



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

## LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: LATER MODERN 1815 - 1993

Written Examination: 400 marks  
Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

## SAMPLE EXAMINATION PAPER

### *Instructions to candidates:*

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Ireland: Topic 2)  
Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
Answer on one topic from this section.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
Answer on each of two topics from this section.

## SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

*Ireland: Topic 2*

### **Movements for political and social reform, 1870-1914**

Case study to which documents relate:

#### ***Dublin 1913 – strike and lockout***

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
  - (a) In document A, did the crowd like Larkin’s speech from the hotel balcony? Explain your answer.
  - (b) Why do you think that Larkin chose to appear in disguise on this occasion?
  - (c) In document A, why do you think Ernie O’Malley ‘scurried up a side street’?
  - (d) In document B, what demand was made by the crowd in Camden Street and how did they react when their demands were refused?
  - (e) In document B, what is meant by “baton charges”?

(40)
  
2.
  - (a) Which document, A or B, is more sympathetic to the actions of the policemen? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
  - (b) Which document, A or B, is a personal account? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)
  
3.
  - (a) Do you find bias in either document? Explain your answer.
  - (b) Document A is an extract from a book published in 1936, 23 years after the event. Document B is taken from a newspaper published on the day after the events described. Does that mean that document B is more reliable than document A? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)
  
4. Did the striking workers achieve their aims following the 1913 strike and lockout? Explain your answer.

(20)

**- Document A -**

**Extract from an autobiography which recalls violence in Dublin, September 1913**

I was in O'Connell Street one evening when Jim Larkin...appeared on the balcony of the hotel, wearing a beard as a disguise. He spoke amidst cheers, and hoots for the employers.

Police swept down from many quarters, hemmed in the crowd, and used their heavy batons on anyone who came in their way.

I saw women knocked down and kicked – I scurried up a side street; at the other end the police struck people as they lay injured on the ground, struck them again and again ... I was in favour of the strikers.

*Ernie O'Malley, 'On Another Man's Wounds' (1936).*

**-Document B-**

**Extract from a newspaper report of violence in Dublin, September 1913**

Violent scenes: an attempt was made by a crowd, about 5.30 pm, to force the motormen of six trams to give up their driving handles in Camden Street. The conductors were also asked to leave their cars.

Both the drivers and conductors refused to comply with the demand of the crowd, who then flung stones and missiles at the cars ... There were only a few policemen on the scene at the time, and they were vigorously stoned by the crowd.

Reinforcements soon arrived ... and at least six baton charges were delivered on the crowd before they finally dispersed.

*'Freeman's Journal', Monday, 1 September, 1913.*

## SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from one of the topics below

*Ireland: Topic 1*

### Ireland and the Union, 1815 – 1870

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This extract is from a letter written by Daniel O’Connell to his wife during the campaign for Catholic Emancipation. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*So far the (Emancipation) Bill is excellent. If it passed alone, it would be the greatest of triumphs...Next comes the mischief-bill to raise the freehold qualification to ten pounds. This is bad, very bad, and we must prevent if we can ... everything else is admirable.*

*Whoever thought we could get such a bill from Peel and Wellington! Catholics can be judges, mayors, sheriffs... peers of parliament, members of parliament, in short, everything... Darling, may I say that I contributed to this. Everything well but the 40s freehold, but in my opinion the £10 will really give more power to the Catholics. I must however support the freeholders.*

1. O’Connell refers to the “greatest of triumphs”. To what is he referring?
2. What is meant by the term ‘Catholic Emancipation’?
3. How did O’Connell react to the proposal to raise the freehold qualification?
4. What positions would now be open to Catholics?
5. Did Catholic Emancipation improve the lives of Catholics, as O’Connell had expected? Give reasons for your answer.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

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

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Daniel O’Connell’s campaign to repeal the Act of Union end in failure?
2. What responses did private groups make to the Famine?
3. How did Mother Mary Aikenhead help the education of the poor in Ireland?
4. What changes in the Catholic Church resulted from the Synod of Thurles, 1850?

*Ireland: Topic 3*  
**The pursuit of sovereignty and the impact of partition, 1912-1949**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Picture X on page 15 is a cartoon which comments on Irish neutrality during World War II. Study it and answer the questions below.

1. Who is the Irish leader depicted riding on a donkey?
2. Why would the Irish government not allow Britain to have bases on Irish territory during World War II?
3. “Neutrality at any price.” Mention one problem that faced the Irish government and people as a result of neutrality.
4. What advice are the countries behind the barbed wire giving to the Irish leader? Explain your answer.
5. Despite its neutrality, mention one way in which the government helped Britain during World War II.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The 1916 Rising.
2. The part played by Michael Collins in the War of Independence.
3. The Civil War.
4. Belfast during World War II.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What topics were discussed at the Treaty Negotiations, October- December 1921?
2. What were the achievements of W.T. Cosgrave as leader of the Irish Free State, 1922-1932?
3. In the early 1930s, why did de Valera’s government change from free trade to a policy of protectionism?
4. How did Evie Hone contribute to Ireland’s artistic and cultural life?

*Ireland: Topic 4*  
**The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

The extract is from an account by Tim Pat Coogan of his visit to Grosse Isle. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*I had come to Grosse Isle, partly because of the significance of the place of sorrow in Irish history, but also because it lies in the area of Canada where the Irish first began putting down roots in North America...the St Lawrence (river) was the main artery through the Irish flowed into the towns of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, the Ottawa Valley and the rest of Canada...This tiny speck of land (Grosse Isle), a world away from Ireland, at the mouth of one of the world's great rivers, symbolises the impact of the Famine on the Irish generally and in particular helps to explain their North American experience.*

T P Coogan: 'Wherever Green is Worn: the story of the Irish Diaspora', Hutchinson, 2000.

1. Give one reason why the author came to Grosse Isle.
2. What does Grosse Isle symbolise for the Irish people generally?
3. What part did the St Lawrence river play in Irish emigration to Canada?
4. Why did so many Irish people emigrate to Canada and the USA during the 1840s?
5. Apart from Canada, name two destinations for Irish emigrants during the nineteenth century.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Anti-Irish sentiment in the USA and in Britain during the nineteenth century.
2. The Orange Order in Canada and/or in Australia.
3. Maureen O' Hara or Mother Mary Martin.
4. The impact of John F. Kennedy.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What contribution did Archbishop Mannix make to the Catholic Church in Australia?
2. How successful was Éamon de Valera's mission to America in helping to obtain support for Irish Independence?
3. What can we learn about the experience of Irish emigrants in Britain from the writings of Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh?
4. How successful was the Holy Ghost mission to Nigeria in the period, 1945-1966?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This extract is from an 'Irish Times' report of a riot in the Bogside of Derry on 12 August, 1969. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*Derry's precarious (uneasy) peace lasted until about 3 o' clock in the afternoon. The morning parade of bands and Apprentice Boys passed quietly and so did most of the main parades in the afternoon....a crowd of 1000 or so, mostly youths from the Bogside, jeered and sang at the marchers in a mixture of humour and resentment from behind a line of peace and crush barriers.*

*Before 3 o' clock stones were thrown from William Street and Waterloo Street. The police put on their riot gear and a familiar pattern began to develop. The stones came quicker despite efforts by Civil Rights stewards and political leaders...Before 4 o' clock and 5 o' clock the police moved into the Bogside. A baton charge...cleared Waterloo Street. Armoured cars and water cannon moved down William Street and the crowd fell back to Rossville Street.*

1. What was taking place in Derry in the morning and early afternoon of 12 August, 1969?
2. How did the crowd of youths from the Bogside react?
3. Why did the police put on riot gear?
4. Give two reasons why the trouble worsened between 4 o' clock and 5 o' clock.
5. Mention one reason why so much unrest took place in Derry city from 1969 onwards.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The impact of the Welfare State in Northern Ireland.
2. Bernadette Devlin.
3. The introduction of Direct Rule to Northern Ireland in 1972.
4. Seamus Heaney.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the choice of Coleraine as the site of the new university become a source of controversy?
2. Why did the Power-sharing Executive fail in 1974?
3. What part did John Hume play in the affairs of Northern Ireland?
4. What were the policies of Margaret Thatcher in relation to 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 extract deals with the early years of television in Ireland. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*In 1963 the number of home-produced television programmes was 1,044 hours, compared with 1,178 imported television programme hours. In 1964 the number of home-produced television programmes was 1,253 compared with 1,093 imported television programme hours. In 1963 there were 336,939 radio licences and 201,095 television licences in the country. In 1964 there were 292,899 radio licences and 258,988 television licences in the country. By 1969 the figures were 160,888 radio licences and 432,735 television licences. A range of important news, current affairs and chat shows...were produced. Politicians were obliged to make the transfer to the world of the sound bite and the instant comment.*

Cited in D. Keogh, 'Twentieth Century Ireland: Nation and State'. Dublin, 1994.

1. Did the number of radio and television licences rise or fall in 1963-1964?
2. Mention 3 types of programmes that were popular on television during the 1960s.
3. How were politicians obliged to respond to the new television?
4. Does this document contain more facts than opinions? Explain your answer.
5. Mention one way in which RTÉ helped to change public attitudes and opinions during the period, 1962-1972.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The role of the Irish defence forces in the United Nations, 1955-1989.
2. The impact of Vatican II in Ireland.
4. The introduction of free post-primary education and its benefits.
5. Sylvia Meehan.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the effect of T.K Whitaker's First Programme for Economic Expansion in Ireland in the 1960s?
2. What impact had the EEC upon Irish fisheries after 1973?
3. What role did Charles Haughey and/or Garret FitzGerald play in Irish political affairs during this period?
4. What changes did Mary Robinson help to bring about in Ireland during the 1970s and 1980s?

### SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

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

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 1*

#### Nationalism and state formation Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

The extract is from the evidence of Robert Owen given on 26 April, 1815 before Robert Peel's House of Commons Committee. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Question: *At what age do you take children into the mills?* Robert Owen: *At ten and upwards*

Question: *Why do you not employ children at an earlier age?*

Robert Owen: *Because I consider it to be injurious to the children, and not beneficial to the proprietors (owners). I founding New Lanark that there were 5000 children, who had been taken from the poor houses, chiefly from Edinburgh, and those children were generally from the age of five to eight. Thirteen hours a day. Although these children were well fed, their limbs were generally deformed, their growth was stunted,...I came to the conclusion that the children were injured by being taken into the mills at this early age, and employed for so many hours; therefore as soon as I had it in my power, I adopted regulations to put an end to a system which appeared to me to be so injurious.*

Question: *If you do not employ children under ten, what would you do with them?*

Robert Owen: *Instruct them, and give them exercise.*

1. At what age does Robert Owen take children into his factory at New Lanark?
2. From where did the children come?
3. In what ways did Robert Owen believe young workers were being damaged?
4. What does Robert Owen suggest should be done with children younger than ten?
5. Why were other factory owners slow to put Robert Owen's ideas into practice?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Charles Darwin.
2. Serfdom in Russia, 1815-1871.
3. Developments in science, 1815-1871.
4. Feargus O' Connor.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What changes did Baron Haussmann bring about in the city of Paris?
2. Why was there a revolution in Germany in 1848?
3. How did Mazzini help to bring about the unity of Italy?
4. How did Otto von Bismarck bring about the unification of Germany?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

The extract relates to the granting of voting rights to women in 1917. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

*The House of Commons yesterday (28 March, 1917) recognised the services of women to the state by approving, by 341 votes to 62, woman suffrage (voting rights), which is included in a scheme of electoral reform to come into operation at the end of the war. ..The war could not have been carried on without them: and he {the Prime Minister} felt it impossible to withhold from them the right of making their voice heard on the problems of the country's reconstruction when the war was over.*

*The women who had been acclaimed as patriots were now represented as vampires who deprive men of their rightful jobs. By trade union pressure they were dismissed from engineering, printing and transport work, and from factories where they had worked on munitions. No unemployment benefit scheme was arranged for them. They were expected to become domestic servants.*

1. What did the House of Commons approve in March, 1917?
2. Mention one reason the Prime Minister gives for granting voting rights to women.
3. Name two types of employment that women were obliged to leave after the war.
4. How were the women now expected to earn a living?
5. As a result of working in new jobs during the war years, mention one change in women's dress code that followed the end of the war.

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 and/or Russia, 1871-1920.
3. Bismarck's foreign policy with regard to France.
4. The Krupp family and the growth of German industry.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was Marie Curie an important figure in the development of science during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?
2. To what extent did the naval policy of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany bring about World War I?
3. What part did Rosa Luxemburg play in the German history?
4. What was the part played by Woodrow Wilson in European affairs?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Picture Y on page 15 is a cartoon relating to the war years (1939-1945) in Britain. Study it and answer the questions below.

1. Who was Minister of Labour in Britain during World War II?
2. What is the Minister asking the young lady to do?
3. Why was it so important to recruit women to work in the factories during World War II?
4. Apart from working in factories, mention one contribution that British women made to the war effort.
5. Describe in two sentences an aspect of the Home Front in wartime Britain.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Early developments in radio and cinema.
2. Advances in the technology of warfare, 1920-1945.
3. Benito Mussolini.
4. Anti-Semitism in Europe, 1933-1945.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Stalin set up show trials and did they achieve his desired result?
2. How did Joseph Goebbels use the German mass media to promote the Nazi movement?
3. What were the achievements of Winston Churchill as a wartime leader between 1940 and 1945?
4. Why did the Jarrow March take place in October, 1936?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Picture Z **on page 15** is a cartoon about the so-called Iron Curtain. Study it and answer the questions below.

1. “No admittance by order. Joe.” Who is the Joe referred to here?
2. What do you understand by the term Iron Curtain?
3. Name the political leader who is attempting to look under the Iron Curtain.
4. Name one European country that was divided by the Iron Curtain.
5. Give one reason why Europe was divided between East and West after 1945.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The Berlin crisis, 1948-1949.
2. The setting up of the EEC.
3. The changing role of women in relation to work and family from the 1950s to the 1980s.
4. John Lennon.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the part played by Jean Monnet or Jacques Delors in the story of European unity?
2. What changes took place in the Catholic Church following the Second Vatican Council?
3. How did Gorbachev’s reforms in the USSR contribute to the fall of communism?
4. What was the impact of the Oil Crisis, 1973?

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 5*  
**European retreat from empire and the aftermath, 1945-1990**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Study the document below relating to Indian independence and answer the questions which follow.

*We end today a period of ill-fortune and India discovers herself again. The achievements we celebrate today is but a step...to the greater triumphs and achievements that await us...We think also of our brothers and sisters who have been cut off from us by political boundaries and who unhappily cannot share at present in the freedom that has come (to India). They are of us and will remain of us whatever happens.*

Jawaharlal Nehru to the Constituent Assembly, 14 August, 1947.

1. Why was India ending a “period of ill-fortune” on that day?
2. Basing your answer on the document, what was Nehru’s attitude to the passing of British rule in India?
3. Who were the “brothers and sisters” referred to by Nehru?
4. Name the two states set up in India following British withdrawal.
5. Why did Britain decide to withdraw from India after World War II?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The Suez Crisis, 1956.
2. Britain as a multi-cultural society, 1945-1965.
3. Race relations in France during the 1980s.
4. The origins of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How important was Mohandas Gandhi’s role in winning Indian independence from Britain between 1945 and 1947?
2. Explain the importance of the secession of Katanga from the Congo between 1960 and 1965.
3. How effective was Julius Nyerere and his policy of ujamaa in bringing about economic progress for his country?
4. Referring to Nadine Gordimer and/or Chinua Achebe, what difficulties faced the writer in many post-colonial African countries?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

In the extract Martin Luther King is answering those who said that blacks should be patient in their wait for civil rights. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

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

(Martin Luther King, letter from Birmingham jail, April 1963)

1. Which two groups does King blame for violence against black Americans?
2. While millions of black Americans lived in poverty, America was an affluent society. What is meant by an “affluent society”?
3. What do you think the speaker meant when he said that black Americans were “living at a tip-toe stance”?
4. Give two reasons from the document why black Americans are not prepared to wait for their civil rights.
5. Why was Martin Luther King such an important person in the campaign for civil rights in the United States in the 1960s?

B (30marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

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

1. Mass higher education in the United States.
2. The ‘red scare’ in post-war United States.
3. The United States and Cuba.
4. Marilyn Monroe and/or Betty Friedan

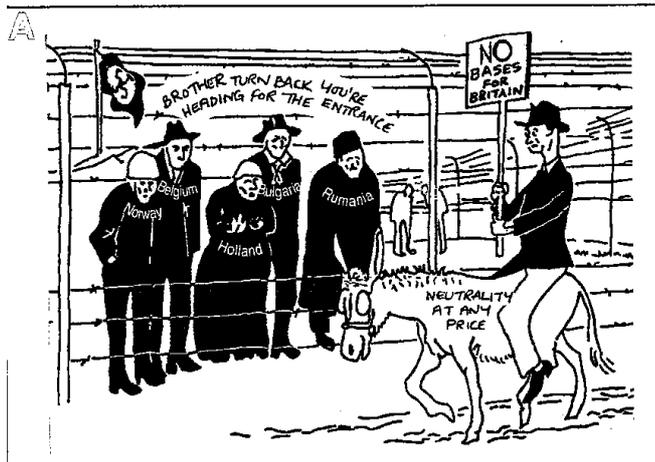
C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful was Harry Truman as President of the United States?
2. How successful was President Lyndon Johnson in dealing with Vietnam in the 1960s?
3. Why was the evangelist Billy Graham so popular in American life in the second half of the twentieth century?
4. How and why did Americans succeed in landing on the moon in 1969?

X



An Illingworth cartoon in the Daily Mail, April 1941, showing Ernest Bevin (Minister of Labour) encouraging people to work in the factories.

Y



Z

