



***Leaving Cert History Mock Exam 2019***



***Higher Level***



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*Document A and B are excerpts from The Irish Times and The Irish Press*

**LEAVING CERT HISTORY SAMPLE PAPER****SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION****Ireland: Topic 6****Government, economy and society in the Republic of Ireland, 1949 – 1989**

Case study to which the documents relate:

The impact of the EEC on fisheries

Study the documents below and answer the questions below:

1. (20 marks)
  - a. In document A, who sent the telegrams to the United States?
  - b. In document A, what organisations received telegrams?
  - c. Who called for the discussions to take place in document B?
  - d. According to document B, what is Brian Crummey asking for?
2. (20 marks)
  - a. What efforts are being made to resolve the issues faced by Irish fisheries? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
  - b. Do both documents suggest that the IFO are unhappy with the state of affairs? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
3. (20 marks)
  - a. Do both documents show the value of newspaper articles as historical sources? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
  - b. Do both documents suggest that IFO has strong, organised leadership? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
4. To what extent did Ireland's membership of the EEC change the status of Irish fisheries? (40 marks)

**- Document A –**

**This is an extract from an article about the 50-mile limit in the Irish Times, 1976.**

In a further effort to gain more widespread and influential support for the 50-mile limit campaign, the Irish Fishermen's Organisation yesterday sent telegrams to a number of prominent people and organisations in the US urging them to give their unqualified support to the campaign.

Senator Edward Kennedy, Mayor Richard Daly of Chicago and Mr Paul O'Dwyer, president of the New York City Council, were among those to receive messages. Messages were also sent to the various county associations in New York; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Grand Council of Emerald Societies; the Friendly Sons of St Patrick; the American Irish Historical and Cultural Society; the Council of Gaelic Societies; the Irish Institute and the GAA.

This action follows yesterday's announcement of the industry's commitment to step up the campaign, and its absolute rejection of the EEC proposal. Mr Joey Murrin, chairman; Mr Brian Crummey, vice-chairman, and Mr Frank Doyle, secretary, Irish Fisherman's Organisation, will meet today to review the situation, and decide upon further action.

*Source: "Fishermen take stand on 50-mile limit", The Irish Times, September 25, 1976.*



**- Document B -**

**This is an extract from an article about co-operation between Bord Iascaigh Mhara and the Irish Fishermen's Organisation to campaign for fishery reform.**

The country's two main fishery interests came together yesterday to express their concern at the effects of the market recession within the industry. They also criticised the lack of a common fishery policy.

Both bodies – the Irish Fishermen's Organisation and Bord Iascaigh Mhara – were critical too of the high level of imports from third countries, which depressed Irish fish prices and which in many cases prevented Irish catches from being sold.

The statement was issued following lengthy discussions at the IFO's request in an attempt to ascertain the full extent of the difficulties within the industry.

The chairman of An Bord Iascaigh Mhara, Mr Brendan O'Kelly, said that the board shared the IFO concern at the problems which the industry is experiencing and sympathised with the fishermen's position. He also said that BIM will support the IFO in its efforts to secure an improvement on the present situation.

Mr Brian Crummey, chairman of the Irish Fishermen's Organisation, said that a limited and controlled opening of the Celtic Sea and area VI, Donegal, for Irish fishermen would go some way towards alleviating the present difficulties.

*Source: "BIM and IFO combine to rap fishery policy", The Irish Press, September 10, 1980.*

**SECTION 2: IRELAND**

**Answer one question from one of the topics below.**

**Ireland: Topic 1****Ireland and the Union, 1815 – 1870**

Answer one of the following questions:

1. How effective were the responses of Charles Trevelyan and/or Asenath Nicholson to the Irish Famine? (100)
2. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Daniel O’Connell’s political leadership? (100)
3. What was the impact on Ireland of one or more of the following: the Poor Law, educational reform, emigration? (100)
4. How did industry in Belfast differ to that in the rest of Ireland in the period between the Act of Union and 1870? (100)

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

Answer one of the following questions:

1. In what ways was Charles Stewart Parnell more successful than Isaac Butt as leader of the Home Rule Party? (100)
2. What was the contribution to the formation of Irish national identity of one or more of the following: the Gaelic League; the GAA; the Anglo-Irish Literary Revival? (100)
3. In the period between 1870 and 1914, what efforts were made by Unionists to resist Home Rule? (100)
4. What were the main reasons for the 1913 Dublin strike and lockout under Jim Larkin? (100)

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

Answer one of the following questions:

1. What were the factors that led to the 1916 Rising, and what were its results? (100)
2. Why were the 1921 negotiations and the resulting Anglo-Irish Treaty a source of controversy in Ireland? (100)
3. What did the Eucharistic Congress of 1932 contribute to Ireland’s national identity?
4. How effectively did Cosgrave and de Valera handle obstacles encountered during their time in power? (100)

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

Answer one of the following questions:

1. In the nineteenth century, what were the reasons for the development of anti-Irish sentiment held by British and American people? (100)



2. How did Irish nationalism develop as an international force? (100)
3. What were the successes and failures of Irish missionaries to Africa and/or Asia? (100)
4. What did one or more of the following contribute to the Irish diaspora: Domhnall Mac Amhlaigh; Archbishop Daniel Mannix; Paul O'Dwyer? (100)

### **Ireland: Topic 5**

#### **Politics and society in Northern Ireland, 1949 – 1993**

Answer one of the following questions:

1. How successful were Terence O'Neill and/or Brian Faulkner as leaders of Northern Ireland? (100)
2. For what reasons did the Civil Rights Movement emerge in the North, and how effective was it in achieving its goals? (100)
3. What were the main aspects of Unionist culture in the period between 1949 and 1993? (100)
4. How well did the government of Northern Ireland handle problems that arose in housing, education and health between 1949 and 1969? (100)



### **SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD**

**Answer one question from each of two of the topics below.**

#### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 1**

##### **Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815 – 1871**

Answer one of the following questions:

1. What were the main features of the Metternich system, and how was it used to resist change in Europe? (100)
2. Was Mazzini or Bismarck more successful in creating a unified state in their country? (100)
3. What was the significance of Haussmann's renovation of Paris? (100)
4. What were the contributions of Charles Darwin and/or Victor Hugo to European society in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century? (100)

#### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 2**

##### **Nation states and international tensions, 1871 – 1920**

Answer one of the following questions:

1. Why did New Imperialism develop, and what impact did this have on Europe? (100)
2. How did war and revolution between 1900 and 1920 impact Russia? (100)
3. To what extent did international tensions interfere with peace negotiations at the end of the First World War? (100)
4. What were Bismarck's successes and failures during his time as Chancellor of Germany? (100)

#### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 3**

##### **Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920 – 1945**

Answer one of the following questions

1. What were the main features of Hitler's foreign policy between 1920 and 1938? (100)
2. To what extent did Benito Mussolini and/ or Josef Stalin make use of propaganda? (100)
3. What were the problems facing Britain during the inter-war period, and how effectively did the government handle these issues? (100)
4. What was the impact of the Second World War on France? (100)

#### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 4**

##### **Division and realignment in Europe, 1945 – 1992**

Answer one of the following questions:

1. What caused the Hungarian uprising of 1956, and how effective were the Soviet Union in crushing this rising? (100)
2. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Margaret Thatcher's leadership of the United Kingdom? (100)
3. What was the significance of the Second Vatican Council? (100)
4. What were the contributions of one or more of the following to European society:



Alexander Solzhenitsyn; John Lennon; Simone de Beauvoir ? (100)

### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 5**

#### **European retreat from empire and the aftermath, 1945 – 1990**

1. What were the factors that resulted in British withdrawal from India, and how did this impact India? (100)
2. What was the national and international significance of the secession of Katanga? (100)
3. What was the Arab-Israeli conflict, and how was it handled by the Israel? (100)
4. How successful was Sukarno in dealing with the problems, both internal and external, that Indonesia faced? (100)

### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 6**

#### **The United States and the world, 1945 – 1989**

Answer one of the following questions:

1. What issues led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1956, and how successful was it in bringing about change? (100)
2. What was the impact of McCarthyism and the anti-war movement on American consensus? (100)
3. What were the main technological developments in the United States between 1945 and 1989? (100)
4. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Lyndon B. Johnson as President of the United States? (100)



**LEAVING CERT HISTORY SAMPLE PAPER – ABRIDGED MARKING SCHEME****Section 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION (100 marks)****1. Comprehension (20 marks)**

- a. The Irish Fishermen's Organisation (5 marks)
- b. The Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Grand Council of Emerald Societies; the Friendly Sons of St Patrick; the American Irish Historical and Cultural Society; the Council of Gaelic Societies; the Irish Institute and the GAA (5 marks)
- c. Bord Iascaigh Mhara (5 marks)
- d. The limited and controlled opening of the Celtic Sea and area VI, Donegal (5 marks)

**2. Comparison (20 marks)**

- a. Document A: contacting American politicians, Irish-American groups, IFO calling meetings  
Document B: IFO and BIM holding meetings to discuss options

*Each document is marked on a sliding scale out of 5:*

Excellent: 5 marks, Very good: 4 marks, Good: 3 marks, Fair: 2 marks, Weak: 0 – 1 marks

Answers that refer to only one document receive maximum 5 marks out of a possible 10.

- b. Both documents suggest that they are unhappy, as is evident from language in Document A such as “This action follows yesterday’s announcement of the industry’s commitment to step up the campaign, and its absolute rejection of the EEC proposal” and in Document B “The country’s two main fishery interests came together yesterday to express their concern at the effects of the market recession within the industry. They also criticised the lack of a common fishery policy.”

*Each document is marked on a sliding scale out of 5:*

Excellent: 5 marks, Very good: 4 marks, Good: 3 marks, Fair: 2 marks, Weak: 0 – 1 marks

Answers that refer to only one document receive maximum 5 marks out of a possible 10.

**3. Criticism (20 marks)**

- a. Any discussion of the historical benefits of reading these articles/ what we can learn from them and from newspapers in general will earn marks for this question.

*Each document is marked on a sliding scale out of 5:*

Excellent: 5 marks, Very good: 4 marks, Good: 3 marks, Fair: 2 marks, Weak: 0 – 1 marks

Answers that refer to only one document receive maximum 5 marks out of a possible 10.



- b. While both documents show that the IFO are taking organised action to combat the issues facing fisheries, there is only a year between these two articles, and the leadership of the IFO changes completely in this space of time, which make suggest some weakness.

*Each document is marked on a sliding scale out of 5:*

Excellent: 5 marks, Very good: 4 marks, Good: 3 marks, Fair: 2 marks, Weak: 0 – 1 marks

Answers that refer to only one document receive maximum 5 marks out of a possible 10.

#### 4. Contextualisation (40 marks)

Cumulative mark: Maximum 24 marks

Overall Evaluation: Maximum 16 marks

### Section 2: IRELAND (100 marks)

and

### Section 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD (200 marks)

Please refer to SEC marking schemes for guidance on this section.

#### SECTION 2: IRELAND (100 marks)

One question from one of the five topics to be answered.

##### Ireland: Topic 1

##### Ireland and the Union, 1815-1870

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Strengths and weaknesses)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

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

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Butt and O'Connell)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Parnell's achievements + his failures)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Strike and Lockout)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

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

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Factors and results)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Treaty negotiations + results)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Cosgrave and De Valera)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

**Ireland: Topic 4**

**The Irish diaspora, 1840-1966**

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Britain + US)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

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

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Reasons and success)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: THREE elements (housing, education, health)

If only TWO, Max. CM = 50, if only ONE, Max. CM = 40

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

**SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD (200 marks)**

**One** question from each of **two** of the six topics to be answered.

**Europe and the wider world: Topic 1****Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871**

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Metternich system + resistance to change)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40



NOTE: TWO elements (Mazzini + Bismarck)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 2**

#### **Nation states and international tensions, 1871-1920**

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Why and impact)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (successes and failures)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 3**

#### **Dictatorship and democracy in Europe, 1920-1945**

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (Problems and handling)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 4**

#### **Division and realignment in Europe, 1945-1992**



1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (causes and Soviet crush)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (strengths and weaknesses)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 5**

#### **European retreat from empire and the aftermath, 1945-1990**

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (causes and impact)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

2. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (what and handling)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (internal and external)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

### **Europe and the wider world: Topic 6**

#### **The United States and the world, 1945-1989**

1. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (causes and success)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

2. Max. CM = 60



15  
Max. OE = 40

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NOTE: TWO elements (McCarthyism and anti-war movement)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50

3. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

4. Max. CM = 60

Max. OE = 40

NOTE: TWO elements (strengths and weaknesses)

If only ONE, Max. CM = 50