



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2013

## HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492 - 1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 12 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 2)

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 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on one topic from this section.

## SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

*Europe and the wider world: Topic2*

**Religion and power: politics in the later 16<sup>th</sup> century, 1567-1609**

Case study to which documents relate:

***The Jesuit mission in China***

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
  - (a) From document A, what chart interested the learned Chinese?
  - (b) Who asked Matteo Ricci to make his chart speak Chinese, according to document A?
  - (c) According to document B, how many printings were made of Ricci's book on Christian doctrine?
  - (d) From document B, what important official visited Matteo Ricci to discuss his book?  
(40)
  
2.
  - (a) Which document, A or B, tells us more about the interest of learned Chinese in Ricci's work? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
  - (b) Which document, A or B, tells us more about the interest of those in positions of power in Ricci's work? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.  
(20)
  
3.
  - (a) How good is the evidence in document A about the methods used by Matteo Ricci to spread Christian teaching in China? Explain your answer.
  - (b) What evidence is there in document B about the attitude of the Royal Court of Peking towards the Jesuits?  
(20)
  
4. Why was Matteo Ricci so important in the Jesuit mission in China? (20)

- Document A -

**The following is an edited extract, for 1584, from the second journal written by Matteo Ricci while a Jesuit missionary in China. These journals were published by Trigault, his fellow missionary, in 1615, five years after Ricci's death.**

Hanging on the wall of the reception room in the Mission House in Sciauquin was a chart of the universe, in European lettering. The more learned among the Chinese admired it very much. They became greatly interested in seeing the same thing done in Chinese. So the Governor consulted with Father Matthew Ricci and asked him, as he expressed it, to make his map speak Chinese.

Ricci went to work immediately at this task which was in keeping with his ideas of preaching the Gospel. He made the new chart on a larger scale than the original to give more room for the Chinese written characters.

He added new notes describing the sacred mysteries of the Christian faith, hitherto unknown to the Chinese. In this way he hoped to spread the name and fame of Christianity throughout China. This geographic study was often revised and refined and often reprinted. It found its way into the courts of the Governor and of the Viceroy, and finally into the palace of the King, on his own request.

Source: Louis J Gallagher, S. J. (translator), *China in the sixteenth century: The Journals of Matthew Ricci: 1583-1610*, New York: Random House, 1953, pp.165-167.

- Document B -

**The following is an edited extract, for 1603, from the fifth journal written by Matteo Ricci while a Jesuit missionary in China. These journals were published by Trigault, his fellow missionary, in 1615, five years after Ricci's death.**

Father Ricci studied Chinese and he became so well versed in Chinese literature that he was admired by the Chinese lettered class. The Jesuits had produced their first book on Christian doctrine in 1584 with the help of interpreters. Father Ricci revised, enlarged and re-edited it in 1603, in Peking. The new edition gave a fuller explanation of Christian doctrine.

Father Ricci's book went through four printings and was published in different provinces of China. One of the highest ranking Magistrates of the Royal Court of Peking was so impressed when he read the book that he came to call on the Fathers. He sat beside Father Ricci and said "Are you the author of this book?" Father Ricci agreed that he was and his visitor continued, "The author of such a book must be a holy man. It has never been my custom, nor did I ever wish, to be hostile towards holy men. Hence, I must ask you to pardon my past indifferences, for which I hope to make amends by my future friendship."

Then he went to talk of other things and concluded "There are more than a few who frequently declare that they have no fear of foreigners such as you men because it is impossible for anyone following your doctrine to injure the public welfare."

Source: Louis J Gallagher, S. J. (translator), *China in the sixteenth century: The Journals of Matthew Ricci: 1583-1610*, New York: Random House, 1953, pp.445-46

## SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

*Ireland: Topic 1*

### Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Richard Stanihurst (1547-1618), a Dublin scholar and historian wrote a description of the Bardic poets in his book *Ireland's Past* in 1584. Read the following edited extract and answer the questions that follow.

*The Irish honour their poets whose talents make or harm reputations. The praise of a poet secures for its subject immortal glory. He who is condemned in verse thinks himself sentenced to death.*

*Those who are defamed do not show their faces but bear it with extreme resignation. Priests and poets are not alone in being honoured among them. The same applies to all who are learned. And just as the ancients would not allow themselves to be called wise men, preferring to be known as philosophers, or seekers after wisdom, so the Irish, though anxious to praise the great scholar or artist to the skies, never call him a learned man but a 'good son of learning' instead.*

Source: Colm Lennon, *Richard Stanihurst the Dubliner*, Dublin, 1981.

1. Who are the Irish anxious to praise to the skies according to Stanihurst?
2. What is the result when a poet praises a person in verse?
3. What is the result when a poet condemns a person in verse?
4. Name two groups that are honoured by the Irish?
5. How were the Bardic poets trained?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The Parliament of 1541 and the policy of surrender and regrant.
2. Archbishop George Browne.
3. The monasteries and their dissolution.
4. Towns, guilds and trade.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Silken Thomas rise in rebellion and what was the outcome?
2. Why was there a plantation in Laois and Offaly and was it successful?
3. How did the rights of married women under Gaelic law differ from their rights under English law?
4. What did Eleanor Fitzgerald contribute to the Geraldine League?

*Ireland: Topic 2*  
**Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

The following is an edited extract from a letter from William Lyon, bishop of Cork and Ross, 6 July 1596, about the poor progress made by the Reformation. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

*Our condition here is very dangerous...There are five judges that sit on the bench every court session that never took the Oath of Supremacy to Her Majesty. Two of them utterly refused at the general sessions held in March last....Two years ago I had a thousand or more in a church at sermon. I now have not even five. I have seen 500 communicants or more two years ago. There are not three now.*

*I have caused churches to be rebuilt. I have provided books for every church throughout my diocese, Bibles, Communion Books, both English and Latin...But none will come to church at all, not even the country peasants. They follow their persuaders the priests...in this city of Cork the bailiffs refuse to take the oath, and they don't come to church.*

Source: Calendar of State papers, Ireland, pp 14-16.

1. How many judges never took the Oath of Supremacy?
2. How many people attended sermons in church two years earlier?
3. How many people attended sermons in church at the time of writing, 1596?
4. What religious books did the bishop provide for each church in his diocese?
5. What problems faced those who tried to promote the Reformation?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The university question.
2. James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald.
3. Grace O'Malley.
4. The Pale and the burden of the army.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the main features of Elizabethan Dublin?
2. What did Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn contribute to Irish society?
3. What were the aims and achievements of Meiler Magrath?
4. What successes had Hugh O'Neill in the Nine Years' War?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This edited extract from a letter by Sir John Davies, Attorney-General, to Lord Salisbury, describes the implementation of the Plantation of Ulster, in 1610. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

1. *First the land assigned to the natives we distributed among the natives in different quantities, according to their different qualities and merits.*
2. *Next, we distributed the lands allotted to the servitors in the same way.*
3. *Thirdly, we published by proclamation in each county what lands were granted to British undertakers and what to servitors and what to natives. The natives were to move from the places allotted to the Britons.*
4. *A clear plantation is to be made of English and Scottish without Irish. On the lands assigned to natives and servitors there shall be a mixed population of English and Irish together.*
5. *Lastly, to the British undertakers, who are for the most part come over, we gave them the right to seize the land and take possession of their portions. We assigned them timber for their buildings.*

Source: Henry Morley, ed., *Ireland under Elizabeth and James the First*, London: Routledge, 1890.

1. What proclamation did Sir John Davies make in each county?
2. Who had to move from the places granted to the Britons?
3. Who were to live beside the natives according to the plantation plan?
4. What group was given the right to seize and take possession of the land granted to them?
5. Was the Ulster Plantation a success or a failure? Give a reason for your answer.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Richard Boyle.
2. The state of Ireland in 1641.
3. The army and the Graces.
4. Keating's *Foras Feasa*.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was Strafford put on trial and what was the outcome?
2. What did Louvain contribute to the Counter-Reformation in Ireland?
3. What successes had Owen Roe O'Neill in Ireland?
4. What did Oliver Cromwell hope to achieve in Ireland and was he successful?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This is an edited account about developments in Dublin, the return of some well-established families and the coming of new settlers after the Restoration. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*In the 1660s the Talbots were back in Malahide, the Wolverstons in Stillorgan, the Barnewalls at Bremore, Cheevers in Monkstown, Garret Archibald at Jobstown, and George Foster at Ballydowd.*

*Finglas had become one of the most fashionable centres for gentry settlement... Clontarf entered a new phase... There was a movement of gentry into this part of Coolock barony - to Drumcondra, to Clontarf and to Raheny.*

*Kilmainham grew in the 1660s and its mills and forges highlight its industrial functions. Chapelizod had become an industrial suburb with a developing linen industry.*

Source: William J. Smyth, *Map-making, landscapes and memory: a geography of colonial and early modern Ireland, 1530 1750*, Cork: Cork University Press, 2006.

1. Name three important Dublin families who got back their lands after the Restoration.
2. What was happening in Finglas in the 1660s?
3. What kind of people were moving into Clontarf, Raheny and Drumcondra in the 1660s?
4. What industry was developing in Chapelizod?
5. What were the Acts of Settlement and Explanation?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The Popish Plot, 1678.
2. The War of the Two Kings.
3. Samuel Louis Crommelin.
4. The Cattle and Navigation Acts.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What decisions were made at the Parliament of 1689?
2. What did the Jacobite poets contribute to Irish culture?
3. How important was the career of William Molyneux?
4. What were the successes and failures Patrick Sarsfield?

*Ireland: Topic 5*  
**Colony versus kingdom – tensions in mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Ireland, 1715-1770**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

The social historian Louis Cullen wrote about the social and economic history of Ireland. Read this edited extract and answer the questions that follow.

*The growth of trade resulted in a century of active road building. Many of the roads built in the busier areas before the 1760s were turnpike roads, financed by capital borrowed on the security of the prospective income from tolls on traffic. But the expenses of building and maintaining such roads were high in relation to the income.*

*From the 1760s the bulk of road building was financed by a cess or tax levied by the Grand Jury of the county on property occupiers within the barony concerned.*

*An impressive improvement in roads was evident to contemporaries. 'For a country so far behind us as Ireland to have got suddenly so much the start of us in the article of roads, is a spectacle that cannot fail to strike the British traveller,' wrote Arthur Young. Richard Twiss, another British traveller of the 1770s, thought the roads almost as universally good as those about London.*

Source: L. M. Cullen, *Life in Ireland*, Batsford, 1968, pp 73-4.

1. How did the growth of trade affect the state of Irish roads in the eighteenth century?
2. How were turnpike roads paid for in Ireland before the 1760s?
3. After 1760 how was money raised for building roads?
4. What did Richard Twiss think of Irish roads?
5. Why was there an increase in smuggling in Ireland at this time?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Wood's halfpence.
2. The Ponsonbys.
3. Catholic education.
4. Decline of the Irish language.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Charles O'Connor and the Catholic Committee attempt to bring about reform?
2. Who were the Whiteboys and what were their aims?
3. What did Arthur Guinness contribute to economy and society in Ireland?
4. What evidence did the prosecution produce at the final trial of Fr. Sheehy in 1766?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

The Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, John Foster, opposed the Bill of Union. Read the following edited extract from his speech and answer the questions which follow.

*Can those who hear me now deny that since the period of 1782 this country has risen in civilisation, wealth and manufactures? It has risen until interrupted by the present war. It has risen more than and quicker than any other country in Europe. It has risen much more than it ever did before in a like period.*

*And to what do we owe this improvement? We owe it to the spirit, the content and enterprise which a free Constitution inspired.*

Source: Stephen Gwynn, *Henry Grattan and his times*, Dublin: Browne & Nolan, 1939, pp. 354-5.

1. Who was the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons when the Bill of Union was proposed?
2. According to the Speaker, in what ways had Ireland improved since 1782?
3. What had interrupted the rapid improvements in Ireland?
4. What caused this improvement according to the Speaker?
5. What representation to the House of Commons did Ireland obtain under the Act of Union?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Free trade and Grattan's Parliament.
2. Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen.
3. Fr. Arthur O'Leary.
4. Eibhlín Dhubh Ní Chonaill.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the rebellion in Wexford end in failure?
2. What conditions led to the rise of Belfast?
3. How important was the establishment of Maynooth College?
4. What did Nano Nagle contribute to education in Ireland?

**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 1*  
**Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492 – 1567**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Giorgio Vasari (1511-74) vividly described Michelangelo's sculpture of the Pietà. The following is an extract from Vasari's 'Life of three Renaissance Artists'. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*Cardinal Rouen became anxious to employ Michelangelo's rare talents to leave some suitable memorial of himself in the great city of Rome; so he commissioned Michelangelo to make a Pietà of marble. It would be impossible for any craftsman or sculptor no matter how brilliant ever to surpass the grace or design of this work or try to cut and polish the marble with the skill that Michelangelo displayed.*

*Among the many beautiful features (including the inspired draperies) it is the body of Christ itself which is most notable. The lovely expression of the head, the harmony in the joints and attachments of arms, legs, and trunk, and the fine tracery of pulses and veins are all so wonderful that it staggers belief that the hand of an artist could have created this work.*

*It is certainly a miracle that a formless block of stone could ever have been reduced to a perfection that nature is scarcely able to create in the flesh.*

1. Who commissioned Michelangelo to sculpt a Pietà?
2. How did Vasari describe Michelangelo's skill in cutting and polishing marble?
3. What beautiful features of the Pietà did Vasari admire?
4. What was a miracle according to Vasari?
5. Apart from Michelangelo, name one Renaissance artist.

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. Christopher Columbus.
3. Desiderius Erasmus.
4. The divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was Niccolo Machiavelli an important writer?
2. How did Seville become an important port of the New World?
3. What did Martin Luther want to change by his protest against the Catholic Church?
4. How important was Calvin's Geneva for the spread of Calvinism?

*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 a report by Richard Cocks, an Englishman with trading privileges in Japan. It was written in note form to the lord treasurer. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*Distaste taken by the emperor of Japan against the Dutch; a present which they sent him refused... Chinese are suffered quietly to trade in Japan... Danger of the Hollanders losing the Molucca islands if the emperor of Japan forbid them entrance into his country, for Japan is their storehouse, where there is iron and copper in great abundance, to make ordnance and shot, and skilful workmen to cast them; at present the Hollanders have a ship at Firando of 600 or 700 tons, fully laden for the Moluccas, where they prevail very much against the Spaniards.*

*Great abundance of fruit, grain, cattle, minerals; the profit of the mines of silver and gold goes to the emperor. This government of Japan may well be accounted the greatest and most powerful tyranny that ever was heard of in the world.*

1. Why does Richard Cocks think that the emperor of Japan has distaste for the Dutch?
2. According to Cocks, what islands may the Dutch lose?
3. Why is Japan important to the Moluccas?
4. What other European power is weaker than the Dutch in the Moluccas?
5. How successful were the Dutch in Asia?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Albrecht von Wallenstein.
2. Hugo Grotius.
3. Women, work and family, 1609-1660.
4. Pietism in Germany.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Richelieu contribute to the development of French absolutism?
2. What was at issue in the trial of Galileo and what were the consequences of that trial?
3. Why did the Catalans rise in revolt and what was the outcome of that revolt?
4. What were the contributions of Peter Paul Rubens and/or Gian Lorenzo Bernini to baroque art?

*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 Duc de Saint-Simon wrote an account of the removal of King Louis XIV's court to Versailles. Read this extract from his account and answer the questions which follow.

*Many things combined to remove the king's court from Paris and keep it permanently in the country. The disorders of the minority had been staged mainly in that city and for that reason the king had taken a great dislike to it and had become convinced that it was dangerous to live there. He believed that with the court residing elsewhere, cabals with Paris would be less easy, and harder to conceal, because absences would be more noticeable.*

*The awkward situation of his mistresses and the dangers involved in conducting such scandalous affairs in a busy capital, played no small part in deciding him to leave.*

*Other reasons for departure was his love of hunting and the open air....and his delights in building, a later and ever increasing passion, which could not be enjoyed in the town, where he was continually in the public eye.*

1. Why had the king taken a dislike to Paris, according to Saint-Simon?
2. How could the king keep a closer eye on those he distrusted, according to Saint-Simon?
3. What scandals did the king wish to conceal in Versailles?
4. What pastimes could the king better enjoy in Versailles?
5. Why was the court of Versailles so celebrated?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. John Sobieski.
2. Banking and the development of the money market.
3. The rise of Brandenburg.
4. The Grand Tour.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How profitable was the business of the English East India Company in Asia?
2. How important were the Streltsy in Russian history?
3. How did Peter the Great transform Russia?
4. What did Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz contribute to the sciences?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

George Hewes was among the three bands, disguised as Mohawk Indians, to board ships in Boston and throw 342 chests of tea over the side. Read the following edited extract and answer the questions which follow.

*It was now evening and I immediately dressed myself in the costume of an Indian, equipped with a small hatchet and a club. After having painted my face with coal dust in the shop of a blacksmith, I repaired to Griffin's Wharf, where the ships lay that contained the tea.*

*When I first appeared on the street after being thus disguised, I fell in with many who were dressed, equipped and painted as I was...and marched in order to our destination... We were then ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard, and we immediately proceeded to execute his orders, first cutting and splitting the chests...*

*When we were throwing the tea overboard there were several attempts made by some of the citizens of Boston and its vicinity to carry off small quantities of it for their family use.*

1. How did George Hewes disguise himself?
2. What equipment did he bring with him?
3. Why did he go to Griffin's Wharf?
4. What did the men do when they reached the ships?
5. What did George Washington contribute to the American War of Independence?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Laissez-faire.
2. Maria Theresa of Austria.
3. The Duke of Bridgewater and canal building.
4. The spread of literacy.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Montesquieu and Voltaire contribute to the Enlightenment?
2. What was the impact of Diderot and the Encyclopédie?
3. What was Benjamin Franklin's contribution to the American Revolution?
4. What were the main features of 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*

Lieutenant Heinrich A. Vossler wrote about his experiences in a cavalry regiment that fought with Napoleon's Grande Armée. His regiment joined the main body of the army on the evening before the battle of Borodino. Read the following edited extract and answer the questions which follow.

*On rejoining the main body of the army on the evening of 6 September we found it in good spirits. The proximity of Moscow, the end to our hardship which everyone expected as a result of its capture, with some no doubt the hope of plunder and with others the prospect of military distinction which the next day would provide in plenty.*

*At break of day the whole army was astir. Already a few shots could be heard. The regiment mounted and joined the two others of the brigade. A French aide-de-camp appeared bearing a piece of paper inscribed with Napoleon's brief but inspiring proclamation to his army, which the colonel read out to us.*

*The emperor reminded the troops of their past victories and forecast that victory in the impending battle and the capture of Moscow would put an end to our tribulations. The message was received with universal acclaim. Presently the boom of the cannon could be heard and the battle began.*

1. When did Vossler join the Grande Armée?
2. What did soldiers expect when they captured Moscow?
3. When did the soldiers begin to move on the day of the Battle of Borodino?
4. What message was given to the soldiers on the morning of the battle?
5. Did Napoleon and his army capture Moscow? Explain your answer.

(30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Louis XVI and the French Revolution.
2. Population growth, 1775-1815.
3. Problems of poverty in industrial towns.
4. Ludwig van Beethoven and his music.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Manchester become an important city of trade and commerce?
2. What was Napoleon's "continental system" and how did it affect England?
3. What lasting reforms did Napoleon introduce in France?
4. What was the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and what was its importance?

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