

**NOTE: THIS IS FOR REPEAT STUDENTS ONLY**

OLLSCOIL NA hÉIREANN, GAILLIMH  
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY

**Special Old Regulations  
First University Examination 2000**

**Paper 1: Irish History**

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**Time allowed: three hours**

**Answer four questions**

1. "In the varieties of nationalism being canvassed in Ireland in the period 1885-1910, the common denominator was moderately Home Rule in political and moderately 'ethnic' in cultural orientation." Discuss.

**or**

"Ireland c. 1900 was in reasonably good shape economically, even if industrial development was heavily regional in character and the population had fallen considerably during the previous half-century." Discuss.

2. "The prospects in 1914 for an 'agreed' (i.e. non-violent) solution to the constitutional question in Anglo-Irish relations were not very encouraging." Discuss.

**or**

"The 1918 election radically changed the prospects for the settlement of 'the Irish question' by peaceful means." Discuss

3. "The most conservative revolutionaries ever to inherit a new independent State". Discuss this verdict on the Cumann na nGaedheal governments of the 1920s.

**or**

"The economy of Northern Ireland faced major challenges and difficulties in the inter-war years." Discuss.

4. How true is the view that the partition of Ireland created problems for minorities on both sides of the border?

**over ...**

5. "Although the shaping of independent Ireland along Catholic lines has been attributed to de Valera, he was not the sole architect of what emerged." Discuss.

6. "Ireland's foreign policy from the period 1922 to 1939 was as much concerned with the expansion and assertion of sovereignty as with influencing international affairs." Discuss.

or

What factors influenced Ireland's attitude towards European integration in the aftermath of World War II?

7. "De Valera's and Fianna Fáil's radical energies brought significant change in all aspects of the political and economic life of the Irish Free State in the period 1932-45." Discuss.

or

Identify and discuss the most significant developments in the status of Irish women in the period 1922-1970.

8. Discuss the impact of World War II on the relationship between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.

9. "Emigration was the single most important fact of Irish social history from 1922 to the mid-1960s." Discuss.

10. "The troubles which began in the late 1960s were the outcome of a complex combination of factors." Discuss.

11. The period 1958-65 saw the decisive changes in the transition to 'contemporary' Ireland. There was a decisive inter-generational shift of power and influence." Discuss.

12. "The Anglo-Irish Agreement involved compromises for all, but some stood to lose more than others." Discuss.

TABLE A

Agricultural Prices

1911 - 13	=	100
1920	=	288
1924	=	160

TABLE B

Land Division (Land Commission)

1923-32	=	452,000 acres (24,000 households)
1933-51	=	744,000 acres (57,700 households)

TABLE C

26 Counties

<u>Year</u>	<u>Towns*</u>	<u>Rural</u>
1911	920	2,200
1926	944	2,028
1936	1,055	1,913
1946	1,112	1,843
1951	1,228	1,733
1956	1,285	1,613
1961	1,299	1,519

\* Towns with population over 1,500

TABLE D

Tillage (thousand acres)

<u>Year</u>	1931	1939	1945	1965	1969
<u>Acres</u>	1,425	1,492	2,474	1,395	1,306

TABLE ENet Emigration (ex. 26 counties)

1911 - 26	=	403,029
1926 - 36	=	166,751
1936 - 46	=	187,111
1946 - 51	=	119,568
1951 - 56	=	196,763
1956 - 61	=	212,003
1961 - 66	=	80,605

TABLE FNumbers involved in agriculture

<u>Year</u>	1926	1936	1946	1951	1961
Numbers (thousands)	655	617	580	504	376

Table M.

Linen Industry in Northern Ireland 1912-51.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Production.</u> (Million sq.yds.)	<u>U.K.Exports</u> (Million sq.yds.)	<u>Employment</u> (000).
1912	211	213	76
1924	161	111	75
1930	116	61	56
1935	146	77	57
1951	99	50	56

Source: Kennedy & Olleranshaw, An economic history of Ulster 1820-1939.  
(Manchester 1985).

TABLE KNumber and size of holdings, 1910-60 (26 counties)

<u>Year</u>	<u>1-5</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>5-15</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>15-30</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>30-50</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>50-100</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>100-200</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Over</u> <u>200</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Total</u>
1910	48,274	115,882	103,547	58,728	48,524	20,486	8,602	404,043
1931	30,687	73,362	90,364	62,267	49,873	21,081	7,949	335,583
1939	27,686	67,417	90,765	62,478	49,966	21,021	7,399	326,732
1949	26,360	62,423	86,983	64,453	51,287	21,772	7,270	318,548
1960	23,312	47,476	73,295	62,056	54,209	22,884	7,076	290,308