



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492 - 1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 11 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 - 4.50

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

Europe and the wider world: Topic2

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

Case study to which documents relate:

Meiler Magrath's clerical career

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) According to document A, who was Bishop of Down and Connor in 1565?
 - (b) From document A, what important Irish prince was a relative of Meiler Magrath?
 - (c) According to document A, what had Meiler Magrath done that others had been unable to do?
 - (d) From document B, what was the Bishop of London's opinion of Meiler Magrath?
 - (e) From document B, what instructions did the Queen give Sidney about Meiler Magrath?

(40)

2.
 - (a) Do documents A and B agree that Meiler Magrath is suitable to be a churchman?
Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

 - (b) Which document, A or B, gives the greater praise of Meiler Magrath?
Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)

3.
 - (a) What evidence do you find in document A that Meiler Magrath was a capable man?

 - (b) What evidence do you find in document B that Meiler Magrath was able to convince people that he was loyal to the Queen?

(20)

4. Why was Meiler Magrath important during the reign of Elizabeth I?

(20)

- Document A -

This is an edited extract from a letter by Juan de Polanco, an important and influential Jesuit in Rome, to Richard Creagh, Archbishop of Armagh. It was written on 2 December 1565.

Copies of the confiscated letters in which the Pope confirmed your appointment as Archbishop of Armagh have been obtained at last. The matter was accomplished through the exceptional efforts of the Bishop of Down and Connor, Meiler Magrath.

A blood relative of the Lord Shane O'Neill, prince of Ulster, he was considered worthy to be appointed bishop because of his virtues. He applied himself to obtaining the aforesaid letters with great energy and enthusiasm. Not even our proctor, despite his best efforts, could achieve what the bishop, Meiler Magrath, accomplished through his care and diligence.

I would beg your Very Reverend Lordship to thank him for his efforts and to assist him in his diocese. I firmly believe that he will be of great use to your Lordship in promoting the welfare of the Armagh church and its flock.

- Document B -

This is an edited extract from a letter from Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Henry Sidney about the arrival in Ireland of Meiler Magrath. It was written on 5 March 1570.

The other Irish man is named Meiler Magrath. He offended our laws in resorting to Rome and accepting a Bishopric and other pretended appointments from the Pope, contrary both to the law of God and of our realm.

But he has submitted himself to instruction. By the opinion of the Bishop of London and others, he is deemed a fit person to return to Ireland to be appointed to some ministry.

And so we require you, on his coming to Ireland, to appoint some of the Bishops or other learned men to speak with him. He shall be found right and serviceable for the church there. Let him be treated with more favour because of his conformity. Others of like sort, having gone astray, may leave their errors, by his example.

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

Read the following edited extract from the historian, Philip Wilson, and answer the questions which follow.

Gerald of Kildare escaped to France in March, 1540. After leading a wandering life for many months, he made his way to Rome. There he received a liberal education at the expense of his kinsman, the famous Reginald Pole.

At the age of eighteen he joined the Knights of Malta and he served with distinction against the Turks in Tripoli.

In the reign of Edward VI he went to England. He appeared at court and received the honour of knighthood.

The accession of Mary Tudor, a Catholic sovereign, and the appointment of his relative and benefactor, Reginald Pole, to be Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Legate, removed the last obstacle to his fortune.

Source: Philip Wilson, *The Beginnings of Modern Ireland, 1509-1560*, (Dublin: Maunsel & Co. Ltd., 1912).

1. Who paid for the education of Gerald of Kildare?
2. Where did Gerald of Kildare serve as a military man?
3. What honour did Gerald of Kildare receive on going to court in the reign of Edward VI?
4. What two events removed the last obstacle to the fortunes of Gerald of Kildare?
5. Give one aim of the Geraldine League.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Kildare rebellion, 1534-35.
2. The policy of surrender and regrant.
3. Towns and guilds.
4. Con Bacach O'Neill.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Gearóid Mór, the eighth Earl of Kildare, become rich and powerful?
2. How successful was the plantation of Laois and Offaly?
3. What was the importance for Gaelic culture of the Bardic Schools?
4. What rights and protections had women under Gaelic law?

Kingdom versus colony: The struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603-1660

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract discusses the demand for silk in the early seventeenth century. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In an attempt to encourage the local economy, a 1555 order forbade merchants to import anything that could be made in Dublin.

There were claims about 1610 that young Munster men mortgaged themselves to buy silk stockings, which they kept locked in irons for fear they would be stolen.

In 1632 the Dublin port authorities seized a cargo of silk hat bands and silk lace from a local merchant, Nicholas Kenny.

In 1649 a devout widow, Ellen Shee, bequeathed her red silk petticoat to our Lady's Church, Kilkenny, to honour the Lord by making it into an antependium (a covering to be hung down in front of the altar).

Silk cloths, particularly velvets, were in such demand that Dutch and English merchants regularly tried to evade the law by importing such items themselves.

Source: Mairead Dunleavy, *Pomp and Poverty, a History of Silk in Ireland*, (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2011).

1. What cargo was seized from Nicholas Kenny in 1632?
2. What evidence in the extract suggests that silk stockings were valuable?
3. What gift did Ellen Shee leave to Our Lady's Church in Kilkenny and how was it to be used?
4. What did Dutch and English merchants regularly import?
5. Apart from silk, name two commodities which were traded into or out of Ireland in this period.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Elizabeth Butler, Countess of Ormond.
2. The depositions of 1641.
3. Richard Boyle and his family.
4. State plantation policy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the importance of the trial of Strafford?
2. What did Owen Roe O'Neill achieve in Ireland?
3. Why was Louvain founded and how did it influence culture and religion in Ireland?
4. How did Archbishop Rinuccini and/or Luke Wadding influence events in Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an account of land use in Connaught to the west of Galway city by Roderick O'Flaherty, a scholar and landowner. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

They dwell for the most part next the borders of the country where commonly is the best land. In summer time they drive their cattle to the mountains where those who look after the cattle live in small cabins for that season.

The tract of land on the south side of the barony by Galway Bay is a good pasture for cattle. But it is so craggy and full of stones, and so destitute of deep earth, that a plough can go in very few spots. Yet the tenants by digging, manure it so well that they have corn for themselves, their landlords and the market.

Never were gardens tilled with more care. They carry seaweeds on horses from the shore daily from Michaelmas until after sowing time. Sometimes on spring tide low waters they go as far down as they can, and cut seaweed with knives, to have it cast up again by the sea. With this seaweed they muck the land and dig up earth to cover it daily.

Source: Roderick O'Flaherty, *A Description of West or Iar Connaught*, (Cork: Cork University Press, 2006).

1. Where were cattle grazed during the summer in west Connaught?
2. Where did those who looked after the cattle live in summertime?
3. Why were ploughs little used in west Connaught?
4. What crop did the tenants produce in west Connaught?
5. Give one reason why conditions among the peasantry varied across Ireland at this time.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The emergence of science in Ireland.
2. The Popish Plot, 1678.
3. William Molyneux.
4. Oliver Plunkett.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the decisions of the Parliament of 1689 cause controversy?
2. What were the concerns of the Jacobite poets in Ireland?
3. What changes took place in Dublin following the Restoration of 1660?
4. Was the career of Patrick Sarsfield a success or a failure? Explain your answer.

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The historian, David Dickson, wrote about trade to and from Cork and south Munster. Read this edited extract and answer the questions that follow.

Cork's direct exports to the English plantations were about a sixth of the value of the city's total exports in the first half of the eighteenth century. Trade with Spain, Portugal and France was worth roughly twice as much. There was much traffic with Nantes and Bordeaux. Cork-owned vessels converged on these destinations as well as on Lisbon and Cadiz. Relatives of Cork merchants settled in these and in lesser ports and operated partnerships.

The Irish merchant colony in eighteenth-century Cadiz, while strongly Munster in origin, was in fact more Waterford than Cork in its make-up and was Waterford's most important European destination between the 1740s and the 1760s. For Cork it was the Portuguese capital (Lisbon) which became the most important southern European commercial colony by the second quarter of the eighteenth century, reflecting the scale of the trade there in butter, hides, woollens and barley and the return trade in wines, Brazilian sugar and salt.

Source: David Dickson, *Old World Colony: Cork and South Munster, 1630-1830*, (Cork: Cork University Press, 2005).

1. How much of Cork's direct exports went to English plantations?
2. Name three European cities with which Cork traded.
3. Which city was Cork's most important European trading destination?
4. Which city was Waterford's most important European trading destination?
5. Why did the provisions trade expand during this period?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Dean Swift's pamphleteering.
2. Planned towns and model villages.
3. Charles Lucas.
4. Na Cúirteanna Filíochta.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the Ponsonbys use their power and what did they achieve?
2. What conditions in rural Ireland led to the emergence of the Whiteboys and what tactics did they use?
3. What evidence did the witnesses for the prosecution give in the trial of Father Sheehy?
4. What did Margaret (Peg) Woffington achieve and/or how vibrant was theatre in Dublin, 1715-1770?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Sir Jonah Barrington (1760-1834), barrister, judge and M.P. for Tuam, wrote amusing memoirs. Read the following edited extract and answer the questions which follow.

In those days the common people separated the gentry into three classes: half-mounted gentlemen; gentlemen every inch of them; and gentlemen to the backbone.

The half-mounted gentlemen possessed about 200 acres of land each. They generally had good clever horses, which could leap over anything. The riders generally wore buckskin breeches and boots well greased, and carried large thong whips heavily loaded with lead at the butt-end, so that they were always prepared to horsewhip a man or knock his brains out.

These half-mounted gentlemen exercised the authority of keeping the ground clear at horse races and at all public meetings. Their business was to ride around the inside of the ground, which they generally did with spirit, trampling over some, knocking down others, and slashing everybody who encroached upon the proper limits.

Source: Sir Jonah Barrington, *Personal Sketches of his own Time*, (London: Townsend Young, 1827).

1. According to the common people, what were the three classes of gentry in Ireland?
2. About how much land did the half-mounted gentlemen possess?
3. How did the half-mounted gentlemen usually dress?
4. What role was played by the half-mounted gentlemen at public meetings?
5. Give one cause of rural discontent at this time.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Grattan's Parliament.
2. Mary Anne McCracken.
3. The Act of Union.
4. Nano Nagle.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What conditions led to the Wexford Rising and why did it end in failure?
2. What did Wolfe Tone hope to achieve and why did he not succeed in his aims?
3. How important was the establishment of Maynooth College for culture and religion in Ireland?
4. What factors led to the rise of Belfast in the period 1770-1815?

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

Giorgio Vasari (1511-1574) described the painting of the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci. Read this edited account and answer the questions which follow.

Leonardo undertook to execute the portrait of his wife, Mona Lisa, for Francesco del Giocondo. He worked on this painting for four years, and then he left it unfinished; and today it is in the possession of King Francis of France, at Fontainebleau.

If one wanted to see how faithfully art can imitate nature, one could readily notice it from this head; for here Leonardo reproduced every living detail. The eyes had their natural lustre and moistness. The eyebrows were completely natural. The nose was finely painted, with rosy and delicate nostrils as in life.

Leonardo also employed singers and musicians or jesters to keep her full of merriment and to chase away the sadness that painters usually give to portraits. As a result, in this painting of Leonardo's there was a smile so pleasing that it seemed divine rather than human; and those who saw it were amazed to find that it was as alive as the original.

Giorgio Vasari, *Lives of three Renaissance Artists*, (London: Penguin Classics, 2006).

1. Who commissioned Leonardo to paint the Mona Lisa?
2. Where was the painting of the Mona Lisa when Vasari wrote his account?
3. How does Vasari describe the nose of the Mona Lisa?
4. Why did Leonardo hire entertainers while he painted?
5. What is the meaning of the word 'Renaissance'?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Christopher Columbus and the discovery of the New World.
2. Michelangelo Buonarroti.
3. The Counter-Reformation.
4. Seville, the port of the New World.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the Henry VIII's divorce of Catherine of Aragon influence politics and religion in England?
2. What did Desiderius Erasmus and/or Pieter Breughel the Elder contribute to culture and/or art?
3. What part did Martin Luther play in bringing about the Reformation in Germany?
4. How did Geneva become such an important city for religious change?

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 edited extract from the journals of the Jesuit priest Matteo Ricci. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

It is distinctive of the Chinese that all their religious doctrine is spread by written books, rather than by the spoken word. Father Ricci was the first Jesuit to begin the study of Chinese literature.

He began by teaching the first principles of Geography and of Astronomy and, though in the beginning he taught nothing that was not known to an educated European, his teaching was simply astounding and something beyond their imagining. Many of them confessed that up to that time, their ignorance of the better things had rendered them stubborn and proud but that now their eyes were really being opened to the more serious things of life.

Father Ricci wrote twenty-five tracts on different moral questions. These were pamphlets which the Chinese called Opinions and Sentences. They were read by some of his Chinese friends before they were published and met with their wholehearted approval.

Source: Louis J Gallagher, S. J. (translator), *China in the sixteenth century: The Journals of Matthew Ricci: 1583-1600*, (New York: Random House, 1953).

1. Who was the first Jesuit to study Chinese literature?
2. What scientific subjects did Matteo Ricci first teach to the Chinese?
3. What was the reaction of those Chinese who encountered his scientific teaching?
4. What name did the Chinese give to his writings about moral questions?
5. How successful was the Jesuit mission to China? Give a reason for your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Catherine de Medici.
2. Tycho Brahe and astronomy.
3. The close of the Council of Trent.
4. The rise of Muscovy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What role did Admiral Coligny play in the French Wars of Religion?
2. Why did Philip II send an Armada to England and what was the outcome?
3. What were the causes of the decline of the port of Antwerp?
4. How successful was Elizabeth I as ruler of England?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The following is an account of Queen Christina of Sweden and her interaction with Descartes, the French philosopher. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

From an early age Queen Christina of Sweden found the narrow intolerance of Swedish Lutheranism unsympathetic and by 1648 she had lost her faith. "I no longer believe in the religion in which I was brought up," she wrote.

In 1646, when she was already struggling with her spiritual crisis, she had been given a book written by the French philosopher, Descartes. His Catholicism greatly impressed her. They began a lengthy correspondence.

In 1649 she invited him to Stockholm. Descartes was disappointed on his arrival by his rather casual reception. Queen Christina seems to have disliked him when they actually met.

Descartes was also very distressed by the bad weather. "I think men's thoughts freeze here in winter, like the waters. I am not in my element here." He survived the cold only a few months before dying of pneumonia. His influence over Christina lived on after him.

Source: Andrina Stiles, *Sweden and the Baltic 1523-1721*, (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1992).

1. What did Queen Christina dislike about Swedish Lutheranism?
2. What did Queen Christina write about her religion in 1648?
3. What impressed Queen Christina about Descartes?
4. What distressed Descartes in Sweden?
5. How did Sweden come to be a rising power at this time?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Cardinal Richelieu.
2. Anglicans and Puritans.
3. Witch-hunting.
4. The revolt of the Catalans.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How important to the Netherlands was its empire in Asia?
2. Why was Galileo tried by the Inquisition and what was the outcome?
3. How did Albrecht von Wallenstein influence the course of the Thirty Years War?
4. What did one or more of the following contribute to culture: Claudio Monteverdi; Peter Paul Rubens; Gian Lorenzo Bernini?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The Archbishop of Novgorod spoke at the funeral of Peter the Great and gave his assessment of the Tsar's reign. Read the following edited extract from the speech and answer the questions which follow.

He was your Samson, O Russia! He found you with little strength and left you strong as a rock. He carried out enterprises hitherto unknown in Russia – the building and launching of ships. He was your Moses, O Russia! Are not his laws the unbreakable chains repressing crime? O Russia! He was your Solomon, receiving from the Lord abundance of wisdom and reason.

Do we not have proof in the new intellectual disciplines that he introduced and in his efforts to instruct his people in knowledge, inventions and techniques unknown to us? And what of the ranks and titles, the civil laws, the well-chosen regulations regarding social life, the new customs and rules of conduct, the improvements introduced into our external appearance?

We look at ourselves and are astonished to see our fatherland visibly changed and become incomparably superior to what it was.

1. How did the Archbishop of Novgorod compare Peter the Great to Samson?
2. What new enterprises did Peter the Great introduce into Russia?
3. How did the Archbishop compare Peter the Great to Moses?
4. How did Peter the Great change social life according to the Archbishop?
5. Why did Peter the Great move his capital from Moscow?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Sébastien le Prestre de Vauban.
2. Jean Baptiste Colbert.
3. The Huguenots.
4. The Grand Tour.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What influence had the court of Versailles on life in Europe?
2. Why did Louis XIV engage in wars against the Dutch, 1660-1697, and what was the outcome of these wars?
3. What did Isaac Newton and/or Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz contribute to scientific knowledge?
4. What were the aims and achievements of the (English) East India Company in this period?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Lady Mary Wortley Montague wrote from Adrianople (1 April 1718) to her friend in England. She described the way the Turks inoculated against smallpox. She may have influenced later pioneers like Edward Jenner. Read the following edited extract and answer the questions which follow.

The smallpox, so fatal and so general among us, is here entirely harmless, by an invention of 'ingrafting'. There is a set of old women who perform the operation, every autumn, in the month of September, when the great heat is abated.

People send to one another to know if any of their family has a mind to have the smallpox. They make parties for this purpose, 15 or 16 together. The old woman comes with a nutshell full of the matter of the best sort of smallpox, and asks what vein you please to have opened. She opens it with a large needle and puts into the vein as much matter as can lie upon the head of her needle, and after that, binds up the little wound, with a hollow bit of shell; and in this manner opens four or five veins.

The children play together the rest of the day and are in perfect health to the eighth day. Then the fever begins to seize them, and they keep to their beds for two days. In eight more days they are as well as before their illness. There is no example of anyone who has died as a result.

1. What disease was general and fatal in England according to Lady Montague?
2. What invention made this disease harmless in Turkey, according to Lady Montague?
3. Who inoculates children against smallpox in Turkey and when is it done, according to Lady Montague?
4. How is the inoculation carried out?
5. Why was there so much disease at this time?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Maria Theresa.
2. Mercantilism.
3. Road and canal building.
4. Voltaire.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What circumstances led to the Boston Tea Party, 1773?
2. How influential was the *Encyclopédie*?
3. How did Catherine the Great and/or Frederick the Great influence events in Europe?
4. Who established the West Indies slave plantations and how were they organised?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

On 21 January 1793 King Louis XVI went to the scaffold accompanied by Abbé Henry Edgeworth, an Irish priest resident in France. Read the following edited extract from his account and answer the questions which follow.

As soon as the king left the carriage, three guards surrounded him and would have taken off his clothes, but he repulsed them with haughtiness. The guards surrounded him again, and would have seized his hands. "What are you attempting?" said the king, drawing back his hands. "To bind you," answered the wretches. "To bind me," said the king with an indignant air. "No! I shall never consent to that: do what you have been ordered, but you shall never bind me."

The path leading to the scaffold was extremely rough and difficult to pass; the king was obliged to lean on my arm, and from the slowness with which he proceeded, I feared for a moment that his courage might fail; but when he arrived at the last step, I felt that he suddenly let go my arm, and I saw him cross with a firm foot the breadth of the whole scaffold; silence, and in a loud voice I heard him pronounce distinctly these memorable words: 'I die innocent of all the crimes laid to my charge; I pardon those who have occasioned my death; and I pray to God that my blood which you are going to shed may never be visited on France.'

1. How did King Louis XVI arrive at the place of execution?
2. To what did the king not consent?
3. What type of path led to the scaffold?
4. What word in the extract suggests that Louis forgave his executioners?
5. What was the main cause of the French Revolution?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The abolition of the slave trade.
2. Mary Wollstonecraft.
3. Emancipation of the Jews.
4. Ludwig van Beethoven.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the purpose of the Committee of Public Safety and how did it set about achieving its aims?
2. How did the Civil Constitution of the Clergy affect the French Revolution?
3. What lasting reforms did Napoleon introduce in France?
4. What factors gave rise to the growth of Manchester?

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