



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492 – 1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 16 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 1)
Answer all parts of this section.
- **Section 2 (100 marks)**
Ireland: Topics 2, 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 on each of two topics.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 1

Reform and reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

Case study to which documents relate:

Women and marriage under Gaelic Law

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, why are many Irish marriages unlawful?
 - (b) According to document A, who have many Irish men for partners instead of wives?
 - (c) According to document B, how can men get a divorce?
 - (d) According to document B, do husbands always look for a just reason for divorce? Explain your answer. (20)

2.
 - (a) Do the documents agree about Irish attitudes to divorce? Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) Apart from divorce, do the documents agree about Irish attitudes to marriage? Explain your answer, referring to both documents. (20)

3.
 - (a) Which document, A or B, offers the more valuable depiction of life in Gaelic Ireland? Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) Which document, A or B, is the more objective source? Explain your answer, referring to both documents. (20)

4. What was the role of women in Gaelic society? (40)

- Document A -

The following document is an edited extract from *Two Bokes (Books) of the Histories of Ireland* by Edmund Campion (1540-1581), an English scholar with some experience of Ireland.

The Irish have brought the honourable state of marriage to a low level. They make marriage contracts that are unlawful because they marry within the prohibited decrees of Canon law and Leviticus. They divorce at pleasure. They omit the solemnities of the sacrament of matrimony.

They keep either concubines or harlots instead of wives. Yes, even to this day, where the clergy is faint [weak], the Irish can be content to marry for a year and a day of probation. At the end of the year they are content to return the wife home upon light quarrels, if the gentlewoman's friends be unable to avenge the injury.

(Source: Edmund Campion, *Two Bokes of the Histories of Ireland*, Van Gorcum, Assen, 1963.)

- Document B -

Grace O' Malley provided evidence about dowry and the rights of divorced wives and widows in written answers to questions put to her in 'Articles of Interrogatory' which are preserved in the State Papers of 1595. The following document is an edited extract.

Before any woman gives up her marriage portion [dowry] to her husband she receives sureties. She receives guarantees, in law, that her dowry will be restored to her, in the same manner and form as she delivered it. She requires these guarantees because husbands, especially chieftains, through their great expenses, have no goods to leave behind them. Rather, they are frequently in debt, at the time of their deaths.

At other times wives are divorced because there is proof that the husband had a prior contract of marriage with another woman. Now and then, the husband puts away his wife from him and then brings in another woman, without any lawful or due proceedings. So the wife must have sureties for her dowry for fear of worse.

(Source: Anne Chambers, *Granuaile: Ireland's Pirate Queen 1530-1603*, Gill and Macmillan, Dublin, 2009 (seventh edition).)

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer one question from one of the topics below

Ireland: Topic 2

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Shane O'Neill? (100)
2. Why was the plantation of Munster planned and to what extent were these plans implemented? (100)
3. Why was the clerical career of Meiler Magrath significant in Elizabethan Ireland? (100)
4. How serious a threat were Hugh O'Neill and his allies to Tudor power in Ireland and how did Elizabeth I deal with that threat? (100)

Ireland: Topic 3

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did James I embark on a policy of plantation in Ireland, and to what extent were his aims achieved during his reign? (100)
2. What impact had Irish colleges abroad (including Louvain) on the Counter-Reformation in Ireland? (100)
3. What differing political positions were taken by the Gaelic Irish, the Old English and the New English during the wars in Ireland, 1641-1651? (100)
4. What changes in land ownership and political power followed the Cromwellian campaign in Ireland? (100)

Ireland: Topic 4

Establishing a colonial ascendancy, 1660-1715

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the significance of the viceroys of the Duke of Ormond (1662-1669 and 1677-1685) for seventeenth-century Ireland? (100)
2. Why did the Treaty of Limerick (1691) come to be seen as such an important event in Irish history? (100)
3. What was the contribution of the Jacobite poets to the Irish culture of their time? (100)
4. During the period 1660-1715, to what extent did Irish trade prosper in one or more of the following areas: live cattle; wool; provisions; fish; linen? (100)

Ireland: Topic 5

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the effects of the Seven Years' War in Ireland? (100)
2. During the period 1715-1770, how did the Ponsonbys establish themselves as one of the better-connected political families in Ireland? (100)
3. During the period 1715-1770, to what extent did Irish trade prosper in one of more of the following areas: provisions; linen; brewing? (100)
4. What was the contribution of Dean Swift and/or Turlough O'Carolan to the culture of their time? (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. How did Henry Grattan rise to prominence, and how effective was his contribution to Irish affairs? (100)
2. During the period 1770-1815, how did conditions change for Catholics under one or more of the following headings: social; religious; political? (100)
3. To what extent was the 1798 rebellion both a regional and a republican event? (100)
4. How and why did the city of Belfast prosper during the period 1770-1815? (100)

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer one question from each of 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. What was the structure of the Holy Roman Empire under Charles V and how did it conduct its international relations? (100)
2. What was the contribution of Niccolo Machiavelli and/or Desiderius Erasmus to the European culture of their time? (100)
3. How and why did the port of Seville prosper during the sixteenth century? (100)
4. What was the role of Calvin in the Reformation? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the contribution of William the Silent to the outbreak and success of the revolt of the Netherlands? (100)
2. How and why did the fortunes of Antwerp decline during the period 1567-1609? (100)
3. Who was more successful in tackling religious problems, Elizabeth I or Catherine de Medici? Argue your case, referring to both. (100)
4. What were the key developments in printing and popular literature during the period 1567-1609? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did Spain respond to internal and external challenges during the period 1609-1660? (100)
2. What developments contributed to constitutional change in England, 1609-1660? (100)
3. What were the key social and economic developments in Europe, 1609-1660? (100)
4. Why did the Inquisition see Galileo as a threat and how did it deal with him? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the importance of the court of Versailles during the reign of Louis XIV? (100)
2. What did Peter the Great do to modernise Russia and to expand its borders? (100)
3. How did the commercialisation of agriculture and/or the expansion of cities proceed during the period 1660-1715? (100)
4. What factors led to the restoration and subsequent fall of the Stuart monarchy in England? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the *Encyclopédie* and why did it attain international importance? (100)
2. How did Prussia develop under Frederick William I and Frederick the Great? (100)
3. What was the daily life of slaves in the West Indies and how did the slave plantations contribute to international trade? (100)
4. What were the origins of the American colonists' revolt against British rule, and how did the Boston Tea Party contribute to its outbreak? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the causes of the French Revolution? (100)
2. Why did many clergymen reject the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and what were the consequences for France of their rejection of it? (100)
3. How did the industrial revolution change Manchester? (100)
4. How do you account for Napoleon's early victories and for his eventual defeat? (100)

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