

1. PICTURES (15 marks)

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

(a) **PICTURE A**

Picture A shows a cartoon from the humorous magazine Dublin Opinion during the Emergency, 1939 – 1945.

- (i) What was a glimmer man?

..... (1)

- (ii) Give **two** reasons why it was necessary to have a glimmer man in Ireland during the Emergency.

.....

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) What attitude towards the glimmer man is revealed in the humour of this cartoon?

.....

.....

..... (2)

(b) **PICTURE B**

Picture B shows a Nazi propaganda poster from the 1930s.

Translation: Youth serves the Führer. All ten-year-olds in the Hitler Youth.

- (i) What was the Hitler Youth?

..... (1)

- (ii) How does the poster promote the idea of loyalty and obedience to Hitler?

.....

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) Give **two** reasons why dictatorships such as Hitler's used propaganda.

.....

.....

..... (2)

(c) **PICTURE C**

Picture C, taken from a stained-glass window in Derry's Guildhall, recalls the visit of four Londoners to survey the Derry area as part of a proposal to set up a London colony there during the Ulster Plantation.

- (i) When did the four representatives of the London Companies visit Derry?

..... (1)

- (ii) From your study of the plantations, what evidence is there that the representatives must have made a positive report on Derry when they returned to London?

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) From picture C, what evidence is there that the artist approved of King James's plantation in Ulster?

.....

..... (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 extract describes poor living conditions in Dublin tenements c.1913.

- (i) How many people lived in houses which were unfit for human habitation?

.....(1)

- (ii) What was the largest number of tenants found in one house?

.....(1)

- (iii) What problems did alcohol cause in the poor areas?

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

- (iv) Name **two** diseases mentioned that were highly contagious.

.....(2)

- (v) From your study of social history, why were middle-class people more likely to live longer than the people in the tenements?

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

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

In this extract the writer recalls his father working as a blacksmith in his forge in Clare, c.1950.

(i) How regularly did the local farmers gather in Pat Joe's forge?
..... (1)

(ii) Give **two** reasons why the forge was important to the local farmers.
.....
.....
..... (2)

(iii) What evidence is there of the effects of emigration on rural parts of Ireland at that time?
.....
.....
..... (2)

(iv) From your study of social history, give **two** reasons why a scene such as this would have been hard to find in Ireland since the mid-1960s.
.....
.....
.....
..... (2)

<p>3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 marks)</p>
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Answer TEN of the following questions. Each is worth 2 marks.

- (i) What is a secondary source? Give an example.

Source:

Example:..... (2)

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

..... (2)

- (iii) Mention **two** effects of the coming of Christianity to Ireland.

.....

..... (2)

- (iv) Explain **two** of the following terms from the Middle Ages:

Serf: Fief: Manor: Vassal.

.....

..... (2)

- (v) What were the functions of a guild in medieval times?

.....

..... (2)

- (vi) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to a medieval monastery:

Abbot: Cloister: Refectory: Almoner.

.....

..... (2)

- (vii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to the Renaissance:

Fresco: Sfumato: Perspective: Humanism.

.....

..... (2)

- (viii) Name **one** Renaissance painter from **OUTSIDE** of Italy and **one** of that painter's works.

Painter:

Work: (2)

- (ix) Why were patrons so important during the Renaissance?

.....

..... (2)

- (x) Name **one** sixteenth-century religious reformer and **one** of his beliefs.

Reformer:

Belief:

..... (2)

- (xi) State **two** results of any **named** plantation from Ireland in the 16th or 17th century.
-
- (2)
- (xii) Mention **two** consequences of enclosure during the Agricultural Revolution.
-
- (2)
- (xiii) Choose **one** of the revolutions (America, France or Ireland) from the period, 1770-1815, and give **two** causes of that revolution.
- Country:
- Cause 1.....
- Cause 2..... (2)
- (xiv) What was Peel's Brimstone?
- (2)
- (xv) What was the Solemn League and Covenant, 1912?
- (2)
- (xvi) Give **two** reasons why there was a Civil War in Ireland during the years, 1922-1923.
-
- (2)
- (xvii) What was the Condor Legion?
- (2)
- (xviii) What was appeasement?
-
- (2)
- (xix) Explain **one** of the following terms from *International Relations in the Twentieth Century*:
Peaceful co-existence: Decolonisation: Common market.
-
- (2)
- (xx) Give **one** reason why some Unionists opposed the Sunningdale Agreement, 1973.
-
- (2)

4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY (40 marks)

Answer A and B

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

- (i) A person in ancient Ireland. (20)
- (ii) A monk in an early Irish monastery. (20)
- (iii) A knight living in a medieval castle. (20)

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

- (i) A **named** leader involved in a revolution (America, France or Ireland) during the period, 1770-1815. (20)
- (ii) A factory/mine owner during the Industrial Revolution in Britain c. 1850. (20)
- (iii) A **named** leader involved in the struggle for Irish independence, 1916-1923. (20)

OR

A person living in Northern Ireland during World War Two, 1939-1945. (20)

5. THE AGE OF EXPLORATION (30 marks)

Source D

Letter from Amerigo Vespucci to his patron Lorenzo de Medici (1500).

We were absent thirteen months on this voyage, exposing ourselves to terrible dangers, and discovering a very large part of Asia, and a great many islands, most of them inhabited. According to the calculations I have several times made with the compass, we sailed about five thousand leagues...We discovered immense regions, saw a vast number of people all naked, and speaking various languages. On the land we saw many wild animals, various kinds of birds, and an infinite number of trees, all aromatic.

We brought home pearls in their growing state, and gold in the grain. We brought two stones, one of emerald, the other of amethyst, which was very hard, at least half a span long and three fingers thick. The sovereigns esteem them most highly, and have preserved them among their jewels...We brought many other stones which appeared beautiful to us, but of all these we did not bring a large quantity, as we were continually busy in our navigation, and did not stay long in any one place.

When we arrived in Cadiz, we sold many slaves. Finding two hundred remaining to us...thirty-two having died at sea... However, we are satisfied with having saved our lives, and thank God that during the whole voyage, out of fifty-seven Christian men, which was our number, only two had died, having been killed by the Indians.

(Source: The Oxford Book of Exploration, p 327)

Source E

Richard Hakluyt, *The Principal Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation, 1589-1600.*

The kings of Spain and Portugal have enlarged their kingdoms, greatly enriched themselves and their subjects, and trebled the size of their navies. If we follow, there will be huge demand for English cloth, with great benefit for all those who work in the trade. A great number of men, but also children and women, who now have no work, will be found employment in making things which can be traded with those who live in new lands.

See what islands and ports you might find by sailing to the north-east, for it would be good that we should have the control over our own trade routes to India and China, and so bring ourselves great riches.

First and foremost...spread the happy news of Jesus to those who know nothing of him. Second...teach them about our knowledge of farming.

A. Source D

- (i) How far did Vespucci and his crew sail? (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** things they discovered. (2)
- (iii) Name **two** things they brought back. (2)
- (iv) Why did so many slaves die on the voyage? (2)
- (v) Why did rich patrons like de Medici sponsor voyages such as this? (2)

B. Source E

- (i) Give **two** reasons why the writer encouraged voyages of discovery by English sailors. (4)
- (ii) Mention **two** dangers sailors faced on voyages such as these. (4)

C. (i) Write an account of **one of the following topics:**

- (a) The impact of exploration on native populations in the New World.
- (b) The benefits to European countries from such explorations.
- (c) The conflicts between European powers as a result of the voyages. (12)

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

A. THE RENAISSANCE

- (i) Give **two** reasons why there were so few female scientists or artists during the Renaissance. (2x2)
- (ii) Mention **three** results of the Renaissance. (3x2)
- (iii) Write an account of **two** of the following aspects of the Renaissance.
- (a) Literature.
 - (b) Science/Medicine.
 - (c) Architecture.
 - (d) Printing. (2x10)

B. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Mention **two** consequences of the executions of the leaders of the 1916 Rising. (2x2)
- (ii) Explain **three** of the following terms relating to twentieth-century Ireland:
- Gerrymander: The Blueshirts: Internment: Rationing: B specials.* (3x2)
- (iii) Write an account of **two** of the following:
- (a) The Shannon Scheme.
 - (b) The Economic War, 1932-38.
 - (c) The Mother and Child Scheme, 1951.
 - (d) John Hume **or** Ian Paisley. (2x10)

C. SOCIAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Mention **two** major changes that have taken place in the life of women since 1945. (2x2)
- (ii) Mention **three** changes that have occurred in agriculture since 1945. (3x2)
- (iii) Write an account of the changes that have taken place in **two** of the following since 1945:
- (a) Housing.
 - (b) Transport.
 - (c) Work.
 - (d) Leisure Activities. (2x10)

D. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
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- (i) Give **two** reasons why fascism became popular in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s. (2x1)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why Germans were dissatisfied with the Versailles settlement. (2x2)
- (iii) Name **two** European countries created after World War One. (2x2)

- (iv) Write an account of **one** of the following:

- (a) The Blitz, 1940.
(b) Operation Barbarossa.
(c) The Holocaust. (10)

- (v) Choose topic 1 **or** 2 **or** 3 below

Topic 1 Rise of the Superpowers

Write an account of **one** of the following crises and how it affected relations between USA and USSR:

- (a) Korean War, 1950-1953.
(b) The Cuban Missile Crisis. (10)

Topic 2 Moves towards European Unity

Write an account of the growth of the European Union between 1973 and 1992. (10)

Topic 3 African and Asian nationalism

In the case of a **named** African or Asian country, write an account of the challenges it faced after achieving independence in the period after 1945. (10)



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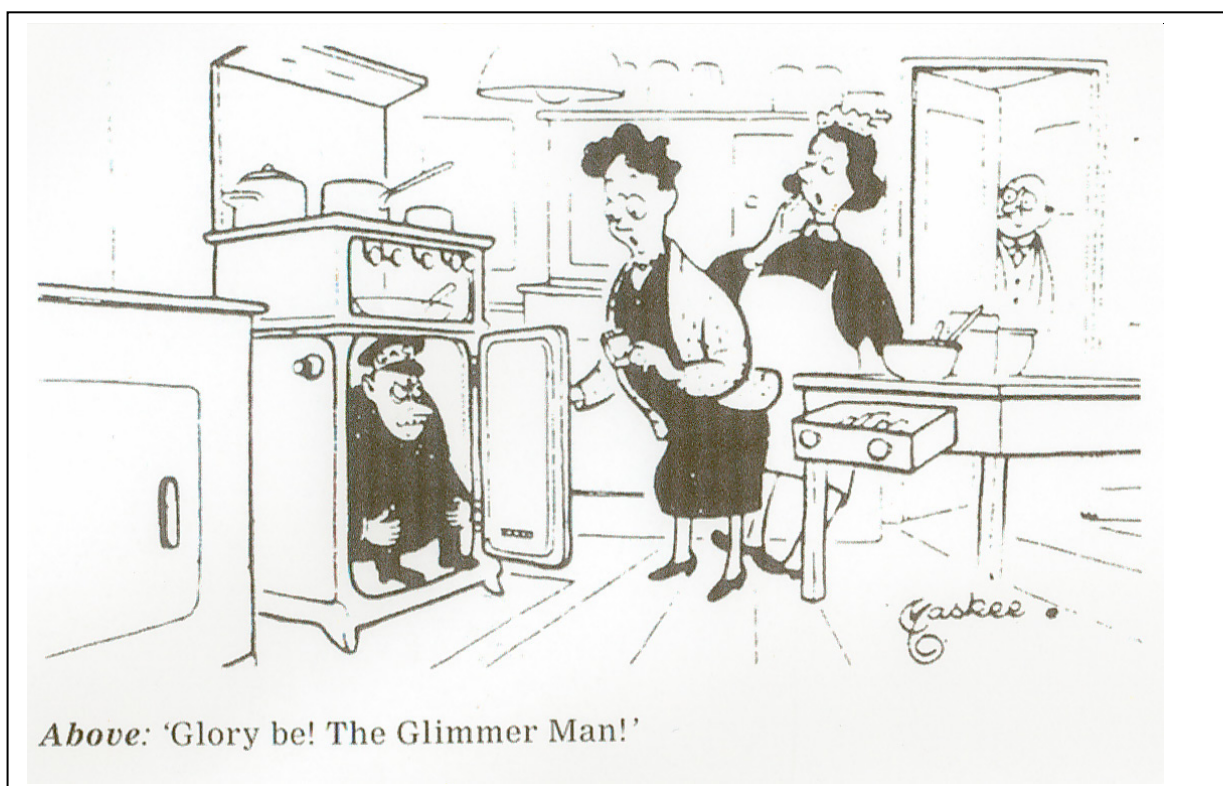
HISTORY – HIGHER LEVEL

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



Source: Dublin Opinion

PICTURE B.



Source: www.calvin.edu

PICTURE C.



Source: Michael Diggin

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1.

Extract from "*Dublin 1913, A Divided City*", O'Brien Educational Ltd, 1978. Pp 42-50

Life in the tenements was limited and confined. According to official classification, 22,701 people lived in "third class" houses, which were termed as unfit for human habitation. One inspector reported, "we have visited one house that we found to be occupied by 98 persons, another by 74 and a third by 73... the entrance to all tenement houses is by a common door off either a street, lane or alley, and in most cases the door is never shut day or night. Generally the only water supply of the house is furnished by a single water tap, which is in the yard".

Alcohol played a very large role in the lives of many. Workers who drank too much were left with little money to spend on the needs of their families. This problem was made worse by the custom in some areas, of paying workers their wages in pubs. It was not only men who were inclined to seek satisfaction in alcohol. Many grocery shops were situated within pubs, and this meant that the temptation for women to drink was always present. Alcohol offered an easy escape from the everyday troubles of life in the tenements.

Bad housing conditions, bad sanitation and poor diet gave rise to major health problems in tenement districts. There were several 'killer diseases' widespread throughout the city. The most common and most dreaded of these was TB or 'consumption' as it was commonly known. The poor living conditions were seen as directly responsible for about one third of the deaths registered in Dublin between 1902 and 1911. Some of these diseases - measles and whooping cough, for example - were highly contagious, spreading rapidly from one person to another. Overcrowding in the slums meant that these diseases were all the more dangerous and difficult to avoid.

DOCUMENT 2.

This is an extract from *A Day in the Forge* by PJ Curtis, in *The Music of Ghosts*, pp 36-37

"Pat Joe, his sleeves rolled up in preparation for a long day's sweaty toil, stirred lazy fire-coals into life. As other farmers arrived with their horses, the men gathered inside the forge close to the glow and warmth of the now-raging coal fire. Soon the sound of loud conversation, along with that of groaning bellows, hammer on anvil and snorting horse, filled the forge and farmyard.

I recall the forge in those days to be a hotbed of activity and animated and lively conversation, much of it beyond the understanding of a small boy. In those pre-radio or TV days, the forge offered the men folk of the locality a safe, convivial and neutral space to air opinions and views and to hear and discuss the latest news.

Topics discussed ranged from politics - local and national - to cattle and pig prices at local fairs, potato, wheat and hay crops (how long it might take to get the hay saved and safely home, because of the inclement weather, was a common topic), to stories of strange or quirky goings-on in the locality. There was news and gossip from town and city and from faraway lands; often supplied by the farmers' close relations now living and working in England, in America or in far-off Australia.

Indeed for many farmers - some married, some bachelors, isolated, lonely and remote for six days of the week - this time spent at the forge in the company of my father and other farmers would be greatly valued as a place of vital social contact and of high entertainment. Here, amid the smoke, sparks, clatter and clang - as the smithy plied his trade - they might renew old friendships, heal fractured relationships and find some solace among their peers."