



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2011

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 (Early Modern Ireland: Topic 1)
Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 2, 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

Ireland: Topic 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494 – 1558

Case study to which documents relate:

The Bardic Schools

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, of what two subjects was Maurice O’Mulconry the master?
 - (b) From document A, was Maurice O’Mulconry a rich man or a poor man?
 - (c) According to document B, why were people afraid to offend poets?
 - (d) In document B, what good had Spenser to say about bardic poetry?
 - (e) In document B, what criticism did Spenser make of bardic poets?

(40)

2.
 - (a) Compare the role of the poet as set out in document A with his role as set out in document B. Refer to each document in your answer.
 - (b) Which document, A or B, is more sympathetic to Irish bardic poets? Explain your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Do you consider document A an objective source? Give a reason for your answer.
 - (b) What evidence in document B shows that Spenser was curious about Irish bardic poets and poetry?

(20)

4. Why were the bardic schools important in Gaelic Ireland?

(20)

- Document A -

This document is an edited and translated extract from the *Annals of the Four Masters*. It is a contemporary death notice that was transcribed and preserved by the Four Masters in their book of annals.

Maurice, the son of Paidín O'Mulconry, was a master of history and poetry. He was also a man of wealth and affluence. He was a famous scribe who wrote many books. He composed many poems and lays.

He had schools for students studying and learning. He always kept many students in his own house. He died in 1543 having gained victory over the Devil and the world.

Source: *Annals of the Four Masters*, 1543.

- Document B -

Edmund Spenser was an English poet and colonist who lived in Ireland. This edited extract from his pamphlet *A View of the Present State of Ireland* describes Ireland in the sixteenth century.

There are among the Irish bards which are their poets. Their profession is to set forth the praises and dispraises of men in their poems. They are held in such high regard that none dare displease them for fear of being mocked in the mouths of all men. Their verses are taken up with general applause and usually sung at all feasts and meetings.

These Irish bards seldom write about the doings of good men in their poems. They glorify instead those who are most dangerous in disobedience and rebellion in their rhymes.

I had many of their poems translated so that I might understand them. They showed sweet wit and good invention but not skill in the ornaments of poetry.

It is a great pity to find poetry abused in praising wickedness. This evil custom therefore needs reform.

Source: Edmund Spenser, *A View of the present State of Ireland*.

SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

Ireland: Topic 2

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558 - 1603

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract is taken from an account written by Richard Stanihurst about Dublin. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Dublin is not inferior to any city in Ireland. In pleasant situation, in gorgeous buildings, in the multitude of people, in obedience and loyalty, it is superior to all other cities and towns in that kingdom.

The citizens have from time to time so injured the Irish in various conflicts that even to this day the Irish fear a ragged and black standard that the citizens display when they are ready to enter battle. The sight of this intimidates the Irish greatly.

For the better training of their youth in military exploits, the citizens are accustomed to muster or call up troops four times a year: on Black Monday which is the day after Easter Sunday, on Mayday [1 May], St John's the Baptist's Eve [24 June] and St Peter's Eve [28 June].

1. According to Stanihurst, how is Dublin superior to all other cities in Ireland?
2. When do the citizens of Dublin fly a ragged black standard?
3. According to Stanihurst, why do the Irish fear the ragged black standard?
4. How do the citizens of Dublin train their youth in military exploits?
5. Approximately, what was the extent of the Pale?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Sir John Perrot.
2. The policy of composition.
3. Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn.
4. The university question.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald hope to achieve and why did he fail to succeed in his aims?
2. Why did Grace O'Malley go to the English court and what was the outcome of her visit?
3. How did Hugh O'Neill become such a powerful leader in the lordship of Tír Eoghain?
4. How did the clerical career of Meiler Magrath reflect religion and politics in Elizabethan Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 3
Kingdom and Colony: The struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603 – 1660

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from an account by the historian, Anthony Wood, in 1663. Wood's brother had served with Cromwell's army in Ireland. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In 1650 being often with his mother and brothers he told them of the most terrible assaulting and storming of Drogheda in which he took part. He told them that 3,000 at least, besides women and children, and afterwards all the town were put to the sword on 11 and 12 September 1649.

Sir Arthur Aston, the governor (of Drogheda) had his brains beat out and his body hacked to pieces.

He told them that when they went to the lofts and galleries and tower in the church, to which people had fled, they each used a child as a shield to keep themselves from being shot. After they killed all in the church, they went down to the vaults beneath the church where women had hid themselves.

1. Who told the story of Cromwell's attack on Drogheda to the author?
2. Who was governor of Drogheda and what happened to him?
3. Where did many of the people of Drogheda try to find safety from the troops?
4. What happened to those in the church?
5. Why did Cromwell come to Ireland with his army?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Sir Arthur Chichester.
2. The 1641 rebellion.
3. The Cromwellian plantation.
4. Luke Wadding.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the Scots' migration change everyday life in Ulster?
2. Why was Strafford put on trial and what was the outcome of the trial ?
3. What were the reasons for the establishment of an Irish college in Louvain?
4. What successes and failures had Owen Roe O' Neill in Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from the military articles agreed between the commanders-in-chief of the English and Irish armies, 19 October 1691. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

That all persons without exception that are willing to leave the Kingdom of Ireland shall have free liberty to go to any country beyond the seas (except England and Scotland) where they think fit with their families, household stuff, plate and jewels.

That all general officers, colonels, and other officers of horse, dragoons and soldiers of all kind that are in any garrison, place or post, now in the hands of the Irish or encamped in the counties of Cork, Clare and Kerry, as also those called rapparees, or volunteers that are willing to go beyond seas shall have free leave to embark wherever the ships are that are appointed to transport them.

They can come in whole bodies as they are now composed, or in parties, companies or otherwise without any hindrance, directly or indirectly.

1. Into which countries were those soldiers who fought against the English not allowed go?
2. Were all soldiers included in this agreement? Explain your answer.
3. Could soldiers bring their families and possessions with them abroad? Explain your answer.
4. Were soldiers in areas that were not yet defeated included in the terms? Explain your answer.
5. Soon after this event, what laws were passed against Catholics in Ireland?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Cattle and Navigation Acts.
2. Tyrconnell as viceroy.
3. The Jacobite poets.
4. Samuel Louis Crommelin.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the main features of life in Dublin after the Restoration of the Monarchy?
2. What decisions were reached at the Parliament of 1689?
3. How effective was Patrick Sarsfield as military leader?
4. What was the importance of the life and career of Oliver Plunkett?

Ireland: Topic 5
Colony versus kingdom – tensions in mid -18th century Ireland, 1715 – 1770

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Between December 1739 and September 1741 Ireland suffered a mini ice age. Potatoes froze in the ground and turned to mush. Read the following edited extracts from the correspondence of Richard Purcell, Kanturk, Co Cork and answer the questions which follow.

January 1740:

The eating potatoes are all destroyed, which many think will be followed by famine among the poor. If the small potatoes which are deepest in the ground are so destroyed as not to serve for seed, there must be a sore famine in 1741.

February 1740:

Potatoes are destroyed except for a few that happened to be housed, or some in very deep and turf-mould gardens where perhaps enough seed for the same ground are sound.

December 1740:

We have had a very sickly summer and autumn in this kingdom, which has produced great death, especially among the poor; the small pox and fever swept away great numbers in these seasons, and now dysentery rages in every part of this country and is bringing a lot of death.

1. What happened to most potatoes early in 1740?
2. According to Purcell, what would cause famine in 1741?
3. Who would suffer most from this famine?
4. According to Purcell, where were potatoes normally housed, in 1740?
5. Apart from famine and disease, what problem created unrest in the Irish countryside?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Political effects in Ireland of the Seven Years' War.
2. Absentee landlords.
3. The rise of the Dublin theatre.
4. Model villages and planned towns.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What concerns were expressed by Dean Swift in his pamphleteering?
2. Who were the Whiteboys, where were they active, and what, if anything, did they achieve?
3. Why were the Ponsonbys important in Irish society?
4. How did the trial of Father Sheehy reflect the religious conditions of the period, 1715-1770?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a speech given by Henry Grattan in the Irish Parliament (Grattan's Parliament) in 1780. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Henry Grattan, speaking in the Irish Parliament in favour of his motion:

That the people of Ireland are of right an independent nation and ought only to be bound by laws made by the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

Sir, I have asked for an attendance on this day that you might, in the most public manner, deny the claim of the British Parliament to make laws for Ireland, and with one voice lift up your hands against it.

If I had lived when the 9th of William took away the woollen industry, or when the 6th of George I declared this country to be dependent, and subject to laws to be enacted by the Parliament of England, I should have made a vow with my own conscience to seize the first moment of rescuing my country from the ignominy disgrace of such acts of power.

1. Where and when did Henry Grattan make his speech?
2. According to Henry Grattan, who ought to make laws for Ireland?
3. Which Parliament claimed the right to make laws for Ireland?
4. What law made Ireland subject to the English Parliament?
5. What became of the Irish Parliament in 1800?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Catholic relief: social and religious, 1771-1782.
2. Maynooth College.
3. The establishment of the Orange Order.
4. Mary Ann McCracken or Nano Nagle.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the causes and consequences of the Wexford Rebellion, 1798?
2. How did Belfast become a great industrial city?
3. How did the new Georgian architects transform the city of Dublin?
4. How did John Fitzgibbon and/or Lord Castlereagh influence events in Ireland?

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

Europe: Topic 1

Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492 – 1567

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from the journal written by Christopher Columbus on his first voyage to the New World in 1492. He writes about himself in the third person. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Thursday, 11 October. He sailed west-south-west. They ran into rougher seas than any they had met with it on the voyage. They saw petrels and a green reed near the ship. The men from the Pinta saw a cane and a stick and picked up another small stick, apparently shaped with an iron tool; also a piece of cane and some land grasses and a small board.

Those on the caravel Nina saw other indications of land and a stick covered with barnacles. At these signs, all breathed again and were rejoiced. That day they went 27 leagues before sunset and after sunset he resumed his original western course.

The caravel Pinta, being swifter and sailing ahead of the admiral, now sighted land and gave the signals which the admiral had commanded. The first man to sight land was a sailor called Rodrigo from Triana, who afterwards claimed the reward, in vain.

1. What did sailors on the Nina see which gave them an indication of land?
2. How many leagues did the Nina travel before sunset on the 11 October?
3. What type of ships were the Nina and the Pinta?
4. Did the first sailor to sight land get the reward that had been promised?
5. Why was Columbus' first voyage to the New World important?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The union of Castille and Aragon.
2. Calvin's Geneva.
3. Desiderius Erasmus.
4. Peter Breughel the Elder.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Michelangelo Buonarroti contribute to the art of the Renaissance?
2. What were the consequences of the divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon?
3. What problems did Charles V encounter in international relations?
4. To what extent did Queen Mary Tudor (1553-1558) achieve her aims?

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

Sir John Hawkins was one of the commanders of the navy that fought off the Spanish Armada and the following edited extract is from his report on 31 July 1588. Read it and answer the questions below.

We met with the (Spanish) fleet to the west of Plymouth, on Sunday, 21 July, and fought. A great ship, a Biscayan, lost her mast and bowsprit and was left by the fleet, and was taken by Sir Francis Drake.

The Tuesday following, beside Portland, we had a sharp fight with them, and we spent a great part of our powder and shot.

The Thursday following, there was a hot fight, and some store of powder was spent. After that we did little till we came near to Calais, where the fleet of Spain anchored. My lord admiral, with firing of ships, determined to remove them, so that they would have no peace to refresh their water or to meet with the Duke of Parma's army. He put them to the seas.

On 29 July, we fought a long and great fight with the Spaniards all day. In the battle there was spent very much our powder and shot. The wind began to blow westerly, and the Spaniards put themselves to the northward, where we followed them. In the fight there was hurt done to the Spaniards. A great galleon had her rudder spoiled and so the fleet left her in the sea.

Our ships, God be thanked, have received little hurt, and are of great force to accompany them...

1. Where did the English navy meet the Spanish fleet on Sunday 21 July?
2. Where was the Spanish fleet anchored?
3. What action took place on 29 July?
4. Why does Sir John Hawkins thank God?
5. Why did King Philip II send an Armada against the English?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Admiral Coligny.
2. The Holy Roman Empire under Rudolph II.
3. The spread of Calvinism.
4. Tycho Brahe.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. For what reasons did the port of Antwerp decline in wealth and importance?
2. How important was Catherine de Medici as ruler of France?
3. What religious policies did Elizabeth I put into practice in her kingdom?
4. For what reasons did the Jesuit Order send a mission to China and how effective was that mission?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from the Mayor of Magdeburg's account of its destruction by the troops of Wallenstein in May 1631, during the Thirty Years War. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The city fell into the hands of the enemy, whose violence and cruelty were due in part to their hatred of supporters of the Confession of Augsburg and in part to their being embittered by the chain shot which had been fired at them and by the insults the Magdeburgers had shouted at them from the ramparts.

There was beating and burning, plundering, torture and murder. Most especially everyone of the enemy wanted booty. When a marauding party entered a house, if its master had anything to give he might buy protection for himself and his family till the next man, who also wanted something, came along. It was only when everything had been given away that the real trouble began. Then, what with blows and threats of shooting, stabbing and hanging, the poor people were so terrified that if they had anything left they would have brought it out.

In this frenzied rage, the great and splendid city was given over to flames and thousands of innocent men, women, and children, were tortured and put to death.

Thus in a single day this noble and famous city, the pride of the whole country, went up in fire and smoke.

1. For what reasons did Wallenstein's troops treat the Magdeburgers with "violence and cruelty"?
2. What, most especially, were the troops searching for in Magdeburg?
3. Apart from its citizens, what happened to the city itself?
4. How does the Mayor of Magdeburg describe the city of Magdeburg?
5. How did the Thirty Years War come to an end?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Peter Paul Rubens.
2. Claudio Monteverdi.
3. The Hapsburg Empire.
4. Queen Christina of Sweden.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the Dutch establish an empire in Asia?
2. How did Richelieu strengthen the power of the King of France?
3. What led to the revolt of the Catalans?
4. What did René Descartes contribute to the history of ideas?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from the Earl of Clarendon's account of the Restoration of the Monarchy, 1660. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

On 29 May, his birthday, his majesty entered London. All the ways from Dover thither were full of people, and shouts of welcome, as if the whole kingdom had been gathered. About and above Greenwich the Lord Mayor and aldermen met him, with such declarations of joy as can hardly be imagined. And the concourse was so great, that the King rode in a crowd from the bridge to Temple Bar; all the companies of the city standing in order on both sides, and giving loud thanks to God for his majesty's presence.

And he no sooner came to Whitehall, but the two houses of Parliament solemnly cast themselves at his feet, with all vows of affection and fidelity to the world's end. In a word, the joy was so inexpressible, and so universal, that his majesty said smilingly to some about him, he doubted it had been his own fault he had been absent so long; for he saw nobody that did not declare, he had ever wished for his return.

1. From where did the King travel to London and when did he enter the city?
2. Where did the Lord Mayor and aldermen meet the King?
3. What did the members of Parliament do on the King's arrival?
4. How did the King respond to his welcome?
5. To which royal house did the King belong?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Peter the Great of Russia.
2. The rise of Brandenburg.
3. The Grand Tour.
4. Banking and the development of the money market.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Who were the Streltsy and what did they achieve?
2. What did Isaac Newton and/or Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz contribute to science?
3. How did the English East India Company acquire wealth and power?
4. How did Louis XIV use the court of Versailles to assert and increase his power?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 5
Establishing Empires, 1715 – 1775

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In 1772 Captain John Stedman sailed with a Dutch force to crush a slave revolt in Surinam and left a vivid picture of a day in the life of a plantation owner. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

A planter in Surinam gets out of his hammock with the rising sun and makes his appearance under the piazza of his house where his coffee is ready waiting for him. He is attended by half a dozen of the finest young slaves, both male and female. He is attended next by his overseer, who having made his bows at several yards' distance, informs his greatness what work was done the day before, what Negroes deserted, died, fell sick, recovered and, above all things, which of them neglected their work, pretended sickness or had been drunk or absent.

The prisoners are generally present, being secured by the Negro- drivers, and are instantly tied up to the beams of the piazza or to a tree without so much as being heard in their own defence, and the flogging begins, with men, women, or children, without exception.

The instruments of torture on these occasions are long hempen whips that cut round at every lash. In the meantime he stalks up and down with his overseer, pretending not so much as to hear their cries, 'till they are sufficiently mangled, when they are untied and ordered to return to their work without so much as a dressing.

1. Who served the plantation owner in his house?
2. What manner did the overseer adopt toward the owner?
3. What were the duties of the overseer, each morning, on the plantation?
4. According to Stedman, how were slaves treated on the plantation?
5. What was the extent of the Dutch empire in Asia?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Changes in European armies.
2. Road and canal building.
3. Robert Clive.
4. Mercantilism.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims and achievements of Frederick the Great or Maria Theresa?
2. What conditions in the American colonies gave rise to the Boston Tea Party, 1773?
3. How did Catherine the Great take power and govern Russia?
4. What conditions prevailed in the West Indies slave plantations?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a letter by Thomas Jefferson, US ambassador to France, about events in Paris on 14th July 1789. Read it and answer the questions below.

On the 14th, they send one of their members, Monsieur de Corny, to the Hotel Les Invalides to ask arms for their National Guard. He was followed by, or he found there, a great mob. The governor of Les Invalides said it was impossible to deliver arms without orders. De Corny advised the people then to retire, retired himself, and the people took possession of the arms. It was remarkable that the Invalides made no opposition and that a body of 5000 troops, encamped within 400 yards never stirred.

Monsieur de Corny and five others were sent to ask arms of Monsieur de Launay, governor of the Bastille. They found a great collection of people already before the place. The deputation prevailed on the people to fall back a little, advanced to make their demand of the governor, and in that instant a discharge from the Bastille killed four people of those nearest the deputies.

The deputies retired, the people rushed against the place and almost in an instant were in possession of a fortification, of infinite strength, defended by a hundred men, which in other times had stood several regular sieges and had never been taken. How they got in, has yet been impossible to discover.

1. Why did a member of the National Guard go to Les Invalides on 14 July?
2. Why was it remarkable that the crowd were able to take arms from Les Invalides?
3. How many people were killed at the Bastille on 14th July?
4. How many men were defending the Bastille when it was stormed?
5. What was the importance of the fall of the Bastille?

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. Ludwig van Beethoven.
3. Madame de Staël.
4. The abolition of the slave trade.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was the Committee of Public Safety established and what work did it do?
2. How did Manchester become a great industrial city?
3. What was the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and how did it support the revolution in France?
4. How did the German states resist Napoleon?

Blank Page

Blank Page