

1. PICTURES (15 marks)

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

(a) **PICTURE A**

Picture A shows archivists working with documents.

- (i) Give **one** piece of evidence from the picture to show that great care is taken to protect the documents.

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

- (ii) Mention **two** types of primary source documents which you might expect to find in an archive.

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

- (iii) In relation to the study of history explain the term *chronology*.

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

(b) **PICTURE B**

Picture B is a portrait of the Duke of Urbino, patron of Renaissance artist Piero Della Francesca.

- (i) Apart from the Duke of Urbino, mention **one** important Renaissance patron.

..... (1)

- (ii) Give **two** pieces of evidence to show that picture B is a Renaissance painting.

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

- (iii) What evidence is there in picture B to support the view that the Duke of Urbino was a wealthy man?

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

(c) **PICTURE C**

Picture C is 'Men of the South' by Seán Keating. This painting shows a group of IRA men during the War of Independence 1919-1921.

- (i) What evidence is there in picture C to suggest that the men are not professional soldiers?

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

- (ii) Mention **two** measures taken by the British government to try to defeat the IRA during the War of Independence.

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

- (iii) Give **two** terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty 1921.

.....
.....
..... (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**

William Lithgow's description of an auto-da-fé (burning at the stake), a punishment carried out by order of the Court of Inquisition during the sixteenth century.

- (i) How many of the condemned prisoners were Protestants?

..... (1)

- (ii) Mention **one** punishment given to the Jews and Jewesses.

..... (1)

- (iii) Why did the priests climb the ladder with the condemned prisoners?

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

- (iv) Give **two** pieces of evidence to show that William Lithgow had sympathy for the prisoners.

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

- (v) Name **two** countries that set up Courts of Inquisition during the Counter-Reformation to stop the spread of Protestantism.

..... (2)

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

Taoiseach Jack Lynch's speech to the nation in response to the serious rioting and violent events in Northern Ireland during the summer of 1969, broadcast on RTE Television, 13 August 1969.

- (i) Where were the tragic events happening?

..... (1)

- (ii) What happened to the spirit of reform and inter-communal co-operation?

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

- (iii) 'The Irish government can no longer stand by.' Give **two** reasons why Jack Lynch believes it might be necessary for the Irish government to take action.

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

- (iv) What **two** requests does Jack Lynch make to the British government?

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

- (v) Name the organisation set up in 1967 to demand an end to discrimination and civil rights for all citizens in Northern Ireland.

..... (2)

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS
(20 marks)

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

- (i) Name **two** instruments which an archaeologist would use to excavate a site.
..... (2)
- (ii) Name **two** types of tomb from Neolithic Ireland.
..... (2)
- (iii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to ancient Ireland:
Ogham; *Fulachta Fiadh;* *Crannóg.*
.....
.....
..... (2)
- (iv) Give **two** important effects of the coming of the Normans to Ireland.
.....
..... (2)
- (v) What were the functions of the guild in medieval times?
.....
..... (2)
- (vi) In the medieval monastery what was the role of the *almoner*?
..... (2)
- (vii) Give **two** effects of the development of the printing press.
.....
..... (2)
- (viii) Name **one** Renaissance writer and **one** of that writer's works.
Writer: Work: (2)
- (ix) Choose **one** of the revolutions (*America or France or Ireland*) 1770-1815 and give **two** causes of that revolution.
.....
..... (2)
- (x) Explain **one** way in which Ireland was affected by the French Revolution.
.....
..... (2)

- (xi) Mention **two** serious problems faced by those living in industrial towns in England in the early nineteenth century.
-
- (2)
- (xii) Why were even the poorest of people reluctant to enter the workhouse in Ireland during the 1840s?
-
- (2)
- (xiii) What was the Wall Street Crash, 1929?
-
- (2)
- (xiv) Mention **two** actions taken by Cumann na nGaedheal to establish law and order in the new Irish State 1923-1932.
-
- (2)
- (xv) Which Italian leader was known as Il Duce?
- (2)
- (xvi) In November 1938, what happened during *Kristallnacht* in Germany?
-
- (2)
- (xvii) During the Emergency what was the *Compulsory Tillage Scheme*?
-
- (2)
- (xviii) Explain **one** of the following terms from International Relations in the Twentieth Century:
Iron curtain; Treaty of Rome; Imperialism.
-
- (2)
- (xix) Mention **one** decision taken by the Allied leaders at the Yalta conference, 1945.
-
- (2)
- (xx) Name **two** people who have been leaders of Fine Gael since 1934.
- (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 monk in an early Christian monastery in Ireland. (20)
- (ii) The lord **or** lady of a medieval castle. (20)
- (iii) A **named** religious reformer at the time of the Reformation. (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 farm labourer during the Agricultural Revolution. (20)
- (iii) A news reporter describing **one** of the crises during the Cold War, 1945-1963 (Berlin Blockade; Korean War; Cuban Missile Crisis). (20)

OR

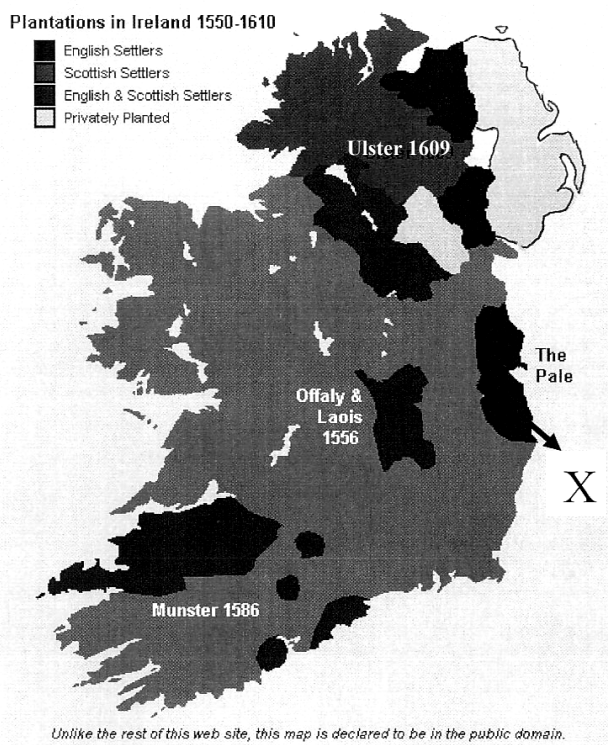
A historian describing the main events in the movement towards European unity, 1945-1992. (20)

OR

A supporter of an independence movement in a **named** African or Asian country after 1945. (20)

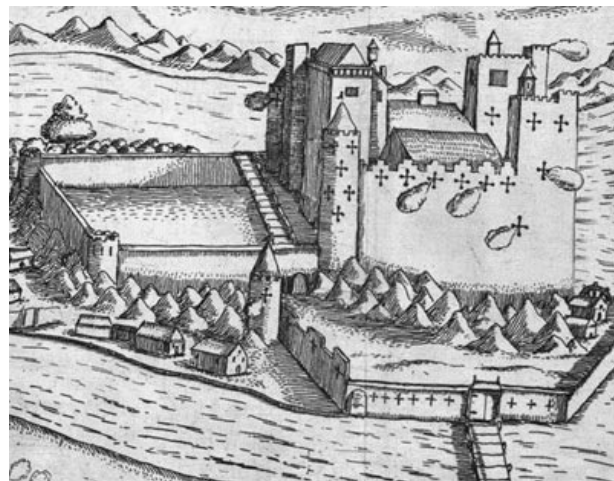
5. PLANTATIONS IN IRELAND (30 marks)

SOURCE D



www.ulsterheritage.com

SOURCE E



An engraving of Cahir Castle, Munster, 1599
www.bl.uk

SOURCE F

Conditions for British undertakers receiving land during the Ulster Plantation, 1610.

‘Undertakers granted a great proportion of land, shall within 3 years build a stone house with a strong court or a bawn about it; and every undertaker receiving a middle proportion of land shall build a stone or brick house with a strong court or bawn about it. And every undertaker receiving a small proportion of land shall make a strong court or bawn at least.’

Source: ‘We Declare: Landmark Documents in Ireland’s History’, Aldous and Puirseil, Quercus.

A. Source D

- (i) What was the Pale, marked X in **Source D**? (2)
- (ii) Choose **one** of the plantations shown in **Source D** and name the ruler responsible for that plantation. (2)
- (iii) Give **two** reasons why English rulers began a policy of plantation in Ireland. (4)

B. Sources E and F

- (i) What must the undertakers receiving the most land agree to do? (2)
- (ii) What was a bawn? (2)
- (iii) Why do you think that it was considered necessary to build strong houses or castles such as that shown in **Source E**? (2)

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

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

(8 x 2)

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

(A) ANCIENT CIVILISATION OUTSIDE OF IRELAND

- (i) Name a ruler or leader associated with the **named** civilisation which you have studied. (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** primary sources that led to the discovery of information about this civilisation. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Mention **two** main achievements of that civilisation. (2 x 2)
- (iv) Write an account of **two** of the following in the **named** civilisation:
 - (a) Housing.
 - (b) Burial customs.
 - (c) Family life. (10 x 2)

(B) SOCIAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) In your answerbook supply the missing words in the following sentences (1)-(6). You should number the words correctly, but you need not rewrite the sentences.
Do not answer this question in your examination paper.
 - (1) In 1919 Countess Markievicz became the first female government m..... in Dáil Éireann.
 - (2) The Irish Constitution of 1922 gave women over the age of 21 the right to v.....
 - (3) In 1972 the Report of the Commission for the S..... of Women recommended ways to end inequality.
 - (4) The marriage b.... which forced married women to give up jobs in the civil service after marriage was lifted in 1973.
 - (5) The Employment E..... Act 1977 outlawed discrimination on the basis of gender or marital status.
 - (6) Mary Robinson became the first woman P..... of Ireland in 1990. (1 x 6)
- (ii) In relation to social change, mention **two** consequences of the introduction of the internet since the 1990s. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Write about changes in **two** of the following areas since 1945:
 - (a) Transport.
 - (b) Housing.
 - (c) Sport and leisure. (10 x 2)

(C) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Mention **two** ways in which Unionists opposed the introduction of Home Rule for Ireland during the early twentieth century. (2 x 2)
- (ii) Choose **three** of the people listed below and briefly describe their involvement with the 1916 Easter Rising:
Eoin Mac Neill; James Connolly; Pádraig Pearse; Roger Casement; Éamon de Valera. (2 x 3)
- (iii) Give an account of **two** of the following:
- (a) The Civil War, 1922-23.
 - (b) The Economic War, 1932-1938.
 - (c) The Mother and Child Scheme, 1951. (10 x 2)

(D) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- (i) In relation to the Treaty of Versailles what was the *War Guilt Clause*? (2)
- (ii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to Hitler's rule in Germany:
Night of the Long Knives; The Enabling Act; The SS; Nuremberg Laws. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Give **two** reasons why major European powers were willing to appease Hitler during the 1930s. (2 x 2)
- (iv) Give an account of **two** of the following:
- (a) Battle of Britain.
 - (b) Operation Barbarossa.
 - (c) D-Day landings. (10 x 2)



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Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2013

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



Source: gurneyjourney.blogspot.com

PICTURE B.



Source : www.art.com

PICTURE C.



Source : crawfordartgallery.ie

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1

William Lithgow describes the spectacle of an auto da fé (burning at the stake), a punishment carried out by order of the Spanish Inquisition during the sixteenth century.

In the great square was raised a high scaffold. From seven in the morning until the evening, criminals, both men and women, were brought. All the Inquisitions in the kingdom had sent their prisoners here. Twenty men and women [in this instance, Protestants], with one Muslim, were ordered to be burned. Fifty Jews and Jewesses never before imprisoned were sentenced to a long imprisonment and to wear a yellow cap; and ten others, found guilty of bigamy, witchcraft and other crimes, were sentenced to be whipped and then sent to the galleys.

The stakes... are about 12 feet high. The condemned go up a ladder between two priests, who spend nearly 15 minutes persuading them to be reconciled to the See of Rome [Pope]. When they refuse, the priests come down and the executioner chains them to the stake and leaves them. Then the priests go up a second time to renew their exhortations; and if they find them ineffective, tell them “they leave them to the Devil, who is standing at their elbow ready to receive their souls, and carry them with him into the flames of hell-fire”. The people then cry out “Let the dog's beards be made!” which means, burn their beards. This is performed when flaming branches are pushed against their faces with long poles. This barbarity is repeated until their faces are burnt. Fire is then set to the stakes, and the criminals are consumed in the flames.

The bravery of the 21 men and women in suffering the horrid death was truly astonishing; some thrust their hands and feet into the flames with most dauntless bravery; and all of them yielded to their fate with such acceptance that many of the amazed spectators felt pity that such heroic souls had not been more enlightened.

www.conservapedia.com/Spanish_Inquisition

DOCUMENT 2

Taoiseach Jack Lynch's speech to the nation in response to the serious rioting and violent events in Northern Ireland during the summer of 1969, broadcast on RTE Television, 13 August 1969.

It is with deep sadness that I have learned of the tragic events in Derry and elsewhere in the North in recent days. Irishmen in every part of this island have made known their concern at these events. The spirit of reform and inter-communal co-operation has given way to the forces of sectarianism and prejudice. All people of goodwill must feel saddened and disappointed at this backward turn in events.

I wish to repeat that we deplore sectarianism and intolerance in all their forms. It is evident that Stormont government is no longer in control of the situation. It is clear, also, that the Irish government can no longer stand by and see innocent people injured and perhaps worse.

It is obvious that the RUC is no longer accepted as an impartial police force. Neither would the use of British troops be acceptable nor would they be likely to restore peaceful conditions. The Irish government have therefore, requested the British government to apply immediately to the United Nations for the urgent dispatch of a peace-keeping force to the six counties of Northern Ireland. We have also asked the British government to see to it that the police attacks on the people of Derry should cease immediately.

Great Irish Speeches, Richard Aldous, Quercus, 2007.