



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2012

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL
(Do NOT include these pages with your answer book.)

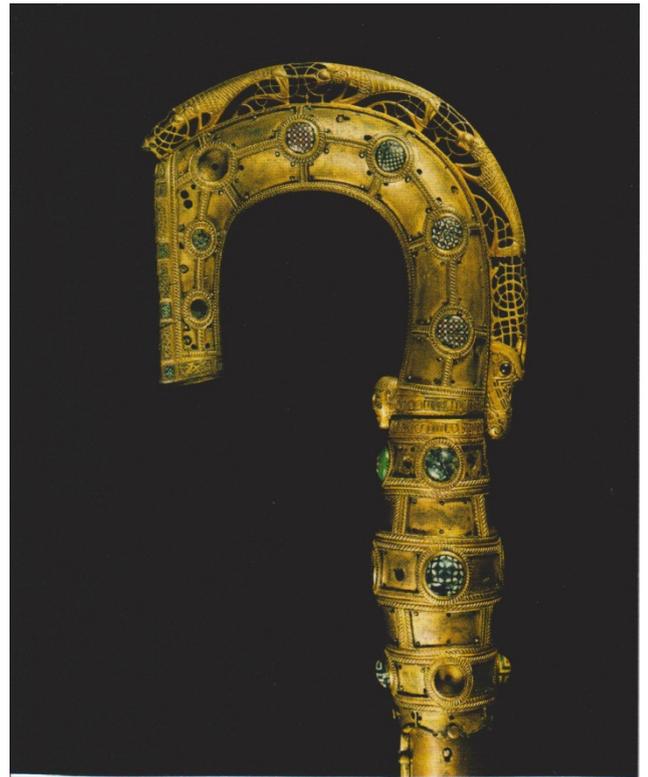
SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.1

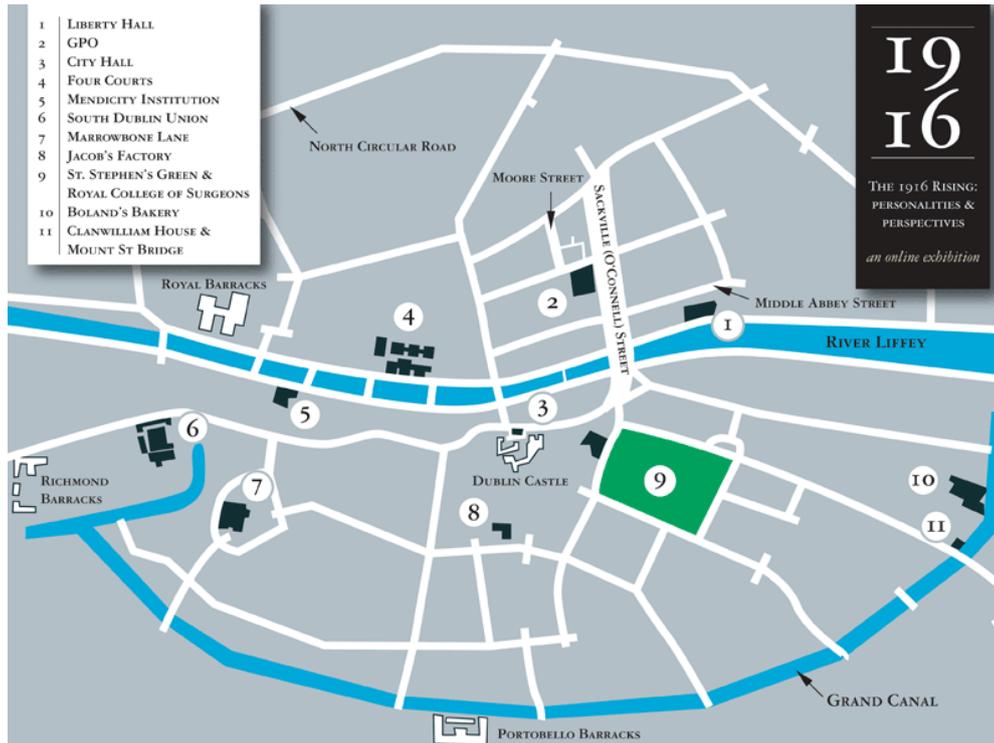


PICTURE A.2



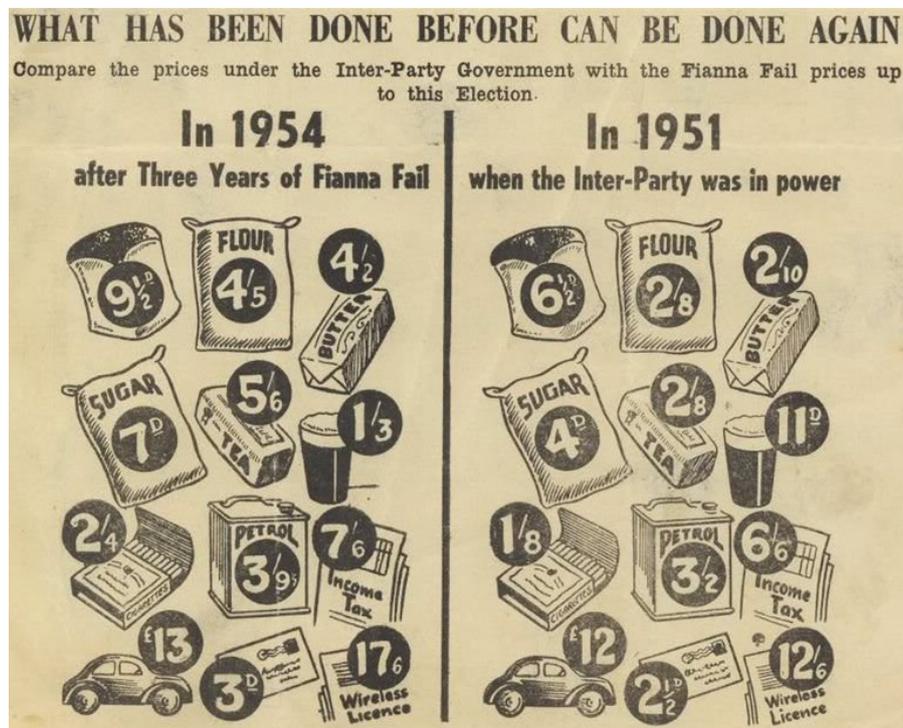
Source: National Museum of Ireland

PICTURE B



Source: www.nli.ie

PICTURE C



Source: irishelectionliterature.wordpress.com

DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1

Extract from the eyewitness account of Antonio Pigafetta, diarist on Magellan's voyage of discovery in the sixteenth century.

The natives shot so many arrows at us and hurled so many bamboo spears (some of them tipped with iron) at the captain that we could scarcely defend ourselves. Seeing that, the captain sent some men to burn their houses in order to terrify them. When they saw their houses burning, they were roused to greater fury.

So many of them charged down upon us that they shot the captain through the right leg with a poisoned arrow. So, he ordered us to retire slowly, but the men took to fight, except six or eight of us who remained with the captain. The natives continued to pursue us, and picking up the same spear four or six times, hurled it at us again and again. Recognising the captain, so many turned upon him that they knocked his helmet off his head twice, but he always stood firmly like a good knight.

An Indian hurled a bamboo spear into the captain's face, but he immediately killed him with his lance. Then, trying to lay hand on sword, he could only draw it out halfway, because he had been wounded in the arm with a bamboo spear. When the natives saw that, they all hurled themselves upon him. One of them wounded him on the left leg which caused the captain to fall face downward, when immediately they rushed upon him with iron and bamboo spears and with their cutlasses, until they killed our mirror, our light, our comfort, and our true guide.

‘The Death of Magellan, 1521,’ www.eyewitnesstohistory.com (2001).

DOCUMENT 2

Hitler's architect Albert Speer gives an account of Hitler's visit to Paris soon after the fall of France in 1940

We drove through the suburbs directly to the great Opera building. It was Hitler's favourite and the first thing he wanted to see. A white-haired attendant accompanied our small group through the deserted building. Hitler seemed fascinated by the Opera, went into ecstasies about its beauty, his eyes glittering with excitement. The attendant, of course, had immediately recognised the person he was guiding through the building. In a business-like but distinctly aloof manner, he showed us through the rooms. When we were at last getting ready to leave the building, Hitler whispered something to his adjutant, Brückner, who took a fifty-mark note from his wallet and went over to the attendant standing some distance away. Pleasantly, but firmly, the man refused to take the money.

Afterward, we drove past the Madeleine, down the Champs Élysées, on to the Trocadéro, and then to the Eiffel Tower, where Hitler ordered another stop. From the Arc de Triomphe we drove on to Les Invalides, where Hitler stood for a long time at the tomb of Napoleon. The end of our tour was the church of Sacre Coeur on Montmartre. Here he stood for a long time surrounded by several powerful men of his escort squad, while many churchgoers recognized him but ignored him. After a last look at Paris we drove swiftly back to the airport. Afterwards he said, 'It was the dream of my life to be permitted to see Paris. I cannot say how happy I am to have that dream fulfilled today.'

'Hitler Tours Paris, 1940,' www.eyewitnesstohistory.com (2008).