



General Certificate of Secondary Education
2023

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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History

Unit 1

Modern World Studies
in Depth and Local Study

MV24

[GHR11]

THURSDAY 18 MAY, MORNING

Time

1 hour 45 minutes, plus your additional time allowance.

Instructions to Candidates

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page and on any additional sheets.

You must answer the questions in the spaces provided in this question paper – there may be more space than you need. Additional lines have been added if you require more space.

Do not write on blank pages.
Complete in black ink only.

Answer **all** questions from your chosen option in Section A and **all** questions from your chosen option in Section B.

Information for Candidates

The total mark for this paper is 80.

Figures in brackets printed at the end of each question indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Questions **3, 4, 5, 8, 9** and **10** in Section A and in Questions **6** and **12** of Section B.

Section A

Choose **one** option. Answer **all** questions from **your chosen option**.

Options	Pages
Option 1: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–1945	4–11
Option 2: Life in the United States of America, 1920–1933	12–19

Section A

Option 1: Life in Nazi Germany, 1933–1945

Answer **all** questions

- 1 Below is a list of people linked with opposition and resistance to Nazi Germany between 1939 and 1945:

Hans and Sophie Scholl
Edelweiss Pirates
Count von Stauffenberg
Pastor Niemöller
Clemens von Galen

Match **each** person to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you. [1 mark for each]

Officer in the army who attempted to kill Hitler in 1944

Count von Stauffenberg

(a) Catholic bishop who spoke against the Nazis _____

(b) Group of young people from working class backgrounds who refused to join the Hitler Youth _____

(c) Set up the White Rose Movement _____

(d) Imprisoned in Dachau for opposition to the Nazis _____

2 Describe **two** ways in which the lives of young people changed in Germany between 1933 and 1939. [3 marks for each]

1. _____

2. _____

Use the lines below if required.

Option 2: Life in the United States of America, 1920–1933

Answer **all** questions

6 Below is a list of terms linked to the experiences of black Americans in the USA in the 1920s:

Jim Crow Laws

Segregation

Ghettos

The Great Migration

Ku Klux Klan

Match **each** term to the correct description and write your answer in the space provided. The first one has been done for you. [1 mark for each]

Movement of thousands of black Americans to the North to escape poverty

The Great Migration

(a) Restricted the rights and freedoms of black Americans

(b) Areas of poor housing into which black Americans were crowded

(c) Extremist group which persecuted black Americans

(d) Separation of white Americans from black Americans

7 Describe **two** ways in which the Great Depression affected industry and the lives of workers in the USA from 1929 to 1933.

[3 marks for each]

1. _____

2. _____

Use the lines below if required.

Section B

Choose **one** option. Answer **all** questions from **your chosen option**.

Options	Pages
Option 1: Changing Relations: Northern Ireland and its Neighbours, 1920–1949	21–32
Option 2: Changing Relations: Northern Ireland and its Neighbours, 1965–1998	33–46

Section B

Option 1: Changing Relations: Northern Ireland and its Neighbours, 1920–1949

Answer **all** questions

- 1 Study **Source A** below and answer the question which follows.

Source A: A nationalist view of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920

This Act ensures unionist control. Many in the country refuse to recognise the partition of Ireland. We will not work with the Northern Ireland government. We will swear loyalty to the Dáil.

Using Source A and your contextual knowledge, give **one** reason why some nationalists opposed the Government of Ireland Act, 1920. [2 marks]

2 Study **Source B** below and answer the question which follows.

Source B: A unionist view of the introduction of the Welfare State in Northern Ireland, 1945

We are concerned that the introduction of the Welfare State will mean we are no longer in control of our own affairs. Some doctors have complained that this will limit their independence. The government of Northern Ireland will have to go to the Labour government to ask for extra money.

Using Source B and your contextual knowledge, give **two** reasons that explain why some unionists were opposed to the introduction of the Welfare State in Northern Ireland. [2 marks for each]

1. _____

2. _____

- 3 Study **Source C** below and answer the question which follows.

Source C: Extract from a letter sent from the government of Éire to the British government about the introduction of conscription in Northern Ireland, May 1941

The conscription of the nationalist people of Northern Ireland by the British government is totally unacceptable. The six counties of Northern Ireland have a special relationship with the rest of Ireland. We regard them as part of Ireland, and their people are our people. If conscription is introduced into Northern Ireland it will worsen relations between nationalists and unionists and it will lead to protests and violence.

How **useful** is **Source C** for an historian studying the different attitudes towards the introduction of conscription in Northern Ireland?

4 Study **Source C** again and answer the question below.

How **reliable** is **Source C** for an historian studying the different attitudes towards the introduction of conscription in Northern Ireland?

Explain your answer, **using Source C and your contextual knowledge.** [6 marks]

Use the lines below if required.

5 (a) Name the British Prime Minister who signed the Ireland Act, 1949. [1 mark]

(b) Give **one** term of the Irish Constitution, 1937. [1 mark]

(c) Give **one** way in which Northern Ireland's industry contributed during World War II. [1 mark]

(d) Describe **one** reason why some nationalists in Northern Ireland were unhappy with the Declaration of the Republic of Ireland, 1949. [2 marks]

Option 2: Changing Relations: Northern Ireland and its Neighbours, 1965–1998

Answer **all** questions

7 Study **Source A** below and answer the question which follows.

Source A: Extract from a news report on the arrival of British troops in Northern Ireland in August 1969

The British government has sent troops into Northern Ireland to restore law and order after three days of rioting between nationalists and the police in the Bogside area of Derry. British soldiers now occupy the centre of Londonderry, replacing exhausted police officers.

Using Source A and your contextual knowledge, give one reason that explains why British troops were sent to Northern Ireland in August 1969. [2 marks]

- 8 Study **Source B** below and answer the question which follows.

Source B: The views of the anti-power sharing Ulster Vanguard Party in December 1973

This deal agreed at Sunningdale is a betrayal of unionism. We believe that this agreement brings us closer to a united Ireland than at any time in our history. Mr Faulkner will have a hard time selling it to his few supporters. We are convinced that this will lead to civil war. Loyalists will not take this lying down.

Using Source B and your contextual knowledge, give **two** reasons that explain why some unionists opposed the Sunningdale Agreement, 1973.

[2 marks for each]

1. _____

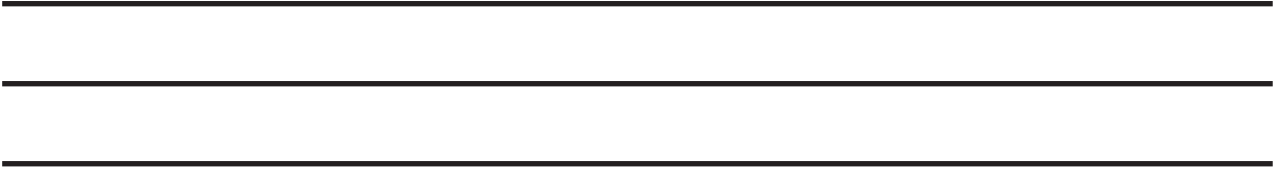
2. _____

- 9 Study **Source C** below and answer the question which follows.

Source C: A statement by Jack Lynch, the Taoiseach of the Republic of Ireland, broadcast on Irish television, 31 January 1972

The events in Derry have sent waves of shock and horror through this country. The Irish government believe that British soldiers recklessly fired on and shot innocent people in the city. This action will increase resentment and anger caused by British policies in Ireland. The Irish government now calls for the immediate withdrawal of British troops and for the end of internment without trial.

How **useful** is **Source C** for an historian studying the reactions to Bloody Sunday, 1972?



11 (a) Name the leader of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) in the 1980s.
[1 mark]

(b) Give **one** term of the Downing Street Declaration, 1969. [1 mark]

(c) Give **one** action taken by Prime Minister Terence O'Neill to improve the economy in Northern Ireland in the 1960s.
[1 mark]

(d) Describe **one** effect of the Ulster Workers' Council (UWC) strike, 1974.
[2 marks]

Sources

Section B-Option1:

Source A.....'Ireland in the 20th Century' by Tim Pat Coogan (ISBN: 9780099415220) Published 2004. © Arrow (RAND)

Source B.....'Northern Ireland since 1920' by D.W. Harkness (ISBN: 978-0861673032) Published 1983. © Helicon, Dublin

Source C.....'In Time of War: Ireland, Ulster and the Price of Neutrality, 1939-45: Ireland, Ulster and the Price of Neutrality 1939-1945' by Robert Fisk (ISBN: 978-0717124114) Published 1985 © Gill & Macmillan Ltd

Section B-Option2:

Source A.....© BBC News

Source B.....Adapted © CAIN

Source C.....Bloody Sunday Taoiseach Gives Reaction 1972 © RTÉ

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Section A	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
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Section B	
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Total Marks	
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Examiner Number

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