



Hitler at a Nazi party rally in Germany before the start of the second World War. In the 2004 exam, Section D: writing an account of the events, from 1933 until 1939, which led to the outbreak of the second World War, was worth 14 marks

The Gaelic Irish were annoyed at British political control. In 1641 they rebelled and killed over 4,000 of the settlers. However, they were defeated. The long-term effects of the plantation can be seen in the 20th century when most of Ulster resisted Home Rule and today Ulster is still part of the UK.

(b) Culture and customs.

The English and Scottish settlers soon outnumbered the native Irish. They controlled all the best farmland in the river valleys. They introduced changes in farming. The Gaelic practice of cattle farming was replaced by the growing of crops. The settlers introduced the English language, and this gradually replaced Gaelic. English and Scottish customs were brought to Ulster. There was a strong connection between Ulster and Scotland that has remained to this day. In towns, separate quarters developed. The settlers lived inside the walls of the town, while the native Irish were not allowed within the walls. The settlers lived in stone houses, while generally the Gaelic Irish were far poorer and lived in smaller thatched houses.

Question 6

2006

Section B: Social History in the 20th Century. [Tip: Be careful to look at the dates in the questions, as detail before 1945 will get no marks.]

(i) Mention three changes that have taken place in rural life since 1945. (6; two marks per change; changes in farming very valid)

There has been a decline in the number of people that are farming. Large numbers of people moved to cities or emigrated to Britain or the US. Since the war, there has been far greater use of machinery on the farm. Rural electrification meant that all farms had electricity. A very important change was entry to the EEC. This improved farm incomes, increased export markets available, etc.

(ii) Give three reasons why the Dublin region has seen a major population increase since the 1960s. (6; two marks per reason)

People moved to Dublin as there were few jobs in the countryside. Many multinational industries set up in Dublin, providing work. Dublin is a capital city, so there are a lot of government jobs there.

(iii) Describe three changes in housing in Ireland since 1945. (6; two marks per change)

Houses have become more comfortable, with running water, electricity and indoor toilets. There has been a growth of the suburbs as more and more people moved out of the inner cities. Tower blocks such as Ballymun were built in the 1970s, but many have since been demolished. One notable change has been the growth in the number of apartments built in the 1990s.

(iv) What were the main changes in the world of work since 1945? (12; tough question for 12 marks. Five to six points required. 10 for content and 2 for impression)

One major change has been increased involvement of women in the workforce. Women continued to work after they got married. There has also been greater equality of treatment, with the government passing laws to ensure that women were paid the same as men. There has been greater use of machinery, and very few items were made by hand by the 1990s. Another change has been the type of jobs that people have been doing. Fewer people work at farming or in factories as more and more people work in offices. The use of computers became very common, not just for typing but for design and publishing. A very significant change was the arrival of US multinationals, which provided a lot of jobs in the Irish economy.

2005

Section C: Mention two major changes that have taken place in the life of women since 1945. (4) [Tip: Common question topic]

Women are not expected to give up their jobs when they get married. There is equality of treatment at work, eg pay and promotion. More women are involved in politics and there have been two women presidents, Mary Robinson and Mary McAleese.

2004

Section D: Write an account of the events, from 1933 until 1939, which led to the outbreak of the second World War. (14 marks) [Tip: Code for Hitler's foreign policy. For 14 marks, give seven points. Make sure to get events in the right order.]

In 1935, Hitler broke the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. He built up his air force and army and introduced conscription.

In 1936, Germany sent troops into the Rhineland. This was a gamble, but Britain and France did not act. Hitler and Mussolini then formed an alliance known as the Rome-Berlin Axis.

In 1938, he forced Austria to join with Germany in an event called the Anschluss. Then Hitler demanded the German-speaking area of Czechoslovakia, the Sudetenland. At the Munich Conference, Britain gave in to his demands in order to prevent war. This British policy was called appeasement.

In March 1939, the Germans occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia. The British guaranteed Poland her support in the event of a German attack. Hitler now demanded the return of the town of Danzig from Poland.

In August, he concluded an alliance with the USSR called the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. This agreement divided Poland between the two countries. Hitler then attacked Poland. Britain and France declared war. The Second World War had begun.

Year by year

The Junior Certificate course is long but manageable. In total, there are 13 topics to prepare for your exam. Five were studied in first year, five in second year and three this year. It is important to remember that topics can come up two years in succession.

FIRST YEAR

The job of the historian; types of sources; the work of an archaeologist. Life in Ancient Ireland; different types of tombs from the Stone and Bronze Age; the life of a farmer in Celtic Ireland, including housing, family life, work and burial customs. A monk's life in an Early Irish monastery, especially the different types of buildings. Ancient Civilisation outside Ireland. What sources do historians use to find out about the civilisation? Everyday life under the following topics: housing, family life, work and burial customs. The Middle Ages (Medieval Period): life for a lord and the main features of a castle; training of a knight; the medieval manor; a craftsman in a town; a monk in a medieval monastery. The Renaissance: reasons it began in Italy; advances in painting, sculpture, literature; the career of one Italian artist, and one non-Italian artist; the impact of the movable-type printing press; main developments in science and architecture.

SECOND YEAR

Exploration: why did rulers support voyages of exploration? Instruments and ships used. Special study: one voyage in detail. Consequences for Europe and the native peoples. The Reformation: problems in the Catholic Church. Special study: the career of one Reformer. Religious changes in England: the consequences of the Reformation, including the counter-reformation and religious wars. The Plantations: why the English began a policy of plantation. Special study: one Plantation in detail. The effects of the Plantations on culture, political control and religion. Revolutionary movements: the causes of the Revolutions in America, France and Ireland. Special study: the life of one revolutionary leader. The consequences of each revolution. Industrial Britain and Rural Ireland. Main advances during the Agricultural Revolution and its impact on life in Britain. Textile and Iron - the main inventions. Changes in transport. Special study: life in a factory town in England. Special study: life in Rural Ireland about 1850 - the Famine

THIRD YEAR

International Relations in the 20th Century; the rise of fascism in Italy and Germany; the road to war - 1933 to 1939; the main events during the second World War in Europe.

You have to do **ONE** of the following options:

- 1 - The rise of the Superpowers: The Berlin Blockade, the Korean War and the Cuban Missile Crisis
- 2 - Moves towards European Unity: Events up to the Treaty of Rome, the Growth of the European Union, The Maastricht Treaty.
- 3 - African and Asian Nationalism

Focus on **ONE** country:

The Colonial Background, the Independence Movement and developments since independence.

Political developments in Ireland, 1900 to 1985. Three main topics:

- ◆ The struggle for independence (1900-1923);
- ◆ Independent Ireland (1922-1985);
- ◆ Northern Ireland (1922-1985)

Social Change in 20th-Century Ireland

The changes that have happened in the following:

- ◆ The role of women
- ◆ Work and leisure
- ◆ Urban and rural life
- ◆ Transport (movement of goods and people)
- ◆ Communications (transfer of information)

For ordinary level students there are a few differences:

◆ **Second year:**

Concentrate on the special study for each topic

◆ **Third year:**

You must study international relations in the 20th century, and **ONE** of the following:

- ◆ Political developments in Ireland; or social change in 20th-century Ireland.
- For international relations in the 20th century, only one topic needs to be studied from:
 - ◆ Peace and war in Europe;
 - ◆ The rise of the superpowers;
 - ◆ Moves towards European unity;
 - ◆ African and Asian nationalism.

Question 5

2003

Part C

Write an account of one of the following: [Tip: Questions about effects - 2 marks maximum for detail on the actual revolutions. Very tough question and left out by many students that year. Give six points per answer.]

(a) The impact of the American War of Independence on France.

The American war of Independence had a very significant effect on events in France.

France was Britain's traditional rival in Europe and in 1778 she sent troops to help the Americans. This helped the Americans to win the war.

French troops in America were impressed by American ideals of liberty and democracy. Many also admired the fact that America was a republic.

Because of the cost of helping the Americans, France was nearly bankrupt.

King Louis XVI wanted to raise money by taxing the nobles. The nobles resisted this and forced the king to call an Estates General.

Like the Americans, the Third Estate felt they were being taxed unfairly.

They also wanted a greater say in the government of France and many were influenced by ideas from America.

Introduced in 1789, the *Declaration of the Rights of Man* was strongly influenced by the American Constitution.

(b) The influence of the French Revolution on Ireland.

Many people in Ireland welcomed the French Revolution. They were inspired by the aims of liberty, equality and fraternity. They celebrated Bastille Day.

Wolfe Tone hoped that the ideals of the French Revolution could be brought to Ireland. He wanted to set up a republic as the French had done.

He helped to set up the United Irishmen in Belfast to promote these ideals. Other members of this organisation such as Lord Edward Fitzgerald shared Wolfe Tone's support for the Revolution.

Wolfe Tone went to France, where he tried to get support for a revolt in Ireland.

The French sent a fleet to Bantry Bay in 1796, but it could not land because of bad weather.

The English were worried about the possibility of a French invasion. In response, they started a reign of terror in Ireland to crush the United Irishmen.

The French sent troops in 1798 that landed in Co Mayo, but there were not enough of them and they were defeated.

2001

Part C

Give the name of one of the plantations that you have studied and write about the effects of that plantation on two of the following: (a) political control; (b) culture and customs; (c) religion. [Tip: Four or five points required per answer. This question was very poorly answered and many students left it out.]

Name: Ulster Plantation

(a) Political control.

The plantation of Ulster was the first successful plantation carried out by the British.

Political control was in the hands of British officials and the settlers.

English Common Law replaced Brehon Law, and sheriffs administered the province.

Towns had an important role in controlling the planted area.

They provided a place of refuge in case of attack and soldiers could be stationed in them. They became common throughout Ulster.