

WARNING

You must return this paper with your answer book.



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2003

**HISTORY – HIGHER LEVEL
(180 MARKS)**

TUESDAY, 10th JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.30

CENTRE STAMP

EXAMINATION NUMBER

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HISTORY, HIGHER LEVEL

Answer *all* questions, **1**, **2** and **3** in the appropriate spaces on the examination paper.

1. PICTURES (15 marks)

Study the pictures A, B, C1 and C2 which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) PICTURE A

Picture A shows a drawing of the early Christian monastery at Glendalough, Co. Wicklow.

- (i) From the picture, give **one** piece of evidence to show that the monks were self-sufficient.

.....
..... (1)

- (ii) Mention **two** ways in which the monks would have used the Round Tower (marked **X**) in the picture.

.....
..... (2)

- (iii) During this period, name **two** famous monks who travelled as missionaries to Britain or Europe.

.....
..... (2)

(b) **PICTURE B**

Picture B is a painting called the “Adoration of the Magi” by Botticelli.

- (i) From the painting, give **two** pieces of evidence to show that this is a Renaissance painting.

.....
..... (2)

- (ii) Apart from Botticelli, name **one** Renaissance painter and **two** of his works.

Name:

Works:

..... (3)

(c) **PICTURE C1 and PICTURE C2**

Picture C1 and C2 are election posters from Northern Ireland, 1973.

- (i) From picture C1, give **one** reason why the Unionist party argued that voters should support it.

..... (1)

- (ii) In picture C2, what is the name of the well-known politician **marked Y**?

..... (2)

- (iii) From your study of Irish history, give **one** reason why the Sunningdale Agreement of 1973 ended in failure.

.....
..... (2)

2. DOCUMENTS (15 marks)

Read the two documents, 1 and 2, which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) DOCUMENT 1

This is an extract from a speech by James Connolly in 1915 during World War One called "The Slums and the Trenches."

(i) According to Connolly, what was "the English idea of a joke"?
.....(1)

(ii) In Dublin, where were "a very large proportion of these young men born"?
.....
.....(1)

(iii) According to Connolly, what is known "all over the world"?
.....
.....(1)

(iv) Do you think that Connolly felt Irishmen should be fighting against Germany?
From the extract, give **one** piece of evidence to support your answer.
.....
.....(2)

(v) Name **one** organisation that James Connolly helped to set up.
.....
.....(2)

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

These are two views on the blame for the outbreak of World War II.

A is an extract from a speech by the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, to the House of Commons on September 1st, 1939.

B is an extract from a Proclamation issued by Adolf Hitler to German troops on the same day.

(i) In document **A**, what responsibility does Chamberlain hope to avoid?

.....
.....(1)

(ii) In document **A**, what had the British government made “crystal clear to the German government”?

.....
.....(1)

(iii) In document **A**, according to Chamberlain, who was responsible for “the terrible catastrophe”?

.....
.....(1)

(iv) In document **B**, give **one** reason why Hitler justified his decision to “meet force with force from now on.”

.....
.....(1)

(v) Which document – **A** or **B** – do you think is a good example of propaganda? Give **one** reason from the document to support your answer.

.....
.....(2)

(vi) Who replaced Chamberlain as British Prime Minister in May 1940?

.....
.....(2)

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 marks)

Answer TEN of the following questions. Each is worth 2 marks.

- (i) Name **two** instruments an archaeologist would use while excavating a site.
..... (2)
- (ii) During the Middle Ages name **two** stages in the training of a craftsman.
..... (2)
- (iii) State **two** functions of a guild in a medieval town.
..... (2)
- (iv) Give **one** major characteristic of Gothic architecture.
..... (2)
- (v) Mention **two** consequences for Ireland of the Norman invasion in the twelfth century.
.....
..... (2)
- (vi) Give **two** reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.
.....
..... (2)
- (vii) Mention **one** scientific theory or discovery associated with Copernicus **or** Galileo.
.....
..... (2)
- (viii) During the period of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, what was the Inquisition?
.....
..... (2)
- (ix) Name **two** British rulers who ordered plantations to be carried out in Ireland.
..... (2)
- (x) Give **two** consequences of a named plantation that you have studied.
Plantation:
Consequences:
..... (2)

(xi) In Britain during the Agricultural Revolution, what was meant by enclosure?

.....
..... (2)

(xii) Write down **one** major improvement in agriculture associated with **one** of the following during the Agricultural Revolution:

Jethro Tull; Lord Charles Townshend; Robert Bakewell.

Name:

Improvement: (2)

(xiii) Give **two** consequences for Ireland of the Great Famine of the 1840s.

.....
..... (2)

(xiv) Mention **two** reasons why the Germans disliked the Treaty of Versailles.

.....
..... (2)

(xv) Explain **one** of the following events relating to Mussolini:

The March on Rome; The Lateran Treaty.

.....
..... (2)

(xvi) What country did Italy invade in 1935?

..... (2)

(xvii) In November 1938, what happened during “*Kristallnacht*” in Germany?

.....
..... (2)

(xviii) Name **two** Unionist politicians who opposed the Third Home Rule Bill, 1912.

..... (2)

(xix) Who was the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland between 1943 and 1963?

..... (2)

(xx) Give **two** examples of discrimination against Catholics in Northern Ireland after partition in 1920.

.....
..... (2)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, 4, 5 AND 6, IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK

4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY (40 marks)

Answer A and B

A. Select **one** of the people described below. Write about that person.

- (i) A farmer in Ancient (pre-Christian) Ireland. (20)
- (ii) The lord or lady of a medieval castle. (20)
- (iii) A **named** religious reformer at the time of the Reformation. (20)

B. Select **one** of the people described below. Write about that person.

- (i) A worker in a coal mine **or** a textile factory during the Industrial Revolution. (20)
- (ii) A pilot in the Royal Air Force **or** the German Luftwaffe during the Battle of Britain, 1940.

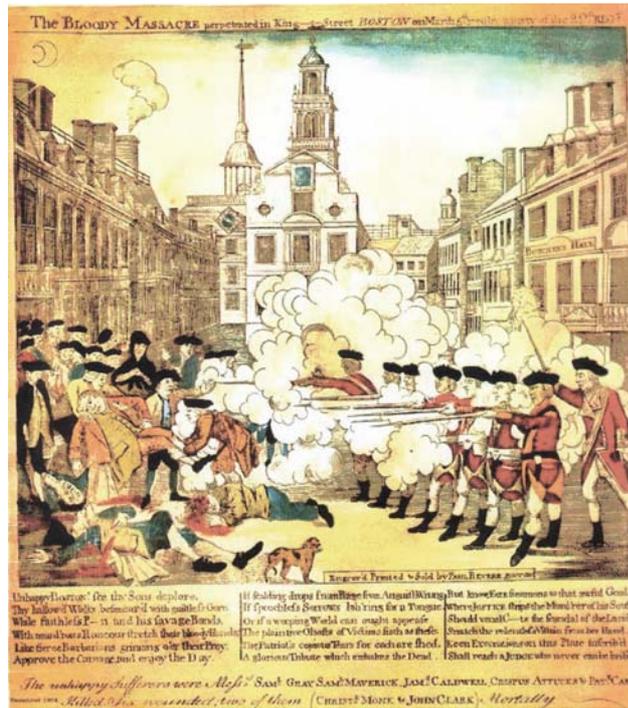
OR

- A Russian soldier on the Eastern Front, 1941-5. (20)
- (iii) An old person describing social change in Ireland during the period, 1930 – 1960. (20)

5. **REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS** (30 marks)

Source D

A picture of the Boston Massacre 1770 (engraving by Paul Revere).



Source E

A political cartoon from 1789 called "The Third Estate Awakens."



Source F

An extract from the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

“Therefore the National Assembly recognises and proclaims the following rights of man and of the citizen:

Men are born free and equal in rights.

The purpose of all political associations is the preservation of the natural rights of man. These rights are: liberty, property, security and resistance to oppression.

Liberty consists in being able to do whatever does not harm others. No man ought to be uneasy about his opinions, even his religious beliefs, provided that this actions do not interfere with the public order established by law.

The free communication of thought and opinion is one of the most precious rights of man: every citizen can therefore talk, write and publish freely.”

- A.** Study source D which is an engraving by Paul Revere of the Boston Massacre.
- (i) Do you think that the artist was a supporter or an opponent of British rule in America? Give **one** reason to support your answer. (2)
 - (ii) Apart from the Boston Massacre, give **two** reasons why the American colonies revolted against British rule in 1775. (4)
- B.** Source E is a political cartoon from France at the time of the French Revolution called “the Third Estate Awakens.”
Source F is an extract from the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which was passed by the National Assembly of France, August 26, 1789.
- (i) In the cartoon, why do you think the nobleman and the priest look afraid? (2)
 - (ii) In Source F, what are the “natural rights of man”? (2)
 - (iii) From the Declaration, identify **two** freedoms enjoyed by the citizens of France? (2)
 - (iv) The Declaration was influenced by the ideas of Enlightenment writers. Name **one** famous Enlightenment writer. (4)
- C.**
- (i) Write an account of **one** of the following:
 - (a) The impact of the American War of Independence on France.
 - (b) The influence of the French Revolution on Ireland.
 - (c) The consequences of the unsuccessful rebellion of 1798, in Ireland. (14)

6. Answer **two** of the following questions, **A, B, C, D.** (60 marks)

A. EXPLORATION

- (i) Give **two** reasons why rulers were prepared to sponsor voyages of exploration. (2)
- (ii) Give **one** reason why the development of the caravel helped to make possible voyages of discovery. (2)
- (iii) Name **two** instruments that helped sailors to navigate while at sea during the Age of Exploration. (4)
- (iv) Write an account of Portugal's contribution to the Age of Exploration. (10)
- (v) "Europe benefited, while the newly discovered lands and their peoples were exploited terribly."
Do you agree? Write an account explaining your answer. (12)

B. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Explain the importance of **three** of the following events during the period, 1922 - 1932:
The Army Mutiny; The Boundary Commission; The Shannon Scheme; The Electoral Amendment Act, 1927; The Statute of Westminster, 1931. (6)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why Fianna Fáil were successful in the 1932 general election. (4)
- (iii) Briefly explain why the Blueshirt movement became popular during the 1930s. (4)
- (iv) Mention **two** important decisions reached between Ireland and Britain under the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1938. (4)
- (v) Write an account of the career of **one** of the following political leaders:
 - (a) John A. Costello.
 - (b) Sean Lemass.
 - (c) Jack Lynch. (12)

C. SOCIAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Identify **three** types of primary source that a historian could use to find out about social history in Ireland. (6)
- (ii) Mention **three** major changes that have occurred in the role of women in Ireland since 1960. (6)
- (iii) Give **three** major changes that have occurred in rural life since 1973. (6)
- (iv) Describe the main changes that have occurred in communications since 1960. (12)

D. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Select **one** topic from 1, 2 or 3.

Topic 1: The Rise of the Superpowers.

- (i) Explain why the Cold War developed between the USSR and the USA directly after World War II. (6)
- (ii) Write an account on the following crises during the Cold War:
The Berlin Blockade, 1948-9
The Korean War, 1950-3. (2x12)

Topic 2: Moves towards European Unity.

- (i) Name **two** politicians associated with the movement towards European Unity after World War II. (4)
- (ii) Describe the major moves towards European Unity between 1945 and the Treaty of Rome, 1957. (12)
- (iii) Write an account on the growth of the European Union between 1957 and the Treaty of Maastricht, 1992. (14)

Topic 3: African and Asian Nationalism

- (i) Explain briefly the colonial background of a **named** Asian **or** African country. (6)
- (ii) Describe the main events on the road to that country's independence. (14)
- (iii) Write an account on the problems that country has faced since independence. (10)