

<b>1. PICTURES</b> (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 Poulnabrone dolmen.*

- (i) What name is given to the stone marked **X**?

.....(1)

- (ii) Why did Stone-Age farmers build structures like this?

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

- (iii) Give **two** reasons why that period was called the Stone Age.

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

(b) **PICTURE B**

*Picture B shows a motte and bailey.*

- (i) Give **one** defensive feature of this motte and bailey.

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

- (ii) Why were they mostly built in the South-East of Ireland?

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

- (iii) Give **two** reasons why they were replaced by stone castles.

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

(c) **PICTURE C**

*Picture C shows a page from the first book printed on a movable-type press.*

- (i) Who invented the movable-type press?  
.....(1)
- (ii) How did the movable-type press differ from earlier methods of printing?  
.....  
..... (2)
- (iii) Give **two** important results of this invention.  
.....  
.....  
..... (2)

<b>2. DOCUMENTS</b> (15 marks)
-----------------------------------

Read the two documents, **1** and **2**, which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) **DOCUMENT 1**

*Extracts from comments by English settlers in Ireland at the time of the Munster Plantation.*

- (i) From Document 1(a), mention **one** aspect of the Munster colony praised by the writer.

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

- (ii) From Document 1(b), mention **two** actions taken by Munster men during the Munster Rebellion.

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

- (iii) According to Document 1(c), what did the rebels desire?

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

- (iv) From your knowledge of the Plantation, give **two** reasons why the Munster Plantation failed.

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

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

*Extract from an interview with Myrtle Solomon, a Londoner who survived the Blitz, London 1940.*

- (i) Why do you think that people kept coming to the basement every night, long after the Blitz was over?

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

- (ii) Give **two** examples from the extract of acts of bravery or kindness on the part of Myrtle's family.

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

- (iii) Name **two** methods which were used to deal with the danger of incendiary bombs.

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

- (iv) Give **two** reasons why the Luftwaffe was bombing London and other British cities.

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

<b>3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS</b> (20 marks)
--

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

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

Explanation: .....

.....

Example: .....(2)

- (ii) What was wattle and daub?

Wattle: .....

Daub: ..... (2)

- (iii) Why were cattle important to the Celts?

.....

..... (2)

- (iv) What was ogham?

.....

.....(2)

- (v) In Medieval times what was jousting?

.....

..... (2)

- (vi) During the Middle Ages what was the Black Death?

..... (2)

- (vii) Name **two** stages in the training of a knight.

.....

.....(2)

- (viii) Name and explain **one** instrument of navigation used during the Age of Exploration.

Name: .....

Explanation: .....

..... (2)

- (ix) Give **two** dangers feared by sailors during the Age of Exploration.

.....

..... (2)

- (x) Give **two** reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.  
.....  
..... (2)
- (xi) Mention **one** theory or discovery associated with Renaissance scientists, eg: Harvey, Vesalius or Galileo.  
.....  
..... (2)
- (xii) What was the 'Blight' in 1840s Ireland?  
.....(2)
- (xiii) Give **two** factors that made the Agricultural Revolution possible.  
.....  
.....(2)
- (xiv) Mention **two** effects of the Transport Revolution on Britain.  
.....  
..... (2)
- (xv) Give **two** causes of the American Revolution.  
.....  
..... (2)
- (xvi) Mention **two** reasons why Unionists opposed Home Rule in Ireland.  
.....  
..... (2)
- (xvii) Give **two** reasons why Germans were unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles.  
.....  
.....(2)
- (xviii) Which European leader was known as 'Il Duce'?  
.....(2)
- (xix) Name the **two** countries which joined the EEC with Ireland in 1973.  
.....(2)
- (xx) Name **two** persons who became Taoiseach before 1997.  
.....(2)

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

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

**Answer A and B**

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

- (i) An archaeologist working on a dig. (20)
- (ii) A monk in an early Irish monastery. (20)
- (iii) A serf on a medieval manor. (20)

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

- (i) A **named** artist or sculptor during the Renaissance. (20)
- (ii) A mine or factory worker during the Industrial Revolution. (20)
- (iii) A **named** leader in the struggle for Irish independence, 1900-1923. (20)

**5. THE REFORMATION (30 marks)**

**SOURCE D**

*This is a picture of Martin Luther burning a Papal Bull in Wittenberg, Dec 10th 1520.*



*Source: [www.elca.org](http://www.elca.org)*

**SOURCE E**

*Excerpts from Martin Luther's 95 Theses. October 31, 1517.*

- 36.** Any truly repentant Christian has a right to full remission of penalty and guilt, even without indulgence letters.
- 47.** Christians are to be taught that the buying of indulgences is a matter of free choice, not commanded.
- 49.** Christians are to be taught that papal indulgences are useful only if they do not put their trust in them, but very harmful if they lose their fear of God because of them.
- 53.** They are the enemies of Christ and the pope who forbid altogether the preaching of the Word of God in some churches in order that indulgences may be preached in others.
- 54.** Injury is done to the Word of God when, in the same sermon, an equal or larger amount of time is devoted to indulgences than to the Word.
- 62.** The true treasure of the church is the most holy gospel of the glory and grace of God.

*Source: Internet Medieval Sourcebook. [www.fordham.edu/halsall/sbook.htm](http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/sbook.htm)*



**A. Source D**

- (i) What was a Papal Bull? (2)
- (ii) Why is Luther burning this Papal Bull? (2)
- (iii) What happened to Luther as a result of this action? (2)

**B. Source E**

*Study the excerpts from the 95 Theses and answer the following questions:*

- (i) To what does a truly repentant Christian have a right? (2)
- (ii) What is the true treasure of the Church? (2)
- (iii) From the theses shown above, is Luther totally against the sale of indulgences? Explain your answer. (4)
- (iv) Why do you think that the Pope became alarmed by the theses? Give **two** reasons for your answer. (4)

**C. “The Reformation changed the face of Europe”**  
Write about **one** of the following topics:

- (i) The impact of the Reformation on Ireland.
- (ii) Religious wars in Europe.
- (iii) The Counter-Reformation. (12)

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

**(A) ANCIENT CIVILISATION – OUTSIDE OF IRELAND**

- (i) Name **two** achievements of a **named** ancient civilisation outside of Ireland. (2x2)
- (ii) Explain how information about this civilisation was discovered. (6)
- (iii) Write an account of **two** of the following aspects of the **named** Ancient Civilisation:
  - (a) Burial customs and Religion.
  - (b) Food and Clothing.
  - (c) Arts, Crafts and Work. (10x2)

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

- (i) Mention **two** types of primary source which may be useful in studying social change in Ireland. (2x2)
- (ii) Mention **three** major changes in agricultural life since 1900. (2x3)
- (iii) Write about changes in **two** of the following areas since 1900:
  - (a) Transport.
  - (b) Women's Lives.
  - (c) Leisure. (10x2)

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

- (i) Explain **three** of the following terms:  
*Black and Tans; Bloody Sunday (1920); "The Squad"; Statute of Westminster; Economic War.* (2x3)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why Ireland stayed neutral in World War II, 1939-1945. (2x2)
- (iii) Write an account of **two** of the following aspects of post-war Ireland:
  - (a) Political developments in the Republic of Ireland during the 1950s.
  - (b) Political developments in the Republic of Ireland during the 1960s.
  - (c) Political developments in Northern Ireland, 1963-1974. (10x2)

<b>(D) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY</b>
---

- (i) Explain the meaning of **two** of the following:

*Blitzkrieg; Lebensraum; Scorched Earth; Final Solution; U-boat.*

(2x2)

- (ii) Write an account of **one** of the following military operations from World War II:

(a) The Battle of Britain.

(b) Operation Barbarossa.

(c) Operation Overlord.

(10)

- (iii) Choose topic **1** or **2** or **3** below.

**TOPIC 1 THE RISE OF THE SUPERPOWERS**

(a) Give **two** reasons why the Cold War began after World War II.

(4)

(b) Write an account of **one** named major crisis in the Cold War between USA and USSR during the period, 1945-63.

(12)

**OR**

**TOPIC 2 MOVES TOWARDS EUROPEAN UNITY**

(a) Why was there a movement for European Unity after 1945?

(4)

(b) Write about the events leading to greater European Unity, 1973-1992.

(12)

**OR**

**TOPIC 3 AFRICAN AND ASIAN NATIONALISM**

(a) Why did European countries begin to give up their colonies after 1945?

(4)

(b) Give an account of the struggle for independence of a named African or Asian country after 1945.

(12)



2007. S.24A

# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

---

*JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007*

---

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

---

*SOURCES*

---

## 1. PICTURES

*PICTURE A.*



(Source: [www.awh-adventures.com](http://www.awh-adventures.com))

*PICTURE B.*



(Source : [www.timeref.com](http://www.timeref.com))





## 2. DOCUMENTS

### DOCUMENT 1.

*Some comments by English settlers in Ireland at the time of the Munster Plantation.*

(a) A Colonist from Nottinghamshire Praises the Munster Colony (1590)

Their soil for the most part is very fertile and apt for wheat, rye, barley...and all other grains and fruits that England anywise doth yield. There is much good timber in many places...There is very rich and great plenty of iron stone ...also there is a great store of lead ore, and wood sufficient to maintain divers iron and lead works (with good husbandry) for ever.

[Robert Payne, *A Brief Description of Ireland*, London, 1590]

(b) Many of the Munster men now first about October, 1598 broke into rebellion and joined themselves with Tyrone's forces, spoiled the country, burnt the villages, and pulled down the houses and castles of the English, against whom they committed all abominable out-rages...The Munster rebellion broke out like a lightning, for in one month's space almost all the Irish were in rebellious arms, and the English were murdered, or stripped and banished.

[Fynes Moryson (1566-1630), *Itinerary*, London, 1617]

(c) The cause of this original hate (among Irishmen) is that they were conquered by the English, the memory whereof is yet fresh among them and the desire both of revenge and also of recovery of their lands, is daily revived and kindled amongst them by their lords and counsellors; for which they both hate ourselves and our laws and customs.

[Edmund Spenser, *A Brief Note of Ireland*, London, 1598]

Source: "Eyewitness to Irish History" by Peter Beresford Ellis, John Wiley & Sons, London, 2004

### DOCUMENT 2.

*This extract is from an interview with Myrtle Solomon, a Londoner who survived the Blitz in 1940.*

We had a very big basement, and my mother said, 'We'll just open it up.' So people came in every night, for, I believe years – long after the Blitz. There were people we didn't know – because you know how it is in London – how little you know your neighbours. But there were many families there, including two Italians and Austrians. Their husbands got taken away to internment camps in Britain, which was a very grim experience for the wives, who came every night to the shelters. I remember trying desperately to help get their husbands out. One was an Italian doctor, whose wife was nearly going mad without him.

It was not required at that stage, but several of us in the road went voluntarily to take a short course in what to do when incendiaries dropped. We were equipped with stirrup pumps, water and sand – nearly all of which seemed to be totally useless. Because the stirrup pump didn't work, I remember kicking incendiary bombs off the roof with my feet, or the end of a broom, just to get them into the garden away from the roof of our house.

I remember throwing sand on a bomb for ages. I kept doing exactly what I'd been told to do – and throwing this sand on, and it just flared up again. The planes were still overhead, and you thought they could see you – and thought if they saw fire going, they would drop another bomb on you. So you were absolutely petrified.

In the morning, you felt good to be alive – but with this awful sense of guilt that other people weren't – and shouldn't it really have been you?

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