

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 medieval monk working as a scribe.

- (i) From picture **A**, name **one** tool or material used by the monk to copy the manuscript.

.....(1)

- (ii) Why was the work of the scribe so highly valued by people in the Middle Ages?

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

- (iii) Apart from copying manuscripts, mention **two** services which medieval monasteries provided to the local community.

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

(b) **PICTURE B**

Picture B is a painting by Walter Paget of the scene inside Dublin's General Post Office (GPO) during Easter week 1916.

- (i) Name the leader of the rebellion marked **X**.

..... (1)

- (ii) From picture **B**, give **two** pieces of evidence to show that the rebels in the GPO were under fierce attack.

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

- (iii) Apart from the GPO, mention **two** buildings occupied by the rebels during Easter week 1916.

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

(c) **PICTURES C1 and C2**

Pictures C1 and C2 are British posters from the time of World War II.

- (i) From picture **C1** or picture **C2**, give **one** example of the type of work that the women were asked to do.

.....(1)

- (ii) During World War II, why were British women encouraged to work outside the home?

.....

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) From your study of World War II, give **two** reasons why Britain was successful in the *Battle of Britain, 1940*.

.....

.....

..... (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**

Extract from "Archaeology is Rubbish" by Tony Robinson and Mick Aston.

- (i) What did Heinrich Schliemann believe he had discovered in 1869?
..... (1)
- (ii) What artefacts did Schliemann find during his excavations at Hissarlik in Turkey?
.....
..... (1)
- (iii) What discovery did Schliemann's co-worker make?
.....
..... (1)
- (iv) Give **two** reasons why Schliemann's dig has been criticised by archaeologists.
.....
.....
.....(2)
- (v) Name **two** methods of dating which an archaeologist would use to date objects found on a site.
.....
..... (2)

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

Extract from an account by Major General Hawes, a British Army Officer. He served in Ireland during the War of Independence, 1919-1921.

- (i) Give **one** reason why the soldiers despised the Sinn Féiners.

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

- (ii) Give **one** piece of evidence to show that Hawes did not approve of the priests' behaviour.

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

- (iii) *'The British Government chose this moment to give in.'* Did Hawes agree with this decision? Give **one** piece of evidence to support your answer.

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

- (iv) What was the main difference between the Black and Tans and the regular soldiers?

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

- (v) From your knowledge of Irish history, mention **two** terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty agreed on 6 December 1921.

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

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS
(20 marks)

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

- (i) What do historians mean by the term *Prehistory*?
.....
..... (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** advances made by Neolithic people (New Stone Age).
.....
..... (2)
- (iii) Name **two** types of dwelling places from Celtic Ireland.
..... (2)
- (iv) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to ancient Ireland:
Torc; Fulachta fiadh; Aos Dána; Ogham.
.....
.....(2)
- (v) Name **two** defensive features of a Norman castle.
..... (2)
- (vi) During the Middle Ages what was *chivalry*?
.....
..... (2)
- (vii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to a medieval manor:
Demesne; Serf; Tithe; Pottage.
.....
.....(2)
- (viii) Give **two** reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.
.....
..... (2)
- (ix) Mention **two** developments in science or medicine during the Renaissance.
.....
..... (2)
- (x) Explain **one** way the Agricultural Revolution contributed to the Industrial Revolution.
.....
..... (2)

- (xi) During the Transport Revolution what were *turnpike trusts*?
.....
..... (2)
- (xii) Mention **one** action taken by the British government to deal with the Great Famine of the 1840s.
.....
..... (2)
- (xiii) Choose one of the revolutions (America **or** France **or** Ireland) from the period, 1771-1815, and give **two** causes of that revolution.
Country:.....
Cause 1:
Cause 2: (2)
- (xiv) What change came about as a result of the *Act of Union*, 1801?
.....
..... (2)
- (xv) Mention **two** reasons why Sinn Féin won the 1918 general election.
.....
..... (2)
- (xvi) During the Civil War, 1922-23, what was the *Munster Republic*?
.....
..... (2)
- (xvii) Name **two** political parties that were part of the First Inter-Party government, 1948-51.
.....
..... (2)
- (xviii) Name the Taoiseach **and** the British Prime Minister who signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985.
..... (2)
- (xix) What did Hitler and Stalin agree in the Nazi-Soviet Pact, 1939?
.....
..... (2)
- (xx) Mention **one** decision made by the Allied leaders at the Yalta conference, 1945.
.....
..... (2)

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

<p>4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY (40 marks)</p>

Answer A and B

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

- (i) A person living in a **named** ancient civilisation **OUTSIDE** of Ireland. (20)
- (ii) A monk in an early Christian monastery in Ireland. (20)
- (iii) A **named** Renaissance artist from **OUTSIDE** of Italy. (20)

AND

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

- (i) A **named** leader on a voyage during the Age of Exploration. (20)
- (ii) A mine **or** factory worker during the Industrial Revolution. (20)
- (iii) A person living in Southern **or** Northern Ireland during the war years, 1939-45. (20)

5. **PLANTATIONS IN IRELAND (30 marks)**

SOURCE D

Advice given to Henry VIII by Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey in 1521 on the conquest of Ireland.

In my poor opinion, this land shall never be brought to good order except by conquest and in this manner:

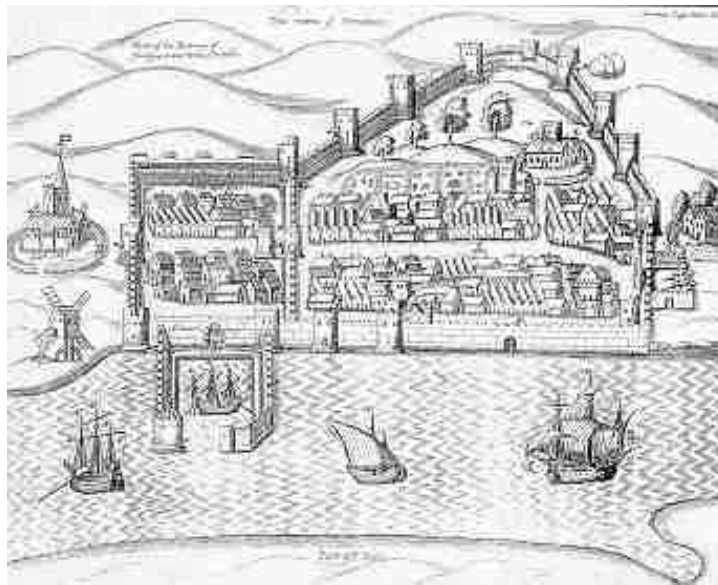
First, provide the army, which your Grace will have there, with money until conquest be perfected. *Secondly*, provide the army with food, ordnance, artillery and all other stuff that must be needed in the building of strong fortresses.

Thirdly, unless your Grace send inhabitants, of your own subjects, to inhabit such land as shall be won, all your efforts should be but wastefully spent.

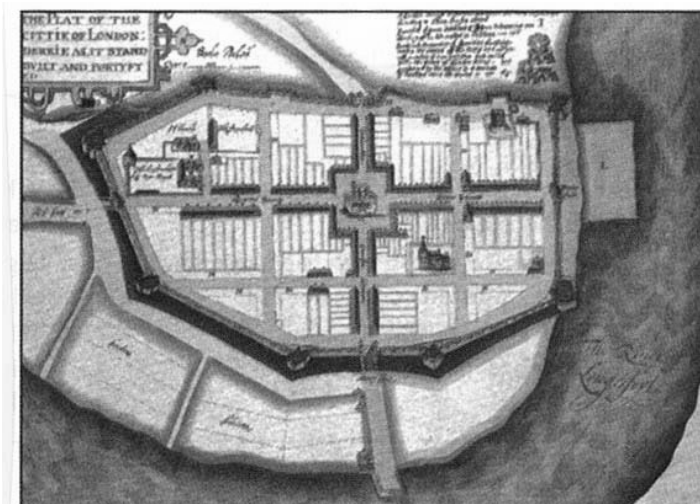
For if this country's people are allowed to inhabit the land, undoubtedly they would return to their old ill-rooted customs.

Source: Eyewitness to Irish History, Peter Berresford Ellis Pp 51-53.

SOURCE E



SOURCE F



A. Source D

- (i) Mention **one** resource the king is advised to give the army. (2)
- (ii) Why do you think it was necessary to build *strong fortresses*? (2)
- (iii) Suggest **two** Gaelic customs that King Henry VIII might consider 'ill-rooted'. (2)
- (iv) Name **one** British ruler **and** the plantation which he/she carried out in Ireland. (2)

B. Sources E and F.

Plantation towns.

- (i) From source **E**, give **one** piece of evidence to suggest that the town was well developed and wealthy. (2)
- (ii) From source **F**, identify **two** features which provide evidence that it was a plantation town. (4)

C. Name **one of the plantations which you have studied and write about the effects of that plantation on **two** of the following:**

- (i) Religion.
- (ii) Political control.
- (iii) Language and customs. (2x8)

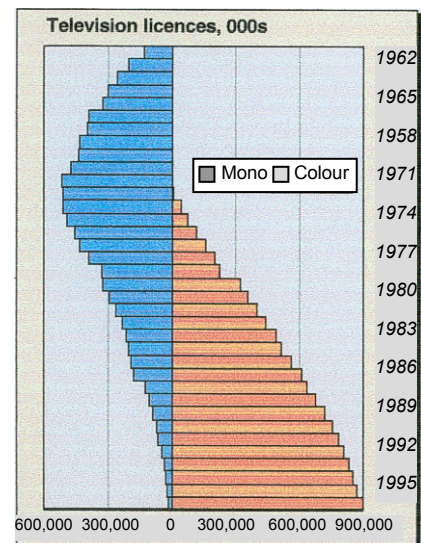
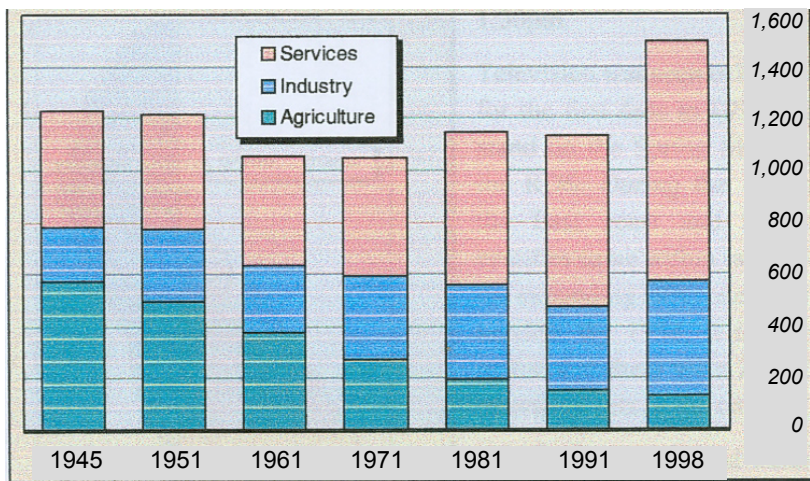
6. Answer **two** of the following questions, **A,B,C,D.** (60 marks)

(A) THE REFORMATION

- (i) Explain **two** of the following:
Heresy; Nepotism; Simony; Pluralism (2x2)
- (ii) What was the main result of the *Diet of Worms*, 1521? (2)
- (iii) What did the *Peace of Augsburg* decide? (2)
- (iv) Describe **one** important effect of the Reformation on Ireland. (2)
- (v) Write an account of each of **two** of the following:
 - (a) Calvin's church in Geneva.
 - (b) Henry VIII and the Reformation in England.
 - (c) Ignatius Loyola and the Jesuits. (10x2)

(B) SOCIAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

The charts below from the Central Statistics Office show change in people's working lives and an increase in popularity of television.



(from *That was then, This is now* Change in Ireland, 1949-1999. Edited by A. Redmond)

- (i) Give **one** reason for the decrease in the number of people working in agriculture since 1945. (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** consequences of the decrease in the number of people working in agriculture since 1945. (2x2)
- (iii) Mention **two** consequences of the introduction of television since the 1960s. (2x2)
- (iv) Write about changes in **two** of the following areas since the 1940s:
 - (a) Sport and Leisure.
 - (b) Transport.
 - (c) Women's Lives. (10x2)

(C) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Explain **three** of the following terms:

“The Squad”; Bloody Sunday (1920); The Irish Citizen Army; Gerrymandering; B- Specials
(2 x 3)

- (ii) Write an account of **two** of the following:

- (a) The Home Rule Crisis, 1912-14.
 - (b) The Irish Free State, 1922-32.
 - (c) Ireland under de Valera, 1932-39.
 - (d) Seán Lemass as Taoiseach, 1959-66.
- (12 x 2)

(D) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- (i) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to Italy under Mussolini, 1922-1939:

March on Rome; Lateran Treaty; OVRA; Battle for Grain; Pact of Steel.
(2 x 2)

- (ii) Mention **two** reasons why major European countries were willing to appease Hitler during the 1930s.
(2 x 2)

- (iii) **World War II.**

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

You do not need to write the full text in your answerbook, just the correct number and letter.

Column A	Column B
1. Blitzkrieg	(a) German invasion of the USSR
2. Phoney War	(b) Nazi plan to invade Britain
3. Dunkirk	(c) USA provides Britain with military materials
4. Operation Sealion	(d) Swift mechanised, military attack
5. Lend-Lease	(e) British and French troops evacuated to England
6. Operation Barbarossa	(f) The winter of 1939-40

(1 x 6)

- (iv) Give **two** reasons why Germany was defeated in World War II.
(2 x 2)

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

- (a) A **named** crisis during the Cold War, 1945-1963.
- (b) Events leading to European unity, 1945-1973.
- (c) The struggle for independence of a **named** African or Asian country after 1945. (12)



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JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2009

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL
(Do NOT include these pages with your answer book.)

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



(Source: www.dkimages.com)

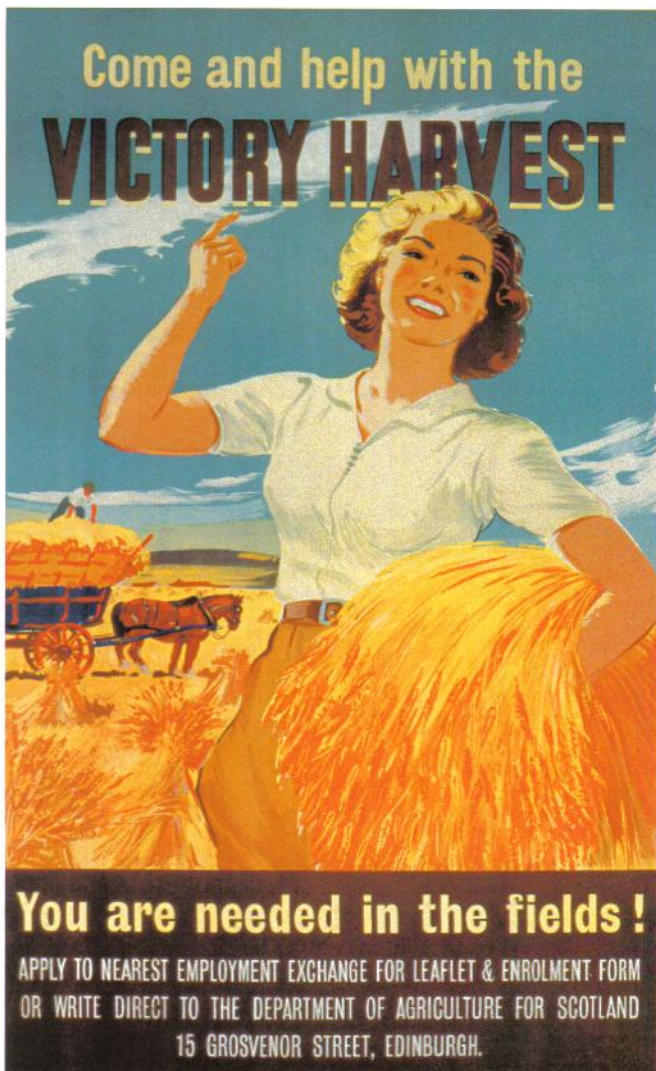
PICTURE B.

X



(Source : 'Birth of the Republic' by Walter Paget. National Museum of Ireland.)

PICTURES C1 and C2.



(Source : Imperial War Museum, London.)

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1.

Extract from "Archaeology is Rubbish", Robinson & Aston, Pan Macmillan Ltd., 2003.P100

Heinrich Schliemann was a nineteenth-century German banker, obsessed with the myth of the Trojan War. He was desperate to find the ancient city of Troy where, according to the blind poet Homer, Hector, Odysseus and Achilles were locked in battle over 3,000 years ago.

In 1869 Schliemann discovered a little hill called Hissarlik in Turkey. He believed that underneath it was the city he was looking for. Unfortunately, in his desperation to justify his theory, he dug through layer after layer of archaeology until he found it. The site became famous. Mrs Schliemann's photograph was published in all the world's newspapers dressed in jewellery they thought might once have adorned the fair face of Helen of Troy.

But in fact Schliemann hadn't found Homer's Troy at all. Within three years of his death his theory was disproved by one of his co-workers. The jewellery and the site were authentic, but from a completely different period. Vast amounts of irreplaceable archaeology had been destroyed in the pursuit of a dream, and Hissarlik now looks like a bombsite.

Some archaeologists say it's the worst case of deliberate archaeological vandalism they've ever seen. Good archaeology is about observing and recording what's actually there, not searching for something and then persuading yourself that the evidence fits your theory.

Source: "Archaeology is Rubbish", Robinson & Aston, Pan Macmillan Ltd., 200, p. 100

DOCUMENT 2.

Extract from an account of Major General Hawes, a British Army Officer. He served in Ireland during the War of Independence, 1919-1921.

I was the Staff Captain of the Cork District. The soldiers despised the Sinn Féiners. They never came into the open. All the shooting was done in the back from behind walls. When cornered as in a search for arms on a bridge, the ends of which had been closed, the men handed their revolvers to the women, who hid them under their skirts. Men were searched but women never. The priests played an active part and would extol (praise), as feat of arms, the murder of an unarmed policeman pulled off a bus, and shot by a gang of thugs and left lying in the road.

More and more troops were poured into Southern Ireland until there were some 100,000 of them. Techniques for quelling the rebellion were perfected and the rebellion was being subdued. The British Government chose this moment to give in. All the casualties we had suffered were wasted. While it might have been wise to give Southern Ireland independence, I feel this might well have been done much earlier or kept until we had made it clear that we were acting from a position of strength.

I had no contact with the 'Black and Tans'. These men had all active service, many of them with very distinguished records. All were tough. They met the rebels on equal terms and beat them at their own game. This was the reason for their extreme unpopularity. The regular soldier, as always, was fair game. He had to wait to be shot at before he could retaliate. Any action of his was raised in the newspapers and often in Parliament. In short the British army in Ireland at that time was wholly and heartily disliked.

Source: "Forgotten Voices of the Second World War" by Max Arthur, Random House, 2004