



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492-1815

**Written examination: 400 marks
Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks**

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 - 4.50

Instructions to candidates:

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Europe and the wider world: Topic 1)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (200 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on each of two topics from this section.

- **Section 3 (100 marks)**

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

Answer on one topic from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

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

Case study to which the documents relate:

Calvin's Geneva

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) According to document A, what were the duties of elders towards people who were leading disorderly lives?
 - (b) From document A, why were elders to be chosen from each quarter of the city?
 - (c) From document B, how were deacons to be elected?
 - (d) According to document B, how is the hospital to be administered?
 - (e) From document B, what persons should be kept in separate lodgings? (40)

2.
 - (a) Which document, A or B, gives more information about life in Calvin's Geneva? Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) Do documents A and B agree on the role the council had in the running of Calvin's church in Geneva? Refer to both documents in your answer. (20)

3.
 - (a) What evidence is there in document A to support the view that society was strictly controlled in Calvin's Geneva?
 - (b) Are documents A and B primary sources or secondary sources? Explain your answer. (20)

4. Why was Calvinism so successful and why did it spread so widely? (20)

- Document A -

This is an edited extract from *The Ecclesiastical Ordinances* by Jean Calvin, 1541, on the role of elders in the church in Geneva.

Their office is to keep watch over the lives of everyone, to warn in a friendly way those they see in error and leading disorderly lives. Wherever necessary, they shall make a report concerning these persons to the ministers, who will arrange for fraternal (brotherly) correction. The elders should be chosen from each quarter of the city so as to be able to maintain supervision over all.

They are to be chosen in this manner. The Small Council will be asked to nominate the most suitable men they can discover. In order to do this they should discuss the matter with the ministers and then present their suggestions to the Council of Two Hundred for approval. If they are found worthy, they must take an oath.

Source: Jean Calvin, *Ecclesiastical Ordinances*, translated by G.R. Potter and M. Greengrass (London: Edward Arnold, 1983).

- Document B -

This is an edited extract from *The Ecclesiastical Ordinances* by Jean Calvin, 1541, on the role of deacons in the church in Geneva.

The election of the deacons is to be conducted in the same way as that of the elders. It will be the deacons' task to take diligent care that the hospital is well administered and that it is open not only to the sick but also to aged persons who are unable to work, to widows, orphans and other poor persons. Those who are sick are to be kept in a separate lodging.

Source: Jean Calvin, *Ecclesiastical Ordinances*, translated by G.R. Potter and M. Greengrass (London: Edward Arnold, 1983).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

Ireland: Topic 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the commencement of the Kildare rebellion of 1534. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

On the fateful day, 11 June 1534, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald led a party of 140 silk-jacketed horsemen through Dame Gate to St Mary's Abbey where a meeting of the council had been summoned. There, denouncing the king, he yielded up the governor's sword of office to Lord Chancellor Cromer. He then withdrew to join the rest of his army at Oxmanstown to begin organising the forces of Ireland in protest against the displacement of his kin.

Well prepared for this crisis, Thomas was not the immature and headstrong young man referred to as 'Silken Thomas'. He had some military experience in one of his father's campaigns. In the weeks before 11 June, Lord Thomas had in fact sought support from traditional Kildare allies: Conor O'Brien of Thomond and the Earl of Desmond in Munster, Conn Bacach O'Neill in Ulster, and O'Connor Faly in Leinster.

Source: Colm Lennon, *Sixteenth-Century Ireland: The Incomplete Conquest* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 1994).

1. At the council meeting on 11 June, 1534, what did Lord Thomas do?
2. Where was the rest of Lord Thomas' army stationed?
3. Did Lord Thomas have any military experience? Explain your answer.
4. From whom had Lord Thomas sought support in Ulster?
5. What was the outcome of the Kildare rebellion?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Bardic Schools.
2. Archbishop George Browne.
3. The dissolution of Irish monasteries.
4. The policy of surrender and regrant.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Gearóid Mór Fitzgerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, become so powerful?
2. Why were Laois and Offaly subjected to plantation?
3. What regulations governed marriage under Gaelic law?
4. How important was Manus O'Donnell as both a Gaelic chieftain and a talented scholar?

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In 1569 Sir Humphrey Gilbert was appointed military governor of Munster. This edited extract from the account of Thomas Churchyard, who accompanied him, describes the severity of Gilbert's campaign. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The heads of all those of whatever sort that were killed in the day were cut from their bodies and brought to the place where he camped at night. The heads were laid on the ground by each side of the way leading into his own tent, so that none could come into his tent for any cause but he must pass through the lane of heads which he used to terrorise the people.

It brought great terror to the people when they saw the heads of their dead fathers, brothers, children, kinfolk and friends lie on the ground before their faces as they came to speak with the said governor.

Source: Nicholas Canny, *The Elizabethan Conquest of Ireland* (Hassocks: Harvester Press, 1976).

1. What did Sir Humphrey Gilbert arrange to have put on either side of the path leading to his tent?
2. According to Churchyard, why did he order such gruesome practices?
3. What evidence in the extract suggests that children were not spared in his campaign of total war?
4. What was the effect on the people of Munster who were witness to these atrocities?
5. Mention one consequence of the Desmond rebellion for Munster.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Shane O'Neill.
2. Grace O'Malley.
3. The Pale and the burden of the army.
4. The university question.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims of Lord Deputy Henry Sidney in Ireland and how far did he achieve them?
2. What notable developments took place in the city of Dublin during the reign of Elizabeth I?
3. How was Meiler Magrath able to act as a Catholic bishop and as a Protestant bishop during his clerical career?
4. What developments led finally to the defeat of Hugh O'Neill and his allies in the Nine Years War?

Kingdom v. colony – the struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603-1660

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The following account by the English historian, John Morrill, deals with the Cromwellian massacre at Drogheda. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Drogheda massacre does stand out for its mercilessness, for its combination of ruthlessness and calculation, for its combination of hot- and cold-bloodiness.

Cromwell, in my view, had been building up to an explosion of anger against anyone who defied God's judgement in the wars of 1642-1647. Those who continued to fight must be punished for the innocent blood they had shed.

At Drogheda he killed English, Anglo-Irish and Irish indiscriminately, if anything singling out the English for special severity: their heads were the ones displayed on pikes; those who were spared death and transported to slave-conditions in Barbados were Irish.

Source: David Edwards, Pdraig Lenihan and Clodagh Tait, editors, *Age of Atrocity: Violence and Political Conflict in Early Modern Ireland*, (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2007).

1. How does the Drogheda massacre stand out in the opinion of Morrill?
2. Against whom was Cromwell's explosion of anger building up?
3. According to Morrill, which group was singled out for special severity?
4. Who were sent to slave-conditions in Barbados?
5. Whose land was confiscated in the Cromwellian transplantation?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The army and the Graces.
2. Elizabeth Butler, Countess of Ormond.
3. Archbishop Rinuccini.
4. The Four Masters.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. For what reasons was Strafford put on trial and why was it significant in Irish history?
2. How did Sir Phelim O'Neill and/or Owen Roe O'Neill set about achieving their aims in Ireland?
3. What did Louvain contribute to Ireland, 1603-1660?
4. What were the aims and achievements of Luke Wadding?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract sets out some of the Penal Laws enacted under King William and Queen Mary, and later under Queen Anne. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Beginning in 1695 a new set of Penal Laws was introduced that gradually would strip Irish Catholics of almost all of their basic human rights. The historian, William Lecky, summarised some of the laws as follows:

- *He (Irish Catholic) was forbidden to vote.*
- *He was forbidden to receive any education, or to send his children abroad for education.*
- *He was forbidden to hold any public office.*
- *He was forbidden to own land.*
- *He was compelled by law to attend Protestant worship.*

Source: Colin C. Murphy, *The Priest Hunters* (Dublin: The O'Brien Press, Ltd., 2013).

1. In this extract, what historian summarised the Penal Laws against Irish Catholics?
2. What law was passed in relation to the education of Irish Catholics?
3. Could an Irish Catholic hold a public office?
4. What law was passed in relation to the practice of religion?
5. Why were Penal Laws passed against Irish Catholics?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Earl of Tyrconnell.
2. Political pamphleteering.
3. Oliver Plunkett.
4. The Cattle and Navigation Acts.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What decisions were reached at the Parliament of 1689?
2. What was notable about Restoration Dublin?
3. What leadership did Patrick Sarsfield provide in the wars of late seventeenth-century Ireland?
4. What challenges faced the Jacobite poets during this period?

Colony versus kingdom – tensions in mid-18th century Ireland, 1715-1770

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract is part of the response of Father Nicholas Sheehy to the verdict of the jury at his trial in Clonmel in 1766. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

My good Lord, I am aware that anything I could say would have no effect, still, as the opportunity is afforded me I must say that I am entirely innocent of the heinous crime of which I have been convicted.

I protest against the whole proceedings and will protest until the last moment against the shameful injustice, against the gross perjury, and the deadly malice (hatred), of which I am the victim.

In conclusion I must declare that, notwithstanding all this, I bear these unhappy men who persecute me even to death, not the slightest ill-will: I leave them in the hands of a just God knowing that He will deal with them according to their deserts. This is all I have to say. I leave God to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty.

Source: Colin C. Murphy, *The Priest Hunters* (Dublin: The O'Brien Press, 2013).

1. Does Nicholas Sheehy plead innocent or guilty?
2. Does Nicholas Sheehy regard the trial proceedings as just or unjust?
3. How would you describe the attitude of Nicholas Sheehy: angry; hopeful; forgiving? Explain your answer.
4. Whom does Nicholas Sheehy leave in the hands of God?
5. Why was Nicholas Sheehy brought to trial in Clonmel in 1766?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The rise of the Dublin theatre.
2. Drapier's letters.
3. Thomas Wyse.
4. Charles Lucas.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Who were the Ponsonbys and what influence did they have in Ireland?
2. What conditions gave rise to the Whiteboys and what methods did they use to achieve their aims?
3. How did Arthur Guinness contribute to the economic life of the country?
4. In what ways did Turlough O'Carolan contribute to culture in Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract is from a proclamation, 13 January 1801, “Urging economy in the consumption of corn, grain and potatoes”. It was issued because the previous crop harvest had been poor. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The greatest economy is necessary in the consumption of all grain, and especially in the consumption of potatoes, which constitute the chief food of the poor of the kingdom.

We the Lord Lieutenant and Council do earnestly recommend, that all use of flour in pastry be discontinued, and that the consumption of bread in all families be regulated with the strictest frugality.

And we do also charge all persons who keep horses for pleasure, to diminish as much as possible, the consumption of oats.

In order to alleviate the wants of the poor in potatoes, we do exhort all masters of families, who are not in the lower classes of life, not to allow any potatoes whatsoever to be consumed in their respective families, in order that a full supply of seed may be preserved for every district.

All potatoes not reserved for seed are to be kept for the consumption of the poor alone.

Source: James Kelly and Mary Ann Lyons, editors, *The Proclamations of Ireland 1660-1820*, Volume 5 (Dublin: Irish Manuscripts Commission, 2014).

1. What was the chief food of the poor of Ireland in 1801?
2. What did the proclamation say about the use of flour in pastry?
3. How were those who keep horses to behave in this time of shortage?
4. Why were some families asked not to consume any potatoes?
5. Why was there much rural discontent during this period?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Nano Nagle.
2. Mary Anne McCracken.
3. Georgian culture: architecture, art, literature and learning.
4. Gaelic culture: literature and learning.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did new industries contribute to the rise of Belfast?
2. What did Henry Grattan hope to achieve and to what extent was he successful?
3. What main events took place during the Wexford Rebellion, 1798?
4. Why did the government found and fund Maynooth College?

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

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 is an extract from a letter written by the Duke of Parma to Philip II of Spain in June 1588. It arrived after the departure of the Armada. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Duke of Sidonia, commander of the Armada, will learn from my letters that I cannot depart in the slightest degree from the plan laid down, or from your majesty's express orders.

With regard to my going out to join him he will plainly see that with these little, low, flat boats, built for these rivers and not for the sea, I cannot diverge from the short direct passage which has been agreed upon. It will be a great mercy of God, indeed, if, even when our passage is protected and the Channel free from the enemy's vessels, we are able to reach land in these boats. For that reason, we cannot run the risk of losing them by departing from the course agreed upon.

If I were to attempt such a thing by going out to meet the Duke, and we came across any of the armed English or rebel ships, they could destroy us with the greatest of ease.

Source: John Warren, *Elizabeth I: Religion and Foreign Affairs*, (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1997).

1. Who was the commander of the Armada?
2. What were the problems with the boats with which the Duke of Parma had to transport troops?
3. What were the risks if the Duke of Parma departed from the plan laid down?
4. Were communications good between the Duke of Sidonia and the Duke of Parma? Explain your answer.
5. What chiefly led to the defeat of the Armada?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Tycho Brahe.
2. The rise of Muscovy.
3. Sir Walter Raleigh.
4. Elizabethan Anglicanism.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Matteo Ricci contribute to the success of the Jesuit mission to China?
2. What role did William the Silent play in the Revolt of the Netherlands?
3. What conditions led to the decline of the port of Antwerp?
4. How successful a ruler of France was Catherine de Medici?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The following extract gives an account of Dutch trade, and particularly of its expansion in Asia. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Amsterdam led the way in Dutch international trade and in the commerce of north-western Europe generally. In this respect Amsterdam took over the role previously played by Antwerp, which had been under almost continual blockade since the 1580s. The main area of Dutch mercantile trade was the Baltic Sea where grain was purchased in exchange for wine, fish and textiles.

Less significant for Dutch prosperity – it accounted for only 7 per cent of total shipping and profits were seldom spectacular – was the Indies trade. During the seventeenth century the East India Company gradually extended the number of its trading posts in the western Pacific and Indian Ocean. By 1650 the Company had stations in the Moluccas, Java, Malaya, India, Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and Taiwan. These trading posts provided tea, silk and spices which were transported back to Holland for sale and re-export.

Source: Martyn Rady, *From Revolt to Independence: the Netherlands 1550-1650* (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1987).

1. What was the main area of Dutch mercantile trade, 1609-1660?
2. What percentage of Dutch shipping was used in their trade with the Indies?
3. By 1650, what new trading posts had the Dutch obtained in Asia?
4. What goods did the Dutch source in Asia?
5. How did decline in the money supply affect Dutch trade in Asia?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The rise of empirical science.
2. Baroque music and art.
3. Queen Christina of Sweden.
4. “Witch-hunting”.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Catalonia revolt against Spain and what was the outcome of that revolt?
2. What was Galileo’s response to the Inquisition and what was the court’s judgement?
3. How did Cardinal Richelieu contribute to the development of French absolutism?
4. How significant was the role of Albrecht von Wallenstein in the Thirty Years War?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In 1660 the Cromwellian regime fell apart. General Monck invaded England and restored to Parliament the Members who had been excluded. Prince Charles, the heir to the throne of England, in exile in the Netherlands, sent two letters – one to Parliament and one to General Monck – offering to negotiate his return. Clarendon described what happened next.

The House [of Commons] immediately called to have both letters read, which was done. And from this time Charles Stuart was no more heard of and such universal joy was never within those walls. Members of the House appointed a committee to prepare an answer to his majesty's letter, expressing the great and joyful sense the House had of his gracious offers, and their humble and hearty thanks for the same, and with professions of their loyalty and duty to his majesty; and that the House should give a speedy answer to his majesty's gracious proposals.

They likewise ordered, at the same time, that both his majesty's letters, that to the House and that to the general, with his majesty's declaration, therein enclosed, and the resolution of the House thereupon, should be forthwith printed and published.

Source: Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, *The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1955).

1. What offer did the exiled Prince Charles, heir to the throne of England, make in his letters?
2. What emotion was expressed in the House of Commons when the letters were read to Members?
3. What answer did the House of Commons send to these letters?
4. Where was Prince Charles, heir to the throne of England, when he sent the two letters?
5. What was the outcome of Prince Charles' offer to negotiate his return to England?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The rise of Brandenburg.
2. Poland under John Sobieski.
3. Sir Henry Morgan.
4. Isaac Newton.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims and achievements of Louis XIV?
2. In what ways did Peter the Great transform Russia?
3. How did the (English) East India Company affect India?
4. How great was the influence of the Court of Versailles?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 5
Establishing empires, 1715-1775

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Amos Barrett, a 22 year old corporal in a company of Concord minutemen, gave the following account of a skirmish with British soldiers, 18 April 1775. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

We at Concord heard they were a coming. The bell rang at three o'clock for an alarm. As I was then a minuteman, I was soon in town and found my captain and the rest of my company at the post. It wasn't long before there were other minute companies. One company, I believe, of minutemen was raised in almost every town to stand at a minute's warning. Before sunrise there was, I believe, 150 of us and more.

When we were on the hill by the bridge, there was about eighty or ninety British came to the bridge and there made a halt. After a while they began to tear up the plank of the bridge. Major Buttrick said if we agreed with him, we should drive them away from the bridge; they should not tear that up. We all said we would go. We were all ordered to load – and had strict orders not to fire till they fired first, then to fire as fast as we could.

Source: Robert Fox, editor, *Eyewitness to History* (London, Folio Society, 2008).

1. When was the alarm raised in Concord according to Amos Barrett?
2. How many minutemen had gathered in Concord before sunrise?
3. According to Amos, how many British soldiers were there?
4. According to Amos, what orders did Major Buttrick give to the company?
5. Why did the American colonists revolt against British rule?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria.
2. The Duke of Bridgewater.
3. The spread of literacy.
4. Mercantilism and laissez-faire.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Frederick the Great expand Prussia?
2. How were the slave plantations of the West Indies linked to the trade in sugar and tobacco?
3. How successful was the rule of Catherine the Great of Russia?
4. What role did the *Encyclopédie* play in the Enlightenment?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Ludwig van Beethoven was beginning to make his reputation as a composer when he began to go deaf. The following account is by Alois Weissenbach, professor of surgery and head surgeon of St John Hospital in Salzburg, who had attended one of Beethoven's performances on 16 September 1814. Read his account and answer the questions which follow.

Completely filled with the gloriousness of the creative genius of this music, I went from the theatre home with the firm resolve not to leave Vienna without having made the personal acquaintance of so admirable a man; and strangely enough, when I reached my lodgings, I found Beethoven's visiting card upon my table with a cordial invitation to breakfast with him in the morning.

He went once through a terrible typhus and from that time dates the decay of his nervous system and probably also his melancholy loss of hearing. Often and long have I spoken with him on this subject; it is a greater misfortune for him than for the world.

It is significant that before that illness his hearing was unsurpassably keen and delicate, and that even now he is painfully sensible to discordant (unpleasant) sounds.

1. Where was Beethoven living in 1814?
2. What had caused Beethoven's deafness in Weissenbach's opinion?
3. What sounds caused Beethoven pain in 1814?
4. What was Weissenbach's opinion of Beethoven's music in 1814?
5. Name two of Beethoven's compositions.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Establishment of the American Republic, 1776-1789.
2. Tom Paine.
3. Mary Wollstonecraft.
4. Abolition of the slave trade.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the purpose of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy in France?
2. What part did Maximilien de Robespierre play in the reign of terror?
3. What lasting reforms did Napoleon introduce in Europe?
4. How did the Industrial Revolution contribute to the growth of Manchester?

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