



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2012

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492-1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 13 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 2)
Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (200 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Answer one question on each of two topics.

- **Section 3 (100 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Answer one question from one topic.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Europe and the wider world: Topic 2

Religion and power: politics in the later 16th century, 1567-1609

Case study to which documents relate:

The decline of the port of Antwerp

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) Who is to blame for the great misery of the Netherlands, according to document A?
 - (b) How can trade and prosperity be restored, according to document A?
 - (c) What taxes threaten to ruin the Netherlands, according to document B?
 - (d) What groups were damaged by the sack of Antwerp, according to document B?

(20)

2.
 - (a) Do documents A and B agree about the role of the Spanish King in the Netherlands? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.
 - (b) Do documents A and B agree about the role of the Spanish soldiers in the Netherlands? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Which document, A or B, offers the more valuable insight into trade and prosperity in the Netherlands? Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) How successful are the documents in conveying a sense of unity among those who opposed Spanish rule? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)

4. What were the factors in Antwerp and further afield which led to the decline of the port of Antwerp, 1567-1609?

(40)

- Document A -

The following is an edited extract from the Pacification of Ghent, a peace treaty which was signed four days after the sack of Antwerp, 8 November 1576.

These states of the Netherlands have fallen into great misery and distress through civil war, haughty and harsh government, wilfulness, robberies and other disturbances committed by the Spaniards and their supporters during these nine or ten years.

Instead of the relief and compassion, which it was hoped His Majesty would give us, the Spaniards continued every day to oppress and ruin the poor subjects. Several times the Spanish soldiers rose in mutiny, threatening lords and towns and taking many places by force, robbing them and burning them down.

In order that total ruin be staved off, the inhabitants of all these Netherlands united in a lasting peace and agreement to jointly force the Spaniards and their supporters to depart, so that they be given back their old privileges, customs and freedoms, by which trade and prosperity could return now.

This present treaty has been drafted between the prelates, nobles, towns and states.

(Source: E. H. Kossman and A. F. Mellink, *Texts concerning the Revolt of the Netherlands*, Cambridge University Press, 1974.)

- Document B -

On 26 July 1581 the Estates General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries rejected the sovereignty of Philip II in the Act of Abjuration, 1581. The following edited extract from the Act of Abjuration deals with some wrongs committed.

The Duke of Alva was notorious for his rigour and extreme cruelty and was one of the principal enemies of these States. He changed the form of government and justice in many places and the principal cities, in direct violation of the privileges of the country. He attempted to introduce, by force, a tax of ten per cent upon the sale of commodities and manufactures of all kind, despite many protests by each of the provinces individually and by all of them together, because it threatened the complete ruin of the country, whose welfare and prosperity lay chiefly in trade and manufacture.

The Spanish soldiers forced a violent entry into the city of Antwerp, sacking and pillaging, burning and slaying, doing as much harm as the most barbaric and cruel enemies of the country could have done. They caused indescribable damage not only to the residents, but also to almost all the nations of the world who had their goods, credit obligations, and money there.

We declare hereby that we have determined not to recognise the King of Spain in any matter concerning the Netherlands.

(Source: Herbert H. Rowen, *The Low Countries in early modern times: selected documents*, Macmillan, 1972.)

SECTION 2: IRELAND
Answer one question on each of two topics.

Ireland: Topic 1
Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How was the power of the House of Kildare weakened and destroyed, 1494-1540? (100)
2. What were the terms of the policy of Surrender and Regrant and what were its short-term and long-term consequences? (100)
3. Why was there a plantation in Laois and Offaly and how were the plans implemented? (100)
4. What religious policies were introduced into Ireland during the reign of Henry VIII and Edward VI and to what extent were they successful? (100)

Ireland: Topic 2
Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How successful were Elizabeth I and her deputies in dealing with the threat posed by Shane O'Neill? (100)
2. How did Dublin and the Pale change during the reign of Elizabeth I? (100)
3. What role was played by Meiler Magrath in Elizabethan Ireland? (100)
4. To what extent was English power in Ireland extended during the reign of Elizabeth I? (100)

Ireland: Topic 3
Kingdom v. colony – the struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603-1660

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What religious policies were introduced into Ireland by James I? (100)
2. What was the impact of Buckingham and/or Strafford on Ireland? (100)
3. What were the origins of the 1641 rebellion and to what extent do the depositions of 1641 illustrate the state of Ireland at that time? (100)
4. How important were Louvain and the Four Masters in preserving and promoting Gaelic culture and history? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent did the Acts of Settlement and Explanation restore the fortunes of Catholics in Ireland? (100)
2. Which groups in Ireland supported James II and William III in the War of the Two Kings and for what reasons? (100)
3. How did Dublin develop during the period 1660-1715? (100)
4. How did the Cattle and Navigation Acts restrict trade and what impact had they on the economy of Ireland? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the Ponsonbys become influential in Ireland? (100)
2. What were the concerns of Dean Swift in his pamphleteering? (100)
3. What did you learn about Irish rural society from your study of landlords, middlemen, cottiers and labourers? (100)
4. How effective were Charles O'Connor and the Catholic Committee in getting relief for Catholics in Ireland? (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. What did you learn about the lives of women in Ireland from your study of one or more of the following: Mary Anne McCracken; Nano Nagle; Eibhlín Dhubh Ní Chonail? (100)
2. To what extent did the 1798 Rebellion in Wexford represent the aims and ideas of the United Irishmen? (100)
3. What were the main reasons for the rise of Belfast, 1770-1815? (100)
4. How did Georgian architecture transform Dublin and/or other urban centres in Ireland, 1770-1815? (100)

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

Answer one question from one 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 were Charles V's most important aims and to what extent did he achieve them? (100)
2. Why did Lutheranism become so firmly established in Germany? (100)
3. How did the discovery of the New World affect Spain in general and Seville in particular? (100)
4. What was the contribution of one or more of the following to the Renaissance: Niccolò Machiavelli; Michelangelo Buonarroti; Pieter Breughel the Elder? (100)

Europe and the wider world: Topic 3

The eclipse of Old Europe, 1609-1660

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How was the rise of new powers illustrated by one or more of the following: Sweden; Holland; Muscovy? (100)
2. Why was Count Olivares surprised by the revolt of the Catalans and what consequences had the revolt for Catalonia and for Spain? (100)
3. To what extent did Marie de Medici and/or Queen Christina of Sweden exercise real political power? (100)
4. What was the contribution of René Descartes and/or Galileo to learning in Europe? (100)

Europe and the wider world: Topic 4

Europe in the age of Louis XIV, 1660-1715

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How far did Louis XIV expand the borders of France and make them more defensible? (100)
2. What was the main business of the English East India Company and how did it increase its influence and power at home and abroad? (100)
3. What was the impact of Peter the Great on Russia? (100)
4. In what ways did Isaac Newton and/or Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz contribute to the advancement of science? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. To what extent was the international trade in tobacco, sugar, and slaves dependent on the West Indies slave plantations? (100)
2. What did one or more of the following contribute to the communication of ideas: the *Encyclopédie*; the newspaper; the salon? (100)
3. How did European powers reorganise and strengthen their armies, 1715-1775? (100)
4. To what extent was the Boston Tea Party a key event in the outbreak of the American Revolution? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the impact of the agricultural and industrial revolutions on the city of Manchester? (100)
2. To what extent did the First and Second Estates in France contribute to the crisis that led to the end of the *Ancien Régime*? (100)
3. How successful was the Committee of Public Safety in keeping order at home and in preventing invasion? (100)
4. What lasting reforms were introduced by Napoleon in France and in Europe? (100)

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