

<b>1. PICTURES</b> (15 marks)
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Study the pictures - **A1, A2, B and C** - which accompany the paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) **PICTURE A**

*Pictures A1 and A2 show gold objects from the Broighter collection.*

- (i) What term do archaeologists use to describe objects made by people in the past?

.....(1)

- (ii) What can the study of the objects shown in **A1** and **A2** tell us about the Celtic people who made them?

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

- (iii) Explain what is meant by the term *rescue* or *salvage archaeology*.

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

(b) **PICTURE B**

*Picture B is an artist's impression of the Court of Prince Henry the Navigator.*

- (i) From picture B, identify **one** aid to navigation which made voyages of discovery possible during the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

..... (1)

- (ii) What name is given to the type of boat marked **X**?

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

- (iii) Mention **two** features of this boat which made it faster and stronger than other sailing ships of its time.

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

(c) **PICTURE C**

*Picture C shows a photograph taken in Dublin in 1959.*

- (i) Name the form of transport marked **Y**.

.....(1)

- (ii) Give **two** reasons why the motor car became one of the most common forms of transport during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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

- (iii) Apart from the motor car, mention **two** major developments in transport in Ireland since 1960.

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

<b>2. DOCUMENTS</b> (15 marks)
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Read the two documents, **1** and **2**, which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) **DOCUMENT 1**

*An extract from Giorgio Vasari's 'Life of Leonardo da Vinci', 1550.*

- (i) What complaint did the Prior make to the Duke?

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

- (ii) What explanation did Leonardo offer the Duke to explain his slow progress?

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

- (iii) Which two heads had Leonardo not yet completed?

..... (2)

- (iv) From your study of the Renaissance, give **two** reasons why wealthy merchants, rulers and Popes were willing to sponsor artists.

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

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

*An extract taken from the record of the court martial of Countess Markievicz, 4<sup>th</sup> May 1916.*

- (i) From Walter McKay's evidence, mention **one** action taken by the Sinn Féin rebels on Easter Monday, April 24<sup>th</sup>.

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

- (ii) Give **one** piece of evidence from Walter McKay's account to suggest that Countess Markievicz was a rebel leader.

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

- (iii) According to Captain Henry de Courcy Wheeler, where did the rebels surrender?

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

- (iv) Name the British Commander who accepted the rebels' unconditional surrender.

..... (2)

**3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS**  
(20 marks)

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

- (i) Explain **one** of the following terms used by historians:

*Bias; Primary source; Archives.*

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

- (ii) In Neolithic Ireland, what was a *court cairn*?

..... (2)

- (iii) For what purpose was the *stone quern* used in Celtic Ireland?

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

- (iv) Name **one** Early Irish monastery and **one** monk associated with that monastery.

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

- (v) Explain **one** of the following terms from the Middle Ages:

*Charter; Curfew; Pillory.*

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

- (vi) Name **two** stages in the training of a medieval craftsman.

..... (2)

- (vii) Name **two** features of Renaissance architecture.

..... (2)

- (viii) Mention the name of **one** Renaissance writer and **one** work by that writer.

**Writer:**.....

**Work:**..... (2)

- (ix) During the Age of Exploration, who were the *Conquistadores*?

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

- (x) Mention **two** ways in which the Catholic Church tried to stop the spread of the Protestant religions during the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

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

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

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

(xii) During the War of Independence, what were *Flying Columns*?

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

(xiii) What was the Shannon Scheme, 1927?

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

(xiv) Give **two** terms of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1938.

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

(xv) Mention **two** achievements of the First Inter-Party government, 1948-1951.

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

(xvi) Mention **two** actions taken by Hitler to become dictator of Nazi Germany.

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

(xvii) What was the *Maginot Line*?

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

(xviii) Name **two** countries invaded by Germany in April, 1940.

..... (2)

(xix) Explain **one** of the following terms from *International Relations in the 20<sup>th</sup> century*.

*Containment; CAP; Decolonisation.*

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

(xx) Who was appointed as the first Secretary of State for Northern Ireland in 1969?

..... (2)

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

<b>4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY</b> (40 marks)
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**Answer A and B**

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

- (i) A person living 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 settler who received land during a **named** plantation in Ireland during the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century. (20)
- (ii) A German soldier who took part in Operation Barbarossa (the invasion of Russia, June 1941).

**OR**

A British **or** American soldier who took part in D-Day (Allied landings in France, June 1944). (20)

- (iii) A **named** political leader in the Republic of Ireland during the period, 1960-1985. (20)

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

**SOURCE D**

*The execution of French king Louis XVI (London Times, 25<sup>th</sup> January, 1793)*

About half past nine, the king arrived at the place of execution. Louis mounted the scaffold calmly, the trumpets sounding and drums beating during the whole time. He made a sign of wishing to speak to the multitude, the drums ceased, and Louis spoke these few words. *I die innocent; I pardon my enemies*. His executioners then laid hold of him and, an instant after, his head was separated from his body.

Since the king's execution, a general consternation has prevailed throughout Paris; the Sans Culottes are the only persons that rejoice. The honest citizens, safe within their houses, could not suppress their heartfelt grief, and mourned in private with their families the murder of their much-loved Sovereign.

The Republican tyrants of France have murdered their king without even the shadow of justice, and of course they cannot expect friendship with any civilised part of the world. The vengeance of Europe will now rapidly fall on them.

**SOURCE E**



Wolfe Tone and the French attempt to land at Bantry Bay, December 1796.

[www.napoleon-series.org](http://www.napoleon-series.org)

**SOURCE F**

*Extract from a speech by Wolfe Tone, 1798*

From my earliest youth, I have regarded the connection between Ireland and Great Britain, as the curse of the Irish nation; felt convinced that, whilst it lasted, this country could never be free or happy. I determined to apply all the powers, which my individual efforts could move, in order to separate the two countries. That Ireland was not able, of herself, to throw off the yoke, I knew. I therefore sought for aid, wherever it was to be found. Under the flag of the French Republic, I sought to save and liberate my own country



**A. Source D**

- (i) *'The king met his death bravely'*  
Give **one** piece of evidence from the newspaper article to support this view. (2)
- (ii) According to the article, who were the only persons to rejoice following the king's execution? (2)
- (iii) Was the writer a supporter **or** an opponent of the king's execution?  
Give **one** piece of evidence from the source to explain your answer. (5)

**B. Source E and Source F**

- (i) Why did the fleet sent by the French in 1796, shown in Source E, fail to land? (2)
- (ii) In source F, what does Wolfe Tone consider to be the 'curse of the Irish Nation'? (3)
- (iii) Give **two** reasons why Wolfe Tone sought military help from the French. (4)

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

- (i) Causes of the American War of Independence.
- (ii) The Reign of Terror in France, September 1793 to July 1794.
- (iii) Reasons for the failure of the 1798 Rebellion in Ireland. (12)

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> Britain.**

- (i) Mention **two** advantages of the new Land Enclosure during the Agricultural Revolution. (4)
- (ii) **New developments and inventions:**  
Match each item in column A, (1)-(6) with its corresponding item in column B, (a)-(f).  
You do not need to write out the full text in your answerbook, just the correct number and letter.

Column A	Column B
1.Charles Townshend.	(a) Spinning Jenny.
2. Robert Bakewell.	(b) Coke for smelting iron ore.
3.James Hargreaves.	(c) Selective Breeding.
4.John Kay.	(d) Steam engine improvements.
5. James Watt.	(e) Norfolk rotation of crops.
6. Abraham Darby.	(f) 'Flying Shuttle.'

(1x6)

- (iii) Write an account of **two** of the following;
- (a) Reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain.
- (b) Living conditions for workers in industrial towns.
- (c) Improvements in transport during the Industrial Revolution. (10x2)

**(B) SOCIAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND**

- (i) Explain how **three** of the following sources would be useful in studying social change in Ireland:  
*Church records; School roll books; Census reports; Diaries* (2x3)
- (ii) Identify **three** changes in urban housing in Ireland since the 1920s. (2x3)
- (iii) Identify **three** changes in education since 1960. (2x3)
- (iv) Write about the impact on Irish life of the changes in communications since 1960. (12)

**(C) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND**

- (i) **The Home Rule Crisis 1912-1914.**  
In your answerbook, supply the missing words in the following sentences (1) – (6). You should number the words correctly but you need not re-write the sentences. **Do not answer this question on your examination paper.**
- (1) John R.....was leader of the Home Rule Party from 1900 to1918.
- (2) The introduction of the 1911 P..... Act meant that Home Rule would become law by 1914.
- (3) To resist Home Rule, Unionists set up the Ulster V.....Force.
- (4) The Irish Volunteers smuggled arms into the country at H....., Co. Dublin, on 26 July 1914.
- (5) British army officers threatened to resign if they were ordered to enforce Home Rule in Ulster. This was known as the C .....Mutiny.
- (6) Civil war was prevented by the outbreak of the First W..... in August 1914. (1x6)

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

- (a) The First Dáil, 1919.
- (b) The Civil War, 1922-1923.
- (c) Life in Ireland during the Emergency, 1939-1945.
- (d) The Civil Rights Movement in Northern Ireland.

(12x2)

<b>(D) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY</b>
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(i) Give **two** reasons why Fascist leaders gained support in Europe in the 1920s and the 1930s. (2)

(ii) Write an account of **one** of the following:

- (a) Mussolini's political achievements, 1922-1939.
- (b) Education and youth control in Nazi Germany.
- (c) Hitler's treatment of the Jews, 1933-1939.

(10)

(iii) Give **two** reasons why the League of Nations failed to keep the peace in Europe during the 1930s. (4)

(iv) Choose **Topic 1 or 2 or 3** below:

**Topic 1 - Rise of the Superpowers.**



(a)



(b)



(c)

Name **one** of the leaders shown above (a), (b) or (c) and write an account of a major crisis in the Cold War, 1945-63, in which that leader was involved.

**Topic 2 - Moves towards European Unity.**

Name **one** important personality in the movement for greater European Unity, 1947-72, and write an account of that person's role in the movement.

**Topic 3 - African and Asian Nationalism.**

Name **one** leader involved in the movement for independence in a **named** African or Asian country since 1945 and write an account of that leader's role in the movement.

(14)



2008. S.24A

# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

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*JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2008*

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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: National Museum of Ireland)

**PICTURE B**

**X**



(Source : [www.kostecki.de/en/explicacao.htm](http://www.kostecki.de/en/explicacao.htm))

**PICTURE C**



(Source : National Photographic Archive, [www.nli.ie](http://www.nli.ie))



## 2. DOCUMENTS

### DOCUMENT 1.

*An extract from Giorgio Vasari's Life of Leonardo da Vinci.*

The Prior kept urging Leonardo to finish his work; for it seemed strange to him to see Leonardo sometimes stand half a day at a time, lost in thought, and he would have liked him to go on like the labourers hoeing in the garden, without ever stopping his brush. He complained of it to the Duke, who sent for Leonardo and delicately urged him to work.

Leonardo explained to the Duke that men of lofty genius sometimes accomplish the most when they work least, seeking out inventions with the mind, and forming those perfect ideas, which the hands afterwards express. He told the Duke he still had two heads to paint; that of Christ, which he did not wish to seek on earth; and he could not think that it was possible to imagine that beauty and heavenly grace which should be the face of God's son.

Next, there was the head of Judas, which was also troubling him, not thinking himself capable of imagining features that should represent the face of him who, had a mind so cruel as to resolve to betray his Lord, the creator of the world. However, he would seek out a model for Judas; but if in the end he could not find better, he might consider the foolish Prior.

This moved the Duke wondrously to laughter, and he said that Leonardo had a thousand reasons on his side. And so the poor Prior, in confusion, confined himself to urging on the work in the garden and left Leonardo in peace.

### DOCUMENT 2.

*An extract from the record of the Court Martial of Countess Markievicz 4<sup>th</sup> May 1916.*

***1<sup>st</sup> Witness, Walter McKay duly sworn states:***

My name is Walter McKay and I live in University club, Stephen's Green. I was 17 years old last September. I remember last Easter Monday, April 24<sup>th</sup>, and between 1 and 2 o'clock that day I was standing at the club door. From there I could see Stephen's Green and I saw a few rebels dressed in green uniform. They were pulling the civilians out of the Green and as they were doing this the accused drove up in a motor car, blew her whistle and leaned out of the car. She gave orders to a Sinn Féin rebel after he had shut the gate of Stephen's Park. She then drove up towards the Shelbourne Hotel. I saw her again about 1.15pm. She was behind one of the monuments in the Green; she had a pistol in her hand, which she pointed towards the club and fired. I ran upstairs and saw where the bullet struck.

***2<sup>nd</sup> witness, Captain Henry de Courcy Wheeler, Reserve Officer attached to General Lowe's Staff, duly sworn states:***

I remember Sunday last, April 30. I was in the Castle yard that day. From there I proceeded to the College of Surgeons in York Street. Commandant Michael Mallin of the Rebels was with her. The meeting took place under a flag of truce. Subsequently the rebels who were in the College of Surgeons marched out and surrendered. The accused was one of the number. She was armed with a pistol and ammunition in a Sam Browne belt. She handed her arms to me. I offered to drive her in a motor car to the Castle; she refused and said she preferred to march with the men, as she was second-in-command.

***Countess Markievicz stated in her own defence:***

I went out to fight for Ireland's freedom and it doesn't matter what happens to me. I did what I thought was right and I stand by it.

**Signed this 4<sup>th</sup> day of May 1916, C.T. Blackader,  
President of the Court Martial**