



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

## HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492 - 1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE, AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.50

### *Instructions to candidates:*

Attempt 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 one question from one topic.
- **Section 3 (200 marks)**  
Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
Answer one question from each of two topics.

## SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

*Ireland: Topic 2*

### Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

Case study to which documents relate:

#### *The Lordship of Tír Eoghain*

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
  - (a) What agreement was made by Tyrone and O'Donnell in Strabane, according to document A?
  - (b) What was Tyrone's plan for the bonnaughts he had raised, according to document A?
  - (c) Give two reasons why James I pardoned Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, according to document B?
  - (d) How had Hugh O'Neill's conduct towards Queen Elizabeth changed in the years before her death, according to document B?

(20)
  
2.
  - (a) How did the policies of Hugh O'Neill towards the English crown change between 1600 and 1603? Refer to both documents in your answer.
  - (b) Which document, A or B, tells us more about the power and influence of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)
  
3.
  - (a) Give an assessment of how well Hugh O'Neill was prepared, as is shown in document A?
  - (b) Does document B suggest that Hugh O'Neill had been fully restored to his former position after the Nine Years' War? Support your answer with reference to document B.

(20)
  
4. Why did Hugh O'Neill's challenge to royal power in Ireland ultimately fail?

(40)

**- Document A -**

**This is an edited extract from a letter by an Irish soldier in the camp of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, to Sir Geoffrey Fenton, commissioner for the affairs of Ulster. It was dated 3 January 1600.**

There was some disagreement between Tyrone and O'Donnell at their meeting in Strabane, but they are agreed again and have sworn to invade the English Pale. They will be ready to set forth in a few days and only wait for some of their army.

Tyrone has this week raised 2,500 bonnaughts more than he had before and that force shall be placed in two forts near Newry, which he means to fortify.

He has commanded his friends living in Coole and Ballyscanlon to leave, with their creaghts, lest they should serve for relieving the garrison of Dundalk, as he means to lay siege to the garrisons of Newry and Dundalk.

He has appointed McMahan, Cormack, Tirlogh McHenry, and O'Reilly to invade Delvin. He - with McSorley, Magennis, and O'Hanlon - will keep a standing camp for the invasion and the siege. O'Donnell, Maguire, and McWilliam, are to attend to Connaught, and Brian McArt and Shane McBrian, the garrison of Knockfergus.

Source: *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland.*

**- Document B -**

**This is a proclamation by James I (London, 1603) pardoning Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and restoring his dignity as Earl.**

We have understood that before the death of Queen Elizabeth I, the Earl expressed and made known to her many tokens of repentance and had so far moved her that she had given power to Lord Mountjoy, her Deputy, and now our Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland, to receive him to mercy, if he should seek it.

The said earl has done no offence against us since our coming to this Crown. We are certainly informed by our Lieutenant that he has abandoned his adherence to all foreign powers and offered himself to do service against other rebels in Ireland.

We could not think him worthy of less favour at our hands than he had obtained at hers, against whom his faults were committed. Therefore he is now admitted by our Lord Lieutenant, by virtue of the power first given by the Queen, and since confirmed by us, into his state and condition as a good subject, and in the rank and dignity of Earl.

We have thought fit to signify to all men that we have received him into grace and favour. And if any man shall by words, or deed, abuse the said Earl of Tyrone, we shall esteem it an offence deserving of punishment.

Source: *Proclamation by the King James I pardoning Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and restoring his dignity, (London, 1603).*

## SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer one question from one of the topics below.

### *Ireland: Topic 1*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the policies of Poyning's and Skeffington contribute to the fall from power of the earls of Kildare? (100)
2. What was the impact on Ireland during this period of the dissolution of the monasteries and/or other religious changes? (100)
3. What were the roles of the lords, freeholders and churls in Gaelic society? (100)
4. Why was a policy of plantation introduced in Laois and Offaly, how was it carried out, and to what extent was it successful? (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 3*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the Irish policies of Sir Thomas Wentworth and how did they contribute to his fall? (100)
2. What did you learn about land ownership in Ireland from your study of state and private plantation? (100)
3. How did Ireland change as a result of the Cromwellian military campaign? (100)
4. How important were the Four Masters and/or the Louvain mission in preserving Irish culture? (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 4*

#### **Establishing a colonial ascendancy, 1660-1715**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did Charles II's Irish policies please neither Catholics nor Protestants? (100)
2. What were the main factors affecting Irish trade, 1660-1715? (100)
3. Why was religious discrimination a policy in Ireland and what was its impact on Irish society during this period? (100)
4. What was the significance of the end of the Gaelic Bardic system and/or the Jacobite poets? (100)

*Ireland: Topic 5*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What role did the Protestant Ascendancy play in Ireland, 1715-1770? (100)
2. What were the concerns of Dean Swift in his Drapier's letters? (100)
3. What were the main causes of agrarian unrest, what forms did the unrest take and what were its results, 1715-1770? (100)
4. During the period 1715-1770, what cultural developments were noteworthy in one or more of the following: theatre; music; poetry? (100)

*Ireland: Topic 6*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent did Henry Grattan and the Volunteers change Ireland? (100)
2. Would you agree that the United Irishmen failed to unite Irishmen? Argue your case, with special reference to the Wexford Rebellion. (100)
3. During this period what was the social and economic impact of the cotton and linen industries and/or the rise of Belfast? (100)
4. Who founded Maynooth College, why was it founded, and to what extent were the aims of its founders achieved? (100)

### **SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD**

**Answer one question from two of the topics below.**

#### *Europe and the wider world: Topic 1*

#### **Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492-1567**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the discovery of the New World affect Europe in general and Seville in particular? (100)
2. How important was Machiavelli and/or Michelangelo to the Renaissance? (100)
3. Why did the Reformation begin in Germany and why was it only a partial success? (100)
4. What was the distinctive contribution of Calvin's Geneva to the Reformation? (100)

#### *Europe and the wider world: Topic 2*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did Philip II launch the Spanish Armada and why did it fail? (100)
2. Why did the port of Antwerp decline and what were the social and economic effects of its decline? (100)
3. What were the aims and achievements of Catherine de Medici? (100)
4. What was the significance of the Jesuits and/or the Council of Trent in the Counter-Reformation? (100)

#### *Europe and the wider world: Topic 3*

#### **The eclipse of Old Europe, 1609-1660**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the effects of the military revolution and/or military leaders, such as Wallenstein, on the Thirty Years War? (100)
2. How did the policies of Olivares contribute to the revolt of the Catalans and why did the revolt last so long? (100)
3. How and why did the Dutch establish an empire in Asia? (100)
4. How did Hugo Grotius contribute to new modes of political thought? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent did the policies of Louis XIV undermine France? (100)
2. Why did the Streltsy revolt and how was the revolt put down? (100)
3. Why did trading companies like the (English) East India Company become important in international trade at this time? (100)
4. How and why was anti-Catholicism such a striking feature, at many levels of society in England, at this time? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What did one or more of the following contribute to the Enlightenment: Montesquieu; Voltaire; Diderot; Rousseau? (100)
2. During this period how did one or more of the following contribute to international trade: sugar; tobacco; slaves? (100)
3. How significant was the Boston Tea Party in the American Revolution? (100)
4. How enlightened a ruler was one or more of the following: Catherine the Great of Russia; Frederick the Great of Prussia; Maria Theresa of Austria? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What events and ideas led to the outbreak of revolution in France in 1789? (100)
2. Why was the Committee of Public Safety established and what did it achieve? (100)
3. How did the agricultural and industrial revolutions affect Manchester during this period? (100)
4. How did Napoleon's campaigns contribute to the rise of nationalism across Europe? (100)

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