

WARNING

You must return this paper with your answer book.

AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2002

HISTORY – HIGHER LEVEL
(180 MARKS)

Tuesday, 11th JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.30

CENTRE STAMP

EXAMINATION NUMBER

PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS PAPER IN YOUR ANSWER BOOK

HISTORY, HIGHER LEVEL

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

1. PICTURES (15 marks)

Study the pictures A, B1, B2, and C which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions.

(a) **PICTURE A**

Picture A shows a reconstruction of a crannóg at Craggaunowen, Co. Clare.

- (i) Why do you think reconstructions such as the one shown in the picture were made?

.....
..... (1)

- (ii) Identify **two** defensive features of the crannóg.

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

- (iii) “The walls of the houses on the crannóg were built using a method called wattle and daub.”

Explain each of the words, wattle and daub.

Wattle:.....
.....

Daub:
..... (2)

(b) **PICTURE B1 AND B2**

Picture B1 shows the major leaders of the USSR at the official opening of the Moscow-Volga canal in 1936. The person marked X is Stalin, who ruled the USSR from 1928 until 1953. Picture B2 is the same picture after it was changed, on Stalin's orders, in 1939.

- (i) Why would political leaders consider it important to be photographed on an occasion such as that seen in picture B1?

.....
..... (1)

- (ii) Basing your answer on pictures B1 and B2, give **one** reason why the historian cannot always rely on visual sources.

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

- (iii) Is picture B1 a primary source **or** a secondary source of information for the historian? Briefly explain your answer.

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

(c) **PICTURE C**

Picture C is a map that shows population change in Ireland between 1926 and 1961.

- (i) Name **one** of the counties south of the border which had an increase in population during the period, 1926 - 1961.

..... (1)

- (ii) Between 1954 and 1961 which year had the highest annual emigration from Northern Ireland?

..... (1)

- (iii) Name the **only** county in Northern Ireland where population fell during the period, 1926 - 1961.

..... (1)

- (iv) Briefly explain why emigration from the Republic of Ireland was at its highest during the 1950s.

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

2. **DOCUMENTS** (15 marks)

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

(a) **DOCUMENT 1**

This is the Solemn League and Covenant which was signed by Ulster Unionists on “Ulster Day”, 28th September, 1912.

(i) What did the signatories of the document “pledge to defend”?
..... (1)

(ii) What was “the present conspiracy” mentioned in the document?
.....
..... (1)

(iii) Why do you think many people in Britain supported the Unionist campaign?
.....
..... (1)

(iv) From the document identify **two** reasons why Unionists opposed Home Rule.
.....
.....
..... (2)

(v) Apart from “Ulster Day”, mention **two** actions taken by Ulster Unionists to resist Home Rule up to the outbreak of World War One.
.....
.....
..... (2)

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

This is an extract from a speech on the 7th January, 1922 by Cathal Brugha during the debate in Dáil Éireann about the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

- (i) In the view of Cathal Brugha, what was the difference between the Treaty and the alternative that he supported?

.....
..... (1)

- (ii) What did Cathal Brugha mean when he spoke of “the national tradition that has been handed down to us through the centuries”?

.....
..... (1)

- (iii) What example does Cathal Brugha use to explain his proposal?

.....
..... (1)

- (iv) Who was he prepared to recognise “as head of the combination”?

.....
..... (1)

- (v) Mention **two** reasons why he believed that an association with the British Commonwealth of Nations would have been better than the Treaty.

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

- (vi) From your knowledge of Irish history, mention **two** arguments put forward **in support** of the Treaty.

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

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 marks)

Answer TEN of the following questions. Each is worth 2 marks.

- (i) Explain **two** of the following terms as used by archaeologists:
Artefact; Megalith; Midden; Post-hole.

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

- (ii) Name **two** methods used by archaeologists to try to date objects they find.

..... (2)

- (iii) Archaeologists sometimes describe the earliest Irish people as *hunter-gatherers*. What is meant by that term?

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

- (iv) In Celtic Ireland, what was *ogham*?

..... (2)

- (v) Explain **two** of the following terms from Celtic Ireland:
Tuath; Fulacht fiadh; Souterrain; Tánaiste.

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

- (vi) In a medieval monastery, what was the *cloister*?

..... (2)

- (vii) Explain why there was a great demand for spices in Europe around the year, 1500.

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

- (viii) For what purposes were **two** of the following used during the Age of Exploration?
Compass; Astrolabe; Portolan charts; Log and Line.

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

- (ix) Name the European country which discovered the sea route to India around the year, 1500.

..... (2)

- (x) Mention **two** effects of the invention of the printing press.

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

- (xi) Why were patrons so important during the Renaissance?

 (2)
- (xii) During the plantations in Ireland, explain a major difference between the Gaelic and the English systems of land ownership.

 (2)
- (xiii) Mention **two** effects of the American War of Independence on **either** France **or** Ireland.

 (2)
- (xiv) Give **two** reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain.

 (2)
- (xv) Name the founder of the *Sinn Féin* party in 1905.
 (2)
- (xvi) Mention **two** reasons why the 1916 Rising was a military failure.

 (2)
- (xvii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to the War of Independence, 1919-1921:
Auxiliaries; The Squad; Flying Columns; Black and Tans.

 (2)
- (xviii) Briefly explain the importance of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920.

 (2)
- (xix) Give **two** reasons why *fascism* became popular in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s.

 (2)
- (xx) Mention **two** major changes that occurred in rural life in Ireland between 1945 and 2000.

 (2)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, 4, 5 AND 6, IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK

4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY (40 marks)

Answer A and B

A. Select **one** of the people described below. Write about that person.

- (i) A monk in a monastery in early Christian Ireland. (20)
- (ii) A named Renaissance painter **or** sculptor **who was not from Italy**. (20)
- (iii) A settler who received land in a **named** plantation in Ireland during the 16th or 17th century. (20)

B. Select **one** of the people described below. Write about that person.

- (i) A landlord in Ireland around the year, 1850.

OR

- A factory owner **or** a mine owner in England around the year, 1850. (20)
- (ii) An old woman describing changes in the role of women in Ireland between 1945 and 2000. (20)
- (iii) A political leader in the Republic of Ireland during the period, 1949-1985. (20)

5. **REFORMATION** (30 marks)

Source D

Petrarch, Letter to a friend.

“...Now I am living in France, in the Babylon of the West. Here reign the successors of the poor fishermen of Galilee; they have forgotten their origin. I am astounded, as I recall their predecessors, to see these men loaded with gold and clad in purple, boasting of the riches of princes and nations; to see luxurious palaces and heights crowned with fortifications...

Instead of holy silence we find a criminal multitude...instead of soberness, drunken banquets, instead of pious pilgrimages, foul laziness; instead of the bare feet of the apostles, the war-horses of robbers fly past us, the horses decked in gold and fed on gold, soon to be shod with gold, if the lord does not check this slavish luxury.”

(Source: J.H. Robinson, “Readings in European History”, p.502.)

Source E

A contemporary picture of the massacre of Protestants in France on Saint Bartholomew’s Day, 1572.



Source F

Extract from a letter from Catherine de Medici to her ambassador in Venice. She was the mother of the King of France at that time.

“The King is greatly troubled that in the heat of the moment certain Protestants were slain by the Catholics who remembered many evils, robberies and other wicked acts committed upon them....but now at last all is peaceful, so there is recognised only one king and one justice....because the King is determined, in view of the evils caused by differences of religions, to allow only his own religion.”

- A.** Study Source D, which is an extract from a letter from Petrarch (1304-1374), a famous Renaissance writer, criticising the lifestyle of the Popes in the 14th century.
- (i) Who are “the successors of the poor fishermen of Galilee”? (2)
 - (ii) Did the writer approve of what he saw? Mention **one** piece of evidence from the extract to support your answer. (2)
 - (iii) Explain **three** of the following terms relating to the causes of the Reformation:
Simony; Nepotism; Absenteeism; Pluralism. (6)
- B.**
- (i) Write down the name of a Protestant reformer whom you have studied. Outline **three** major differences between his beliefs and those of the Catholic Church. (6)
- C.** Source E is an artist’s impression of the massacre of Protestants in France on Saint Bartholomew’s Day, 1572. Source F is an extract from a letter from the mother of the King of France.
- (i) From Source E, give **two** pieces of evidence to show that the soldiers were acting very cruelly. (2)
 - (ii) From Source F, how does Catherine de Medici explain the killings? (2)
 - (iii) Write an account of **one** of the following topics:
 - (a) The Council of Trent.
 - (b) The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits).
 - (c) Religious Wars in Europe, 1525-1648. (10)

6. Answer **two** of the following questions, **A, B, C, D.** (60 marks)

A. OUR ROOTS IN ANCIENT CIVILISATION

Select an ancient civilisation **outside of Ireland** that you have studied and answer the questions which follow.

Please write the name of the ancient civilisation that you have selected at the top of your account.

- (i) Name **one** famous person associated with the civilisation that you have chosen. (2)
- (ii) Describe the house that a rich person lived in during the civilisation. (6)
- (iii) Write an account of **two** of the following in the civilisation:
(a) Food and clothing; (b) Work, arts and crafts; (c) Burial customs. (2x8)
- (iv) In your opinion, what were the main achievements of that civilisation? (6)

B. THE MIDDLE AGES, 1100-1500

- (i) During the Middle Ages, what was *chivalry*? (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** dangers faced by people living in towns during the Middle Ages. (2)
- (iii) Explain **three** of the following terms relating to castles during the Middle Ages:
Turret; Moat; Keep; Portcullis; Bailey. (6)
- (iv) Outline the main stages in the training of a craftsman in a medieval town. (10)
- (v) Write an account of the life of a serf on a medieval manor. (10)

C. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Give **two** reasons why the Home Rule party was unsuccessful in the 1918 General Election. (4)
- (ii) In your answer-book, supply the missing words in the following sentences (1) - (6). You should number the words correctly but you need not re-write the sentences. **Do not answer this question on your examination paper.**
 - (1) Sir James was the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.
 - (2) The party was the largest party in Northern Ireland in the 1920s.
 - (3) was the practice of dividing up electoral districts in order to give some political party an advantage.
 - (4) The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 until 1969 was Sir Terence
 - (5) The Civil Rights Movement was set up to campaign for better conditions for the minority.
 - (6) or imprisonment without trial was introduced by the Northern Ireland government in 1971. (6)
- (iii) Write an account of **two** of the following:
 - (a) James Larkin.
 - (b) Cumann na nGaedheal in government, 1922 -1932.
 - (c) The Economic War, 1932 -1938.
 - (d) Life in Ireland during World War II, 1939-1945.
 - (e) The First Inter-Party government, 1948-1951. (2x10)

D. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- (i) Mention **two** methods used by the Nazis to establish a dictatorship in Germany. (4)
- (ii) In your answer-book, supply the missing words in the following sentences (1) - (6). You should number the words correctly but you need not re-write the sentences.
Do not answer this question on your examination paper.
- (1) In 1936 German troops entered the
- (2) In the same year Hitler and formed an alliance known as the Rome-Berlin Axis.
- (3) In March 1938, Germany took over Austria in an event known as the
- (4) At the Munich Conference the was given to Germany.
- (5) The rest of was occupied by Germany in March 1939.
- (6) The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, believed in a foreign policy known as
- (6)
- (iii) Write an account of **one** of the following:
- (a) Early German victories in World War II, September 1939-April 1940.
- (b) The defeat of France, 1940.
- (c) Life in Britain during World War II.
- (10)
- (iv) *By May 1945, Germany had been completely crushed and had surrendered to the Allies.*
- In the light of the above statement, write an account of the reasons for the Allied victory.
- (10)

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HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



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

PICTURE B1.

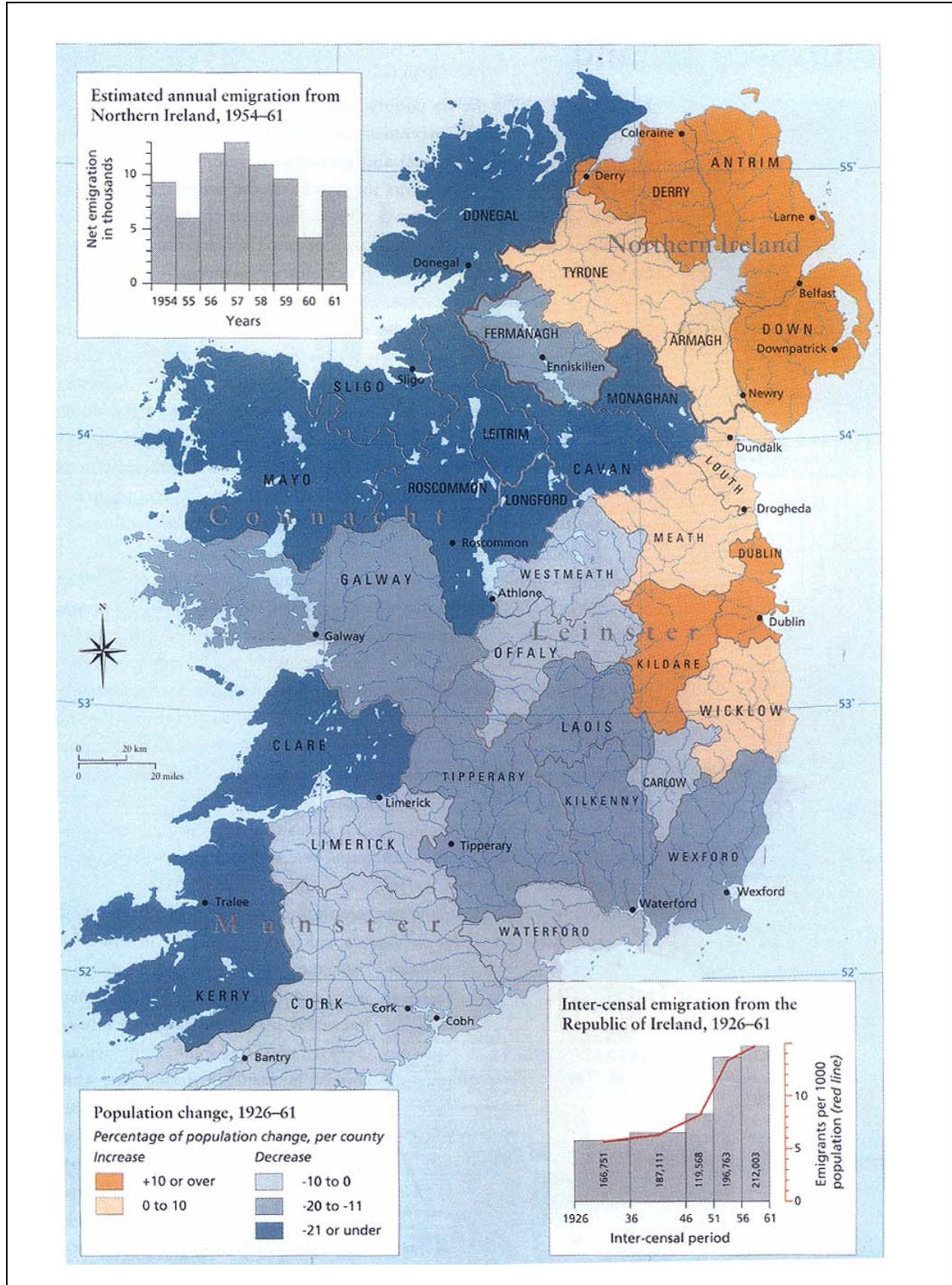


PICTURE B2.



Source: Harold Shukman, "Stalin" (p. 52). Sutton Pocket Biographies.

PICTURE C.



Source: Seán Duffy, ed., "Atlas of Irish History" (p. 121). Gill & Macmillan.

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1.

***The Solemn League and Covenant signed by Ulster Unionists on “Ulster Day”,
28th September, 1912.***

“Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well-being of Ulster, as well as of the whole of Ireland, subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive of our citizenship, and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we whose names are underwritten, men of Ulster, loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King George V, humbly relying on the God Whom our fathers in the days of stress and trial confidently trusted, do hereby pledge ourselves in solemn Covenant throughout this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending for ourselves and our children our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a home rule parliament in Ireland.

And, in the event of such a parliament being forced upon us, we further and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority. In sure confidence that God will defend the right, we hereto subscribe our names. And further, we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant. God Save the King.”

- subversive = harmful
- perilous = dangerous

Source: A. C. Hepburn, “Ireland 1905-25. Volume 2 Documents and Analysis”, p. 125.

DOCUMENT 2.

Extract from a speech by Cathal Brugha on the 7th January, 1922 during the debate in Dáil Éireann on the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

“Now Mr Griffith has referred to the difference between this Treaty of his and the alternative that we have as being only a quibble; and yet the English government is going to make war as they say they will, for a quibble. The difference is, to me, the difference that there is between a draught of water and a draught of poison. If I were to accept this treaty.... I would, in my view, be committing national suicide; I would be breaking the national tradition that has been handed down to us through the centuries. We would be doing for the first time a thing that no generation thought of doing before - wilfully, voluntarily admitting ourselves to be British subjects, and taking the oath of allegiance voluntarily to an English king.

We are prepared to enter into an agreement, an association with the British Commonwealth of Nations as it is usually called, on the same or similar lines as that on which one business firm enters into association with another or several others... Now, by entry into a combination, no firm sacrifices its independence as a firm. We are prepared, on the same terms, to enter into an association with the British Commonwealth of Nations, and for the purpose of that combination we are prepared to recognise the English government as head of the combination... Now by entering into such arrangements we are not going into the British Empire: neither do we take any oath whatsoever; and there will be no representative of the British crown in the shape of a governor-general in Ireland.”

- quibble = small detail
- draught = drink

Source: Dáil Éireann, Treaty Debates, pp. 325-34.