



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2021

HISTORY – ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

Written examination: 300 marks

WEDNESDAY, 16 JUNE - AFTERNOON, 2.00-4.50

Instructions to candidates:

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Europe and the wider world: Topic 6)
Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 and Section 3 (200 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 *and*
Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Answer parts A, B and C from each of **two** topics.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

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

Case study to which documents relate:

The Montgomery bus boycott, 1956

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) In document A, for what people was transport provided?
 - (b) In document A, what part did the churches play?
 - (c) What evidence is there in document A that the organisers worked hard?
 - (d) According to document B, how was money collected?
 - (e) From document B, how did the police react to the volunteers?

(40)

2.
 - (a) Do both documents claim that the boycott was organised by volunteers? Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) Which document, A or B, gives a better explanation of the difficulties faced by those involved in the boycott? Refer to both documents in your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Give a reason to explain why document A is a primary source.
 - (b) What is one opinion expressed by the historian in document B? Do you think Document B provides evidence to support this opinion? Explain your answer.

(20)

4. What part did Martin Luther King play in the Montgomery bus boycott?

(20)

- Document A -

In this edited extract Rufus Lewis recalls his part in organising a car pool during the Montgomery bus boycott, 1956.

We got a group of volunteers together to provide transport for people who did not ride the buses.

The churches were used as pick-up stations for driving people to work. We also had pick-up stations in white districts for driving people home from work. We worked day and night contacting those who had cars and would volunteer to join the car pool.

There were problems. Some black people were afraid that things were being pushed too far. Others worried about their jobs. But, once the boycott got under way, the whole black community responded positively.

Source: David J. Garrow, *The Walking City: The Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955-1956* (New York: Carlson Publishing, 1989).

- Document B -

In this edited extract a historian comments on the Montgomery bus boycott.

Those who organised the Montgomery bus boycott set up a car pool which provided African Americans with transport to and from work, which was vital to the boycott's success.

The car pool relied on volunteers and their vehicles. It was organised by talented administrators and backed up by a major fund-raising effort.

Volunteer drivers were singled out by the police, stopped and questioned about their licence and insurance. Many were given tickets for alleged traffic offences.

Overall, the boycott was a terrific example of black Montgomery's ingenuity and organisational ability.

Source: Simon Hall, *1956: The World in Revolt* (London: Faber & Faber, 2016).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract relates to Asenath Nicholson. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Asenath Nicholson spent June, 1844, to July, 1845, on her first Irish visit, travelling mainly by foot but also by boat, jaunting-car and ass-cart. She distributed both English and Irish language bibles.

She worked closely with Quaker relief agencies and with the Presentation nuns.

Her work with the poor included showing them how to cook the relief-supplied cornmeal, as many of them could not follow, or even read, the recipes provided for its use.

Source: Royal Irish Academy, *Dictionary of Irish Biography, Volume 6* (Cambridge: CUP, 2009).

1. What was Asenath Nicholson's main mode of travel?
2. What did Asenath Nicholson distribute?
3. With whom did Asenath Nicholson work closely?
4. Why did the poor need help with the cornmeal recipes?
5. Briefly, how is Charles Trevelyan associated with the Great Famine?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Irish countryside in 1815.
2. William Carleton.
3. The Tithe War.
4. Emigration from Ireland, 1815-1870.

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 Daniel O'Connell?
2. What did Thomas Davis and/or James Stephens contribute to Irish affairs?
3. What decisions did the Synod of Thurles, 1850, make in relation to the Catholic Church?
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

This edited extract is taken from a speech made by Edward Carson in the House of Commons on the third Home Rule Bill in February 1914. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Ulster looms very large in this controversy on Home Rule, simply because Ulster has a very strong right arm and will not be forced into an all-Ireland Home Rule from Dublin.

But in addition to Ulster, there are also unionists in the South and in the West who hate this Bill just as much as we Ulster people hate it, and who would willingly fight, as we in Ulster would fight, if they had the numbers.

We must go on opposing this Bill to the very end. If you try to compel the Ulster people to come into a Dublin parliament, I tell you I shall go along with these Ulster people to the end with their policy of resistance.

Source: HC Deb., 5th Series, Vol. 58, Cols. 175-6 (Hansard) 11 February 1914. Available at <https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1914/feb/11/government-of-ireland-bill>

1. Why does Ulster 'loom very large' in the Home Rule controversy?
2. Apart from Ulster, where in Ireland are there unionists opposed to the Bill?
3. According to Carson, what would prevent those other unionists from fighting?
4. According to the extract, is Carson prepared to support Ulster resistance to Home Rule? Give a reason for your answer.
5. Why did the third Home Rule Bill not come into effect later in 1914?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The first Home Rule Bill, 1886.
2. The Belfast shipyards.
3. The Gaelic League.
4. The first Sinn Féin Party.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Parnell and/or Davitt contribute to the movement for land reform?
2. What major developments took place within the GAA between 1884 and 1891?
3. How did Isabella Tod and/or Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington seek improvements for women?
4. What were the circumstances which led to the 1913 strike and lockout?

Ireland: Topic 3

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 letter by Patrick Pearse to his mother from Arbour Hill Barracks, where he was imprisoned following the Easter Rising, 1916. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

On Friday evening the Post Office [GPO] was set on fire and we had to abandon it. We dashed into Moore Street and remained in the houses there until Saturday afternoon. We then found that we were surrounded by troops and we had no food. In order to avoid further slaughter of the civilian population, we decided to ask the General commanding the British Forces to discuss terms. He replied he would receive me only if I surrendered unconditionally, and this I did.

I was brought here on Saturday evening, and later on all the men in Moore Street were brought here. Our hope is that the government will spare the lives of our followers, but we do not expect that they will spare the lives of the leaders. We are ready to die and we shall die cheerfully and proudly. We have preserved Ireland's honour and our own. People will say hard things about us now, but we shall be remembered by posterity [future generations] and blessed by unborn generations.

Source: P.H. Pearse, Letter to his mother, 1 May 1916, WO71/45, National Archives (UK) cited in John Bowman (ed.), *Ireland: The Autobiography* (London: Penguin Books, Random House, 2017).

1. Why did Pearse and his comrades abandon the GPO?
2. When was Pearse brought to Arbour Hill Barracks?
3. Are Pearse and his comrades afraid to die? Give a reason for your answer.
4. According to Pearse, what attitude will future generations have to their actions?
5. What was the theory of "blood sacrifice", associated with Patrick Pearse?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Countess Markievicz.
2. The 1918 election.
3. The Eucharistic Congress, 1932.
4. Evie Hone.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What terms were agreed in the Anglo-Irish Treaty, December 1921?
2. Did Éamon de Valera experience success and/or failure in his political career, 1917-1945?
3. What did W.T. Cosgrave achieve as head of government, 1923-1932?
4. What did the people of Belfast experience during World War II?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract, Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh, an Irish emigrant, writes of his experiences in England. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Daventry is a very small place and not very nice. Most of the people go into Northampton, twelve miles away, to do their shopping. I had to get up before six to catch the bus at seven. I could only gulp down the bare cup of tea before going out to work.

As soon as I got the job, I was put digging a trench. A young fellow from the Spiddal area (Galway) was in the trench with me. I startled him when I spoke suddenly to him in Irish! I think there is more Irish being spoken around these parts than in any big town in Ireland. The Irish stick together and do not have much social contact with the English.

Source: Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh, *Dialann Deoraí*, translated from the Irish by Valentin Iremonger as: *An Irish Navvy: the Diary of an Exile* (London: Routledge and Keegan Paul, 1964).

1. According to Mac Amhlaigh, what type of place is Daventry?
2. Where do most people from Daventry do their shopping?
3. What type of work was Mac Amhlaigh given?
4. In what language did Mac Amhlaigh speak to the man from Spiddal?
5. Why did many Irish people emigrate to England in the 1950s?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Ulster-Scottish emigration to North America.
2. The Molly Maguires.
3. Boss Croker.
4. Maureen O'Hara.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Grosse Isle cope with the arrival of Irish emigrants at the time of the Great Famine?
2. What did de Valera hope to achieve in America, June, 1919-December, 1920?
3. What did Joe Kennedy and/or John F. Kennedy contribute to the diaspora?
4. What were the achievements of Archbishop Daniel Mannix and/or 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 a British paratrooper recalls patrolling the countryside of South Armagh by helicopter. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

I check my equipment: map, compass, rifle, ammunition and, lastly, I check with my radio operator to see whether he has everything.

Within a few seconds we are in the air and moving along at low level, dodging power lines and telephone lines.

We are moving down toward the village of Cullaville, right on the border with the Republic. The helicopter swings round in a tight turn, drops and touches down. As soon as we touch ground, we are off and running, guns at fire positions.

Source: Based on material in Keith Jeffery (ed.), *The Divided Province: the Troubles in Northern Ireland, 1969-1985* (London: Orbis Publishing Ltd., 1985).

1. How did the paratroopers keep in contact with their headquarters?
2. What form of transport was in use?
3. According to the extract, where is Cullaville situated?
4. Immediately on landing, what did the paratroopers do?
5. What circumstances led to British troops being sent to patrol Northern Ireland in 1969?

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. The emergence of the Provisional IRA.
4. James Molyneaux.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did the Apprentice Boys of Derry celebrate and why did their celebrations cause controversy?
2. What was agreed at Sunningdale and why did the power-sharing executive fail?
3. How did Ian Paisley and/or John Hume influence events in Northern Ireland?
4. How did the Irish Republic respond to the “Troubles” in 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 edited extract recalls the opening night of the new television service (RTÉ) on New Year's Eve, 1961. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

At 7pm on New Year's Eve, 1961, the new television service, RTÉ, began transmission with an address by President de Valera. He said, "I must admit that sometimes when I think of television and its immense power, I feel somewhat afraid. Never before was there in the hands of man an instrument so powerful to influence the thoughts and actions of the people. It can impart knowledge and build up the character of a whole people. On the other hand, it can lead to the opposite."

In the first hour of the New Year, 1962, Cardinal D'Alton appeared on the screen to welcome the new service. He advised parents not to allow their children to become television addicts, no matter how good a particular programme might be.

Source: Fergal Tobin, *The Best of Decades: Ireland in the 1960s* (Dublin: Gill & Macmillan, 1996).

1. When did the new television service begin transmission?
2. Who was the first person to appear on the television screen?
3. Why was President de Valera 'somewhat afraid' of television?
4. What advice did Cardinal D'Alton give to parents?
5. Briefly, explain one way in which RTÉ contributed to change in Irish society?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Changes in education, 1949-1989.
2. Ireland's involvement with the UN.
3. The impact of Vatican II.
4. Garret FitzGerald.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What impact had the First Programme for Economic Expansion on Irish society?
2. Did membership of the EEC help or hinder the development of Irish fishing?
Argue your case.
3. What did you learn about the role of women in Irish society from your study of one or more of the following: the changing status of women; Sylvia Meehan; Mary Robinson?
4. What did Charles Haughey achieve as Taoiseach?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

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 historian Denis Richards writes on the fall of Metternich and on the 1848 Revolution in Germany. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The revolutions of 1848 were remarkable for their suddenness. The news of the fall of the monarchy in France reached Vienna on 1 March and twelve days later, Metternich, the statesman of forty years experience, was fleeing Vienna 'like a criminal'.

Following news of the fall of Metternich, several public meetings and addresses for reform took place in Berlin until eventually troops were called in to fire on and clear the streets. King Frederick William, a great lover of peace, did not like such actions by the troops. On 18 March he agreed to a new constitution and a parliament for the whole of Germany. But in the afternoon another clash between protestors and troops took place and, within hours, Berlin was up in revolution.

Source: Denis Richards, *Modern Europe, 1789-1984* (London: Longman Group Ltd., 1977).

1. What was remarkable about the revolutions of 1848?
2. According to the extract, in what manner did Metternich flee from Vienna?
3. How were the streets of Berlin cleared of the crowds?
4. What reforms did King Frederick William agree to introduce?
5. Did the revolutionaries achieve their aims in Germany? Briefly explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Napoleon III.
2. Changes in agriculture, 1815-1871.
3. Changes in industry, 1815-1871.
4. Victor Hugo.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What changes did Haussmann make to the city of Paris?
2. What were the aims and achievements of Giuseppe Mazzini?
3. What did Feargus O'Connor and/or Robert Peel contribute to English affairs?
4. What was new and different about Robert Owen's model village at New Lanark?

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 from his *War Memoirs*, former Prime Minister David Lloyd George comments on women in the workforce during World War I. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

On 16 July, 1915 there was a great women's war pageant. Thousands of women marched for miles along London streets through rain and mud. They were accompanied by a deputation that met me as Minister of Munitions [Supplies] to offer their services to the war effort.

Their leader, Mrs. Pankhurst, demanded that the women be permitted to take part in war work. She also pleaded for wages that would safeguard their standard of living and protect them from being exploited by employers.

Source: David Lloyd George, *War Memoirs, 1914-1915* (London: Odhams Press, 1938).

1. When did the march take place?
2. Who participated in the march?
3. What role for women was sought by Mrs. Pankhurst?
4. What safeguard did she seek for women?
5. Briefly, what forms of work did women mainly carry out during World War I?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The early history of the motor car.
2. Anti-Semitism in France or Russia.
3. Wilfred Owen.
4. Rosa Luxemburg.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What tensions emerged between Church and State in Germany and/or Italy?
2. In what ways did Leo XIII respond to the problems of industrial society?
3. What was Wilhelm II's naval policy and why did it alarm the British government?
4. How did Woodrow Wilson contribute to war and peace in Europe?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract the Nazi newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* comments on a Nuremberg rally. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

To find eating and sleeping facilities for thousands of party members is a large task. There are sleeping quarters in factories and schools. Metal bed frames and mattresses are bought in large quantities. They can be stored and used every year.

Each group has its own field kitchen. The food is bought as far in advance as possible. One central committee does all the buying. During the rally, all restaurants stay open around the clock, but no alcoholic drink is served after midnight.

Source: Cited in H.T. Burden, *The Nuremberg Party Rallies* (London: Pall Mall Press, 1967).

1. What was a 'large task'?
2. Where were sleeping quarters found?
3. What efficiency is shown in obtaining food?
4. What restriction is imposed on restaurants?
5. What did Leni Riefenstahl contribute to the Nuremberg Rallies?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
2. Hitler's foreign policy, 1933-1939.
3. Wartime alliances, 1939-1945.
4. The Holocaust.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Church/State relations develop under Mussolini and/or Hitler?
2. Why did the Jarrow March, October 1936, take place and was it a success or a failure?
3. What social and economic changes did Stalin bring about in Soviet Russia?
4. What did Charlie Chaplin and/or Bing Crosby contribute to Anglo-American popular culture?

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 Sir Frank Roberts, a British diplomat, reflects on Nikita Khrushchev. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

At one Kremlin reception I had been warned beforehand that Khrushchev had just made a speech rather insulting to the British. I intended to be very cold with him.

He at once singled me out and, in full view of the assembled guests, was friendly, admitting that he often said things he should not.

He went on to give me a bear-hug and our meeting ended with several toasts in brandy, which he was, at that time, under strict doctor's orders not to drink.

Source: Martin McCauley (ed.), *The Khrushchev Era* (London: Longmans, 1995).

1. Where did the reception take place?
2. What type of speech did Khrushchev make?
3. What did Khrushchev admit to Sir Frank Roberts?
4. How did the meeting end?
5. What was the policy of 'peaceful coexistence' associated with Khrushchev?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Second Vatican Council.
2. Advances in the biological sciences.
3. Alexander Solzhenitsyn.
4. John Lennon.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the reasons for the Hungarian Uprising, 1956, and how did Soviet Russia respond?
2. How did the 1973 Oil Crisis affect the Western economies between 1973 and 1992?
3. What did Jean Monnet and/or Jacques Delors contribute to European unity?
4. In what ways did Mikhail Gorbachev attempt to reform the Communist system in Soviet Russia?

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 edited extract deals with social tensions in Britain. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In the middle of April, 1981, serious disturbances occurred in Brixton, a multi-racial south London suburb, with a history of poor police-community relations and high unemployment, especially among young black men.

Nearly 300 policemen and scores of people were injured, and twenty-eight buildings were destroyed or damaged by fire.

These disorderly scenes were followed by protests at Toxteth in Liverpool in July, along with lesser troubles in Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds, and by another outburst in Brixton.

Source: David Cannadine, *Margaret Thatcher: A Life and Legacy* (Oxford: OUP, 2017).

1. According to the extract, when did 'serious disturbances' occur in Brixton?
2. What was the outcome of the disturbances in Brixton?
3. Apart from London, in what major British cities did disturbances take place?
4. Did Brixton remain quiet after April, 1981? Give a reason for your answer.
5. Briefly, what was the 'Windrush generation'?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. British withdrawal from India, 1945-1947.
2. Charles de Gaulle.
3. The Lomé Conventions.
4. Nadine Gordimer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. In what ways did David Ben-Gurion respond to the Arab-Israeli conflict?
2. What was Julius Nyerere's policy of ujamaa and how successful was it?
3. What part did Ho Chi Minh and/or Achmad Sukarno play in his country's history?
4. How did France become a multi-racial society and how did its government deal with problems in race relations in the 1980s?

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