



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2008

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 (Europe and the wider world: Topic 1)
Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (200 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Answer on each of two topics from this section.

- **Section 3 (100 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Answer on one topic from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Europe: Topic 1

Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492 – 1567

Case study to which documents relate:

Calvin's Geneva

Study the documents (A and B) opposite and answer the questions opposite.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, what did Ameaux say about Calvin?
 - (b) According to document A, how was Ameaux punished?
 - (c) According to document A, who paid the costs of the trial?
 - (d) According to document B, who informed the judges about Ameaux's offence?
 - (e) According to document B, who accused Calvin of cruelty and why?

(40)

2.
 - (a) Do documents A and B agree about why Ameaux was imprisoned? Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) Is there any evidence in either document A or B that shows that Ameaux was given a chance to avoid trial? Refer to both documents in your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) What conclusions might you come to about Calvin's character, if document B was your only source of information?
 - (b) Would it be fair to base your opinion of Calvin on document B alone? Give a reason for your answer.

(20)

4. How did daily life change in Geneva during Calvin's time there?

(20)

Pierre Ameaux was a local politician who made and sold playing cards and dice in Geneva. When Calvin condemned gambling, Ameaux feared that he would no longer be able to make a living. He therefore criticised Calvin. The following documents deal with the case.

- Document A -

Edited extracts from the Register of the Council of Geneva, January and April 1546

Register of the Council, January 1546

It is reported that Ameaux said that Calvin was a bad man who preached false doctrine. Ameaux would not withdraw the statement. It is ordered that he shall be imprisoned and sent to trial.

Register of the Council, April 1546

It is ordered that Ameaux shall be sentenced to walk around the city in his shirt, bare-headed, with a lighted candle in his hand and then beg for mercy on his knees and confess that he has spoken evil. He is condemned to pay all the costs and the sentence is to be publicly announced.

Source: Potter and Greengrass, *John Calvin: Documents of Modern History*, Edward Arnold, London, 1983.

- Document B -

Edited extract from a letter from Calvin to his friend Farel, February 1546

Fifteen days ago the card-maker, Ameaux, was locked up because, while at supper in his house, he abused me with such violence that he must have been out of his mind. I kept quiet but I informed the judges that it would not displease me if they dealt with him with the severity of the law.

I wished to visit him but I was forbidden to do so. Some good men accuse me of cruelty because I am eager to avenge my injuries. His friends asked me to settle. This I refused to do except on two conditions, that no suspicion should fall on me and that Christ's honour should not suffer. I await the verdict of the Council.

Source: Pamela Johnston and Bon Scribner, *The Reformation in Germany and Switzerland, Documents and Commentary*, Cambridge University Press, 1993.

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

The following extract refers to marriage in Ireland in the fifteenth and sixteenth century. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Before the Council of Trent (1554-1563), couples could legally marry without a church ceremony. If a couple agreed to marry and then consummated the marriage it was a valid marriage.

We do not know how far a church ceremony was the custom in Ireland, but it is probable that very few couples married in church. 'Not one in twenty of the gentlemen of Munster were married in church,' wrote Popham. Instead it was common to marry in ceremonies such as 'handfasting'.

The Irish continued to marry their close relatives and divorce was common. Most Irish marriage dispensations recorded in the fifteenth-century Papal Registers, were granted to couples who had children and who had already lived together for some time. Only the richer and more important members of society could have afforded the trouble and expense of obtaining dispensations. Towards the end of the fifteenth century Rome gave more power to local bishops to grant dispensations.

1. How could a couple have a valid marriage without a church ceremony?
2. Do we know how many Irish couples married in church ceremonies at this time? Give a reason for your answer.
3. What kind of Irish people looked for a marriage dispensation in the fifteenth century?
4. Why did it get easier to get a marriage dispensation towards the end of the fifteenth century?
5. Name one place where we can find evidence about marriage in Ireland in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Bardic Schools.
2. The 9th Earl of Kildare.
3. Sir Anthony St. Leger.
4. Farming in Ireland, 1494-1558.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the Geraldine League and what was the role of Eleanor Fitzgerald?
2. How were Conn Bacach O'Neill and his family affected by the policy of surrender and regrant?
3. How successful was Archbishop George Browne in promoting the Reformation in Ireland?
4. What was the plan for the plantation of Laois-Offaly and what were its results?

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558 – 1603

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from the *Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland* by the Four Masters. It describes the battle of Farsetmore (8 May 1567). Study it and answer the questions which follow.

[Shane] O'Neill mustered a very large army to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell to plunder and ravage the country. Without delay they crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell saw this, he drew up his little army in order, and sent a troop of cavalry under the command of his son to engage the enemy.

When O'Neill saw them moving directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said 'It is amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to submit to us than thus come forward to be slaughtered'.

They raised the battle cry... They continued to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time... The Kinel-Owen [O'Neills] plunged into the swollen sea although it was no escape from danger to reach the estuary for a countless number were drowned in the deep full tide. The total number of O'Neill's army that were killed and drowned in battle was thirteen hundred; some books state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men.

1. Why did O'Neill march against O'Donnell into Tirconnell?
2. Why was it easy for O'Neill to cross at Farsetmore before the battle?
3. What did O'Neill expect O'Donnell to do when he attacked? Give a reason for your answer.
4. What kind of soldiers attacked O'Neill first and who led them?
5. How many died as a result of the battle and are we sure of the number?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Grace O'Malley.
2. Archbishop Adam Loftus and the founding of Trinity College Dublin.
3. Elizabethan Dublin and the costs of war.
4. Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What role was played by Sir John Perrot in Ireland?
2. Why did Meiler Magrath have such a varied clerical career?
3. What part did James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald play in the Desmond rebellion?
4. Why were Hugh O'Neill and his allies defeated 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 extract is about the life of Luke Wadding (1588-1657). Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Luke Wadding was born in Waterford in 1588. He studied in Portugal and became a Franciscan priest in 1613. He became President of the Irish College, Salamanca, Spain, in 1617. He was sent to Rome as a theologian by Philip III of Spain to promote the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He remained in Rome for the rest of his life.

He founded the Irish Franciscan College of St Isidore in Rome in 1625. He got 5000 books for the library and a collection of important manuscripts bound in 800 volumes. During its first thirty years the college educated 200 students, 70 of whom became professors of philosophy and theology in Europe.

He used his influence to ensure that Irish Franciscan Colleges were founded in Prague (1629), Vielun, Poland (1645), Paris (1653) and Capranica, Italy (1656). He was a prolific writer who published thirty-one books. He wrote the history of the Franciscan Order, in eight volumes and this great work won him an international reputation.

1. Name four countries where Luke Wadding lived.
2. Name four cities or countries where Irish colleges were founded due to Luke Wadding.
3. How many books did Luke Wadding write?
4. How many students were educated in St Isidore's College, Rome, in its first 30 years?
5. What evidence is there that St Isidore's College was successful?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Archbishop Rinuccini and Confederate divisions.
2. Piaras Feiritéar.
3. The trial of Strafford.
4. The Cromwellian settlement.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Richard Boyle enrich himself and become important in Ireland?
2. In what ways did life in Ulster change as a result of plantation of the province?
3. Why was an Irish college founded in Louvain in 1607 and what did it achieve?
4. What did Owen Roe O'Neill hope to achieve in Ireland and how successful was he?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from the Treaty of Limerick, 1691. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

In consideration of the surrender of the city of Limerick... it is agreed, that

The Roman Catholics of this kingdom shall enjoy the privileges in the exercise of their religion that they enjoyed in the reign of king Charles II... to prevent any disturbance on the account of their religion.

All the inhabitants of Limerick, and all officers and soldiers now in arms, who are not prisoners of war, who return and submit to their majesties' obedience, shall hold, possess, and enjoy all their estates, and all the rights, titles, and privileges, which they enjoyed, or were lawfully entitled to in the reign of king Charles II...

1. Why was the Treaty of Limerick signed?
2. What privileges were Roman Catholics to enjoy according to the Treaty of Limerick?
3. To whom or to what were officers and soldiers in arms asked to submit?
4. What officers and soldiers were excluded from this arrangement?
5. What privileges and rights were promised to those who submitted?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Oliver Plunkett.
2. Robert Boyle.
3. The Duke of Ormond.
4. Jacobite poets.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Who attended the Patriot Parliament of 1689 in Dublin and what business did it conduct?
2. What difficulties did Dáibhí Ó Bruadair face as a poet and how important was his work?
3. What part did Samuel Louis Crommelin play in the development of the linen industry in Ireland?
4. How did the city of Dublin change and develop after the Restoration (1660)?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from L. M. Cullen's *Life in Ireland*. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The physical appearance of the country changed during the eighteenth century. After mid-century especially there was much enclosure, and the remaining large tracts of land were divided into neat fields. Even the great sheep-walks were already partially enclosed... One reason for the changing appearance of the country was the rise in population from mid-century, leading to a more intensified use of land.

Greater population also meant more house-building, adding to the changes in rural Ireland. Landlords often took an intelligent interest in their estates. Many of them eliminated middlemen, and the estates of many absentees were well managed by professional estate agents.

The model villages, sometimes with an elegant market house, testify further to the improving spirit of the age, and many of the villages and small towns outside the main areas of trade were either the creation of landlords or owed much to their encouragement.

1. Describe briefly one change in the appearance of the Irish countryside after 1750?
2. Why was land in Ireland used more intensively after 1750?
3. Why was there more house-building after 1750?
4. Who employed professional estate agents to manage their estates?
5. Who promoted the building of many model villages and planned towns and why?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Charles O'Connor.
2. Turlough O'Carolan.
3. Famine in eighteenth-century Ireland.
4. The trial of Fr. Sheehy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What role did Dean Swift and his Drapier's letters play in the Wood's halfpence controversy?
2. How did the Ponsonbys become leading politicians and how did they use their power?
3. Who were the Whiteboys, what were their aims, and what did they achieve?
4. What role did Primate George Stone play in Irish politics?

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 the resolutions passed by the Volunteers at the Dungannon Convention, 1782. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Resolved unanimously: any claim by any body of men other than the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland to make laws for Ireland is unconstitutional, illegal, and a grievance.

Resolved unanimously: the ports of this country are by right open to all foreign countries not at war with the King, and all restrictions, except by the Parliament of Ireland, are unconstitutional, illegal, and a grievance.

Resolved (with two dissenting voices): we hold the right of private judgment in the matters of religion, to be sacred.

Resolved (with two dissenting voices): as men, and as Irishmen, as Christians, and as Protestants, we rejoice in the relaxation of the Penal Laws against our Roman Catholic fellow subjects...

Edited extract from James Carty, 'Ireland, a documentary record', 1949.

1. Who had the right to make laws for Ireland according to the Volunteers in Dungannon?
2. Who had the right to restrict free trade through Irish ports?
3. Did all the Volunteers agree that religion should be a matter for private judgment? Give a reason for your answer.
4. What was the attitude of the majority of the Volunteers in Dungannon to the Penal Laws?
5. Were all agreed about the relaxation of the Penal Laws? Give a reason for your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Henry Grattan and Grattan's Parliament.
2. Eibhlín Dhubh Ní Chonaill.
3. Maynooth College.
4. Georgian architecture.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Nano Nagle do to promote education in Ireland?
2. What role did Lord Castlereagh play in the passing of the Act of Union?
3. What caused the rebellion in Wexford in 1798 and what was its outcome?
4. How did Belfast change and develop between 1770 and 1815?

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

Europe and the wider world: Topic 2
Religion and power: politics in the later 16th century, 1567-1609

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an account by a Swiss mercenary who participated in the murder of Coligny on St Bartholomew's Day, 24 August 1572 during the French Wars of Religion. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

At about 2 am the King called for the palace guards to await further orders...The Duke of Anjou led all the Swiss and the archers to the Admiral's house at about 5 or 6 am. The Duke of Guise had deployed his men there as if for battle.

The French rushed the gates which were defended by eight guards, who fought them and closed the gates again. The Swiss attacked the gates and beat them in with their halberds. The Duke of Guise called on those who were defending the house to throw down their arms.

The Admiral's house was overrun... the Admiral asked that his old age be spared, but he was run through with a pike. Guise asked if the Admiral was dead and ordered that he be thrown into the street.

1. When was Admiral Coligny murdered?
2. Name two leaders in France who were involved in planning the murder.
3. Which soldiers broke open the gate according to this account?
4. How was Admiral Coligny killed according to this account?
5. Who ordered that Coligny's corpse be thrown into the street?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. William the Silent and the revolt of the Netherlands.
2. Tycho Brahe and astronomy.
3. The decline of Antwerp.
4. Elizabethan Anglicanism.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Philip II send the Spanish Armada against England and what was the result?
2. What role did Matteo Ricci play in the Jesuit mission to China and was he successful?
3. How important was the work of Michel de Montaigne in sixteenth-century France?
4. How successful was the Council of Trent?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from the evidence that a widowed peasant woman, Sabbatina, gave before a judge in Bologna at the beginning of the 17th century. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

On Sunday after mass I went back to my mother's house and ate some bread. Then I went to Giancoma Orsona's house where I stayed all day and I helped her to cut grass for her animals, and then I stayed there to sleep.

On Monday I was with her and I helped wash the clothes and I stayed all night and with us was Lady Angela.

On Tuesday morning I helped her make bread, and then during the day I helped her harvest and because my mother had come to her house I slept there with my mother in the same bed.

On Wednesday morning I got up early and went to Vincenzo Spisani's house and I helped harvest and in the evening I went home to sleep with my mother.

On Thursday I returned to harvest with Vincenzo and I stayed the whole day and Friday and those two days I slept in his house with his wife Giulia and his daughter Angelica in the same bed.

On Saturday I also stayed to help harvest and I came home and slept with my mother.

Yesterday, Sunday, I went to mass and then to the house of Vincenzo Spisani. I dined with them and then we started to tie up the grain. Then I was brought here before your Lordship.

1. How many nights did Sabbatina sleep at home during the week?
2. On how many days of the week did Sabbatina work?
3. Name three different kinds of work which Sabbatina did during the week?
4. Who did Sabbatina live with at home?
5. What surprises you about Sabbatina's account of how she spent Sundays and why?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The revolt of the Catalans.
2. Claudio Monteverdi and baroque music.
3. René Descartes and empirical science.
4. 'Witch-hunting'.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Albrecht von Wallenstein play in the Thirty Years War?
2. How extensive was the Dutch empire in Asia and what was its influence on the Netherlands?
3. How great a scientist was Galileo and why was the Inquisition interested in his work?
4. How did Cardinal Richelieu work to transform France into a strong centralised state?

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 extract is from an account written by the Bishop of Salisbury about Peter the Great of Russia with whom he had several conversations in England. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

He is a man of very hot temper, easily influenced and very brutal in his passion. He does not lack ability and he has a larger measure of knowledge than might be expected from his education. He lacks judgement and his temper is unstable. He is mechanically inclined and seems designed by nature to be a ship's carpenter rather than a great prince. This was his chief study and exercise while he stayed here. He made much with his own hands and made all about him work at the models of ships. He was indeed resolved to encourage learning and to improve his people by sending some of them to travel in other countries. After I had seen him I had to admire the providence of God that had raised up such a furious man to absolute authority over so great a part of the world.

1. What criticism does the Bishop of Salisbury make of Peter the Great?
2. What did nature design Peter the Great to be, according to the bishop?
3. What was Peter the Great's main subject of study during his time in England?
4. How did Peter want to improve his people?
5. What authority has Peter the Great, according to the bishop?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. John Sobieski and the weakness of Poland.
2. The Streltsy.
3. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz.
4. Madame de Maintenon.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Louis XIV strengthen the power of the King and increase the prestige of France?
2. How did the East India Company enrich itself and expand, 1660-1715?
3. Why is Isaac Newton regarded as an important scientist?
4. What was the Court of Versailles and why was it important?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract refers to a meeting in England in 1728 where arrangements were made to ship slaves to the new government agent for Barbados, Sir Robert Davers. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

It was agreed that he should be supplied with sixty adult Negroes from 14 to 30 years of age. Half were to be men and half women, and also 30 boys and girls, or as many more as his agent shall desire to have, from 10 to 14 years of age. This is to be done between December and July. They are to be Negroes of Cape Coast, or the Slave Coast in Africa. They are to be delivered to Sir Robert Davers's agent in Barbados out of the first three ships of the company's that shall arrive. All merchantable Negroes are to be approved of by his agent. The Negroes are to be paid for in sterling money: for each man £23, for each woman £22, for each boy and girl £21.

Hugh Thomas, 'The Slave Trade: the history of the Atlantic slave trade 1440-1870', 1997.

1. Who was to buy the slaves and what was his position?
2. At what time of the year were the slaves to be shipped?
3. Where were the slaves to come from?
4. Where were the slaves to be sent?
5. What were the prices of female and male slaves who were aged twelve?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Frederick the Great of Prussia.
2. The political ideas of Baron de Montesquieu.
3. The Duke of Bridgewater and canal building.
4. The Boston Tea Party.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why were slave plantations established in the West Indies and how were they run?
2. What was the Encyclopédie and why was it important?
3. How did Voltaire contribute to the Enlightenment?
4. Why was Maria Theresa of Austria considered a very capable ruler?

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 the Concordat agreed between Napoleon and the Catholic Church in 1801. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

- *The Catholic, apostolic and Roman religion shall be practised freely in France. Its worship shall be public. It will conform to regulations that the government deems necessary for public peace.*
- *The First Consul of the Republic shall appoint bishops and archbishops, within the three months following the letter of his Holiness to dioceses about the new arrangements.*
- *Before taking up their appointments, the bishops shall take an oath of loyalty, upon the Holy Scriptures, directly at the hands of the First Consul. This is the oath that was in use before the change in government:*

“I swear and promise to God, upon the Holy Scriptures, to remain in obedience and fidelity to the government established by the constitution of the French Republic...”

1. Which religion can be practised freely in France according to the Concordat?
2. Who will appoint bishops and archbishops according to the Concordat?
3. Who will inform the French dioceses about the new arrangements?
4. Will the bishops and archbishops take a new oath of loyalty? Give a reason for your answer.
5. To whom or to what will the bishops swear loyalty?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Mary Wollstonecraft.
2. The growth of Manchester.
3. Population growth, 1775-1815.
4. Napoleonic Europe.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why is James Madison described as one of the Founding Fathers of the United States?
2. Why was the Committee of Public Safety set up and what did it do?
3. Why was there so much opposition to the Civil Constitution of the Clergy?
4. Why was Ludwig van Beethoven so famous and influential?

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