

**WARNING**

**You must return this paper with your answer book.**

**AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA**

**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2001**

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

**FRIDAY, 8 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.30**

**CENTRE STAMP**

**EXAMINATION NUMBER**

**PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS PAPER IN YOUR ANSWER BOOK**

**[Turn over**

## 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 A1, A2, B, C1 and C2 which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions.

#### (a) PICTURE A1 AND PICTURE A2

*Picture A1 shows a High Cross. Picture A2 shows a Round Tower.*

- (i) What was the usual subject matter of the carvings on High Crosses such as in Picture A1?

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

- (ii) In Picture A2, why do you think the entrance (marked X) was built so high off the ground?

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

- (iii) Name an early Christian site in Ireland where you would find an example of each of the following:

(a) A High Cross: .....

(b) A Round Tower: .....(2)

(b) **PICTURE B**

*Picture B is a detail from a painting called "The School of Athens" by Raphael.*

- (i) This picture was painted during the Renaissance. Give **two** pieces of evidence from the picture to support this statement.

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

- (ii) Name **one** Renaissance painter who was not from Italy and name **one** of his works.

Painter: .....

Work: .....(2)

(c) **PICTURE C1 AND C2**

*Pictures C1 and C2 are election posters from the 1932 general election in Ireland.*

- (i) How does Picture C1 argue that you should **not** vote for Fianna Fáil?

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

- (ii) Name **one** of the problems that Picture C2 suggests Ireland faced at that time.

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

- (iii) In addition to Fianna Fáil and Cumann na nGaedheal, name **one** party that contested the general election in 1932.

.....(2)

- (iv) Name the leaders of Fianna Fáil and Cumann na nGaedheal in 1932.

Fianna Fáil: .....

Cumann na nGaedheal:.....(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 the Proclamation of the Irish Republic issued by the leaders of the 1916 Rising.*

(i) From whom does Ireland receive her “old tradition of nationhood”?  
.....  
.....(1)

(ii) Name **one** of the groups that “organised and trained her manhood”.  
.....(1)

(iii) Give **one** piece of evidence to show that the Rising received support from outside of Ireland.  
.....  
.....(1)

(iv) What does the document accuse the “alien government” of doing?  
.....  
.....(1)

(v) Give **two** pieces of evidence from this extract to show how the leaders hoped that this document would encourage people to support the Rising.  
.....  
.....(2)

(vi) Name **two** of the leaders executed for their part in the 1916 Rising.  
.....  
.....(2)

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

*These are extracts from two newspapers from Northern Ireland about the introduction of Direct Rule into Northern Ireland in 1972. A is from the Irish News and B is from the Newsletter.*

(i) With what was the “suspended Stormont” to be replaced?

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

(ii) What had prevented the minority from expressing their ideas freely?

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

(iii) What does the *Irish News* feel that Stormont was designed to ensure?

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

(iv) What is the attitude of the *Newsletter* to the introduction of Direct Rule? Give **one** piece of evidence from the extract to support your answer.

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

(v) From your study of the history of Northern Ireland, why do you think the British government introduced Direct Rule in 1972?

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

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 marks)

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

(i) Mention **two** types of primary source a historian can use.

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

(ii) Name **two** types of tomb from Neolithic Ireland.

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

(iii) Mention **two** types of dwelling place from Celtic Ireland.

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

(iv) Explain why cattle were so important to the Celts.

.....(2)

(v) Give **two** important effects that the arrival of the *Normans* had on Ireland.

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

(vi) Name **two** of the stages involved in the training of a knight during the Middle Ages.

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

(vii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to towns in the Middle Ages:  
*Curfew; Guild; Toll; Charter.*

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

(viii) During the Middle Ages what was *the Black Death*?

.....(2)

(ix) Give **two** reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.

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

(x) Name **one** Renaissance sculptor and **one** of his works.

Sculptor: .....

Work: .....(2)

- (xi) Mention **two** developments in Science **or** Medicine during the Renaissance.  
.....  
.....(2)
- (xii) Give **two** reasons why many people thought that the Catholic Church was in need of reform in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century.  
.....  
.....(2)
- (xiii) Name **one** religious reformer whom you have studied and **one** of his major beliefs.  
Reformer: .....  
Belief: .....(2)
- (xiv) Mention **two** effects of the Reformation in Europe during the period 1517 to 1648.  
.....  
.....(2)
- (xv) Give **two** reasons why the population of Britain increased so greatly during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
.....  
.....(2)
- (xvi) Mention **two** reasons why *Sinn Féin* won the 1918 general election.  
.....  
.....(2)
- (xvii) Name **two** parties that formed part of the *First Inter-Party* government, 1948-51.  
.....(2)
- (xviii) What country lost land as a result of the Munich Conference, September 1938?  
.....(2)
- (xix) Explain why the signing of the *Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact* caused great surprise in Europe in 1939.  
.....  
.....(2)
- (xx) During World War II, what was *Operation Barbarossa*?  
.....(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) An archaeologist working on a dig. (20)
  - (ii) A monk in a medieval monastery. (20)
  - (iii) A native of a land discovered by Europeans during the Age of Exploration. (20)
- B.** Select **one** of the people described below. Write about that person.
- (i) A supporter of the government describes how revolution broke out in America **or** France **or** Ireland during the period, 1770-1815. (20)
  - (ii) A republican during the War of Independence in Ireland, 1919-21. (20)
  - (iii) A member of the Nazi party describes how Hitler came to power in Germany. (20)

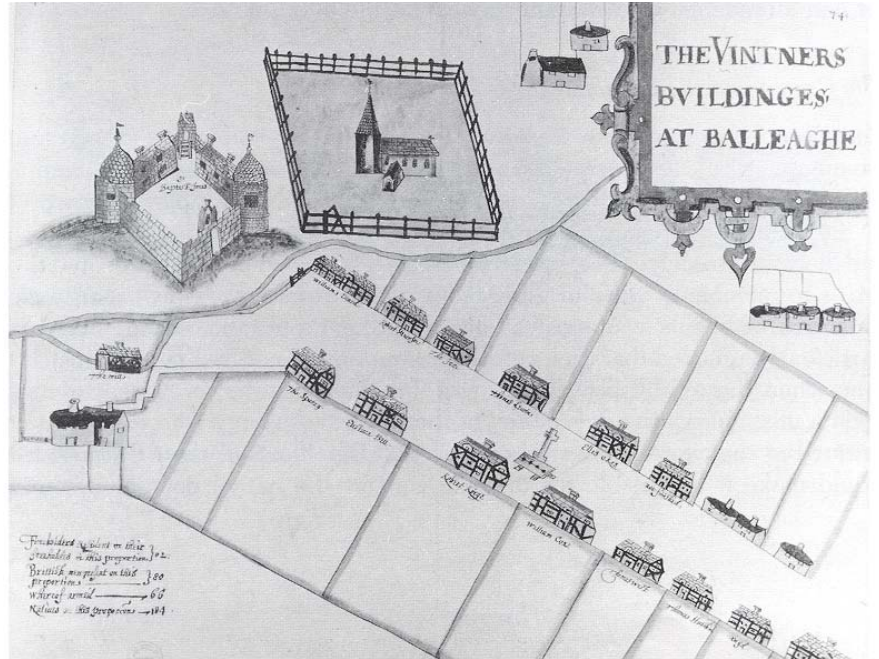


5. PLANTATIONS IN IRELAND (30 marks)

Source D



Source E



A. Study Source D, which is an illustration by Lucas de Heere (c1575) of a civil woman from the Pale and a Gaelic Irishman.

- (i) From the picture, give **one** piece of evidence to suggest that the artist felt that the Gaelic Irish were uncivilised. (2)
- (ii) What was *the Pale*? (2)
- (iii) Explain why the English began a policy of plantation in Ireland. (4)

B. Study Source E which is a drawing of the Vintners' settlement at Bellaghy and answer the questions that follow.

- (i) Why did the settlers build a castle? (2)
- (ii) From the picture, give **one** piece of evidence to suggest that the native Irish lived in the houses marked **Y**. (2)
- (iii) Mention a British ruler who ordered that a plantation be carried out in Ireland. (2)

C. (i) Give the name of **one** of the plantations that you have studied and write about the effects of that plantation on **two** of the following:

- (a) Political control.
- (b) Culture and customs.
- (c) Religion. (2 x 8)

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

**A. FROM FARM TO FACTORY: SOCIAL CHANGE IN 18<sup>TH</sup> AND 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY BRITAIN**

- (i) Mention **two** disadvantages of the Open Field System of farming. (4)
- (ii) Name **one** improvement during the Industrial Revolution that you associate with each of **three** of the following:  
James Hargreaves; James Watt; Abraham Darby; Edmund Cartwright; Richard Arkwright. (6)
- (iii) Write an account of **two** of the following:
- (a) Improvements in farming methods during the Agricultural Revolution.
  - (b) Efforts to improve working conditions in the textile mills and the coal mines.
  - (c) Living conditions for workers in the industrial towns.
  - (d) Improvements in transport during the Industrial Revolution. (2x10)

**B. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND**

(i) **Events in Ireland 1900-1914.**

Match each item in column A, (1)-(6) with its corresponding item in column B, (a)-(f).

You need not write out the full text in your answer-book – just the correct number and letter.

Column A	Column B
1. Sir Edward Carson	(a) Home Rule politician
2. Arthur Griffith	(b) British political leader
3. John Redmond	(c) Howth gun-running
4. Herbert Asquith	(d) Leader during the 1913 Strike and Lockout
5. The Irish Volunteers	(e) Sinn Féin leader
6. James Larkin	(f) Unionist leader in Ireland

(6)

(ii) Give **two** reasons why many people in Ireland opposed the Treaty signed with Great Britain in December 1921. (4)

(iii) Write an account of **two** of the following:

- (a) The Blueshirts.
- (b) Relations between the Irish government and the British government during the 1930s.
- (c) The 1960s in the Republic of Ireland.
- (d) Life in Northern Ireland during World War II.
- (e) The Civil Rights Movement in Northern Ireland. (2x10)

**C. SOCIAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND**

- (i) Mention **two** changes that have occurred in agriculture since 1945. (4)
- (ii) “The status of women in Irish society has improved greatly during the last 50 years.” Do you agree? Give **three** pieces of evidence to support your answer. (6)
- (iii) Write an account of how communications have changed in Ireland since 1945. (10)
- (iv) Write about the major changes that have occurred in the ways people spend their leisure time since 1945. (10)

**D. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**

- (i) Give **one** reason why fascism became popular in Italy during the 1920s. (2)
- (ii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to Benito Mussolini and Italy:  
The March on Rome, 1922; The Blackshirts; The Lateran Treaty, 1929; The Rome-Berlin Axis, 1936. (4)
- (iii) Write an account of **one** of the following:
  - (a) The Battle of Britain, 1940.
  - (b) The Battle of Stalingrad, 1942 - 43.
  - (c) The Allied landings in Normandy, 1944. (12)
- (iv) *Please choose Topic 1 or 2 or 3 below.*

Topic 1            **The rise of the Superpowers.**

- (a) Explain why the Cold War began after World War II. (4)
- (b) Name **one** of the major crises of the Cold War and write an account of its effects on relations between the USA and the USSR. (8)

**or**

Topic 2            **Moves towards European unity.**

- (a) Why was there much support for the idea of European unity after World War II? (4)
- (b) Write an account of the main events that have happened in the movement towards European unity after 1957. (8)

**or**

Topic 3            **African and Asian nationalism.**

- (a) In a **named** African or Asian country, mention **one** leader who led the movement towards independence. (2)
- (b) Mention the colonial power that controlled the country that you have named. (2)
- (c) Write an account of the independence struggle in that country after World War II. (8)

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2001

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**HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL**

(Do NOT include these pages with your answer book.)

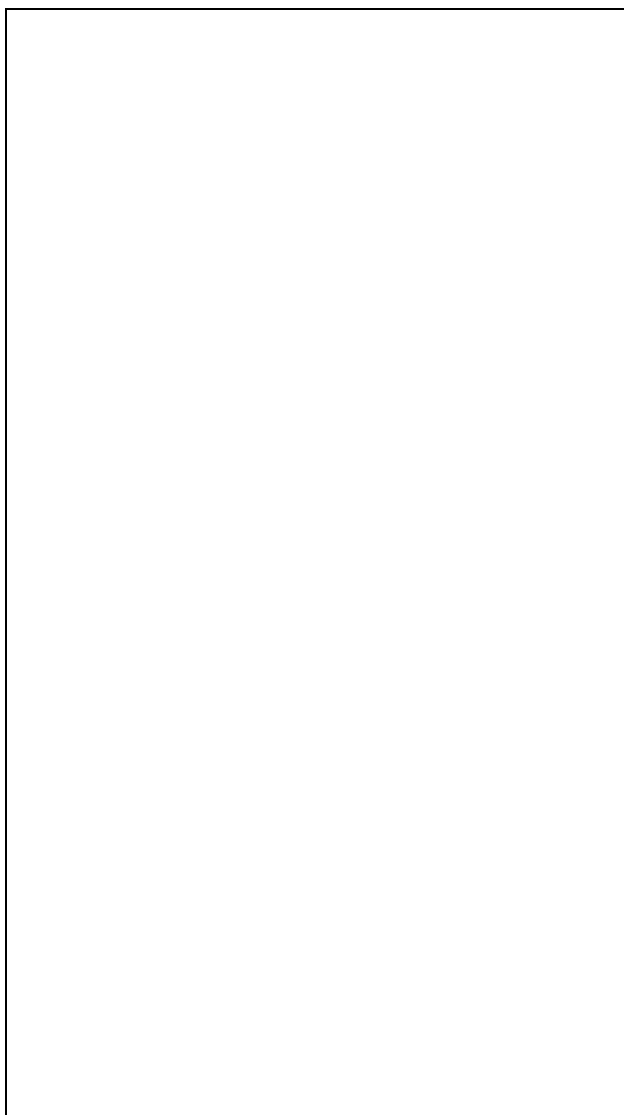
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**SOURCES**

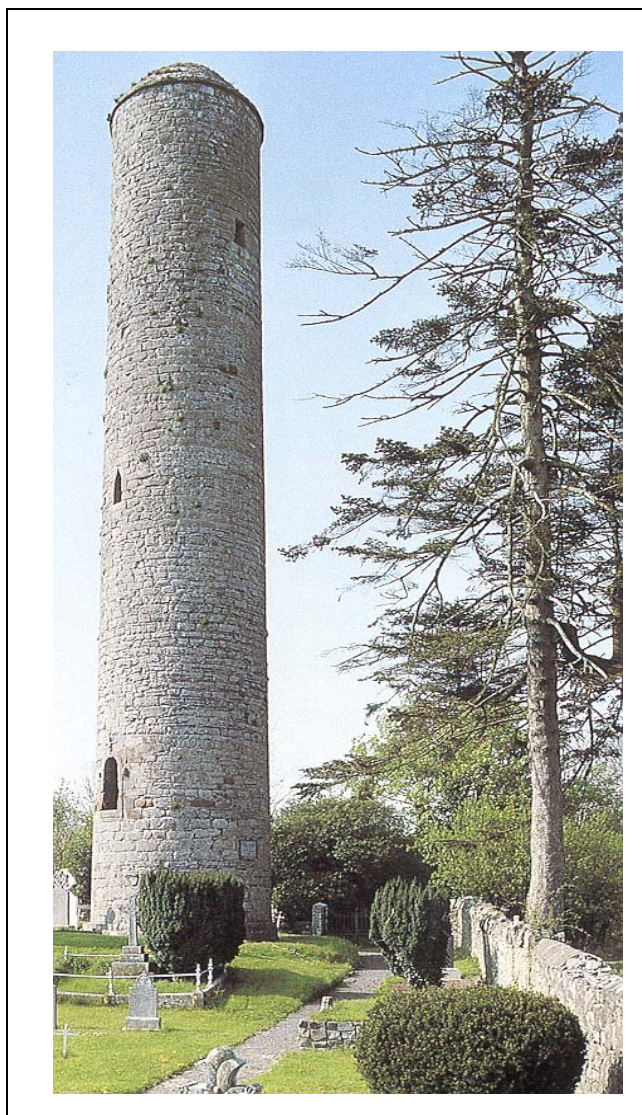
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**1. PICTURES**

**PICTURE A1.**

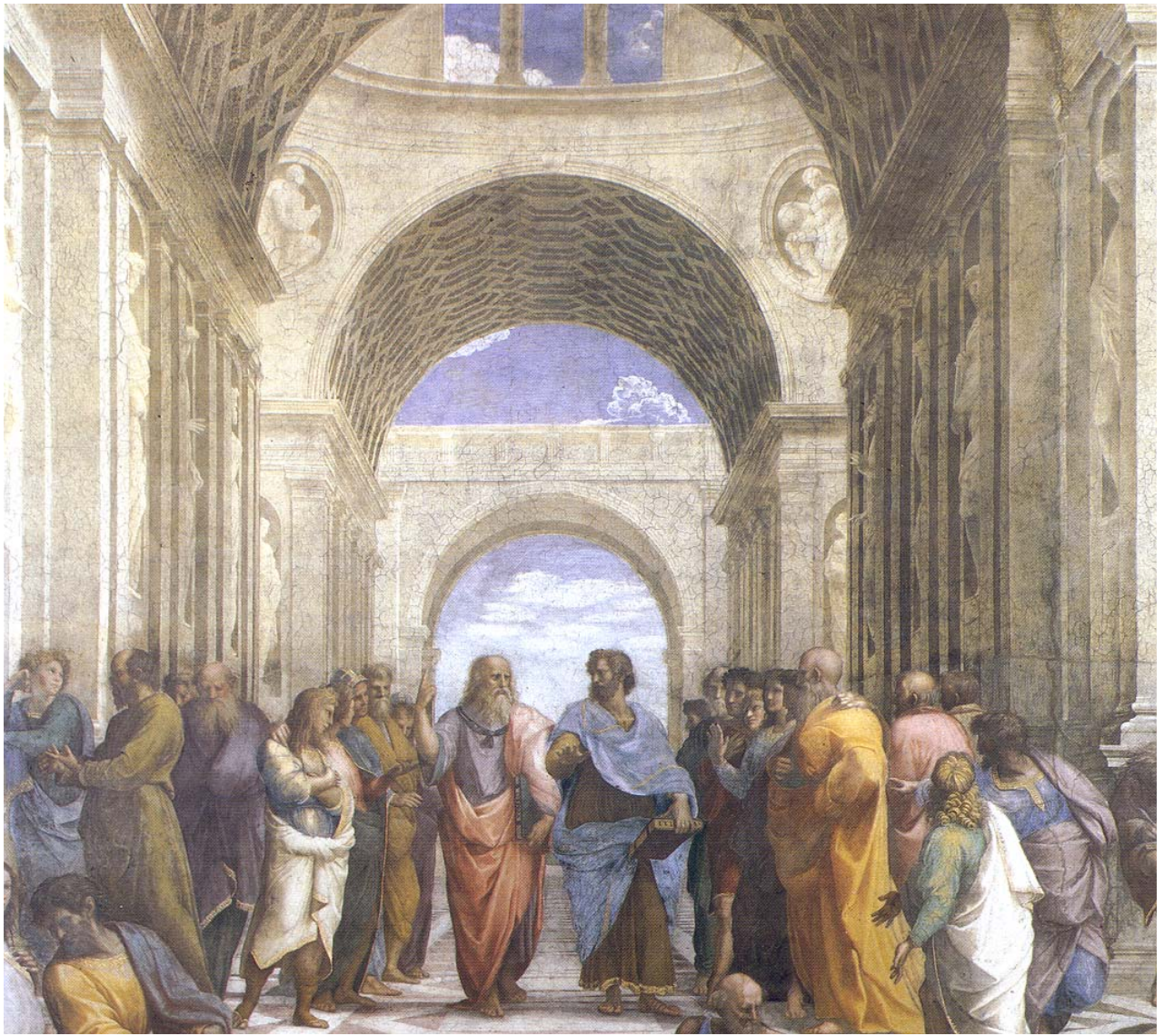


**PICTURE A2.**



*Source: Office of Public Works*

**PICTURE B**

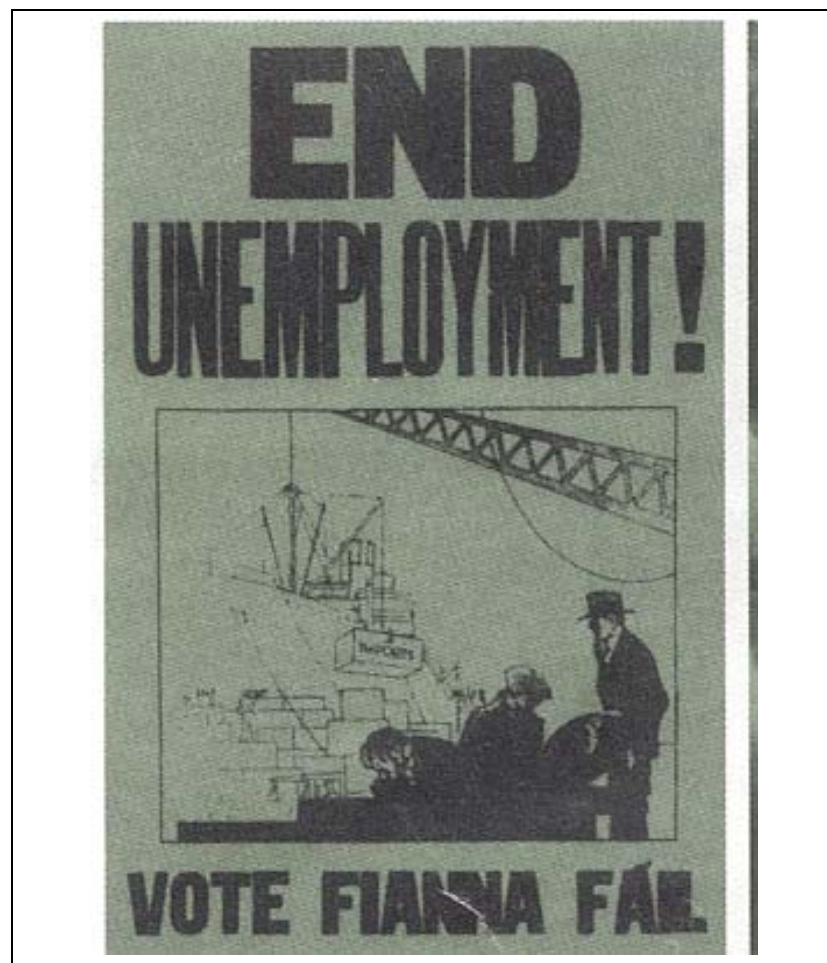


Source: Vatican Library.

PICTURE C1.



PICTURE C2.



Source: The National Library of Ireland

## 2. DOCUMENTS

### DOCUMENT 1.

**An extract from the *Proclamation of the Irish Republic* issued by the leaders  
of the 1916 Rising.**

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline ... supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and all its parts, cherishing all of the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine.

### DOCUMENT 2.

**These are extracts from two newspapers from Northern Ireland about the introduction of Direct Rule  
into Northern Ireland in 1972.**

A. *Irish News*, Saturday March 25<sup>th</sup> 1972.

The experiment of a suspended Stormont and administration by a Westminster Secretary of State who will have the assistance of a local commission, will be watched with interest far beyond our shores....

In this new arrangement, the minority will remain the minority, but their political ideas can be expressed more freely without the shadow of the Special Powers Act falling across them. They can feel some satisfaction that the weakness of permanent Unionist rule has at last been recognised.

But they will be asking if Mr Heath (the British Prime Minister) in dismantling Stormont which was designed to ensure Protestant ascendancy (control), has also recognised that the day must come when Ireland will be united under an all-Ireland government.

B. *Newsletter*, March 25<sup>th</sup> 1972.

Betrayal is a bitter, dangerous word that is not used carelessly except in anger.... No assurances that Mr Edward Heath may give or has given, as to the duration of the suspension of Stormont, or on any other matter dealing with the future of the province will remove that word from the minds of at least one million British citizens here.

For close on 50 years the Northern Ireland Government.....succeeded in maintaining stability and in the main the full safety of its people. It was only when our defences were deliberately smashed by Westminster that the floodgate was opened for the terrorist and the criminal.

*Source: "The Past from the Press" The National Library of Ireland.*