



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492-1815

Written Examination: 400 marks
Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

SAMPLE EXAMINATION PAPER

Instructions to candidates:

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Ireland: Topic 2)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on one topic from this section.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on each of two topics from this section.

SECTION 1 : DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 2

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558 – 1603

Case Study to which documents relate:

The Lordship of Tír Eoghain.

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) In document A, what were those who escorted Shane O’Neill to London called?
 - (b) How was O’Neill’s escort armed and dressed, according to document A?
 - (c) How did O’Neill submit to the Queen, according to document A?
 - (d) How, according to document A, did the English react to the Irish at court?
 - (e) Why, according to document B, did O’Neill go to London? (40)

2.
 - (a) Do both documents, A and B, agree that O’Neill’s submission was accepted by Elizabeth I? Explain your answer.
 - (b) Would you agree that document B takes a harsher view of Shane O’Neill than document A? Explain your answer. (20)

3. Mention **two** pieces of information that you would need to know about the writers, or their writings, to test the reliability of the evidence that they provide. (20)

4. What part did Shane O’Neill play in Irish affairs between his submission to Elizabeth I, 1562, and his death, 1567? (20)

- Document A -

Extract from an account by William Camden of Shane O'Neill's visit to London, January 1562

Shane O'Neill came from Ireland ... with an escort of gallowglass, armed with battle-axes, bare-headed, with flowing curls, yellow shirts dyed with saffron ... large tunics and rough cloaks: whom the English followed with as much wonderment as if they had come from China or America.

O'Neill was received with all kindness; and, throwing himself at the Queen's feet, he owned (admitted), with lamentation, his crime of rebellion, and begged for pardon.

The Queen believed his tale, and he was sent home with honour.

- Document B -

Extract from an account by Edmund Campion of Shane O'Neill's visit to London, January 1562

Shane was ... persuaded to reconcile himself to good order. [He] made a voyage into England, where the courtiers, noting his haughtiness and barbarity, [described him] thus: O'Neill the Great, cousin of Saint Patrick, friend to the Queen of England, enemy of all the world besides!

Thence he sped home again, graciously dealt with.

[Both documents from: Constantia Maxwell, *Irish History from Contemporary Sources (1509-1610)*, London, 1923, pp. 171-4.]

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from one of the topics below.

Ireland: Topic 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494 – 1558

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this extract, James Bale, Bishop of Ossory under Edward VI, describes the reaction of the clergy of Kilkenny to Queen Mary's arrival on the throne. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

On Thursday, the last day of August, the clergy of Kilkenny resumed the whole heap of superstitions of the Bishop of Rome.

They rang all the bells in the cathedral and the parish churches; they flung their caps, with smilings and laughings.

*They brought forth their copes, candlesticks, holy water, cross and censors. They mustered (went) forth in general procession, all the town over, with Sancta Maria and the rest of the Latin Litany. [Constantia Maxwell, *Irish History from Contemporary Sources*, pp. 132-3.]*

1. Who was James Bale?
2. How did the clergy of Kilkenny show their enthusiasm for the new reign?
3. What did the clergy bring out for the procession?
4. What was done, during the procession, that showed that Catholicism was again being practised in Kilkenny?
5. How does James Bale show the dislike of Catholicism?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Sir Edward Poynings.
2. Surrender and Regrant.
3. The religious policy in Ireland of Mary Tudor.
4. Manus O'Donnell.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the power of the House of Kildare decline under Gearóid Óg, 9th Earl of Kildare?
2. What rights did women have under Gaelic law?
3. What was the role of Con Bacach O'Neill in Irish affairs?
4. How was the plantation of Laois-Offaly carried out, and how successful was it?

Kingdom and colony: the struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603-1660

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from a 1641 Deposition, in which Edward Slate, County Fermanagh, complains of his treatment at the hands of rebels. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

He says that, on the 24th of October last, the rebels took his Bible, opened it, and – laying the open side in a puddle of water – leaped and stamped upon it.

And they hoped that, within three weeks, all the Bibles in Ireland should be treated as that was; and that none should be left in the kingdom.

And then the rebels burned his house; and, some other rebels robbed, and cut, and wounded him twice in the head.

[*History Ireland, Winter 1993.*]

1. How did the rebels damage Edward Slate's property?
2. How did the rebels harm Edward Slate himself?
3. Explain why the rebels treated Slate's Bible as they did.
4. What was the rebels' hope for the future?
5. What were the 1641 Depositions?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Richard Boyle, 1st earl of Cork.
2. Geoffrey Keating.
3. Archbishop Rinuccini in Ireland.
4. Owen Roe O'Neill.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the Scots migration to Ulster affect the society and economy of the area?
2. Why was Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, brought to trial in 1641?
3. What was the role of Sir Phelim O'Neill in the 1641 rebellion?
4. In what ways does Louvain show the success of the Irish Colleges abroad?

Ireland: Topic 4
Establishing a colonial ascendancy, 1660-1715

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Picture X on page 15 (taken from W.A. Maguire, (ed.) Kings in Conflict, p. 52.) shows siege operations in Ireland in 1690, during the War of the Two Kings. Study it and answer the questions below.

1. Describe the town's defences.
2. What is the principal weapon being used against the defenders?
3. What other weapons have the attackers, and how are they organized?
4. Civilians (ie., non-military) appear to be present. Why would such people be needed?
5. The sieges of Derry and Limerick (1689 – 1691) were important. In the case of **one** explain why.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Restoration Dublin.
2. Dáibhí Ó Bruadair.
3. Robert Boyle.
4. Irish brigades abroad.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Charles II's Irish policies please neither Catholics nor Protestants?
2. What part did Richard Talbot, 1st. Earl of Tyrconnell, play in Irish affairs?
3. What can the Jacobite poets tell us about Irish society and politics?
4. What changes were brought about by the Parliament of 1689?

Ireland: Topic 5
Colony versus Kingdom: tensions in mid-18th century Ireland, 1715 – 1770

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from the ‘dying declaration’ of Darby Browne and four others, hanged in Waterford, July 1762, for their part in Whiteboy activity. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

We, unhappily had a meeting to the number of eighteen, where we swore:

- *To be true and faithful to each other.*
- *To pull down the ditches erected on commons.*
- *To do all in our power to hinder anyone from taking the little concerns (lands) we hold.*
- *Not to admit any tithe farmer to meddle with our tithes, but to pay the minister or his proctor.*

[T.D. Williams, (ad.) *Secret Societies in Ireland*, p. 15.]

1. When, where and why were Darby Browne and the others hanged?
2. Why do you think that those present at the meeting took an oath (‘we swore’)?
3. Did Darby Browne and his friends have a lot of land? Explain your answer.
4. Why were Whiteboys against the building of ditches on common land?
5. Explain **one** of the following, as used in the document: **minister; tithe; proctor; tithe farmer**.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Na Cúirteanna Filíochta.
2. The rise of the Dublin theatre.
3. Fr. Nicholas Sheehy.
4. Developments in linen **and/or** brewing.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the Ponsonbys illustrate the political problems in Ireland during this period?
2. What was Dean Swift’s contribution to Irish affairs?
3. How did the Whiteboys become such a well-known organization?
4. What was the contribution of either Peg Woffington or Arthur Guinness to Irish life during this period?

The end of the Irish kingdom and the establishment of the Union, 1770-1815

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from a letter (7/6/1795) written by Rowland J. O'Connor to the Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, to warn of United Irishmen activity in Belfast. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

I think it my duty to inform your government that there is here a Counsellor Tone, pretending to go to America, but that his real design is to go to France; and that one Russell – who is one of the most violent democrats on the face of the earth – is going with him.

Tone has been paid £1,500, raised for him; and many have gone with him to visit different parts of the coast to make plans of it.

[*History Ireland*, Summer 1998.]

1. Why did O'Connor write to Dublin Castle?
2. What was Tone's real plan, according to the writer?
3. What do you think that the £1,500 was to be used for?
4. Why do you think that Tone and his friends visited and made plans of coastal areas?
5. Is the writer paying Thomas Russell a compliment when he describes him as a democrat? Explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Eibhlín Dhubh Ní Chonaill.
2. Mary Anne McCracken.
3. Georgian Dublin.
4. The Wexford Rebellion.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was Henry Grattan's contribution to Irish affairs?
2. What was the importance of Lord Castlereagh during this period?
3. What changes did Nano Nagle bring about in the education of Catholics?
4. What were the reasons for the rise of Belfast during this period?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from each of two of the topics below.

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492 – 1567

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from an account by Christopher Columbus of an encounter with newly-discovered people in the Caribbean. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

They had no proper weapons, and did not know what they were. When I showed them swords, their ignorance was such that they seized them by the blades and cut their fingers. Some wore a few grains of fine gold in their ears and noses which they gave us without difficulty.

One can see that they are well able to do whatever is asked and they need only to be given orders to be made to work.

[J. Lotherington (ed.) *Years of Renewal*, p.81.]

1. Where did the people described in the passage live?
2. How did the people that Columbus met show their ignorance of European weapons?
3. In what ways would Columbus' account make the New World attractive to Europeans?
4. How would you describe Columbus' attitude to the newly-discovered people?
5. How did the people described in the passage come to be called 'Indians'?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The development of printing.
2. Cortes' conquest of Mexico.
3. Desiderius Erasmus.
4. Calvin's Geneva.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Michelangelo play in the Renaissance?
2. What part did Martin Luther play in the Reformation in Germany?
3. Why was Seville important for Spain after the discovery of the New World?
4. What changes did Henry VIII introduce during the English Reformation?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 2
Religion and power: politics in the later 16th century, 1567-1609

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract relates to the Spanish Armada. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The Duke of Medina Sidonia, and his officers, confessed themselves (went to confession) and prepared to continue fighting, while the guns of the flagship fired three times to summon up the other ships. But nobody came; so the Duke sent out his boats to the nearest ships to ask why they had not responded to his signal.

The captains were brought aboard; and Father La Torre – who was present – preserved the dialogue that followed: ‘Didn’t you hear the gun?’ demanded Medina Sidonia furiously. They admitted that they had. ‘Then why did you not rally?’ ‘We thought your flagship was sinking, and that we should all hasten away to safety’, they replied. There was a short pause; and then the Duke, coldly, delivered his verdict: ‘Hang the traitors’.

[C.Martin and G. Parker, *The Spanish Armada*, pp. 192-3.]

1. Why do you think that the Duke and his officers ‘confessed themselves’?
2. Why did the Duke send boats to the nearest ships?
3. How did those brought on board the flagship justify not responding to the signal?
4. What sort of man was Medina Sidonia? Explain your answer.
5. Why is Father La Torre an important source?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Sir Walter Raleigh.
2. The Wars of Religion in France
3. Tycho Brahe.
4. Michel de Montaigne.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What changes did Elizabeth I bring about during her reign as Queen of England?
2. Why did the Spanish Armada fail?
3. What was the impact of the Jesuit mission in China?
4. Why did the port of Antwerp decline during this period?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 3
The eclipse of Old Europe, 1609-1660

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In 1633 the Inquisition sentenced Galileo Galilei (1564 – 1643). This is an extract from its sentence. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

- *The proposition that the sun is the centre of the world, and does not move, is false, because it is contrary to (against) Holy Scripture.*
- *We order that the book “Dialogues of Galileo Galilei” be prohibited.*
- *We sentence you to the prison of the Holy Office during our pleasure, and-for penance-we order that, for three years, you repeat, once a month, the seven penitential Psalms.*

[R.P. Stearns, *Pageant of Europe*, p.67.]

1. What theory of Galileo’s was condemned?
2. Why was Galileo’s ‘proposition’ held to be false?
3. What would the Inquisition have hoped to achieve by banning Galileo’s book?
4. What **two** further punishments were inflicted on Galileo.
5. What was the Inquisition?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. How the Thirty Years War began.
2. Baroque art **and/or** music.
3. Hugo Grotius.
4. René Descartes.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What role did Queen Christina play in the history of Sweden and/or Europe?
2. Why did the Revolt of the Catalans last so long?
3. How did Richelieu promote royal power in France?
4. How did the growth of the Dutch empire in Asia affect the home country?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 4
Europe in the age of Louis XIV, 1660-1715

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from *Memoirs*, composed by Louis XIV to advise his son, the Dauphin (in this case, on taking decisions). Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The most clever persons take advice from other clever persons.

What would kings be who did not take advice?

One must not take any important decisions without having called upon all the sources of knowledge and wisdom.

But, when all the audience has been brought to our attention, the decisive action, my son, is up to us. And, in this choice, we must lack neither sense nor courage.

[R.P. Stearns, *Pageant of Europe*, p. 248.]

1. Who was the Dauphin?
2. Why did Louis XIV write his *Memoirs*?
3. What, according to the extract, should the ruler do before taking a decision?
4. What characteristics should the ruler show in taking a decision?
5. Louis XIV was a divine-right monarch. What does this mean?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. John Sobieski.
2. The Huguenots.
3. The development of banking and the money market.
4. The Court of Versailles.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful were Louis XIV's religious policies?
2. What were the achievements of Peter I of Russia?
3. What was the importance of Isaac Newton?
4. Why was the (English) East India Company so successful?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 5
Establishing Empires, 1715 – 1775

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Picture Y **on page 15** (taken from K McCarthy, *Footsteps in Time 1*, p.252) is a political cartoon from Boston at the time of the Tea Party. It shows the rough treatment received by an informer for the customs officials. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

1. What punishment has the informer already received?
2. What punishment is the informer receiving in the cartoon?
3. Why is the Stamp Act shown upside down?
4. Why was tea a cause of dispute in Boston?
5. What was the Boston Tea Party?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Robert Clive.
2. Benjamin Franklin.
3. Road and canal building.
4. The Encyclopédie.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What reforms did Maria Theresa of Austria introduce?
2. What were the achievements of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, at home and abroad?
3. How did **one or more** of the following contribute to the Enlightenment:
Voltaire; Montesquieu; Rousseau?
4. Why did the West Indies become a centre for the development of slave plantations?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 6
Empires in Revolution, 1775-1815

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from the memoirs of a Swiss officer at the court of Louis XVI. He is writing of Queen Marie Antoinette. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The Queen is far from lacking spirit, but her education has been neglected. Except novels, she has never opened a book. As soon as conversation takes a serious turn, a look of boredom comes over her face and chills the atmosphere.

Her conversation is constantly shifting from subject to subject. She amuses herself with the day's gossip and, above all, with the scandals of the court.

[R.P. Stearns, *Pageant of Europe*, p. 381]

1. Who was the author of the memoirs?
2. How does the writer try show that the Queen's education has been neglected?
3. How does the Queen amuse herself, according to the writer?
4. Would you agree that the writer has nothing good to say of Marie Antoinette? Explain your answer.
5. Where did Marie Antoinette come from, and how did that make her unpopular in France?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The establishment of the American Republic, 1776-1789.
2. Mary Wollstonecraft.
3. Ludwig van Beethoven.
4. The impact of the agricultural and industrial revolutions.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. To what extent was Louis XVI responsible for bringing about the French Revolution?
2. What part did Robespierre play in the French Revolution?
3. Why did Napoleon I declare war on Russia, and why was he defeated?
4. What were the problems and successes linked with the growth of Manchester?

X

(Ireland: Topic 4
Page 6)



Y

(Europe and the
wider world:
Topic 5
Page 13)



Blank Page