

**WARNING**

**You must return this paper with your answer book.**

**AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA**

**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002**

**HISTORY – ORDINARY LEVEL  
(180 MARKS)**

**TUESDAY, 11<sup>th</sup> JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 3.30**

**CENTRE STAMP**

**EXAMINATION NUMBER**

**PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS PAPER IN YOUR ANSWER BOOK**

**[Turn over**

# HISTORY, ORDINARY LEVEL

Answer all questions.

Answer **1**, **2**, and **3** in the appropriate spaces on the examination paper.

## 1. PICTURES (35 marks)

Study the pictures A1, A2, B, and C which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

### (a) PICTURE A1 and PICTURE A2

*Picture A1 is an artist's impression of a farming settlement in ancient Ireland during the Stone Age. Picture A2 is a reconstruction of a Stone Age house.*

(i) Name **two** activities which can be seen in picture A1.

.....  
.....(2)

(ii) Name **one** weapon which can be seen in picture A1.

.....  
.....(2)

(iii) In picture A2 why do you think the fence was built around the house?

.....  
.....(3)

(iv) Explain why archaeologists call this period of history the *Stone Age*.

.....  
.....(4)

### (b) PICTURE B

*Picture B is a reconstruction of a crannóg at Craggaunowen, Co. Clare.*

(i) Why do you think crannógs were built on lakes?

.....  
.....(3)

(ii) How did the people living in the crannóg reach the mainland?

.....  
.....(3)

(iii) Name **two** materials from which the houses (marked **X**) were made.

.....  
.....(4)

(iv) Put an **X** in the box beside the correct answer below.

Crannógs were built in Ireland by

1      The Celts     

2      The Romans     

3      The Vikings     

(4)

(c) **PICTURE C**

*Picture C is an artist's impression of Trim Castle during the Middle Ages.*

(i) Name **one** form of transport shown in picture C.

.....  
.....(2)

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence to show that many of the people who lived near the castle were farmers.

.....  
.....(2)

(iii) Why do you think the lord of the castle lived in the building marked **Y**?

.....  
.....(3)

(iv) The Normans were the first people to build stone castles in Ireland. True or false?

.....(3)

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**2. DOCUMENTS (35 marks)**

Study the **two** documents, **1** and **2**, which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

**(a) Document 1**

*This is an extract from the memoirs of Joseph Robert Clynes (1869 -1949). He was the son of an Irish immigrant in Britain and became a successful politician.*

(i) Why did his father suffer the “cruelties of eviction”?

.....  
.....(2)

(ii) Explain why his father chose to go to Oldham.

.....  
.....(2)

(iii) Why did his father pay “a penny or two a week each for myself and my brothers and five sisters”?

.....(2)

(iv) At what age did Joseph start work? What was his job?

Age: .....

Job: .....(4)

(v) Briefly describe the conditions in the factory.

.....  
.....(4)

(vi) Do you think Joseph had happy memories of his childhood? Give **two** pieces of evidence from the extract to support your answer.

.....  
.....  
.....(4)

(b) **Document 2**

*This is an extract from an account describing events during the 1916 Rising in Dublin. It was written by Kathleen Clarke, the wife of one of the leaders, Thomas Clarke.*

(i) Why did Miss MacMahon say that “Mr Pearse would make you laugh”?  
.....  
.....(2)

(ii) During the week what paper was brought out by Mr Pearse?  
.....  
.....(2)

(iii) What message had the Post Office official heard?  
.....  
.....(2)

(iv) Why do you think the Post Office official told Kathleen the message?  
.....  
.....(3)

(v) Mention **one** way Kathleen Clarke helped the rebels in the GPO.  
.....  
.....(4)

(vi) While Kathleen was planting the garden, what was the hiss she heard?  
.....  
.....(4)

3. **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS** (60 marks)

Answer **TEN** of the following questions. Each is worth 6 marks.

- (i) Name **two** types of written sources that historians can use when finding out about the past.  
.....(6)
- (ii) What special name is given to objects discovered by archaeologists?  
.....(6)
- (iii) Which **one** of the following is a site associated with Stone Age Ireland?  
*Newgrange; Jerpoint Abbey; Wood Quay.*  
.....(6)
- (iv) Mention the name of **one** ancient civilisation outside of Ireland that you have studied.  
Write down **one** fact about housing **or** burial customs from that civilisation.  
Civilisation: .....  
Fact: .....(6)
- (v) Explain **one** of the following terms relating to ancient Ireland:  
*Druid; Tuath; Fulacht Fiadh; Bard.*  
.....(6)
- (vi) During the Middle Ages, what was a *serf*?  
.....(6)
- (vii) Write down the name of **one** stage involved in the training of a *knight* in the Middle Ages.  
.....(6)
- (viii) In relation to the Middle Ages, what were the terms *Gothic* and *Romanesque* used to describe?  
.....(6)
- (ix) Explain **one** of the following terms relating to a medieval monastery:  
*Cloister; Abbot; Refectory; Chapter House.*  
.....(6)
- (x) Other than religion, name **one** service to the community provided by monasteries during the Middle Ages.  
.....(6)
- (xi) Give **one** reason why the Renaissance began in Italy.  
.....(6)

- (xii) Name **one** Renaissance painter and **one** of the painter's works.  
 Painter:.....  
 Work: .....(6)
- (xiii) Name **one** Renaissance writer and **one** work associated with the writer.  
 Writer: .....  
 Work: .....(6)
- (xiv) Mention **one** development in Science **or** Medicine during the Renaissance.  
 .....(6)
- (xv) Give **one** reason why revolution broke out in America **or** France **or** Ireland in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.  
 .....  
 .....(6)
- (xvi) In the case of **one** of the revolutions which broke out in America **or** France **or** Ireland in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, name a leader associated with that revolution **and** name an event which took place during it.  
 Leader: .....  
 Event: .....(6)
- (xvii) Write down **one** advance in farming during the Agricultural Revolution in Britain.  
 .....(6)
- (xviii) Write down **one** fact about the War of Independence in Ireland, 1919-1921.  
**OR**  
 Mention **one** major change in transport in Ireland since 1945.  
 .....(6)
- (xix) Name **one** leader from *International Relations in the Twentieth Century* **and** name the country associated with the leader.  
 Leader: .....  
 Country: .....(6)
- (xx) Name **one** major event from *International Relations in the Twentieth Century* and give **one** reason why this event was important.  
 Event: .....  
 Importance: .....  
 .....(6)

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ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK

4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY (50 marks)

Answer A and B

A. Select **one** of the people described below. Write about that person. If you wish, you may use the hints to help you in your answer. Write the title selected at the top of the account.

(i) **A monk in a monastery in early Christian Ireland.**

HINTS: \* Reason for joining the monastery  
\* Daily activities  
\* Important jobs in the monastery  
\* Main buildings in the monastery (25)

(ii) **A craftsman in a medieval town.**

HINTS: \* Name of the craft  
\* Training  
\* Guilds  
\* Life in the town (25)

(iii) **A named explorer who led a voyage of exploration.**

HINTS: \* Reasons for the voyage  
\* King or queen who supported the voyage  
\* Conditions for the crew on the voyage  
\* Places or routes discovered on the voyage (25)

B. Select **one** of the people described below. Write about that person. If you wish, you may use the hints to help you in your answer. Write the title selected at the top of your account.

(i) **A named religious reformer at the time of the Reformation.**

HINTS: \* Name of the reformer  
\* Important events in the reformer's life  
\* Main beliefs  
\* Results of the reformer's work (25)

(ii) **A native Irish landowner who lost land in a named plantation in Ireland.**

HINTS: \* Name of the area planted  
\* Reasons for losing land  
\* New living conditions  
\* Relations with the new planters (25)

(iii) **A named leader of government in Ireland in any period after 1920.**

HINTS: \* Name of the leader  
\* Problems faced by the government  
\* Main decisions taken  
\* Effects of those decisions (25)

OR

**An old person talking about changes that took place in the role of women in Ireland during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.**

HINTS: \* Role of women in 1900  
\* Changes at work  
\* Changes at home  
\* Changes in politics (25)

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JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002

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**HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL**

(Do NOT include these pages with your answer book.)

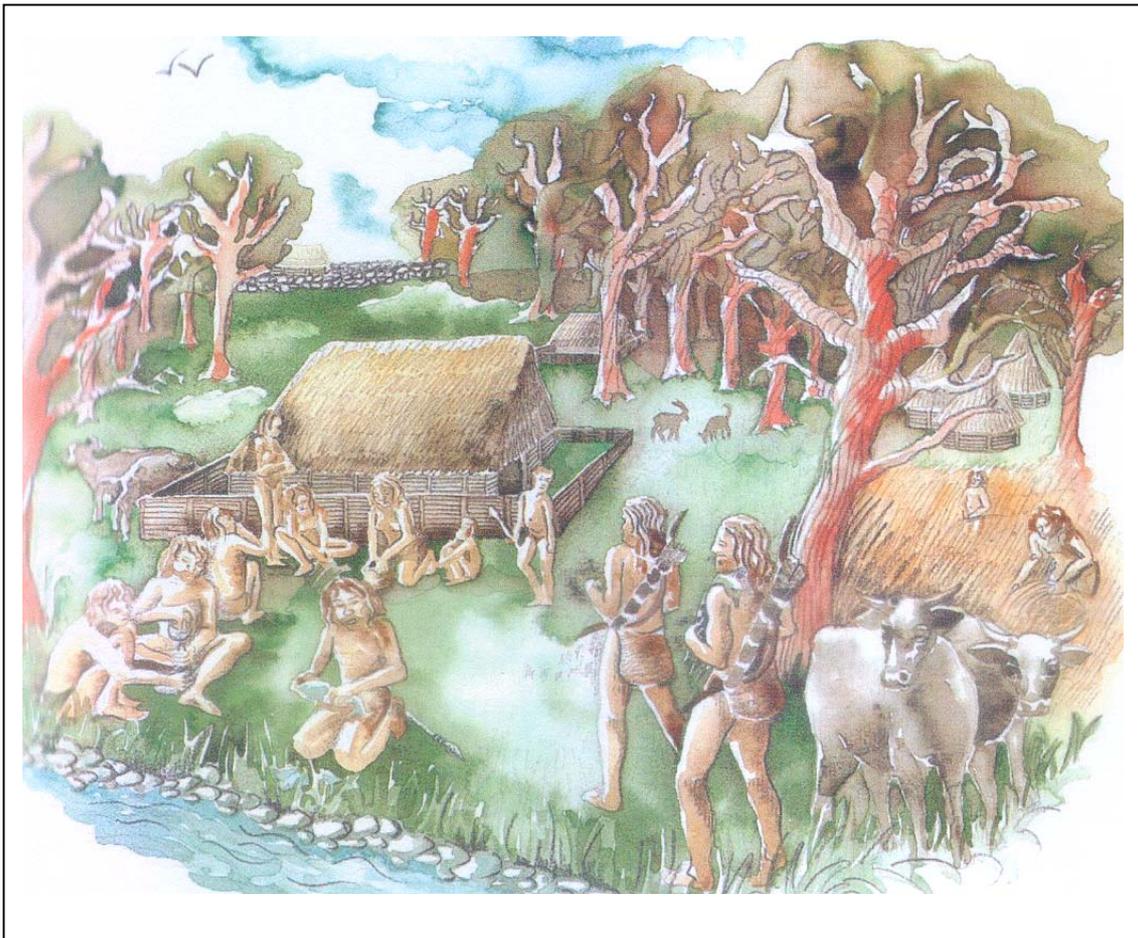
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**SOURCES**

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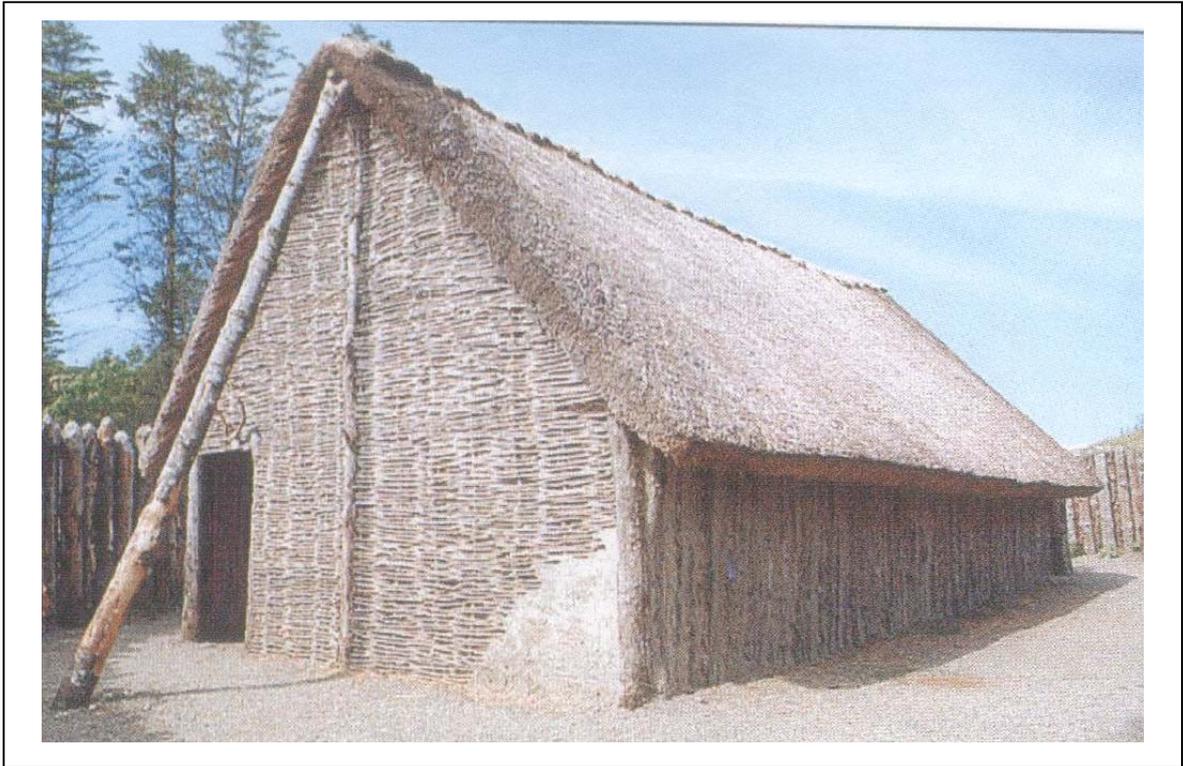
**1. PICTURES**

**PICTURE A1.**



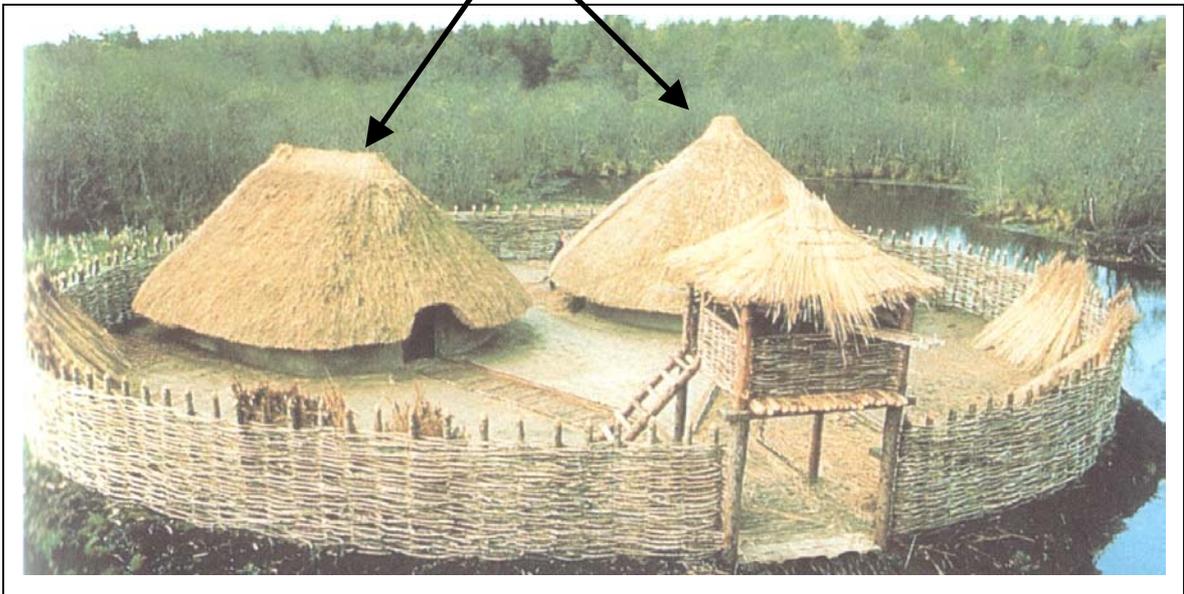
*Source: Michael Ryan, ed., "Irish Archaeology Illustrated"  
(p.61) Country House.*

**PICTURE A2.**



*Source: Michael Ryan, ed., "Irish Archaeology Illustrated" (p.61) Country House.*

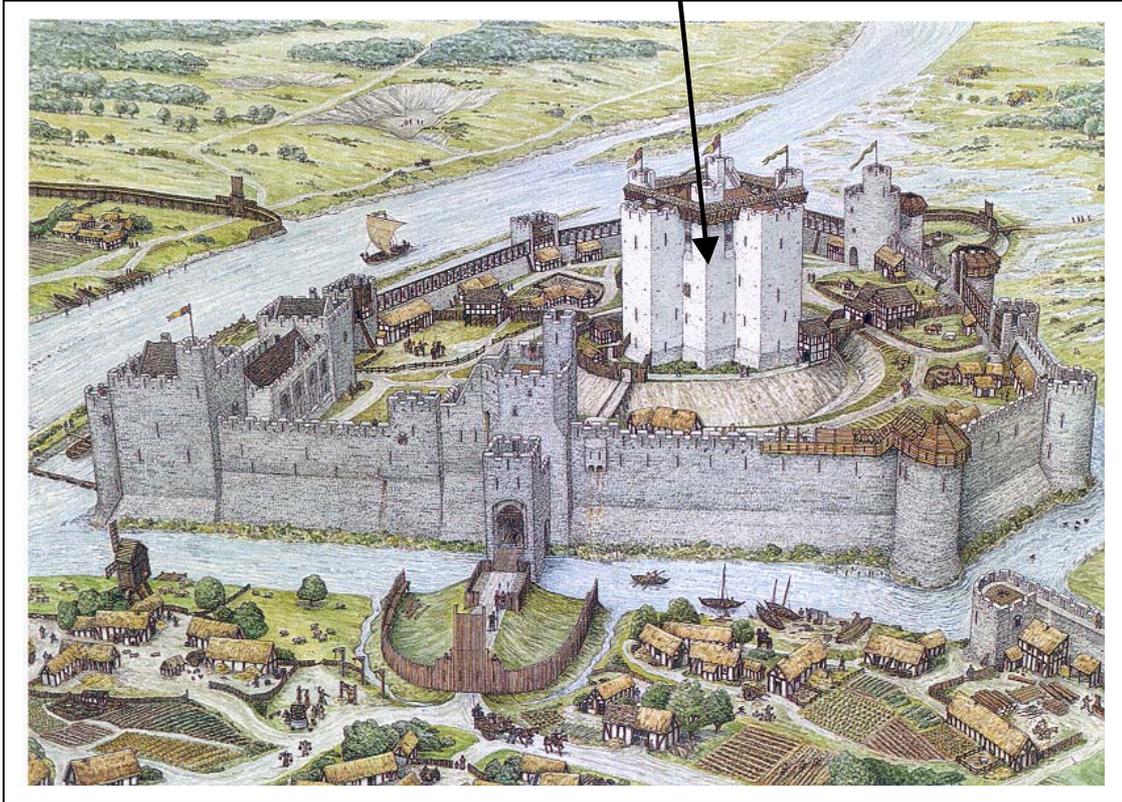
**PICTURE B.**



*Source: Aidan O'Sullivan, "Crannógs: Lake-dwellings of early Ireland" (p. 23) Country House.*

PICTURE C.

Y



*Source: Uto Hogerzeil.*

## 2. DOCUMENTS

### DOCUMENT 1.

**This is an extract from the *Memoirs of Joseph Robert Clynes, the son of an Irish immigrant in Britain.***

“ In 1851, when he was a quiet farm worker in Ireland, a Parliamentary Act which he did not understand was passed and Patrick Clynes, with hundreds of others suffered the cruelties of eviction, and was left to find a new way of living. He could not find it in Ireland: but the cotton boom in Lancashire was attracting thousands of machine-minders, and he went to Oldham, where he worked in a mill.

My father, from his twenty-four shillings, paid a penny or two a week each for myself and my brother and five sisters, so that we should receive an education he had missed. When I had achieved the manly age of ten I obtained half-time employment at Dowry Mill as a “little piecer”. My hours were from six in the morning each day to noon; then on to school for the afternoons.

The noise was what impressed me most. Clatter, rattle, bang, the swish of thrusting levers and the crowding of hundreds of men, women and children at their work. I remember no golden summers, no triumphs at games and sports, no walks through dark woods or over hills. Only meals at which there never seemed to be enough food, dreary journeys through smoke-fouled streets, in mornings with tiredness and in evenings when my legs trembled under me from exhaustion.”

- Shilling = old coin worth roughly 6 cent.

*Source: J.R. Clynes, “Memoirs”, 1937. Spartacus Educational.*

### DOCUMENT 2.

**This is an extract from an account describing events during the 1916 Rising in Dublin. It was written by Kathleen Clarke, the wife of one of the leaders, Thomas Clarke.**

“Miss MacMahon came from the GPO with messages, and gave me a clear description of what was happening there. She said, ‘Mr Pearse would make you laugh; he was going around the GPO, like one in a dream, getting in the way of those trying to get things in order, and Mr Clarke said, “For God’s sake will someone get that man an office and a desk, with papers and pens and set him down to write”.’ There he sat writing most of the week, and brought out the paper called *The War News*...

On Tuesday, the lovely weather continued. Early in the day, a Post Office official, who was a neighbour, called to tell me that he had overheard a message. It had been sent over a private wire at the telephone exchange, saying that an airship was being sent over that night to drop incendiary bombs on the GPO. Miss MacMahon arrived early with messages and I sent her back to the GPO with the message about the airship and the bombs. The GPO was darkened that night.

When Miss MacMahon had gone, I went into the garden to continue my planting. The ground was very dry, so I had a can of water to water the plants. I had just laid it down when I heard a hiss, which gave me a shock. I fell over on my face and was unable to rise for some time. I did not know what the hiss was, but I examined the watering-can as soon as I was able and found two bullet-holes in it, one on each side.”

- GPO = General Post Office, the headquarters of the rebels fighting against the British.
- Incendiary bombs = bombs designed to start fires in buildings.

*Source: Kathleen Clarke, “Revolutionary Woman”.*