



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

HISTORY - ORDINARY 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:

Answer 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 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: Topic2

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 did O'Neill and O'Donnell plan in respect of the Pale, according to document A?
(b) Who did O'Neill appoint to invade Delvin, according to document A?
(c) How did Hugh O'Neill offer to prove his loyalty to King James, according to document B?
(d) What did James I restore to Hugh O'Neill, according to document B?
(40)
2. (a) How did the policies of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, change to the English Crown between 1600 and in 1603? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
(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) What evidence is there in document A of the extent of Hugh O'Neill's preparations?
(b) What evidence is there in document B of the attitude of the King towards Hugh O'Neill?
(20)
4. How did the Nine Years' War affect the power and influence of Hugh O'Neill in Ireland?
(20)

- Document A -

The following is an edited extract from a letter from an Irish soldier in the camp of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, dated 3 January 1600 to Sir Geoffrey Fenton, royal commissioner for the affairs of Ulster.

At their meeting in Strabane, Tyrone and O'Donnell have sworn to invade the English pale. They will be ready to set forward in a few days and only wait for some of their army. Tyrone has this week cessed [taxed] his country for 2,500 bonnaughts [soldiers] more than he had before and that force shall be placed in two forts near Newry.

He means to lay siege to the garrisons of Newry and Dundalk. He has appointed McMahon, Cormack, Tirlogh McHenry, and O'Reilly to invade Delvin. He, with McSorley, Magennis, and O'Hanlon, will keep an army ready to support the invasion.

Source: *Calendar of State Papers, Ireland.*

- Document B -

The following is an edited extract from a proclamation by King James I (London, 1603) pardoning Hugh O'Neill for rebelling against Queen Elizabeth I and restoring his title of Earl of Tyrone.

I have understood that before the death of the Queen, the Earl made known to her many tokens of his repentance. She had given power to her Lord Deputy, Lord Mountjoy, to receive him to mercy [give him a pardon], if he should seek it.

I am informed by Lord Mountjoy that O'Neill has abandoned all his loyalty to all foreign powers and offered himself to help defeat other rebels in Ireland.

He is admitted into his state and condition as a good subject, and in the rank and dignity of Earl of Tyrone. I signify to all men that I have received him into my grace and favour. I acknowledge him as my subject and as a noble man in my realm of Ireland.

Therefore, if any man shall by words, or deed, abuse the Earl of Tyrone, I shall consider it an offence deserving of punishment.

Source: A royal proclamation by King James I. London, 1603.

SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

Ireland: Topic 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Francesco Chiericati, a traveller to Ireland, wrote to Isabella d'Este Gonzaga in 1517 describing his visit. Read the following edited extract and answer the questions that follow.

By the gracious permission of the King Henry VIII, we crossed the sea to a city in Ireland called Dublin. This is one of the three metropolitan cities, and is the capital of all Ireland. Here is collected the Grand Council of the Kingdom and as it is a maritime place it is sufficiently populous.

Here there are countless vessels which carry away salt fish, hides, cattle and Irish hobby-horses, and import wine and merchandise of many kinds. There we were honourably entertained by the Very Rev. Archbishop and by the illustrious Earl of Kildare, viceroy of the island.

Source: CELT: Corpus of Electronic text, University College Cork, Ireland – <http://www.ucc.ie/celt>

1. Why was Dublin important, according to Chiericati?
2. How busy was the port of Dublin, according to Chiericati?
3. Name two important people who entertained Chiericati in Dublin?
4. What exports from Dublin did Chiericati mention?
5. Where in Kildare was the main castle of the Fitzgeralds at the time?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Gearóid Mór, the 8th Earl of Kildare.
2. Con Bacach O'Neill.
3. The Observantine reform.
4. Pastoralism and transhumance in Gaelic society.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the House of Kildare lose power in 1536-1537?
2. What rights had women in marriage under Gaelic law?
3. What influence had poets who were trained in Bardic schools in Gaelic Ireland?
4. What changes did Henry VIII introduce into the church in Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract is from an account by a modern scholar of the importance of the work of the Four Masters. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

Br Micheál Ó Cléirigh and his companions worked in the fragile period of troubled peace in Ireland between the death of Elizabeth in 1603 to the outbreak of war in 1641. They travelled throughout Ireland systematically copying all the historical texts they could lay their hands on and sending them to the relative safety of the Spanish Netherlands. The originals of most manuscripts that they copied, and that remained in Ireland, were subsequently lost, most probably in the wars of the mid and late seventeenth century.

Source: Donnchadh Ó Corráin, 'What Happened to Ireland's Medieval Manuscripts?' Donnchadh Ó Corráin, ed., *Peritia, Journal of the Medieval Academy of Ireland*.

1. When did Micheál Ó Cléirigh and his companions (the Four Masters) do their work in Ireland?
2. What manuscripts did they copy?
3. What did they do with their copies of manuscripts?
4. What happened to the manuscripts that remained in Ireland?
5. Why were the Four Masters so important for the sources for medieval Irish history?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Sir Thomas Wentworth and the Graces.
2. Luke Wadding.
3. Elizabeth Butler, Countess of Ormond.
4. Protestantism in Ireland, 1603-1641.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Scottish migrants come to Ulster in the early seventeenth century and what changes did they introduce?
2. How did Richard Boyle and his family influence events in Ireland?
3. How did Archbishop Rinuccini fare in his mission to Ireland?
4. What part did Sir Phelim O'Neill play in the 1641 rebellion?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is from a proclamation, 14 November 1661, ‘Preserving game near Dublin and the Curragh for the recreation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council’. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

We do hereby in his majesty’s name strictly charge and command all persons whatsoever that they do not presume to kill or take any pheasant, partridge, grouse, hares or any prohibited game whatsoever, either by hawks, nets, guns, setting dogs, grey-hounds, or any other engine whatsoever, in any place or places within seven miles from the city of Dublin, as also within the bounds of the Curragh of Kildare, or within three miles distance from the same, except only that the counselors of state may take their recreation with hawks or otherwise within these said limits.

And we do strictly charge and command that no person or persons whatsoever within the realm of Ireland do presume to use or keep any setters, but that it may be lawful for the master of his majesty’s game, or his deputies, to seize, take, and destroy such setters at their pleasure.

Source: *The Proclamations of Ireland 1660-1820*, Volume 1, ed. James Kelly with Mary Ann Lyons, Irish Manuscripts Commission, 2014.

1. What kinds of game were preserved for the Lord Lieutenant and his Council in 1661?
2. Where was game preserved for the Lord Lieutenant and his Council in 1661?
3. What methods of capturing game are recorded in the above proclamation?
4. What may the master of his majesty’s game do with any setting dogs in Ireland?
5. Name one Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during the period 1660-1715.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Restoration Dublin.
2. The Cattle and Navigation Acts.
3. The Regium Donum.
4. Tories and Rapparees.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the achievements of William Molyneux in the fields of science and philosophy?
2. What was Oliver Plunkett’s contribution to Irish affairs, 1670-1681?
3. Why was the Parliament of 1689 controversial?
4. Who were the Jacobite poets and what were their concerns?

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 a proclamation *Imposing quarantine on shipping from the Mediterranean*, 3 September 1720. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

Having received information that Marseilles and other places in the Mediterranean are infected with the plague, and... to prevent the infection that might be by ships coming into his majesty's ports:

First, that all ships or vessels arriving in any ports of this kingdom from the Mediterranean do make their quarantine for forty days, which shall commence from the day each ship will come to anchor in the place appointed for such quarantine, and not before.

Secondly, that the places for performing quarantine by such ships shall be ports such as Baltimore, Carlingford, Killybegs or Clew Bay.

Thirdly, that until and during the time for making such quarantine, no person coming, or goods imported in any such vessel, shall come on shore or be landed within any place.

Source: *The Proclamations of Ireland 1660-1820*, Volume 3, ed. James Kelly with Mary Ann Lyons, Irish Manuscripts Commission, 2014.

1. Why was quarantine imposed?
2. What ships were put in quarantine according to the proclamation above?
3. How long was the quarantine to last?
4. Name one place that was used to quarantine ships?
5. Apart from putting ships in quarantine, mention one problem associated with merchant shipping in Ireland, 1715-1770.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Drapier's letters.
2. The Whiteboys.
3. Planned towns.
4. Turlough O'Carolan.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How important were the Ponsonbys in the government of Ireland?
2. How successful was the stage career of Peg Woofington (1720-1760)?
3. What were the achievements of John Hely-Hutchinson as a scholar and a statesman?
4. Why was Fr. Sheehy put on trial and what was the outcome?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The following from the proclamation, *Reward to those who shall enlist in the Royal Navy*, 4 August 1790. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

It is judged expedient for his majesty's service, that bounties and rewards should be given to all such seamen and landmen as shall voluntarily enter themselves to serve on board his majesty's fleet. We do therefore hereby order and declare that the sum of three pounds British be paid to every able seaman, and forty shillings British to every ordinary seaman, not under the age of twenty, nor above the age of fifty-five years; and also twenty shillings British to every landman, not under the age of eighteen, nor above the age of thirty-five years.

Those bounties and rewards are to be paid before such persons leave the port they enter at, and to be continued until the 31st day of August. ..

Source: *The Proclamations of Ireland 1660-1820*, Volume 4, ed. James Kelly with Mary Ann Lyons, Irish Manuscripts Commission, 2014.

1. What was the reward for an able seaman who volunteered?
2. What was the reward for an ordinary seaman who volunteered?
3. What were the age limits for an ordinary seaman who volunteered?
4. Where were the bounties and rewards to be paid to persons who volunteered to join the Royal Navy?
5. Give a reason why the Royal Navy needed extra seamen in 1790.

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 Chonail.

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 two 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) described Raphael's portrait of Pope Leo X in the following extract. Read Vasari's account and answer the questions that follow.

While in Rome, Raphael painted a large picture in which he portrayed Pope Leo, Cardinal Giulio de' Medici, and Cardinal de' Rossi. In this work the figures appear to be truly in the round rather than painted. One can see the pile of the velvet, and the Pope's damask robes rustling and shining, the soft and natural fur of the linings, and the gold and silk imitated so skilfully that they seem to be real gold and silk rather than paint.

Then there is an illuminated book of parchment which is utterly realistic and an inexpressibly beautiful little bell of wrought silver. Among the other details, there is also on the Pope's throne, a ball of burnished gold which is so bright that like a mirror it reflects the light from the windows, the Pope's shoulders, and the walls around the room.

Source: Giorgio Vasari, *Lives of three Renaissance Artists*, London: Penguin Classics, 2006.

1. Who painted a portrait of Pope Leo and two of his cardinals?
2. What was utterly realistic in the painting according to Vasari?
3. What did Vasari admire about the painted fabrics in the picture?
4. What did Vasari admire about the painting of the ball of gold on the Pope's throne?
5. Apart from Raphael and Michelangelo, name one Renaissance artist.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Niccolò Machiavelli.
2. The "Vital Revolution".
3. Martin Luther.
4. The Hapsburg/Valois wars.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How important was Michelangelo Buonarroti as an artist?
2. How did Christopher Columbus plan and carry out his first voyage across the Atlantic?
3. Why did Geneva become an important centre of the Reformation?
4. How did the divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon affect religion in England?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Read the following extract from a book by a modern scholar about Matteo Ricci and the Jesuit Mission to China and answer the questions that follow.

With the Jesuits' arrival at the imperial capital in late January 1601, a central goal of Matteo Ricci's strategy for securing the mission had been accomplished. With a Jesuit ensconced at Peking - by order of the emperor himself - the reputation of the Society of Jesus in China would improve along with that of Ricci himself.

It is not easy to overstate the importance of Ricci's acceptance at court. The fact that he quickly became a minor celebrity at the capital was crucial for the safety of the mission and for its future expansion. As soon as Ricci and Pantoja settled down, they drew a stream of mandarins and literati visitors curious to see the exotic goods they brought to present to the emperor.

Source: Liam Matthew Brockey, *Journey to the East: The Jesuit Mission to China 1579-1724*, Belknap, Harvard, 2007.

1. When did the Jesuits arrive in the imperial capital of Peking?
2. Who gave the Jesuits permission to settle in Peking?
3. Why did many mandarins and literati visit the Jesuits?
4. What was crucial for the safety of the Jesuit mission?
5. Mention one of Matteo Ricci's achievements during his time in China.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Techniques of land use in Europe, 1567-1609.
2. William the Silent.
3. Elizabethan England.
4. Tycho Brahe and astronomy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the significance of the Spanish Armada for Spain?
2. Why did the port of Antwerp decline in this period?
3. What were the main aims of Catherine de Medici and did she achieve them?
4. Why is the French writer, Michel de Montaigne, considered to be a key personality from this period?

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 account of the return of Charles II to London from exile for his restoration as King of England. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

On Monday Charles went to Rochester. The next day, being 29 May 1660, and his birthday, he entered London; all the ways from Dover thither being so full of people, and acclamations, as if the whole kingdom had been gathered.

About and above Greenwich the lord mayor and aldermen met him, with all such protestations 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; 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.

Source: Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, *The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England*, Oxford University Press, 1955.

1. How was Charles II received on the road from Dover to London?
2. Who met Charles at Greenwich?
3. How did the king get to Temple Bar?
4. What happened at Whitehall?
5. Why had Charles II been in exile, 1651-1660?

30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The revolt of the Catalans.
2. Witch-hunting.
3. Marie de' Medici.
4. The Thirty Years War.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What power had the Dutch empire in Asia?
2. Why was Galileo put on trial by the Inquisition and what was the outcome?
3. How did Richelieu contribute to the rise of French absolutism?
4. What was the contribution of Claudio Monteverdi and/or Peter Paul Rubens to baroque music and 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

Read the following account of André le Nôtre, the creator of French landscape gardening, who died in 1700 and answer the questions that follow.

Le Nôtre died about this time. He had lived in perfect health for eighty-eight years and retained his faculties, excellent taste and capability until the last. He was celebrated for designing the fine gardens that adorn all France and have so lowered the reputation of Italian gardens that the most famous landscape architects of Italy now come to France to study and admire.

Le Nôtre was honest, honourable and plain-spoken. Everybody loved and respected him, for he never stepped out of his place or forgot it and was always perfectly disinterested, working for private patrons as for the king himself, and with the same care and industry. His only thought was to aid nature and reveal true beauty at as low a cost as possible. There was an artlessness about him, a simple-hearted candour that was perfectly delightful.

Source: Duc de Saint-Simon, *Saint-Simon at Versailles*, translated by Lucy Norton, Hamish Hamilton, 1958.

1. What was le Nôtre famous for?
2. What European country had been famous for landscape gardening before le Nôtre?
3. Who did le Nôtre work for?
4. What were the aims of le Nôtre in his landscape gardening?
5. Name one famous garden of his design.

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 fall of the Stuart monarchy.
3. The expansion of cities in Europe, 1660-1715.
4. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Where did English East India Company operate and what was its main business?
2. Who were the Streltsy and what were their aims?
3. What were the highlights of the naval career of Sir Henry Morgan?
4. How much influence did Madame de Maintenon have over Louis XIV and his royal court?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake on All Saints' Day, 1 November 1751, and about one hundred thousand people died. The following is an extract from a letter written by Voltaire to a friend. He is very shocked and he questions the assumptions of the time. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

This is indeed a cruel piece of natural philosophy! We shall find it difficult to discover how the laws of movement operate in such fearful disasters in the best of all possible worlds – where a hundred thousand ants, our neighbours, are crushed in a second on ant-heaps, half dying undoubtedly in inexpressible agonies, beneath debris from which it was impossible to extricate them, families all over Europe reduced to beggary, and the fortunes of a hundred merchants swallowed up in the ruins of Lisbon.

What a game of chance human life is! What will the preachers say – especially if the Palace of the Inquisition is left standing! That ought to teach men not to persecute men: for while a few sanctimonious humbugs are burning a few fanatics, the earth opens and swallows up all alike.

Source: Voltaire, *Voltaire in his Letters, Being a selection from his correspondence*, John Murray, 1919.

1. How many died as a result of the Lisbon earthquake?
2. Why was it not possible to save more people?
3. How many merchants lost fortunes as a result of the earthquake?
4. What will be difficult to explain, according to Voltaire?
5. Mention one contribution by Voltaire to the European Enlightenment.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Catherine the Great.
2. Mercantilism and *laissez-faire*.
3. Benjamin Franklin.
4. Road and canal building.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the significance of the *Encyclopédie* in European culture?
2. How did the international trade in sugar and slaves impact on the West Indies slave plantations?
3. What were the origins of the American Revolution?
4. What were the aims and achievements of Frederick the Great of Prussia or of Maria Theresa of Austria?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Read the following extract from a pamphlet by the radical journalist, Jean-Paul Marat, warning against enemies of the revolution, and answer the questions that follow.

Citizens of every age and every station! The measures taken by the National Assembly are not the kind to save you from destruction. It is all up with you, for always, if you do not run to arms, if you do not recapture that heroic valour which, on 14 July and 5 October, twice saved France.

Bring back the King to within your walls. Keep him under careful guard, and let him answer to you for what happens. Lock up the Austrian woman [Queen Marie Antoinette] and her brother-in-law so that they may no longer conspire. Seize all the ministers and their henchmen and put them in irons

Hurry, hurry, if there is still time, or soon countless enemy legions will pounce upon you. Soon you will see the privileged orders rise again.

Source: Jean-Paul Marat, “*C’en est fait de nous*” (*We’re done for*), 26 July 1790.

1. To whom did Marat address this pamphlet?
2. What members of the royal family does Marat urge the people to seize and imprison?
3. What other leaders does Marat urge the people to seize and imprison?
4. What does he warn will happen when he tries to frighten the people into taking action?
5. Give one reason for the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.

(30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Reasons for population growth in Europe, 1775-1815.
2. Tom Paine.
3. Madame de Stael.
4. The abolition of the slave trade.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the impact on France of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy?
2. How did the Industrial Revolution change Manchester?
3. What was the impact of Napoleon on Europe?
4. What was the contribution of Mary Wollstonecraft to European thought?

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