Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate History 2024

Research Study Report

Higher Level and Ordinary Level

100 marks

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Type all of your work into the relevant boxes in this booklet. The completed booklet must be printed out and submitted in the same way as all other (handwritten) booklets. You are not allowed to attach or enclose any other material. You are not allowed to expand the boxes or to reduce the font size. Text will **not** flow automatically from one page to the next; when you get close to the end of the box on one page, you will have to click into the box on the next page. Be careful not to type beyond the end of the boxes. If you do, this extra text will not be visible on screen or in print and therefore cannot get any marks.

This booklet is available in Irish.

Complete the following:

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| Examination number: | 113652 |
| Date of birth: | 27/06/06 |

**For the examiner’s use only**

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| Outline Plan |  |
| Evaluation of Sources |  |
| Extended Essay |  |
| Total [100 marks] |  |

# Instructions for Candidates

* No additions or inserts should be included with this booklet.
* This examination booklet will be scanned and your work will be presented to an examiner on screen. Anything that you write outside of the answer areas may not be seen by the examiner.
* Give a full title and date parameters, where appropriate, for your Research Study. This will help you to organise your answer and it will help the examiner to assess your work. The subject and the dates of the research should be clearly and concisely stated in the title.
* Note that examiners will not award marks for material more recent than 1993 in the case of Ireland or more recent than 1992 in the case of Europe and the wider world.
* The **Outline Plan** should define and justify the proposed subject of study, identifying the aims, intended approach and sources to be consulted. Higher level candidates should cite **three** sources and Ordinary level candidates should cite **two** sources.
* The **Evaluation of the Sources** should indicate the relevance of the sources to the subject of the study and comment on their strengths and weaknesses.
* The **Extended Essay** should relate the results of the research in the form of a historical essay and review how the research process fulfilled the Outline Plan. The review of the research process may be integral to the essay or it may be included as a separate element. A maximum of ten marks will be awarded for this review.
* Material on the **Outline Plan** and the **Evaluation of the Sources** should be typed in the appropriate places only. Marks will **not** be awarded for such material included elsewhere on the booklet.
* You are reminded of the recommended range of length for the Extended Essay (Higher level: 1200-1500 words; Ordinary level: 600-800 words). By adhering to the suggested essay length, you demonstrate your editorial skills to the examiner. As a guide, each page in this booklet will hold approximately 250 words, provided you do not change the font size or font face.
* The Report presented for assessment must be **your own individual work** – authenticated by yourself and by your teacher. The Report must be completed under the supervision of a teacher. If the coursework is not completed under a teacher’s supervision, she/he will not be able to validate the work as being your own individual work when requested by the State Examinations Commission to do so. In instances where a report cannot be authenticated as a candidate’s own work, the State Examinations Commission will take appropriate action. This often results in the work presented being deemed invalid and marks awarded in respect of it being discounted when determining the overall examination result.
* You must reference and acknowledge all research sources used such as: publications including books, professional journals and government reports; online sources and other types of media; any material generated using artificial intelligence (AI) software or applications; and material from specialist organisations and relevant individuals. To include such material without properly referencing the source will be considered plagiarism.  In addition, the copying from, or reproduction of, material from such sources may also be considered plagiarism.
* Any incidence of suspected copying, improper assistance from another party, plagiarism (which includes the use of AI software) or procurement of work prepared by another party will be thoroughly investigated. Candidates are liable to have penalties imposed as provided for in the *Rules and Programme for Secondary Schools*. The penalties include loss of the subject, loss of the entire examination in all subjects, or being debarred from the Certificate Examinations in subsequent years. There may be serious consequences for any other party involved in improperly assisting a candidate, as the Education Act 1998 provides for certain criminal offences in relation to the conduct of the examinations. Teachers and the authorities of schools are familiar with the detailed requirements to ensure that practical work is valid for examination purposes. You should comply fully with all requests which are made and which are designed to enable authentication of your work.
* Remember: responsibility for complying with the examination requirements rests with **you**, the candidate. If the requirements are not followed, your teacher and the school authority will have no choice but to bring this to the attention of the State Examinations Commission.
* Bonus marks will not be awarded to any Research Study Report completed in Irish. Bonus marks for answering through Irish will only apply to the final written examination.

# Title of the Study

Give below the full title, and date parameters where appropriate, of your Research Study.

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| Why the Double Cross system and its agents were vital to allied successes during World War 2. A case Study: Agent Garbo |

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| Outline Plan (15 marks) |  | Examiner’s use only | |
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| For my History Research Study Report (RSR). I will examine the Double Cross System and Juan Pujol Garica, Agent Garbo, during World War 2. The system was designed to prevent the German intelligence service (Abwehr) spying on Britain and how Garbo was able to use his trust to deceive the Germans.  I am interested in the Second World War and enjoy movies about espionage. What inspired me to make my project about Garbo was a YouTube video. I became very interested in the story of Garbo and wanted to learn more about it during this project.  The YouTube video I watched took a very informal approach to the story and seemed to exaggerate many details, so I plan to do more in depth research into the topic. I plan to learn more about his actions how he deceived the Germans as well as how secret communication worked during that period.  I would also like to gain insights into the strategy employed by both sides of the conflict to deceive their enemies and obtain the upper hand. I will also try to learn why his story is not so well known to many people including those who have an interest in History.  I plan to join the local library to search for any books on the topic. I will also contact history professors from UCD to see if they have any information on the topic. A former student of my school is now a UCD History professor, and he gave a talk to our class in 5th year so I can contact him for advice. I found a book that discusses the double cross system. I have also found a documentary about Juan Pujol Garica and his actions during and after the war. I have also found a book written by Garica and another author discussing the operation and culminating events.     1. Double Cross Ben Macintyre –published 2012 Bloomsbury Publishing 2. Agent Garbo Rupert Allison and Juan Pujol Garica 1985 ‎Random House Inc; First US Edition 3. Garbo: The Spy – Documentary Edom Roch - 2009 4. Britannica Operation Fortitude <https://www.britannica.com/event/Operation-Fortitude> - Written by Everett Munez, J.E. Luebering |  |  |  |
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| Evaluation of the Sources (25 marks) |  | Examiner’s use only | |
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| **Source 1: ‘Operation Garbo’ - Book- Rupert Allison (Nigel West) and Juan Pujol Garica 1985**  This secondary source with primary extracts was written by a former British MP writing under the name Rupert Allison and Juan Pujol Garica himself shortly before his death in Venezuela. The book is split into 2 parts, one written by West and the other, in a more autobiographical style, written by Garica himself. The parts written by West are well sourced as he had known many former members of MI5 active during the war. Most of Garica’s information I did not believe to be 100% accurate due to many of the facts that were divulged there is no way of corroborating this information found elsewhere. However, his sections where useful to help me learn about his motivations and a narrative was presented as to how he became a German spy. Upon reflection, this source became the bedrock and inspiration for my research project. It took my initial interest in espionage and gave me a solid foundation in my search for detail and specificity.  **Source 2: ‘Garbo: The Spy’ - Edom Roch**  This documentary featured several espionage experts describing Juan Pujol Garicas actions. While much of the information that was presented is in a similar vein as the book ‘Operation Garbo’ as Nigel West gave an interview during the documentary itself. The footage presented on screen had little relevance to the topics being discussed, which made it tough to find coherence and clarity on what they were trying to put across to the audience. In my opinion the documentary was appealing to a more widespread viewership which is perfectly reasonable but for my research project became redundant. I also found the information within to be of lower quality than the book as the shorter runtime of 88 minutes lead to many of the points being summarized and lacking analysis. In summation, the visuals were good and it was condensed and well edited but lacked historical vigor.  **Source 3: ‘Double Cross’ Ben Macintyre 2012**  This secondary source is a much broader look into espionage during the Second World War. Particularly the Double Cross system. It goes into the origins of the system and the origins of MI5, while it goes in depth with several spies including Agent Snow, but it does not go into much depth of Jual Pujol Garica. As a standalone source its text was dense and unvaried, at times I found the note taking laborious. However, this source became a useful tool in the beginning of the project when learning about the origins of World War II intelligence and sparked my interest in the topic even further. |  |  |  |
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| Evaluation of the Sources (continued – if required) |  | Examiner’s use only | |
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| I see now that this source worked in tandem with ‘Operation Garbo’ to become the spine of my research and a vital component to my final essay. |  |  |  |
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| Extended Essay (60 marks) |  | Examiner’s use only | |
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| During the Second World War, espionage became an important and necessary tool for all sides of the war. The British government made great use of espionage from the beginning of the war but ramped up efforts after the fall of France in 1940. The British intelligence agency MI5 devised a system to deceive the German intelligence (Abwehr) service known as the double cross system. This was a system that allowed any German spy caught to be offered a deal, either be tried and killed or work for the British. Many agents took up this offer and using their information the rest of the spies on the mainland were captured. The unit of MI5 that oversaw this system was known as B1(A) and they were so successful that “In fact the only Abwehr sources at large were those who were the double cross agents”. While the system was a success in mainland Britain it was failing to gain traction in other European cities. Two of these major cities were Lisbon and Madrid. Both were neutral countries although Spain was a fascist state sympathetic to Hitler's cause. Under these circumstances Garbo contacted the German embassy in Madrid. Garbo was a Spanish national who had no afflation with Britain, but he never actually intended to spy for German. He instead was motivated but a hatred of oppression and authoritarianism and intended to deceive the Germans. His actions were vital to the Allied victory during Operation Fortitude. [1,2]  After the start of the war under the orders of high-ranking government members and members of the miliary ordered the expansion of MI5. Being unable to find this office space in London they moved to a Victorian prison just outside of London before then moving to Blenheim Palace after it was bombed. The double cross system was inspired by World War 1 British fighter ace Christopher ‘Mad Major’ Draper, who flew under 15 of London’s 18 bridges in 1931 —a feat which impressed Hitler, among others. While he did little to deceive the Germans himself as it was peacetime he gained invaluable insight into how German Agents contacted their agents aboard. These insights allowed for the detection and capture of what would soon be the first of 120 agents deployed during the double cross system Agent Snow. [1] |  |  |  |
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| Juan Pujol Garica was born and lived in Barcelona for a lot of his early life. He was never politically active as he did not agree with many of Barcelona's politicians and their radicals' ideas. At this time in Spain there was a large amount of political turmoil, and it looked as though it would devolve into a civil war. In 1935 Juan was called up for his mandatory military service in a Caverly Unit. He spent 6 months training with them before returning to Barcelona. In July 1936, the Spanish Civil War broke out, and Juan left Barcelona not wishing to fight for either side. He lived in a small remote mountain village for a few months before Republican forces searched the town and he was forced to flee. He returned to a vacant apartment in Barcelona where he was forced to rely on the kindness of strangers to provide him with food and water as he had to remain hidden. After several months being trapped in. He decided to enlist into the Republican Army under a fake name. Garbo was initially assigned to a cavalry unit but due to the lack of horses it was reformed into an infantry unit, and he was sent up to the Pyrenees. In the Pyrenees the fighting had become like that seen in Belgium and France during the First World War. And the soldiers of either side could shout at each other when the artillery died down. He decided to defect to the Nationalist side of the war. Doing so nearly getting shot by both sides. He was eventually accepted into the Nationalist Army, but the war was over before he could be sent back to the front. He settled in Madrid and became appalled by the outbreak of World War I and he decided to do something about it. [2,3]    Garbo initially contacted the British embassy in Madrid to convince them to allow him to become a spy, embassy staff had been given strict orders that all espionage activities where not to take place as to not drag Spain into the war against the British. The ambassador was extremely strict with this rule. The staff were also suspicious of his intentions as at that time not many would not just ask to be a spy. The Germany embassy was heavily involved in espionage to try convincing Spain to join the war on the German side. Garbo, taking inspiration from this, went to the embassy and did the same thing as he did before and simply ask to join the espionage department. He had decided to tell them he could make it to England. He was put in contact with the Abwehr who provided him with secret ink and an address in Lisbon to send the mail. Lisbon along with Madrid had become massive hubs for espionage as both counties were neutral in the conflict and both sides thought they could convince countries to either stay out of or join the war. |  |  |  |
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| Garbo moved to Lisbon where he began his deception by coming up with his first of 27 subagents a KLM pilot who supposedly had agreed to sneak Garbo's mail out of the country in a means to avoid censorship, but this was all a lie to cover up the fact was his mail coming from within Lisbon. When a civilian DC-3 aircraft was shot down near France, Garbo was outraged. He sent an urgent message to the Germans about this as it could have been his contact who was shot down and then he would have no way of communicating. Much to his surprise this worked and the number of civilian planes that were shot down drastically reduced. Garbo used another one of his subagents to inform the Germans of a convoy that had just left Liverpool bound for the besieged Malta. This caused the Luftwaffe to stop bombing Malta and instead begin searching for the convoy to stop it reaching its destination. Garbo's information was close enough to reality, despite completely making it up, that the British High Command told the real convoy to slow down to avoid the planes. British high command became panicked as they thought that every spy in Britain had been capture but know it seemed like there was an agent at large and they had no idea who he was. After a few weeks they narrowed Garbo's location to Lisbon but still had no idea if his subagents were real. Since the United Staes of America had recently joined the war, he decided to ask the American Embassy if he could be a spy. The Naval attaché there recognized him to be agent that the British were searching for and told them about his whereabouts. There were several debates with the Mi5 as to whether to let Garbo into the country and work under MI5 or to have him killed. For one under the intense 3-day interrogation, he had stuck to his story, and it had not changed once. He also admitted that all the subagents were fake, and he was making it all up. Eventually he was allowed to join MI5 and was assigned to the case officer Tomás Harris who spoke very good Spanish. For the rest of the war the two men worked together on the character of Garbo and his twenty-seven subagents. [2,3]    Operation Fortitude South (Fortitude) was a smaller part of a much larger Operation Bodyguard. Both Operations intended to device the German High Command (OKW) into thinking the Invasion of Europe would be anywhere else other than Normandy. Garbo's role in operation Fortitude was hugely significant as he and his 27 fictious sub-agents gave the illusion that the US First Army Group (FSAG) was a real group of 27 divisions ready to invade Calais. In fact, this army did not exist and was made up of balloon tanks to deceive the Germans. |  |  |  |
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| FSAG command was given to George S Patton, a general OKW feared. On the 5th of June 1944, Garbo sent a radio transmission to Berlin telling them to be available to receive a message from him early June 6th. Garbo had been given approval to reveal basic information about the Normandy landings before they occurred as normally all his information was accurate but delayed. Garbo attempted to transmit several times but there were no German operators available. This meant the Germans had little to no idea the invasion was on the way. Garbo contacted them later in the morning heavily criticizing the radio operators for not being there to receive his message. The Allies now had another problem despite making a beachhead in Normandy they still needed time to ship more troops and supplies over to France time they did not have as General Erwin Rommel had ordered the large force in Calais to move to crush the beachhead. Garbo sent an urgent message urging OKW to have those troops turn around. Because of this they remained in Calais. Over 300,000 soldiers were kept in Calais which included two tank divisions. During this period Garbo's information appeared in 62 OKW briefings seen by Hitler and Hitler even approved an Iron Cross for Garbo. His actions during this operation really showed his importance to the Allied war effort and how the Double Cross system as whole was in allowing the allies to win the war [1,2,4]  Overall, the Double Cross system and Agent Garbo’s contributions are hugely significant for World War II and the Cold War. The Nazi government paid all of Garbo's subagents in total paying nearly 20,000 pounds (1.4 million adjusted for inflation) this money was used to fund MI5 early espionage activities during the Cold War and this helped NATO during the war particularly in Berlin when the iron curtain fell |  |  |  |
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| **Review**  The first phase of my RSR came naturally as I enjoy researching topics particularly those related to the Second World War. While I first found many sources, it became difficult to filter them to find the most useful ones. I did a source analysis which I gave to my teacher to read. This allowed me to narrow the scope of my interest. I also struggled to find sources that were specific to my project and sources that did not go too broad. The teacher set a deadline for the first draft of the extended essay, and I struggled to meet this deadline and my first draft was just a regurgitation of facts.  As the project continued and the school year unfolded, I struggled with time management. I particularly felt stretched after the mock examinations as several other projects were due and I missed the deadline of a second draft. I had to hand it in a week late, but from then I was meticulous with my time and the editing process. I needed to make my final draft comprehensive, and I was determined to do just that.  As the project and timeframe was drawing nearer the extended essay came together as I could better analyze sources to determine their usefulness. I feel this will help me with the document question in June. I now think I can scan a document rather swiftly for its historical relevance and validity. I also think this skill will help with Third-Level projects in college. Using a laptop really helped me as I was easily able to reformat and correct mistakes. It also helped improve my typing speed and digital literacy, which will help when typing for my exams in June.  Upon reflection, I really enjoyed the whole process of creating the RSR. It has really inspired me to do more research into other topics in history that I have an interest in. It made me realize the importance of independent research and I have gained such respect for historians, journalists and researchers as to the process in which they must go through and the professional integrity they must have. |  |  |  |
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