



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2020

HISTORY – ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

Written Examination: 400 marks

TIME: 2 hours 50 minutes

Instructions to candidates:

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Europe and the wider world: Topic 6).

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, 5.

Answer on one topic from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

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

Case study to which the documents relate:

Lyndon Johnson and Vietnam, 1963-1968

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, what effects had the B-52 bombers on people in Vietnam?
 - (b) What form of transport is mentioned in document A?
 - (c) According to document B, what support did China give?
 - (d) In document B, where were victories scored?
 - (e) According to document B, did the American bombing campaign stop?

(40)

2.
 - (a) Which document, A or B, gives more information on American bombing?
Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) How does document A differ from document B, with reference to outside help?
Refer to both documents in your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) In document A, is the extract a primary source or a secondary source?
Give a reason for your answer.
 - (b) According to document B, for what reasons would the government of North Vietnam prefer to keep captured American pilots alive?

(20)

4. Do you consider the policies of Lyndon Johnson in Vietnam a success or a failure?
Give reasons for your answer.

(20)

- Document A -

In this edited extract a North Vietnamese soldier, who fought against the US in Vietnam, recalls American air raids.

From a kilometre away the B-52 bomber explosions tore eardrums, leaving many of the jungle dwellers permanently deaf. The shock waves knocked their victims senseless.

Any hit from half a kilometre would collapse the walls of a bunker, burying alive the people in it.

Often the warning of the explosions would give us time to grab some rice and escape, by foot or bicycle, down one of the emergency routes.

Hours later we would return to find that there was nothing left.

Source: Christopher Goscha, *The Penguin History of Modern Vietnam* (London: Penguin, Random House, 2016).

- Document B -

In this edited extract a historian deals with North Vietnam's resistance to American air raids.

North Vietnam's air defences were built around advanced radar systems, heavy anti-aircraft guns, and Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles. China provided anti-aircraft artillery units.

Notable victories were scored over the Americans in the skies above North Vietnam – but not enough to persuade the US to halt its attacks.

Downed American pilots were useful as sources of information, for propaganda, and as pawns in possible peace talks.

Source: Pierre Asselin, *Vietnam's American War: A History* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2018).

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 edited extract refers to the beginning of Daniel O’Connell’s Clare election campaign, 1828. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

On Saturday 28 June, 1828, O’Connell set out for Ennis, Co. Clare, on a mission to stand for election to the British parliament.

He left from the Four Courts, Dublin, where he practised law. A large crowd of well-wishers had gathered to see him off.

His coach was covered in green decorations and the coachmen were wearing green uniforms.

Three cheers were given as the carriage drove off, which O’Connell acknowledged by raising his hat. But some opponents had also gathered and hissed the carriage as it departed.

Source: P.M. Geoghegan, *King Dan: the Rise of Daniel O’Connell, 1775-1829* (Dublin: Penguin Random House Ireland, 2008).

1. To where was Daniel O’Connell going and from where was he starting?
2. How were O’Connell’s coachmen dressed?
3. How did O’Connell acknowledge the cheers?
4. How did O’Connell’s opponents behave?
5. What did O’Connell aim to achieve by winning the Clare election?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Tithe War.
2. Thomas Davis.
3. Impact of the railways.
4. James Stephens.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. In what ways did private charities respond to the Famine, 1845-1849?
2. What did William Carleton and/or Charles Kickham contribute to Irish affairs?
3. In what ways did Mother Mary Aikenhead contribute to Irish society?
4. What decisions were made at the Synod of Thurles, 1850?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Gladstone's son-in-law was present in the House of Commons for the second reading of the 1886 Home Rule Bill. Writing was forbidden but he managed a brief pencilled report. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

4.30 *House filling quickly.*

4.45 *The Prime Minister just arrived. Great cheering. House full, nearly.*

6.40 *Parnell up. Very quiet and white. He spoke calmly and effectively. He says you must pass the Bill or you will have to coerce [use force against] us as you never did before.*

For: 311. Against: 341. A fearful row in the lobby.

Source: Quoted in Sheila Goodie, *Mary Gladstone: A Gentle Rebel* (John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, UK, 2003).

1. For what occasion was the writer present?
2. How was the Prime Minister greeted?
3. Was the writer impressed by Parnell's performance? Briefly explain your answer.
4. After the vote was taken, what took place in the lobby?
5. Why did the Home Rule Bill fail to pass in the House of Commons?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Isaac Butt.
2. The GAA, 1884-1891.
3. The Belfast shipyards.
4. Edward Carson.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Michael Davitt and/or Charles Stewart Parnell contribute to land agitation and land reform?
2. How did James Larkin influence events in Dublin during 1913?
3. How did Isabella Tod and/or Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington seek improvements for women?
4. In what ways did W.B. Yeats and/or Douglas Hyde contribute to cultural revival in Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 3

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract discusses the career of the stained-glass artist, Evie Hone. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Having studied in London and Paris, Evie Hone returned to Ireland in 1927 and produced over 150 stained glass panels, together with oil paintings and watercolours, until her death in 1955.

In 1938 she was commissioned by the Department of Industry and Commerce to produce a window for the Irish Pavilion at the New York World Fair of 1939. What she produced was one of her most memorable works: a large upright rectangular window depicting the four provinces of Ireland, 'My Four Green Fields', now on display in Government Buildings, Dublin.

She received international recognition for her design of the glass for the great East Window in Eton College Chapel, replacing one that had been destroyed by a Nazi bombing raid in 1941. Its jewelled splendour of sapphire, ruby, emerald, and topaz is generally regarded as her masterpiece, though there are many others in Ireland and England which display her genius.

Source: Charles Lysaght (ed.), *Great Irish Lives* (London: Harper Collins Publishers, 2008).

1. Where did Evie Hone study her craft?
2. What did she produce for the Irish Pavilion at the New York World Fair?
3. Where is her 'Four Green Fields' window now located?
4. For what work did she receive international recognition as a stained-glass artist?
5. Apart from stained glass, what other art forms did Evie Hone work on in Ireland?

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.
3. W.T. Cosgrave.
4. Anglo-Irish relations, 1922-1949.

C (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 part did Michael Collins play in negotiating and defending the Anglo-Irish Treaty?
3. What was the experience of Belfast during World War II?
4. In what ways was the Eucharistic Congress, 1932, an important event for Church and State?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract concerns Daniel Mannix (1864-1963). Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Daniel Mannix became Archbishop of Melbourne in 1917.

He opposed the conscription [compulsory military service] of Australian men for service overseas during World War I. His attempt to become involved in Irish affairs in 1920 was foiled when the British government had him arrested at sea to prevent him landing in Cork.

Education, from primary to third-level, was his main concern in Melbourne. He built schools and a seminary. He was responsible for a 'Catholic hour' on the radio.

Tall and dignified in stature, Mannix never owned a motor car and avoided the telephone.

Source: *Dictionary of Irish Biography*, Vol. 6 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009).

1. What position in Melbourne did Daniel Mannix hold?
2. Did Mannix succeed in his attempt to become involved in Irish affairs in 1920? Briefly explain your answer.
3. According to the extract, what was the main concern of Mannix in Melbourne?
4. What did Mannix build in Melbourne?
5. How did Mannix help to sustain a sense of Irishness among emigrants in Australia?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Grosse Isle.
2. The role of the Orange Order among emigrants.
3. Mother Mary Martin.
4. The impact of John F. Kennedy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. In what ways did John Devoy contribute to Irish-America?
2. Why and to where did many Irish people emigrate during the period 1920-1966?
3. Was the Holy Ghost Mission to Nigeria a success or a failure? Argue your case.
4. In what ways did Maureen O'Hara and/or Paul O'Dwyer illustrate Irish-American experience?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract relates to the Apprentice Boys of Derry. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In 1969, when I was twenty, I became an Apprentice Boy – a thing all young men in Ulster are encouraged to do.

Although I wasn't particularly religious or patriotic, I felt proud to take the solemn oaths of allegiance to God, the Order, and my country.

During the mass parade in Derry, while the bands marched, we were made Apprentice Boys in the Guildhall. After the ceremony, we paraded through the Diamond.

Source: Billy McFetridge, *Full Pardon* (Eastbourne, East Sussex: Kingsway Publications, 1992).

1. What did the writer do when he was twenty?
2. What action made the writer feel proud?
3. Where, in Derry, were the writer and his friends made Apprentice Boys?
4. How did the writer and his friends celebrate?
5. Give one reason why the Apprentice Boys of Derry were considered controversial.

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. Margaret Thatcher.
3. The Downing Street Declaration, 1993.
4. Ian Paisley.

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 Coleraine, and not Derry city, chosen as the site for a new university in Ulster?
3. What did the Sunningdale Agreement contain, and why did it come to an end?
4. How did the poetry of Seamus Heaney reflect a cultural response to the "Troubles"?

Ireland: Topic 6

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The following chart shows the results of the general election of 1954. The fourth column represents the number of seat gains or losses (+ or -) from the previous election in 1951. Study this chart and answer the questions which follow.

General Election, 1954

PARTY	LEADER	SEATS WON	+/- CHANGE
Fianna Fáil	Éamon de Valera	65	-4
Fine Gael	Richard Mulcahy	50	+10
Labour Party	William Norton	19	+2
Clann na Talmhan	Joe Blowick	5	-1
Clann na Poblachta	Seán McBride	3	+1
Sinn Féin	Margaret Buckley	0	New
Independents	N/A	5	-9

1. Which party won the greatest number of seats?
2. Who was the leader of the Labour Party?
3. Which party made the greatest gain from the previous election?
4. Which two parties lost seats in this election?
5. Following this election, which party led the new coalition government, 1954-1957?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Ireland and the United Nations.
2. Anglo-Irish relations, 1949-1989.
3. Changes in education.
4. Breandán Ó hEithir.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did T.K. Whitaker aim to achieve with the First Programme for Economic Expansion, 1958-1963?
2. In what ways did membership of the EEC affect the development of Irish fisheries?
3. How did Raidió Telefís Éireann (RTÉ) impact on Irish society, 1962-1972?
4. What did Garret FitzGerald and/or Charles Haughey achieve as Taoiseach?

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 refers to Italy and its problems. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Kingdom of Italy formally came into existence on 17 March, 1861, when Victor Emmanuel II adopted the new title.

Its economy was backward, based mostly on agriculture, and its capacity to create wealth was, therefore, limited. The mass of the population lived in conditions of poverty and ignorance. A survey of 1864 estimated that no more than 12% were literate.

Between 1861 and 1865 a war was waged in the south against bandits, which cost tens of thousands of lives. Rome and Venetia remained outside the control of the new kingdom.

Source: John Gooch, *The Unification of Italy* (London: Taylor & Francis, 1986).

1. Who ruled the new Kingdom of Italy?
2. In what way was the Italian economy backward?
3. What did the survey of 1864 reveal about the level of literacy?
4. How is it shown that there were serious tensions in Italy?
5. Why did Pope Pius IX oppose Italian unification?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Robert Peel.
2. Karl Marx.
3. Urban growth and migration.
4. Balkan nationalism.

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 major changes did Haussmann bring about in the city of Paris?
3. What did Otto von Bismarck and/or Napoleon III contribute towards German unity?
4. Do you consider Robert Owen's model village at New Lanark a success or a failure? Argue your case.

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from the diary of Charles Balston (19 March, 1915) refers to women in the workforce during World War I. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The government has taken the important step of calling on women to register themselves for paid employment.

They will fill vacancies where labour is insufficient, or release more men for the fighting line.

It is expected that women would be of use in farm and dairy work, in leather stitching and brush making. Also, in light machinery for munitions.

Source: Terry Charman, *The First World War on the Home Front* (London: Blackwells, 2014).

1. What did the government call on women to do?
2. In what circumstance could vacancies arise?
3. How were women to contribute to the war effort?
4. Does the writer approve of women in the workforce? Briefly explain your answer.
5. Did most of the women in the workforce during World War I keep their jobs when the war ended? Briefly explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Anti-Semitism in France.
2. Tsarist Russia.
3. Pope Leo XIII.
4. Wilfred Owen.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Bismarck conduct affairs in Europe, 1871-1890?
2. What main developments took place in the invention and early history of the motor car?
3. In what ways did Rosa Luxemburg and/or Woodrow Wilson influence events in Europe?
4. What was the importance of the life and work of Marie Curie?

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 (*New York Times*, August 2, 1936) concerns the 1936 Nuremberg Rally. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

At 8.30 p.m. a fanfare of trumpets announced Hitler's arrival. Awaiting him was a great gathering of Nazi officials all, like himself, in brown uniform.

As he appeared, there shone upward 150 army searchlights. In this bright light he walked down the steps.

The thunderous cheers quite drowned out the music of the massed bands playing him into the stadium.

1. How was Hitler's arrival announced?
2. How was Hitler dressed?
3. What made it possible for Hitler to walk down the steps in brightness?
4. How did the crowd respond to Hitler's arrival?
5. What was one contribution Leni Riefenstahl made to Nazi propaganda?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Benito Mussolini.
2. The Home Front during World War II.
3. The technology of warfare.
4. The Holocaust.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Hitler conduct German foreign policy between 1933 and 1939?
2. For what reasons did Stalin conduct show trials, and how did they affect Soviet society?
3. What did Bing Crosby and/or Charlie Chaplin contribute to the world of radio and cinema?
4. In what ways was the Jarrow March, 1936, a response to the social and economic conditions of Britain in the 1930s?

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 Alexander Solzhenitsyn discusses life in a Soviet labour camp. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

There were escort guards all over the place, their guns sticking out and pointing right at prisoners' faces. There were guards with grey dogs. The chief of the escort shouted instructions: "Attention, prisoners. Marching orders must be strictly obeyed. Keep to your ranks. Keep a steady pace. No talking. Keep your eyes fixed ahead. Keep your hands behind your backs. A step to the right or the left is considered an attempt to escape and the escort has orders to shoot without warning. Quick march."

The column moved out into the steppe [countryside] straight into the wind, heading for the reddening dawn. The intense cold stung the prisoners' faces and their hands were already stiff with cold. Bare white snow stretched to the horizon, to the right and to the left, and not a single tree could be seen on the whole expanse of steppe.

Source: Alexander Solzhenitsyn, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, translated by Ralph Parker (London: Penguin Classics, 2000).

1. How is it shown that security at the labour camp was very strict?
2. How were the prisoners to keep their eyes and their hands?
3. According to the extract, what would happen if a prisoner stepped to the right or left?
4. How is it suggested that the prisoners were marching to work very early in the morning?
5. Why did Soviet leaders regard Solzhenitsyn as a 'dissident writer'?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Berlin airlift, 1948.
2. The "Sovietisation" of Eastern Europe.
3. Jacques Delors.
4. Mikhail Gorbachev.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the origins of the Hungarian Uprising, 1956, and why did it not succeed?
2. What decisions were made at the Second Vatican Council, 1962-1965?
3. How did the Oil Crisis of 1973 affect the western economies, 1973-1992?
4. What did Simone de Beauvoir and/or John Lennon contribute to European culture?

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 August 1958 race riots broke out in Notting Hill, London. This edited extract from the *News Chronicle* describes the scene. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

London's Notting Hill area flared last night into new violence against coloured people. Gangs of white people roamed the streets. Not until 1 a.m. did they disperse.

The whites surged around the area – at one time their total was 3,000 – looking for trouble. They gathered outside the homes of coloured people. Windows of houses and shops were smashed. Scuffles were going on in any one of a dozen streets.

Source: Quoted in Martin Gilbert, *A History of the Twentieth Century, 1952-1999* (London: Harper Collins Publishers, 1999).

1. Where and when did the riots occur?
2. Who roamed the streets?
3. How is it shown that trouble was widespread?
4. What damage was caused to houses and shops in the area?
5. Briefly, why did large numbers of immigrants move to Britain in the post-war years?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Julius Nyerere.
2. The Lomé Conventions.
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 in 1947, and what settlement did Britain negotiate before leaving?
2. For what reasons did Katanga break away from the Congo, and how did it lead to war?
3. How did Charles de Gaulle respond to Algerian demands for independence?
4. What typical problems did development workers encounter in Africa, 1945-1990?

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