



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2019

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492-1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 12 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 1)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 2, 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: Topic 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

Case study to which the documents relate:

The Plantation of Laois/Offaly

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) In document A, where are the lands granted to Francis Cosby?
 - (b) In document B, what rent is Redmond Óg Fitzgerald required to pay?
 - (c) In document A, from whom must permission be sought before land can be transferred?
 - (d) Which royal fort is mentioned in document B?
 - (e) Where are the birds breeding in document B?

(40)

2.
 - (a) For what purposes are Cosby and Fitzgerald to have 'sufficient weapons'? Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) Are Cosby and Fitzgerald to pay taxes for the same purpose? Refer to both documents in your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Show, by reference to both documents, that the native Irish are to be excluded from the lands granted.
 - (b) Does each document refer to birds of prey? Explain your answer.

(20)

4. What was the purpose of the Plantation of Laois/Offaly and did it achieve its purpose?

(20)

– Document A –

This edited extract is a record (dated 15 March, 1550) of a grant of land in Laois.

To Francis Cosby: lands in Laois, to hold for 21 years.

Provided that no transfer of land takes place without the approval of the Lord Deputy and Council. No land to be given to an O'More, or any such Irish name.

Provided, too, that Cosby shall have sufficient weapons to serve the King and for his own defences, and that he shall pay taxes for the upkeep of the King's fort in Laois.

– Document B –

This edited extract is a record (dated 20 March, 1556) of a grant of land in Offaly.

To Redmond Óg Fitzgerald: lands in Offaly, to hold for 21 years, at a rent of 16 pounds a year.

Provided that no transfer of land takes place without the approval of the Lord Deputy and Council. No land to be given to an O'Connor, or any such Irish name.

Provided, too, that Fitzgerald shall have sufficient weapons to serve the King and for his own defences, and that he shall pay taxes for the upkeep of the King's fort at Daingean in Offaly.

Not included are all falcons and other birds of prey breeding in the woods on the granted land.

Source: Both documents from *The Irish Fiants of the Tudor Sovereigns, Volume 1*, with introduction by Kenneth Nicholls and preface by T.G. Ó Canann (Dublin: De Búrca, 1994).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

Ireland: Topic 2

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from an accusation made against Meiler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Meiler treats people cruelly. John O'Mullony is but one of those he has ill-treated.

On 22 July, 1572 Meiler took John by the hair of his forehead and cut, with an Irish skeane (scian: knife), all the flesh from his forehead to the crown of the poor man's head.

All this was because O'Mullony demanded payment of arrears of wages that Meiler owed him.

Source: L. Marron, *Archivium Hibernicum - Irish Historical Record*, xxx (Maynooth: NUI Maynooth, 1981).

1. Whom did Meiler ill-treat?
2. When did the incident occur?
3. What weapon was used?
4. According to the extract, what harm was done to O'Mullony?
5. Briefly, why was Meiler McGrath a controversial figure in Elizabethan Ireland?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Shane O'Neill.
2. The Desmond Rebellion.
3. The policy of composition.
4. Archbishop Richard Creagh.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the main features of Elizabethan Dublin?
2. Why was Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn important in Gaelic Ireland?
3. How did Hugh O'Neill conduct the Nine Years War against Elizabethan forces?
4. What was significant about the life of Agnes Campbell and/or Grace O'Malley?

Ireland: Topic 3

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to Scots migration to Ulster. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Scottish nobles were encouraged to come. There were Lowland-Scots farmers who had been evicted from their holdings in Scotland.

There were settler's relatives, dependents and neighbours. There were artisans (skilled workers). Also, there were horse thieves and other fugitives from justice.

Most came from south-west Scotland. The English who migrated had more capital but the Scots were the more determined planters.

Source: Based on material in Jonathan Bardon, *A Shorter Illustrated History of Ulster* (Belfast: Blackstaff Press, 1996).

1. From where did most of the migrants come?
2. Why did Lowland-Scots farmers leave Scotland?
3. Did some of the migrants know one another before they arrived in Ulster? Explain your answer.
4. What was the difference between the English and the Scots who migrated to Ulster?
5. Why did plantation become an issue between natives and newcomers?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Sir Arthur Chichester.
2. The trial of Strafford (Sir Thomas Wentworth).
3. Cromwell's campaign in Ireland.
4. Piaras Feiritéar.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the purpose of an Irish college in Louvain and what did it achieve?
2. How important was Elizabeth Butler, Countess of Ormond, in Irish affairs?
3. What influence had Archbishop Rinuccini on Irish affairs?
4. What successes and failures had Owen Roe O'Neill in Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract from a Jacobite poem (dated 1690) Dáibhí Ó Bruadair predicts success for James II and for the Catholic cause. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*We now have a real king over us,
James, son of Charles, from the country of Alba (Scotland),
Who brings protection and joy to our priests.
And Irish Catholics – after suffering insults and outrages –
Now have the forces of cities and fortresses.*

Source: J.C. McErlean (ed.), *Duanaire Dháibhí Uí Bhrudair* (Dublin: Irish Texts Society, 1910-1917).

1. Who was the 'real king'?
2. What was James' country of origin?
3. What had James brought to priests?
4. What had Irish Catholics suffered?
5. Was James II successful in Ireland in 1690? Give a reason for your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Duchess of Tyrconnell.
2. The Cattle and Navigation Acts.
3. The Regium Donum.
4. William Molyneux.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What notable developments took place in Restoration Dublin?
2. How did Oliver Plunkett become a victim of penal legislation?
3. What decisions were made in the Parliament of 1689?
4. How successful was Patrick Sarsfield as a military leader?

Ireland: Topic 5

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the trial of Fr. Nicholas Sheehy. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Father Nicholas Sheehy was accused, by the Tipperary grand jury in 1764, of ‘high treason and rebellion’, and was tried in Dublin in 1766. The case was thrown out because of the non-appearance of a key-witness, named John Bridge.

However, this led to a further trial, in Clonmel, at which the priest was accused of complicity in the murder of the missing witness. The trial lasted for five hours. He was found guilty, and three days later he was publicly hanged and quartered on the main street of Clonmel.

Source: Based on material in David Dickson, *New Foundations: Ireland 1660-1800* (Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 2000).

1. Of what crimes was Fr. Sheehy accused in 1764?
2. Why was the case thrown out at the Dublin trial?
3. Of what crime was Fr. Sheehy accused at the Clonmel trial?
4. What was the outcome of the Clonmel trial?
5. Why did students go abroad to study for the priesthood at this time?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Planned towns.
2. John Hely Hutchinson.
3. Margaret (Peg) Woffington.
4. The decline of the Irish language.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What role did the Ponsonbys play in eighteenth-century Ireland?
2. In what ways did Dean Swift’s pamphleteering influence politics and society in Ireland?
3. What rural conditions gave rise to the Whiteboys and what methods did they employ?
4. How did Arthur Guinness contribute to the development of industry in Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 6

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract, historian Jonathan Bardon describes the cotton industry in Belfast in the early 1800s.

John McCracken had 200 workers in his mill close to Donegall Street; his six-horsepower engine burned 600 tons of coal a year. John Milford's mill on Winetavern Street was five storeys high and its 24 carding machines and 5,364 spindles were turned by a ten-horsepower engine.

The Falls Cotton Mills had three factories; two were turned by water and the third driven by steam. Between 1800 and 1812, £350,000 was invested in cotton machinery in Belfast.

Source: Jonathan Bardon, *Belfast, An Illustrated History* (Belfast, Blackstaff Press, 1982)

1. How many workers were employed by John McCracken?
2. Where was John Milford's mill located?
3. What sources of power were used in the Falls Cotton Mills?
4. How much money was invested in cotton machinery, 1800-1812?
5. Apart from cotton, name one other textile produced in Belfast in the early 1800s.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Why Ireland's population grew, 1770-1815.
2. Henry Grattan.
3. Eibhlín Dhubh Ní Chonaill.
4. Georgian culture.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. For what reasons did a rebellion break out in Wexford in 1798?
2. Why was Maynooth College established in 1795 and did it achieve its aims?
3. In what ways did Wolfe Tone influence developments in Ireland?
4. How did Nano Nagle contribute to education and learning 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

This is an edited extract from a recent article on Seville. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In 1503 the city of Seville, in Castile, was awarded the exclusive right to trade with the New World. The Casa de Contratacion (House of Trade) was set up there to control all vessels, goods and passengers between Spain and the Indies.

All ships bound for America had to leave from Seville, land at specified ports on the other side, and return to Seville.

The explorer Amerigo Vespucci was appointed chief navigator to the Casa in 1508. He was responsible for licensing ships' captains and producing maps of routes and overseas territories.

Source: *History Today* (London: Andy Patterson, January 2003).

1. What was Seville awarded in 1503?
2. Why was the *Casa de Contratacion* set up?
3. What role had Amerigo Vespucci in the *Casa*?
4. What sorts of maps were produced?
5. What chief commodities from the New World landed at Seville?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Michelangelo Buonarroti.
2. The struggle against the Turks.
3. Desiderius Erasmus.
4. The Counter-Reformation.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. In what ways did Emperor Charles V respond to the problems of Empire?
2. How did Christopher Columbus plan and carry out his first voyage across the Atlantic?
3. How did the divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon affect England and Europe?
4. In what ways did Calvin make Geneva a centre of the Reformation?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from an eye-witness account of the Spanish Armada. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The enemy inflicted much damage on the galleon San Felipe which had five guns on the starboard side and another on the upper deck put out of action.

The commanding officer, Don Francisco de Toledo, saw that his pumps were broken, his rigging in shreds and his ship almost a wreck.

Don Francisco ordered the grappling hooks and the muskets to be brought out.

He shouted to the enemy to come to close quarters. They replied, calling on him to surrender.

Source: C. Martin and G. Parker, *The Spanish Armada* (London: Guild Publishing, 1989).

1. What sort of ship was the *San Felipe*?
2. Who was the commanding officer of the *San Felipe*?
3. How is it shown that the *San Felipe* was almost a wreck?
4. What did Don Francisco shout to the enemy?
5. Briefly, how did the defeat of the Armada affect Spain?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Close of the Council of Trent.
2. The rise of Muscovy.
3. Catherine de Medici.
4. Tycho Brahe.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Matteo Ricci contribute to the Jesuit mission in China?
2. What role did William the Silent play in the Revolt of the Netherlands?
3. How successful was Elizabeth I as ruler of England?
4. For what reasons did Antwerp decline as a great trading port?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the Dutch empire in Asia. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Dutch empire in Asia included the islands of Java, Sumatra, the Celebes, most of Borneo, the Moluccas and Bali.

It was run by the Dutch East India Company, whose most able leader was Jon Pieterzoon Coen. He managed to exclude English and Spanish competition from the Indonesian islands.

Coen captured the Banda Islands in 1621. As a result, the Dutch came to control the supply of nutmeg and mace. Also, they took steps to cut down clove trees to keep the price high in the European market.

Source: V.H.H. Green, *Renaissance and Reformation* (London: Hodder Arnold, 1977).

1. What organisation governed the area?
2. Who was its 'most able leader'?
3. How did the Dutch come to control the supply of nutmeg and mace?
4. Why did the Dutch cut down the clove trees?
5. What major country was a rival to the Dutch in Asia?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Thirty Years War.
2. Hugo Grotius.
3. Rise of empirical science.
4. The rise of Sweden.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the Catalans rise in revolt and what was the outcome of their revolt?
2. What did Cardinal Richelieu aim to achieve for France and how far did he succeed?
3. What did Claudio Monteverdi and/or Peter Paul Rubens contribute to European culture?
4. How did Galileo Galilei and/or René Descartes contribute to the advancement of science?

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 edited extract deals with Peter the Great's military reforms. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Russia needed a corps of professional soldiers (the Streltsy). Accordingly, Peter the Great raised the first Russian standing army. He replaced Western mercenaries (soldiers who fight for a foreign army for money) by introducing compulsory military service in 1705. From then on, one recruit – who would serve for life – had to be provided by every twenty peasant households.

In this way he raised an infantry (soldiers who fight on foot) to complement Cossack cavalrymen. Also, Peter brought in Western commanders to train his army and provided soldiers with uniforms and Western flintlock muskets with bayonets.

Source: John Merriman, *A History of Modern Europe, Volume 1* (New York/ London: Blackwells, 2010).

1. Who were the *Streltsy*?
2. What did Peter the Great introduce in 1705?
3. For what length of time would a soldier-recruit serve in the army?
4. What was raised to complement the Cossack cavalrymen?
5. Why did Peter the Great build a new city (St. Petersburg) on the Baltic shore?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The expansion of cities.
2. The fall of the Stuart monarchy in England.
3. Jan de Witt.
4. Madame de Maintenon.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did you learn about the (English) East India Company?
2. How successful was John Sobieski in his attempts to strengthen Poland?
3. What did you learn about the court of Versailles?
4. What did Isaac Newton and/or Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz contribute to the advancement of science?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract relates to the *Encyclopédie*. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Encyclopédie, edited by Denis Diderot and Jean d’Alembert, appeared in seventeen volumes between 1751 and 1772.

Diderot contributed articles on arts and crafts and d’Alembert dealt with the sciences.

Many articles implied criticism of religion and the government (although it treated the monarchy with respect).

The editors fought bitter battles with the government censors and there were periods when its publication was suspended altogether.

Source: David Ogg, *Europe of the Ancien Régime, 1715-1815* (London: Fontana Press, 1967).

1. Who edited the *Encyclopédie*?
2. On what topics did Diderot contribute articles?
3. With what subjects did d’Alembert deal?
4. Why did the *Encyclopédie* face censorship?
5. Briefly, what was the Enlightenment?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Mercantilism and laissez-faire.
2. Robert Clive.
3. Road and canal building.
4. Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the Boston Tea Party and how was it important in the American Revolution?
2. What did Catherine the Great of Russia achieve for her country?
3. What did Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, achieve at home and abroad?
4. How did the West Indies slave plantations influence international trade?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the trial and execution of Queen Marie Antoinette. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

One of the most high-profile victims of the French Revolution was Marie Antoinette, the widow of Louis XVI. She was born in 1755, married to Louis in 1770 and became Queen at age nineteen when she succeeded to the throne in 1774.

On 14 October 1793 she was brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal and tried for high treason.

Her trial caused no difficulty: she was widely unpopular because, being a member of the Austrian ruling family, she was suspected of being an ally of the enemies of France.

Two days later, on 16 October, she was condemned, and guillotined on the same day.

Source: Ian Davidson, *The French Revolution* (London: Profile Books, Ltd., 2017).

1. What age was Marie Antoinette when she became Queen of France?
2. With what offence was Marie Antoinette charged by the Revolutionary Tribunal?
3. Why was Marie Antoinette unpopular in France?
4. What event took place on 16 October 1793?
5. Briefly, what was the Reign of Terror which took place in France during the period, 5 September 1793 – 28 July 1794?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Mary Wollstonecraft.
2. Emancipation of the Jews.
3. Abolition of the slave trade.
4. Madame de Staël.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Louis XVI conduct the affairs of state and what led to his downfall?
2. What were the aims of the Committee of Public Safety?
3. What did Napoleon hope to achieve by the 'continental system'?
4. What did Ludwig van Beethoven contribute to European culture?

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