

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 an artefact from Early Christian Ireland.

- (i) What name is given to the artefact labelled **X** in picture A?

..... (1)

- (ii) What effort has been made to preserve this artefact?

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) For what purpose was this artefact used in Early Christian Ireland?

.....

..... (2)

(b) **PICTURE B**

Picture B is a scene showing medieval townspeople in fear of the Black Death.

- (i) What evidence is there in picture B to suggest people feared the Black Death?

.....

..... (1)

- (ii) Give **two** reasons why the Black Death spread rapidly in medieval towns.

.....

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) In relation to medieval towns what was a curfew?

.....

.....(2)

(c)

PICTURE C

Picture C shows the inauguration of President Mary Robinson in 1990.

- (i) Why is the inauguration of Mary Robinson as president in 1990 considered a significant event in Irish history?
-
- (1)
- (ii) What post did Mary Robinson hold directly after having been president?
- (2)
- (iii) Apart from involvement in politics, mention **two** ways in which the lives of women in Ireland have changed in the twentieth century.
-
-
- (2)



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Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



X

PICTURE B.



Source : www.getting-medieval.com/

PICTURE C.



Source : rte.ie

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 a speech broadcast by Stalin, leader of the USSR on 22 June 1941.

- (i) What grave danger hangs over the Soviet Union?

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

- (ii) Mention **one** favourable condition that made it possible for German fascist troops to seize Soviet territory.

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

- (iii) What, according to Stalin, did the USSR gain by agreeing a non-aggression pact with Germany?

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

- (iv) Mention **two** measures Stalin thought necessary to smash the enemy.

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

- (v) Political speeches, such as this one given by Stalin, are useful to historians. Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using political speeches as historical sources.

Advantage:
.....
Disadvantage:
..... (2)

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1

Extract from a speech broadcast by Stalin, leader of the USSR on 22 June 1941

Comrades! The military attack on our fatherland begun on June 22 by Hitler's Germany, is continuing. A grave danger hangs over our country. Part of our territory has been seized under conditions favourable for German forces and unfavourable for Soviet forces. The fact is that troops of Germany were already fully mobilized and brought up to the Soviet frontiers in a state of complete readiness, only awaiting the signal to move into action, whereas Soviet troops had little time to mobilise and move up to the frontiers.

Of importance is the fact that Fascist Germany suddenly and treacherously violated the non-aggression pact agreed in 1939 with the USSR. What did we gain by agreeing a non-aggression pact with Germany? We secured for our country peace for a year and a half and the opportunity of preparing our forces to repulse Fascist Germany should Hitler risk an attack on our country.

What is required to put an end to the danger hovering over our country, and what measures must be taken to smash the enemy? All our work must be immediately put on a war footing; everything must be subordinated to the interests of the war front and the task of organising the destruction of the enemy. In areas occupied by the enemy, guerrilla units must be formed to blow up bridges, roads, damage telephone and telegraph lines, and to set fire to forests, stores and transport. Forward to our victory!

www.greatspeeches.net/

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

Edited extract from an RTE documentary first broadcast on July 7, 1978. Emmet Dalton outlines his reasons for joining the British army to fight in World War I and describes the reaction of his father to seeing his son in a British army uniform.

- (i) How did Joseph Devlin help Dalton with his wish to join the British army?

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

- (ii) What commission did Dalton receive?

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

- (iii) Why did the soldiers in the Irish Brigade have sympathy for Belgium?

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

- (iv) Did Dalton's father agree with his son's decision to join the British army? Give **one** piece of evidence from the document to support your answer.

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

- (v) Why did John Redmond, leader of the Home Rule Party, advise the members of the Irish Volunteer Force to join the British army and fight in World War I?

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

DOCUMENT 2

Emmet Dalton outlines his reasons for joining up the British army to fight in World War I and describes the reaction of his father to seeing his son in a British army uniform.

I joined the army in an unusual fashion. I had a conversation with Joseph Devlin, my father's friend, who was in favour of recruitment at that time and told him of my wish to be part of the Irish Brigade. He brought me along to the man in charge of recruitment who had an office at the end of Grafton Street. If I recall correctly, his name was McCarton Filgate. He gave me an application form to fill out for a temporary commission in the British army. At the end of 1915, I received a temporary commission as a 2nd lieutenant in the 7th Royal Dublin Fusiliers then known as the Pal's Battalion.

Did you feel in joining the British army that you were fighting for Britain or you were fighting for Ireland or fighting for little Belgium?

For all three, but primarily I felt I was fighting for Ireland. We were an Irish Brigade who would always support fights for small countries and Belgium was a small country that had an horrific experience, if we were to believe all we were told. This created an atmosphere of sympathy amongst all of us.

You were a very young man; in fact, you were a youth so adventure presumably must have played part.

Of course, I was 17 but I had to claim I was 18. I felt I belonged. My father was pro-Irish as well as being anti- British. I did not tell him what I had done. The first he knew of it was when I walked into my home dressed as a 2nd lieutenant.

What was his attitude?

He told me to get out, as no bloody red coat would enter his house. My mother was in hysterics. After a time we calmed the old man and I was allowed in the house.

Edited extract from an RTE documentary first broadcast 07/07/1978

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

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

Explanation:.....

Example:..... (2)

- (ii) In relation to a named ancient civilisation **OUTSIDE** Ireland, mention **two** facts on *housing* from that civilisation.

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) Name **two** metal ores used in Ireland during the Bronze Age.

..... (2)

- (iv) In a medieval monastery what was a cloister?

.....

..... (2)

- (v) Mention **two** features of Renaissance architecture.

.....

..... (2)

- (vi) Give **two** reasons why many people thought the Catholic Church was in need of reform around 1500.

.....

..... (2)

- (vii) Mention **two** ways in which the Catholic Church tried to stop the spread of the Protestant religion during the sixteenth century.

.....

..... (2)

- (viii) Give **two** consequences of enclosure during the Agricultural Revolution.

.....

..... (2)

- (ix) In Britain, during the Industrial Revolution, what were the *Factory Acts*?

.....

..... (2)

- (x) Mention **one** action taken by the British government to deal with the Great Famine of the 1840s.

..... (2)

- (xi) Give **two** consequences for Ireland of the Great Famine.
.....
..... (2)
- (xii) Name the political party founded by Arthur Griffith in 1905.
..... (2)
- (xiii) Name **two** buildings occupied by the rebels during the Easter Rising 1916.
..... (2)
- (xiv) Mention **two** terms of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1938.
.....
..... (2)
- (xv) Why was the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) set up in 1967?
.....
..... (2)
- (xvi) Explain **one** of the following terms relating to Mussolini:
March on Rome; *The Lateran Treaty;* *The Abyssinia Campaign.*
.....
..... (2)
- (xvii) Mention **two** actions taken by Hitler to become dictator of Nazi Germany.
.....
..... (2)
- (xviii) In Nazi Germany what were the Nuremberg Laws?
.....
..... (2)
- (xix) What was appeasement?
.....
..... (2)
- (xx) Name **two** people who have been leaders of the Labour Party in Ireland since 1912.
..... (2)

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 at work. (20)
- (ii) A servant who worked in a medieval castle. (20)
- (iii) A **named** Renaissance writer *or* scientist. (20)

AND

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

- (i) A settler who received land during a named plantation during the 16th or 17th century. (20)
- (ii) A **named** leader in a revolution (America, France or Ireland) during the period, 1771-1815. (20)
- (iii) A **named** leader in the struggle for Irish independence, 1900-1912. (20)

SOURCE D



www.en.wikipedia.org

SOURCE E



www.glogster.com

SOURCE F

An edited extract from Antonio Pigafetta's account of Magellan's voyage around the world.

On Wednesday, 28 November 1520, we entered into the Pacific sea, where we remained three months and twenty days without taking in provisions or other refreshments. We only ate old biscuits reduced to powder and full of grubs, and stinking from the dirt which the rats had made on it and we drank water that was yellow and stinking. We also ate the oxhides which were very hard because of the sun, rain, and wind. We left them for four or five days in the sea, and then we put them on the embers, and so ate them; also the sawdust of wood, and rats but enough of them were not to be got.

Besides the above-named evils, this misfortune which I will mention was the worst, it was that the upper and lower gums of most of our men grew so much that they could not eat, and in this way nineteen died. I really think the likes of this voyage will not be seen again. Besides those who died, twenty-five or thirty fell ill of other sicknesses, both in the arms and legs, and other places, in such manner that very few remained healthy.

However, thanks be to the Lord, I had no sickness. During those three months and twenty days, we ran fully four thousand leagues in the Pacific sea. This was well named Pacific, for during this same time we met with no storm, and saw no land except two small uninhabited islands, in which we found only birds and trees.

www.archive.org

A. Sources D and E

- (i) Source D shows Prince Henry the Navigator. Mention **one** way he contributed to developments in sea travel during the age of exploration. (2)
- (ii) Name the Portuguese sailor who led the expedition to India, 1497 shown by a red line in Source E. (2)
- (iii) Why did the expedition shown in source E keep so close, for the most part, to the African coast? (2)
- (iv) Why did sailors go on voyages of discovery such as that shown in Source E? (2)

B. Source F

- (i) Why did the sailors have such a poor diet during their journey across the Pacific Ocean? (2)
- (ii) How did they try to prepare the oxhides for eating? (2)
- (iii) According to the writer, what was the worst misfortune? (2)
- (iv) What do you think the writer meant when he wrote, 'I really think the likes of this voyage will never be seen again'? (2)
- (v) Many of the sailors on Magellan's voyage died from scurvy. What caused this disease? (2)

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

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

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

(A) OUR ROOTS IN ANCIENT CIVILISATION

- (i) Why are the earliest times known as the Stone Age? (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** advances made by Neolithic people. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Explain **two** of the following terms related to ancient Ireland:
- Tuath; Aos Dána; Ogham.* (2 x 2)
- (iv) Give an account of **two** of the following areas from Celtic Ireland:
- (a) Farming.
(b) Dwelling places.
(c) Craftwork.
(d) Burial customs. (10 x 2)

(B) SOCIAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Explain how **two** of the following sources would be useful in studying social change in Ireland:
- Old newspapers; Census reports; Interviews with elderly people.* (2 x 2)
- (ii) Give **three** reasons why the Dublin region has seen a major population increase since the 1960s. (6)
- (iii) Write about changes in **two** of the following areas since 1945:
- (a) Communications.
(b) Housing.
(c) Education.
(d) Transport. (10 x 2)

(C) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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) The main cause of the Civil War 1922-1923 was division over the Anglo-Irish T.....
- (2) Pro-Treaty IRA were known as the R.....
- (3) The Irregulars or Republicans took over the F.....C.....in Dublin.
- (4) Following their defeat in Dublin, the Irregulars retreated south of a line from Limerick to Waterford, known as the M..... R.....
- (5) Following the deaths of Griffith and Collins, WT C..... and Kevin O'Higgins became leaders of the Irish Free State.
- (6) The Civil War ended when Aiken and de Valera called a c..... in April 1923. (1 x 6)

- (ii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to twentieth-century Ireland:

Blueshirts; Gerrymandering; Mother & Child Scheme. (2 x 2)

- (iii) Give an account of **two** of the following:

- (a) The Home Rule crisis, 1912-1914.
- (b) Achievements of the Cumann na nGaedheal government, 1922-1932.
- (c) Life in Ireland during the Emergency.
- (d) Seán Lemass as Taoiseach, 1959-1966. (10 x 2)

(D) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- (i) Give **two** reasons why fascism became popular in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s. (2)

- (ii) Describe how fascist dictators such as Mussolini and Hitler used propaganda to maintain their power. (4)

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

- (iv) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to World War Two 1939-1945:

The Phoney War; The Blitz; D-Day (June 1944) (2 x 2)

- (v) Choose Topic 1 or 2 or 3 below:

Topic 1 - Rise of the Superpowers.

- (i) Why did the USA and the USSR become known as the Superpowers? (4)

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

- (a) Korean War 1950-1953.
- (b) Cuban Missile Crisis. (12)

Topic 2 - Moves towards European unity.

- (i) Why was there a movement towards greater co-operation between European countries after 1945? (4)

- (ii) Write about events leading to greater European unity, 1973-1992. (12)

Topic 3 - African and Asian Nationalism.

- (i) Give **two** reasons why European countries began to give up their colonies after 1945. (4)

- (ii) Give an account of the struggle for independence of a **named** African or Asian country after 1945. (12)