



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2022

HISTORY – ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN, 1815-1993

Written examination: 300 marks
Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00-4.50

Instructions to candidates:

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Ireland: Topic 5)
Answer all parts of this section.

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

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

Do not hand up this question paper.

It will not be returned to the State Examinations Commission.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 5

Politics and society in Northern Ireland, 1949-1993

Case study to which documents relate:

The Coleraine University controversy

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) Why was the Lockwood Committee set up, according to document A?
 - (b) Where did the public meeting take place, according to document A?
 - (c) Into what room were the leaders of the demonstration brought, according to document B?
 - (d) Who was the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland at this time?
 - (e) What did the leaders of the demonstration hand over, according to document B?

(40)

2.
 - (a) Do both documents give reasons for the protest? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
 - (b) Do both documents agree on the destination of the motorcade and do they show that the motorcade was impressive? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)

3.
 - (a) How is it shown in document A that the writer took part in the protest? Refer to the document in your answer.
 - (b) What is the value of the newspaper report in document B for a historian? Refer to the document in your answer.

(20)

4. Why was Coleraine, rather than Derry, chosen as the site of Northern Ireland's second university?

(20)

– Document A –

Bishop Edward Daly was a priest in Derry in 1965. In this edited extract from his autobiography he recalls events relating to the Coleraine University controversy.

The Stormont government appointed the Lockwood Committee to study the university issue. In early 1965 leaks suggested that Lockwood was going to recommend Coleraine, rather than Derry, as the site of the new university.

In Derry there was a feeling of disbelief that such a decision could be reached. There was a public meeting at the Guildhall. It was decided to organise a motorcade to parliament buildings at Stormont [Belfast] to make Derry's case.

More than 20,000 people and most of the cars in the city made the journey. It was my first time at Stormont. The huge parliament building on the hillside was impressive, as was the number of people gathered before it.

Source: Edward Daly, *Mister, Are You a Priest?* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2000).

– Document B –

This is an edited extract from a report in *The Irish Times*.

A protest motorcade arrived in Belfast yesterday, objecting to the decision to establish a second university at Coleraine instead of Derry. Mr. John Hume, one of the leaders, said Derry is the only centre of population outside Belfast large enough to be the site for a university.

The Mayor of Derry and other leaders marched from the Carson statue to the parliament buildings at Stormont. There they were brought to the private room of the Prime Minister, Captain Terence O'Neill, where they handed over documents and maps, showing possible sites for the new university of Derry.

The motorcade of 2,000 vehicles then left Stormont and made the return trip to Derry. There was some traffic disruption as the procession passed through Belfast and other towns.

Source: *The Irish Times* (19/2/1965).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Ireland: Topic 1

Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to matters agreed at the Synod of Thurles, 1850. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Priests were not allowed to go to public houses, horse races and theatres.

Parish priests were not to have more than fifteen acres of land and priests were forbidden to hold any land without the consent of the bishops.

Specially trained preachers were to be invited to parishes to give retreats. Priests were forbidden to say Mass after noon.

Secret societies were to be condemned.

Source: Based on material in Donnchadh Ó Corráin & Tomás O’Riordan (eds.), *Ireland, 1815-1870* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2011).

1. What places of entertainment were forbidden to priests?
2. What was the largest piece of land a parish priest could have?
3. Under what circumstance could a priest have land?
4. Who were invited to parishes to give retreats?
5. Briefly, why was it considered necessary to hold the Synod of Thurles in 1850?

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. Industrial development in Belfast.
4. Cardinal Paul Cullen.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Daniel O’Connell conduct the Repeal campaign and why did it fail?
2. How did Asenath Nicholson and/or Charles Trevelyan respond to the Famine in Ireland?
3. What was the role of Charles Kickham and/or James Stephens in Fenianism?
4. What did William Carleton and/or William Dargan contribute to Irish life?

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 historian Tom Hunt's work on the early history of the GAA. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The members of the Clonea (Co. Waterford) Hurling Club were senior county champions in 1903. The core of the team was drawn from two neighbouring townlands: Ballydurn and Kilcanavee. The key players were the sons of substantial landowners, five from families that farmed over 100 acres.

The Kirwan family provided leadership. James Kirwan captained the team, which included his brother Percy. A third brother, Rody, was not involved; but, as a bank clerk based in Co. Kerry, he was a member of the Kerry All-Ireland title winning football team in 1903 and 1904.

Source: M. Crown, W. Murphy and P. Rouse (eds.), *The Gaelic Athletic Association, 1884-2009* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 2009).

1. Who were senior county champions in 1903?
2. From what sort of farming families did the key players come?
3. Which Kirwans played on the Clonea team?
4. What did Rody Kirwan achieve in 1903 and 1904?
5. Briefly, what did Archbishop Croke contribute to the GAA?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Isabella Tod.
2. The co-operative movement.
3. The 1913 strike and lockout.
4. Hanna Sheehy-Skeffington.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the importance of the elections of 1885 and 1886 for Ireland?
2. What was the contribution of Michael Davitt to Irish affairs?
3. What did W.B. Yeats contribute to cultural revival in Ireland?
4. Why and how did Unionists campaign against Home Rule for 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 from a report in *The Irish Times* refers to those who gathered to support the Irish delegation to the Treaty negotiations, which began in London on 11 October 1921. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Great crowds of people assembled at the entrance of Downing Street to watch the arrival of the conference delegates. 'Shall we have a Republic?' received the hearty response, 'Yes'. There were cries of 'Up the Rebels'.

Later, the waiting crowds resorted to prayer, most of the crowd kneeling as they recited the rosary.

Source: quoted in Ronan Fanning, *Fatal Path: British Government and the Irish Revolution, 1910-1922* (London: Faber and Faber, 2013).

1. Where and when did the activity in the extract take place?
2. Why did crowds gather?
3. What form of government is mentioned?
4. What prayer did the crowd recite?
5. Briefly, on return from London, how was the Treaty received in Ireland?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Home Rule party, 1912-1918.
2. Michael Collins.
3. Belfast during World War II.
4. Evie Hone.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the contribution of Patrick Pearse to Irish affairs?
2. What did W.T. Cosgrave achieve as head of government, 1923-1932?
3. What main events took place during the Eucharistic Congress, 1932?
4. How did de Valera pursue a policy of neutrality during World War II?

Ireland: Topic 4
The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

De Valera in America paid a visit to the Chippewa Indian reservation in Wisconsin (18 October 1919) which is described in this edited extract from a letter home by a member of his party. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The party had a wonderful day at the Indian reservation. De Valera is now a chief of the Chippewa nation.

We had the pleasure of seeing their native games and dances and were fed on venison and wild rice.

Five chiefs of the tribe made speeches in their native tongue and offered presents of beaded work to de Valera. An interpreter then translated their speeches into English.

Source: David Fitzpatrick, *Harry Boland's Irish Revolution* (Cork: Cork University Press, 2002).

1. What title did de Valera receive at the Indian reservation?
2. What did the visitors have the pleasure of seeing?
3. What were the visitors given to eat?
4. What was offered to de Valera?
5. What was one achievement of de Valera in America (June 1919-December 1920)?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh.
2. Anti-Irish sentiment in Britain in the 19th century.
3. Archbishop Daniel Mannix.
4. The Orange Order in Canada and Australia.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why is Grosse Isle important in the history of Irish emigration?
2. How successful was the Holy Ghost Mission to Nigeria, 1945-1966?
3. What were the achievements of Bishop Edward Galvin and/or Mother Mary Martin?
4. In what ways did Maureen O'Hara and/or Paul O'Dwyer illustrate Irish-American experience?

Ireland: Topic 6

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract the historian Mary E. Daly comments on the life of women in the 1960s. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The 1960s gave women greater opportunities to work as secretaries, clerks and teachers. Women also had better marriage prospects than in the past, with a hope of settling down in a house with modern amenities.

There is good reason to believe that many women were content to become full-time wives and mothers, not least because so many of their predecessors had been denied this lifestyle.

While more girls than boys attended secondary school, girls were more likely to leave at fifteen-sixteen and less likely to attend university.

Paid employment was a temporary phase between school and marriage for most women.

Source: Mary E. Daly, *Sixties Ireland: Reshaping the Economy, State and Society, 1957-1973* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2016).

1. What was one sort of work available?
2. Mention one hope that women might reasonably have.
3. Around what age were girls likely to leave school?
4. What was a 'temporary phase' for most women?
5. Mention one change in the status of women during the 1970s.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Changing attitudes towards the Irish language, 1949-1989.
2. Irish membership of the United Nations.
3. The impact of the EEC on fisheries.
4. Jack Lynch.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Seán Lemass and/or T.K. Whitaker attempt to make life better for Irish people?
2. What impact did RTÉ have on Irish society?
3. What was the contribution of Archbishop John Charles McQuaid to Irish affairs?
4. What did Charles Haughey achieve during his two terms 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

This edited extract refers to Robert Owen's New Lanark. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In 1799 Robert Owen acquired a cotton mill, New Lanark, south of Glasgow, for £60,000, and moved there on 1 January 1800. He set about improving living and working conditions, expecting in return an increase in output from the work force.

Some 1,800 people were employed at the mill, including about 500 children. The children's working day was reduced from 11¾ hours to 10¾ hours. Owen also provided education. Singing and dancing were among the lessons taught and punishments were not allowed.

Source: based on material in Juliet Gardiner (ed.), *The History Today Who's Who in British History* (London: Collins and Brown, 2000).

1. What was the total workforce and how many workers were children?
2. How was the children's working day reduced?
3. What lessons are mentioned?
4. What return did Owen expect for improved conditions?
5. What did trade unionism and/or socialism hope to achieve for factory workers?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Clemens Metternich.
2. Robert Peel.
3. Serfdom in Russia.
4. Ludwig van Beethoven.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the 1848 revolution in Germany end in failure?
2. During the period 1815-1871, what moves did Italy make towards unity?
3. What were the achievements of Charles Darwin and/or Victor Hugo?
4. What changes did Haussmann bring about in the city of Paris?

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 a German politician recalls a meeting with Otto von Bismarck (Berlin, 22 February 1880). Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In the evening I dined with Bismarck. At table, much wine was drunk.

The Chancellor would not hear of colonies for Germany, now or at any other time. He said we have not an adequate fleet to protect them and our government officials are not skilled enough to manage them.

He felt that we should agree to the extension of France's territory in Africa, supporting them in Morocco, in exchange for Alsace-Lorraine.

Source: Stephen Brooks, *Nineteenth Century Europe: Documents and Debates* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 1983).

1. What position did Bismarck hold at the time?
2. At what time of day did the meal take place?
3. Why did Bismarck oppose obtaining colonies for Germany?
4. What did Bismarck want from France in return for support in Morocco?
5. Mention one achievement of Bismarck.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Anti-Semitism in France.
2. Pope Leo XIII.
3. Wilfred Owen.
4. Woodrow Wilson and Europe.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Wilhelm II contribute to international affairs?
2. What developments took place in the invention and early history of the motor car?
3. What did women contribute to the war effort during World War I?
4. What was the importance of Marie Curie and/or Rosa Luxemburg?

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 from his diary (30/12/1932) the English politician Hugh Dalton recounts a visit to Benito Mussolini. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Approach through a long series of rooms in Palazzo Venezia to wait. Many plain-clothes detectives to be seen. Finally, ushered into an immense room with marble walls. At the far end the Duce [Mussolini] who advances to meet me.

We spend half an hour together. He has charm and intelligence, is less tall than I expected, but strongly built.

I praise the energy I have found in Italy and wonder why there is so much weakness in England in the face of the economic crisis. He smiles and says that it is because we have too many old men in high places.

Source: Ben Pimlott (ed.), *The Political Diary of Hugh Dalton* (London: Jonathan Cape, 1986).

1. Where in Rome did the writer visit Mussolini?
2. How is it shown that Mussolini is well-protected?
3. What aspect of Italy does the writer praise?
4. What criticism does Mussolini make of English leadership?
5. Mention one characteristic of fascism associated with Mussolini.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.
2. Stalin's show trials.
3. The Holocaust.
4. Bing Crosby.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Hitler conduct foreign policy between 1933 and 1939?
2. Why did the Jarrow March take place, and did it achieve its aims?
3. How well did Winston Churchill and/or Josef Stalin lead his country during World War II?
4. What was the contribution to cinema of Charlie Chaplin and/or Leni Riefenstahl?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 4
Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the Second Vatican Council. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Vatican II changed the liturgy and language of the Catholic Church. Latin was no longer used in daily church practice, but was replaced by the everyday language of the people.

The Church sought to respond positively to liberal democracy, mixed economies and modern science.

However, it did not reverse the fall in religious practice, even in Italy. Attendance at Mass in Italy fell from 69% in 1956 to 48% in 1968.

Source: based on material in Tony Judt, *Postwar: A history of Europe since 1945* (London: Penguin Books, 2005).

1. What language was no longer used in daily church services?
2. What language was now used?
3. What was one area to which the Church attempted to respond positively?
4. How did attendance at Mass, in Italy, change?
5. Who was pope when Vatican II began?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Berlin airlift, 1948-1949.
2. The 1973 oil crisis.
3. Simone de Beauvoir.
4. Margaret Thatcher.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did an uprising take place in Hungary in 1956 and why did it end in failure?
2. What was the impact on Europe of moves towards unity, 1945-1957?
3. What changes were introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union?
4. What did John Lennon contribute to popular culture and the mass media?

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 this edited extract Azouz Begag, France's first ever government minister born to North African parents, deals with race relations in France. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In 1979 there were confrontations between young people and police in the banlieues [disadvantaged urban areas] of Lyon.

These suburbs, which had just been built, contained large concentrations of North African families who had been rehoused from nearby slums and shanty towns.

France was becoming aware that living on its soil was a new generation born of immigration and colonisation.

Source: Azouz Begag, *Ethnicity and Equality: France in the Balance* (Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 2007).

1. What groups were in conflict in Lyon?
2. Who lived in the new suburbs?
3. Where had the North African families lived before they were rehoused?
4. Of what was France becoming aware?
5. Mention one reason why North African families settled in France.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Suez crisis, 1956.
2. The Lomé conventions.
3. Ho Chi Minh.
4. Nadine Gordimer.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Britain withdraw from India and what problems were associated with the withdrawal?
2. Why did Katanga break away from the Congo and what was the outcome of that action?
3. How did Charles de Gaulle respond to Algerian demands for independence?
4. What part did Achmad Sukarno play in Indonesian history?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a letter written to his parents by an American soldier serving in Vietnam. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

A few days ago, my platoon [group of soldiers] was on a mission to clear three suspected minefields. We spent the whole day clearing the three fields but found nothing. When we were returning, one of my comrades jumped off the truck and right onto a landmine. Both his feet were blown off.

I have developed a distrust of the Vietnamese because they come around selling cakes and beer to us and then run back to tell the Vietcong how many we are, where our positions are and where our leaders are positioned.

Source: Bernard Edelman (ed.), *Dear America: Letters home from Vietnam* (New York: W.W. Norton Company, 1985).

1. To whom is the letter written?
2. What mission was given to the writer's platoon?
3. What was the outcome of the mission?
4. Why has the writer developed a distrust of the Vietnamese?
5. Give one reason why Lyndon Johnson sent American troops to Vietnam.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Harry Truman.
2. The Cuban missile crisis.
3. Muhammad Ali.
4. Urban poverty, drugs and crime.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Marilyn Monroe represent Hollywood and the American Dream?
2. How was the Montgomery bus boycott, 1955-1956, carried out and how successful was it?
3. What was the importance of the 1969 moon landing?
4. In what ways did Betty Friedan and/or Norman Mailer criticise aspects of American life?

There is no examination material on this page.

Copyright notice

This examination paper may contain text or images for which the State Examination Commission is not the copyright owner, and which may have been adapted, for the purpose of assessment, without the author's prior consent. This examination paper has been prepared in accordance with Section 53(5) of the *Copyright and Related Rights Act, 2000*. Any subsequent use for a purpose other than the intended purpose is not authorised. The Commission does not accept liability for any infringement of third-party rights arising from unauthorised distribution or use of this examination paper.

Do not hand up this question paper.
It will not be returned to the State Examinations Commission.

Leaving Certificate - Ordinary Level

History

Wednesday 15th June
Afternoon 2:00 - 4:50