



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

## HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492-1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 - 4.50

*Instructions to candidates:*

Attempt 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 one question from each of two topics.

- **Section 3 (100 marks)**

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

## SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

### *Europe and the wider world: Topic 1* **Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492-1567**

Case study to which the documents relate:

#### ***Calvin's Geneva***

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
  - (a) What was the duty of elders, according to document A?
  - (b) Why should elders be chosen from each quarter of the city, according to document A?
  - (c) Why was a pastor given a certificate when appointed, according to document B?
  - (d) What should happen if a pastor is not suitable, according to document B?

(20)
  
2.
  - (a) How did the duties of pastors differ from those of elders, according to documents A and B? Refer to both documents in your answer.
  - (b) Do documents A and B agree about how elders and pastors are to co-operate in their work? Refer to both documents in your answer.

(20)
  
3.
  - (a) What evidence is there in the documents that Calvin was not seeking sole authority in Geneva? Refer to both documents in your answer.
  - (b) What do you consider to be a strength and a weakness of *The Ecclesiastical Ordinances* as a historical source? Explain your answer with reference to either or both documents.

(20)
  
4. To what extent did Calvinism become an international movement?

(40)

**- Document A -**

**This is an edited extract from *The Ecclesiastical Ordinances* by Jean Calvin, 1541, about the role of elders in the church in Geneva.**

Their duty is to supervise every person's conduct. In friendly fashion, they should warn backsliders and those of disorderly life. After that, where necessary, they should report to the Company of Pastors who will arrange for fraternal (brotherly) correction. Elders should be chosen from each quarter of the city so as to be able to maintain supervision over all.

They are to be chosen as follows. The Small Council will be asked to nominate the most suitable men they can discover. In order to do this they should discuss the matter with the ministers and then present their suggestions to the Council of Two Hundred for approval. If they are found worthy, they must take an oath in the same form as it is presented to the ministers.

**- Document B -**

**This edited extract, also from *The Ecclesiastical Ordinances* by Jean Calvin, 1541, is about the role of pastors in the church in Geneva.**

The work of pastors is to proclaim the Word of God: to teach, admonish, exhort and reprove, publicly and privately; to administer the sacraments; and, with the elders and their deputies, to issue fraternal warnings. To avoid any danger of his having any wrong ideas, it is fitting that the pastor should profess to accept and uphold the teaching approved by the Church.

The ministers should choose someone suitable for the position. Then he is to be presented to the Council. If he is approved, he will be accepted and received by the Council, as it thinks fit. He is then given a certificate to produce when he preaches to the people, so that he can be received by the common consent of the faithful. If he is found unsuitable and this is demonstrated by evidence, after due probation, there must be a new selection to find another.

## **SECTION 2: IRELAND**

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

### *Ireland: Topic 1*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What were the challenges facing Gearóid Mór, the 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Kildare? (100)
2. How effective was Mary Tudor's religious or plantation policy in Ireland? (100)
3. What was the distinctive role of women under Gaelic law? (100)
4. Did the Reformation under Henry VIII and Edward VI fail in Ireland? Explain your answer. (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 2*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did insecurity about land titles and religion lead to rebellion in Munster and to the destruction of Desmond? (100)
2. What notable developments were there in the city of Dublin during the reign of Elizabeth I? (100)
3. What political and religious circumstances in Ireland allowed Meiler Magrath to flourish during the reign of Elizabeth I? (100)
4. Why did it prove so difficult to defeat Hugh O'Neill in the Nine Years War? (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 3*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the newcomers to Ulster settle there during the plantation? (100)
2. What was the religious and cultural importance for Ireland of the Irish colleges abroad? (100)
3. What do the depositions of 1641 reveal about relations between native and planter in Ulster? (100)
4. Why is Cromwell's campaign in Ireland associated with violence and atrocity? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What notable developments were there in Restoration Dublin? (100)
2. What were the reasons for the War of the Two Kings between James II and William III and what was its outcome? (100)
3. How did the Cattle and Navigation Acts affect Irish trade? (100)
4. What was the contribution of Samuel Louis Crommelin and/or Robert Boyle to Irish life? (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 Ponsonbys play in Irish politics and government, 1715-1770? (100)
2. What concerns about Ireland were expressed by Dean Swift in Drapier's letters and in other pamphlets? (100)
3. What problems were associated with the pressures of population increase in rural Ireland? (100)
4. What was the contribution to Irish life of Turlough O'Carolan and/or Margaret (Peg) Woffington? (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 one or more of the following contribute to rural discontent: land hunger; secret agrarian organisations; rural sectarianism? (100)
2. What were Henry Grattan's strengths and weaknesses as a political leader? (100)
3. Why was Maynooth College founded, 1795, and what was its contribution to Irish affairs in its first two decades? (100)
4. Why did the introduction of the Act of Union prove contentious? (100)

**SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD**  
**Answer one question from one of the topics below.**

*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. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Spain under Philip II? (100)
2. Would you agree that religion was by no means the only cause of the French Wars of Religion? (100)
3. How did Matteo Ricci contribute to the Jesuit mission in China? (100)
4. What were key developments in one or more of the following: printing; popular literature; astronomy? (100)

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 3*

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did the Catalans revolt and why did their revolt last so long? (100)
2. How did the Thirty Years War begin and to what extent did it reflect the “military revolution” of the age? (100)
3. How was the European economy affected by one or more of the following: the decline of old industry; the rise of the entrepreneur; the Dutch empire in Asia? (100)
4. Why was Galileo brought before the Inquisition, how was he treated and why did this case become so famous? (100)

*Europe and the wider world: Topic 4*

**Europe in the age of Louis XIV, 1660-1715**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did Louis XIV engage in so many wars during his reign and what were the consequences for France? (100)
2. What were the changes brought about by Peter the Great both in Russia and in Russia’s relations with the outside world? (100)
3. How significant for England was the trading power of the East India Company? (100)
4. How influential was the court of Versailles in France and beyond? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the reign of Frederick William I and/or Frederick II increase the power and prestige of Prussia? (100)
2. Why did the American colonists revolt and why did their revolt become a revolution? (100)
3. What was the importance of the West Indies slave plantations for international trade? (100)
4. How did one or more of the following contribute to the communication of ideas: the *Encyclopédie*; the novel; the salon? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What important changes took place in France between the outbreak of revolution in 1789 and the execution of Louis XVI in 1793? (100)
2. What was the impact of Napoleon on France and on Europe? (100)
3. What were the social and economic effects of one or more of the following: the end of feudalism and nobility; the abolition of the slave trade; the emancipation of the Jews? (100)
4. From your study of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy and/or church-state relations under Napoleon, what was the role of religion in France? (100)

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