come to an end? (40)

2.
 - (a) Do both documents suggest that the Congolese are disunited?
Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
 - (b) Do both documents reflect international interest in the Congo?
Explain your answer, referring to both documents. (20)

3.
 - (a) What social problems are noted in document A?
 - (b) According to document B, why did a full-scale civil war develop in the Congo? (20)

4. Why did Katanga break away from the Congo and how did outsiders become involved in the crisis that followed? (20)

- Document A -

This edited extract from the *New York Times* (1/7/1960) noted problems facing the newly-independent Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The 13,600,000 Congolese are a primitive people divided into 200 tribes, some of them still warring. More than 400 dialects (forms of language) are spoken in the Republic of Congo which is about a third as large as the United States.

Today barely half the Congolese can read and write, and only sixteen Congolese are university or college graduates.

There are no Congolese doctors, lawyers or engineers, and no African officers in the 25,000-man Congolese army.

- Document B -

This edited extract refers to the establishment of an independent Congo and to the secession of Katanga.

In May 1960 the Belgian authorities conducted national elections for a new independent state of the Congo. The new state came into existence in July under President Kasavubu and Prime Minister Lumumba.

Tribal differences, however, soon shattered the fragile peace. The government was challenged by a separatist movement from Katanga under Moise Tshombe. A United Nations peace-keeping force was sent but had little effect as the country plunged into full-scale civil war.

Only in 1964 did the central government crush resistance in Katanga. By then real power lay with the army under General Mobutu who eliminated such enemies as Moise Tshombe.

Source: Keith Perry, *Modern World History*, Oxford: Made Simple Books, 1990.

SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is historian Maureen Murphy's description of Asenath Nicholson. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

Had you been travelling in Ireland in 1844-1845, you might have seen – or heard about – an extraordinary American woman who was walking through the countryside singing hymns, reading the Bible and distributing religious tracts from the depths of her large, black, bearskin muff.

She wore Indian rubber shoes, a polka coat, a bonnet and – when they weren't missing – silver-rimmed spectacles. A number of doctors offered to remove the large wart on her face. She recorded with some indignation that people stared at her.

She was Asenath Hatch Nicholson: teacher, reformer, abolitionist, writer and traveller, and she had come to Ireland to investigate the condition of the Irish poor.

Source: M. Gialanella Valiulis & M. O'Dowd (eds.) *Women and Irish History*, Dublin 1997.

1. Why was Asenath Nicholson in Ireland?
2. How was she travelling through the countryside?
3. How was she dressed?
4. How is it shown that she was a religious person?
5. What, briefly, was the attitude of Charles Trevelyan to the Famine?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Tithe War.
2. Industrial development in Belfast.
3. William Dargan.
4. The Fenians in Ireland.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was Catholic Emancipation and how did Daniel O'Connell campaign for it?
2. What did William Carleton and/or Mother Mary Aikenhead contribute to Irish affairs?
3. What did Thomas Davis contribute to the Young Ireland movement?
4. How important was Cardinal Paul Cullen in Irish affairs?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a letter (dated 13/9/1913) in which Capt. V.M. Vallance, a cavalry officer, comments on the situation in Dublin during the strike and lockout. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

The strikes here do not seem to be coming to a head, though the magistrates say that the trouble will not begin until next week, when the strike pay runs out and they begin to feel the pinch, and loot shops.

The methods of the DMP (Dublin Metropolitan Police) have been criticised as overly severe, but, on the other hand, they prevented looting and the military being called out.

In this place the danger is not from the strikers but from the thousands of looting roughs. There is no other city on earth, I believe, where there is less industry. Guinness's brewery and the Tramway Company are the only employment in the town.

1. According to the magistrates, when would trouble begin?
2. What trouble was expected?
3. What defence of the DMP is offered?
4. How does the writer account for Dublin's high rate of unemployment?
5. What part did William Martin Murphy play in the 1913 strike and lockout?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The GAA between 1884 and 1891.
2. The Gaelic League.
3. The Belfast shipyards.
4. The first Sinn Féin party.

(40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Charles Stewart Parnell play in both the land and Home Rule movements?
2. How did Isabella Tod and/or Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington seek improvements for women?
3. Why did Edward Carson oppose Home Rule for Ireland and how did he campaign against it?
4. What did W.B. Yeats contribute to Irish affairs?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract discusses Ireland's policy of neutrality during World War II. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

When war broke out in Europe in September 1939, de Valera declared a policy of neutrality for the Irish state. All parties in the Dáil supported this policy. When James Dillon, Deputy Leader of Fine Gael, broke ranks in 1942 to declare that Ireland should join with the United States in opposing Hitler, he was promptly expelled from the party.

Neutrality was popular amongst the general population and de Valera knew that invasion by Germany or by Britain was not in their best interests.

When the war ended in May 1945, de Valera had successfully maintained Ireland's position as a neutral country.

Source: J.J. Lee, *Ireland, 1912-1985*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1989

1. What policy did de Valera declare in September 1939?
2. How did James Dillon break ranks in 1942?
3. What action did the Fine Gael party take in relation to Dillon?
4. Did Ireland succeed in maintaining neutrality throughout the war years?
5. What major impact had World War II on Ireland, North or South?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Home Rule Bill, 1912-1914.
2. Patrick Pearse.
3. The 1918 general election.
4. Evie Hone.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Michael Collins play in negotiating and defending the Anglo-Irish Treaty?
2. What was the importance of the 1932 Eucharistic Congress for both Church and State?
3. What did Éamon de Valera achieve as head of government during the period 1932-1939?
4. How did the Unionist Party govern Northern Ireland between 1920 and 1949?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minute

This edited extract discusses Irish emigrant attitudes towards British society and British attitudes towards the Irish. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Irish emigrants to Britain had a curious attitude towards British society in general. While accepting that Britain and its people were providing them with a new life with better wages and work standards, a sense of gratitude remained absent.

This attitude stemmed from the hardship of having to leave their homes in Ireland. Moreover, they strongly believed that having to leave home was rooted in Britain's neglect and misgovernment of Ireland. For these reasons, the loyalty of the Irish diaspora in Britain lay with the home country or with their fellow Irish in Britain, and not with British society in general.

The British response was to reject the Irish and it was not long before they became the outcasts of British society based on their cultural, religious and lifestyle choices.

Source: Stephen Moore, *Gaelic Games and the Irish Diaspora in London*. Coleraine: University of Ulster, 2010.

1. What opportunities did Britain provide the Irish diaspora?
2. Why were the Irish not grateful to British society?
3. To whom did the Irish diaspora remain loyal?
4. What was the British response to the Irish diaspora?
5. Apart from Britain, to what two countries did the Irish emigrate during the nineteenth century?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Grosse Isle.
2. The Orange Order in Canada and Australia.
3. Archbishop Daniel Mannix.
4. Irish participation in politics in the US.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the impact on Irish-American relations of John Devoy?
2. During the period 1922-1966, what was the extent of emigration from Ireland?
3. What did Maureen O'Hara contribute to the creation of Irish images through film?
4. What were the aims of the Holy Ghost mission to Nigeria, 1945-1966, and how successful was it in achieving its aims?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from *The Irish Times* (14/12/1966) relates to the Apprentice Boys of Derry. Study it and answer the questions that follow.

The Northern Ireland Minister for Commerce, Mr Brian Faulkner, was initiated into the Apprentice Boys of Derry Order last night in Derry city.

This ceremony can only be performed within the walls of Derry, and Mr. Faulkner made a special journey for the purpose.

Among the members of the Order is the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Captain Terence O'Neill, who was initiated not long after he became Prime Minister.

1. What organisation did Brian Faulkner join?
2. Why did Faulkner have to travel to Derry?
3. What office was held by Brian Faulkner at the time?
4. What office was held by Captain Terence O'Neill?
5. Why were the activities of the Apprentice Boys of Derry considered controversial?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Society and economy in Northern Ireland, 1949-1969.
2. Seamus Heaney.
3. The Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985.
4. The impact of the "Troubles" on the economy of Northern Ireland.

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. Why was it decided not to locate a university in Derry and how was Derry affected by that decision?
3. Why did the power-sharing executive, 1973-1974, end in failure?
4. What part did Bernadette Devlin and/or Ian Paisley play in the affairs of Northern Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract from *Window and Mirror: RTÉ television, 1961-2011* (Dublin, 2011), John Bowman quotes from a critical report on the RTÉ newsroom (dated May, 1971). Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Foreign news was covered 'in a slap-dash, meaningless way'. The provinces were largely ignored.

There was 'a lack of discipline, rehearsal and pride'; also a lack of analysis or any elements of news creation in the bulletins.

As for newsroom reporters, they 'dressed badly, wore shaggy jackets, kept their hands in their pockets, and had poor diction'.

1. How was foreign news covered?
2. What criticism is made of the news bulletins?
3. What is said to be the newsroom's attitude to the provinces?
4. What evidence do you find of 'a lack of pride' on the part of the newsroom reporters?
5. How did Breandán Ó hEithir contribute to the impact of RTÉ on Irish society?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Changes in education, health and social welfare.
2. The impact of the EEC on Irish fisheries.
3. The impact of Vatican II on Irish society.
4. Garret FitzGerald.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Seán Lemass attempt to strengthen the economy and improve relations with Northern Ireland?
2. What did Jack Lynch achieve as Taoiseach?
3. How did Sylvia Meehan and/or Mary Robinson contribute to the changing role of women?
4. How did T.K. Whitaker and/or Archbishop J.C. McQuaid influence Irish affairs?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from one 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 the system of Metternich. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Metternich always denied that he had a 'system' of any sort. It is true that he dealt with revolutionary threats in different ways according to the circumstances.

In some areas direct action was easier than in others. In Italy he could threaten individual Italian states because of the Austrian presence in Lombardy and Venetia. In Germany he could act directly through the parliament of the German Confederation.

Through the 'Congress System' he could use less direct methods to safeguard Europe and the Austrian Empire from revolution.

Source: Stuart Miller, *Mastering Modern European History*, Macmillan Educational Ltd., London 1988.

1. What did Metternich always deny?
2. How could Metternich deal with revolutionary threats in Italy?
3. How could Metternich deal with revolutionary threats in Germany?
4. Through what system could Metternich safeguard the Austrian Empire?
5. How did the system of Metternich finally come to an end?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Giuseppe Mazzini.
2. Mikhail Bakunin.
3. Urban growth and migration.
4. Developments in science.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What problems did Balkan nationalism cause for the peace of Europe?
2. Why did the 1848 Revolution in Germany end in failure?
3. How did Robert Owen and/or Robert Peel seek to improve conditions in Britain?
4. How did Otto von Bismarck contribute to moves towards German unity?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Picture X on page 15 shows an advertisement from 1896. In it the Daimler car company launches its Wagonette on the British market. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

1. What speed can the Wagonette do on a level road?
2. What sort of engine does it have?
3. How is it made to appeal to the lover of the countryside?
4. What evidence does the advertisement offer that it was aimed at rich people?
5. How did Karl Benz contribute to the early history of the motor car?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Bismarck's foreign policy.
2. The Second International.
3. Wilfred Owen.
4. The Paris Peace Settlement.

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. How successful was Wilhelm II's foreign policy (including his naval policy)?
3. What did women contribute to the workforce during World War I?
4. How did Marie Curie and/or the Krupp family contribute to science/technology?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the first of Stalin's show trials which opened in Moscow on 19 August, 1936. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The 350 spectators were mainly NKVD clerks in plain clothes, foreign journalists and diplomats.

On a raised platform in the centre the three judges sat. The chief prosecutor, Vyshinsky, sat on the audience's left. The sixteen defendants, guarded by NKVD troopers with fixed bayonets, sat to the right.

Stalin was said to be lurking in a recessed gallery with darkened windows from where puffs of pipe smoke were alleged to be emanating.

1. What occasion is described?
2. Who, from outside the Soviet Union, attended the trial?
3. How were the troopers armed and what did they do?
4. Is the writer sure that Stalin was present? Explain your answer.
5. Why did Stalin set up show trials?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
2. Fascism in Italy.
3. Hitler's foreign policy, 1933-1939.
4. Winston Churchill.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What social and economic changes did Stalin bring about in Soviet Russia?
2. How did J.M. Keynes and/or those who participated in the Jarrow March (October 1936) react to economic problems in Britain?
3. What part did Joseph Goebbels and/or Leni Riefenstahl play in Nazi Germany?
4. What did Charlie Chaplin and/or Bing Crosby contribute to entertainment?

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, which relates to the Hungarian Uprising, Imre Nagy speaks on Hungarian radio, 5.20 a.m. on 4 November, 1956. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

This is Imre Nagy, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples' Republic, speaking.

In the early hours of this morning, the Soviet troops launched an attack against our capital city, with the obvious intention of overthrowing the lawful, democratic, Hungarian government.

Our troops are fighting. The government remains in place.

I inform the people of the country and world public opinion of this.

1. What position was held by Imre Nagy?
2. What event was he reporting?
3. What reassurances does he offer his listeners?
4. What did Nagy do as a result of what had happened that morning?
5. What finally happened to Imre Nagy?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Simone de Beauvoir.
2. The Oil Crisis, 1973.
3. John Lennon.
4. 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 domestic and/or foreign affairs?
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. What leadership did Margaret Thatcher provide in domestic and/or foreign affairs?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Picture Y on page 15 is the cover of the U.S. magazine *Life* (16/4/1965). It shows a helicopter crew in action during the Vietnam War. Study it and answer the following questions.

1. Where and when is the incident taking place?
2. What weapon is in use?
3. What harm has the crew suffered?
4. From the evidence of its cover, does *Life* take a positive or negative view of the American war effort? Briefly explain your answer.
5. Why did the US eventually leave Vietnam?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Harry Truman.
2. "Organization Man".
3. Billy Graham.
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 a "red scare" in the US?
2. What problems did one or more of the following pose for the US: Berlin; Korea; Cuba?
3. What did Muhammad Ali and/or Marilyn Monroe contribute to the rise of the mass media in modern America?
4. In what ways did the life and work of Betty Friedan reflect the changing role of women and the family in modern America?

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MAY 1896

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INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE
OF 2 CYLINDERS AND 6 HORSE POWER
relying on petroleum for its motive force.

THE MECHANICAL carriage
will attain the comfortable speed of
TWELVE MILES PER HOUR
on the level, while hills can be ascended
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The Daimler Wagonette
is admirably suited to the needs of the
SPORTSMAN
AND LOVER OF THE COUNTRYSIDE,
giving as it does full facilities for
the enjoyment of
FRESH AIR AND AN
UNINTERRUPTED VIEW OF THE SCENERY.

THE TWIN-CYLINDER 6 H.P. WAGONETTE { See Engraving }


Picture X

By LARRY BURROWS in VIETNAM

**WITH A BRAVE CREW
IN A DEADLY FIGHT**

Vietcong zero in on
vulnerable U.S. copters

LIFE



In a U.S. copter in thick of fight—
a shouting crew chief,
a dying pilot

APRIL 16 • 1965 • 35¢

Picture Y

Blank Page