

WARNING

You must return this paper with your answerbook.



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017

HISTORY – HIGHER LEVEL

(180 MARKS)

WEDNESDAY, 14 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 - 4.30

CENTRE STAMP

EXAMINATION NUMBER

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6
ANSWER QUESTIONS 1, 2 AND 3 IN THE SPACES ON THE EXAMINATION PAPER
ANSWER 4, 5 AND 6 IN YOUR ANSWERBOOK**

PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS PAPER IN YOUR ANSWERBOOK

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 Newgrange, a passage tomb from Neolithic Ireland.

- (i) What was the purpose of the roofbox labelled **X** in picture A?

..... (1)

- (ii) What evidence suggests that the people who built Newgrange were skilled craftsmen?

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) Name **two** other types of tomb from Neolithic Ireland.

.....

..... (2)

(b) **PICTURE B**

Picture B is an aerial photograph of Trim Castle, Co. Meath.

- (i) What is the name of the building labelled **Y** in the photograph?

..... (1)

- (ii) From the photograph, name **two** other defensive features of Trim Castle.

.....

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) Mention **one** function of the Great Hall in a medieval castle.

.....

..... (2)

(c)

PICTURE C

Picture C is a photograph of a Nazi youth rally.

- (i) What is the name of the Nazi symbol as displayed on the flags in the background?

..... (1)

- (ii) What evidence suggests that the rally was well organised?

.....

..... (2)

- (iii) Apart from rallies, mention **two** ways in which Hitler and the Nazis used propaganda to maintain power in Germany.

.....

.....

..... (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 Sir John Davies, "A Discovery of True Causes why Ireland was entirely subdued", written in 1612.

- (i) According to the author, what benefit has the plantation brought to Ulster?

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

- (ii) Who were "those wicked and ungrateful traitors"?

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

- (iii) Why did the king not utterly exclude the natives from the plantation?

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

- (iv) Mention **two** things which the author hopes will happen once the plantation has been established.

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

- (v) Do you think that this source is reliable? Give **one** reason for your answer.

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

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

Edited extract from a BBC interview with Mary Hinchcliff, talking about the work done by the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS) in Coleraine during World War II. Her mother, Mrs Florence Shaw MBE, had been involved in voluntary work in the years prior to the outbreak of war in September 1939.

- (i) Why was the port of Londonderry "hugely important"?

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

- (ii) What support did the WVS give the "refugees" from the city of Belfast?

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

- (iii) Mention **two** different jobs undertaken by the Girl Guides in Coleraine during World War II.

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

- (iv) Why, according to Mary Hinchcliff, did so many women of the WVS do this voluntary work?

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

- (v) What name was given by the British press to the bombing of Belfast and other cities in Britain by the Germans?

..... (2)

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

(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) Name **two** instruments which an archaeologist would use to excavate a site.

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

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

..... (2)

- (iv) Mention **two** important functions of the round tower in Early Christian Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

- (vii) Why was there a great demand for spices in Europe around the year 1500?

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

- (viii) What was decided by the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)?

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

- (ix) During the Agricultural Revolution in Britain, what is meant by selective breeding?

.....
..... (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** of the signatories of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, 1916.
..... (2)
- (xiv) During the Civil War, what was the Munster Republic?
.....
..... (2)
- (xv) What was the Wall Street Crash, 1929?
.....
..... (2)
- (xvi) Explain **one** of the following terms relating to the Treaty of Versailles:
War Guilt Clause; *Reparations;* *Anschluss.*
.....
..... (2)
- (xvii) During World War II, what was the *Luftwaffe*?
.....
..... (2)
- (xviii) During World War II, what was the Maginot Line?
.....
..... (2)
- (xix) In relation to Northern Ireland during the 1970s, explain the term internment.
.....
..... (2)
- (xx) Name **two** people who have been leaders of Fianna Fáil in Ireland since 1945.
..... (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 woman living in a **named** ancient civilisation **OUTSIDE** of Ireland. (20)
- (ii) A craftsman in a medieval town. (20)
- (iii) A settler who received land during a **named** plantation in Ireland during the sixteenth or seventeenth century. (20)

AND

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

- (i) A worker in a factory or a mine during the Industrial Revolution in Britain c. 1850. (20)
- (ii) 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)

SOURCE D



SOURCE E



Source:

www.jasongoroncy.com/category/john-calvin

Source:

www.traditioninaction.org/religious/e034rp_Calvin

Source F

He is condemned to go around the city in penitential clothing, bareheaded, carrying a torch in his hand. When arriving before the tribunal, he must kneel, confess having evilly and maliciously spoken vile words, and manifest his repentance; then, he must beg for mercy before God and the justice of man. He is condemned to pay all the expenses. This sentence should be publicly announced.

Source: www.traditioninaction.org/religious/e034rpCalvin_Franca05.html:

J.B. Galiffe, *Nouvelles pages d'histoire exacte*, 1863, p. 60

Source G

To promote a woman to bear rule, superiority, dominion, or empire above any realm, nation, or city, is repugnant to nature; an insult to God, a thing most contrary to his revealed will and approved ordinance; and finally, it is the subversion of good order, of all equity and justice.

Source: www.gutenberg.org/files/9660/9660-h/9660-h.htm

A. Sources D and E

- (i) **Source D** shows John Calvin preaching to his congregation. Mention **one** piece of evidence from **Source D** to show that Calvin was a popular preacher. (2)
- (ii) What city did Calvin name “The City of God”? (2)
- (iii) Give **one** piece of evidence from **Source E** to show that Calvin’s supporters were acting cruelly. (2)
- (iv) In Calvin’s Church, what was meant by **two** of the following? -
Predestination; Elders; The Elect; Presbyters. (4)

B. Sources F and G

- (i) For criticising Calvin at a banquet, Pierre Ameaux, a city official, was forced to do penance. Do you think his punishment was too severe? Give **one** piece of evidence from **Source F** to support your answer. (2)
- (ii) From your study of the Reformation, why do you think Pierre Ameaux’s sentence was “*publicly announced*”? (2)
- (iii) According to **Source G**, what is “*an insult to God*”? (2)
- (iv) The author of **Source G** brought Presbyterianism to Scotland. What is his name? (2)

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

- (a) The impact of the Reformation in Ireland.
- (b) Religious wars in Europe.
- (c) The Counter-Reformation. (12)

(A) THE RENAISSANCE

- (i) Why were patrons so important during the Renaissance? (2)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why there were so few female scientists or artists. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Explain **two** of the following terms related to art in the Renaissance:
Perspective; *Fresco;* *Sfumato.* (2 x 2)
- (iv) Write an account of the main developments in **two** of the following areas during the Renaissance:
 (a) Science and medicine.
 (b) Literature.
 (c) Sculpture. (10 x 2)

(B) SOCIAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) In relation to social change, mention **one** consequence of the introduction of the internet. (2)
- (ii) Identify **two** ways in which electricity changed life in Ireland. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Give **two** major changes in housing since 1945. (2 x 2)
- (iv) Write about changes in **two** of the following areas since 1945:
 (a) Communications.
 (b) Transport.
 (c) Education. (10 x 2)

(C) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Mention **one** consequence of the executions of the leaders of the 1916 Rising. (2)
- (ii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to twentieth-century Ireland:
Blueshirts; *Gerrymandering;* *Mother and Child Scheme.* (2 x 2)
- (iii) Give **two** reasons why Ireland stayed neutral in World War II, 1939-1945. (2 x 2)
- (iv) Give an account of **two** of the following:
 (a) The War of Independence, 1919-1921.
 (b) The achievements of Fianna Fáil, 1932-1939.
 (c) John Hume **or** Ian Paisley. (10 x 2)

(D) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- (i) Give **one** reason why fascism became popular in Europe in the 1920s and 1930s. (2)
- (ii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to Italy under Mussolini, 1922-1939.
- March on Rome; The Lateran Treaty; OVRA.* (2 x 2)
- (iii) Give **one** reason why major European powers were willing to appease Hitler during the 1930s. (2)
- (iv) Write an account of **one** of the following:
- (a) Education in Nazi Germany.
(b) Hitler and the Jews, 1933-1945.
(c) Nazi foreign policy, 1933-1939. (10)
- (v) **Choose Topic 1 or 2 or 3 below:**

Topic 1 - Rise of the Superpowers.

- (i) Write an account of a **named** major crisis in the Cold War between the USA and the USSR during the period 1945-1963. (12)

Topic 2 - Moves towards European unity.

- (i) Write an account of the growth of the European Union since 1957. (12)

Topic 3 - African and Asian nationalism.

- (i) Write an account of the main events in the movement for independence in a **named** African or Asian country after 1945. (12)



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State Examinations Commission Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



X

Source: <https://deirdremorgan1.files.wordpress.com>

PICTURE B.



Source: www.historyireland.com

PICTURE C.



Source: www.voicesintoaction.ca

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1

Extract from Sir John Davies, 'A Discovery of True Causes why Ireland was entirely subdued', written in 1612.

The lands of the Irish in Ulster were the most rude and unreformed part of Ireland, and the centre of the last great rebellion. They are now better organised and established than any of the lands in the other provinces.

The organisation of those lands happened with the special providence of God, who cast out those wicked and ungrateful traitors, the enemies of the Reformation in Ireland.

The King did not utterly exclude the natives out of this plantation, but made a mixed plantation of British and Irish, so that they might grow up together in one nation. The Irish were in some places transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains and open countries, so that being removed (like wild fruit trees) they might grow the milder, and bear the better and sweeter fruit.

When this plantation hath taken root, and been fixed and settled but a few years, with the favour and blessing of God, it will secure the peace of Ireland, assure it to the Crown of England forever; and finally, make it a civil and a rich, a mighty, and a flourishing Kingdom.

Source: www.bl.uk/learning/histcitizen/uk/ireland/source3/engviewplant.html

DOCUMENT 2

Edited extract from a BBC interview with Mary Hinchcliff about voluntary work done in Coleraine during World War II.

The large port of Londonderry (and the Foyle) was a hugely important part of the Atlantic convoys which sailed from Glasgow/Liverpool to USA and Canada. They made their final call at Derry to take on board fresh food and await orders to sail.

My final memory of things done by the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS) was after the two big air raids in Belfast. Many lorry loads of hungry, dirty, injured and frightened men, women and children arrived in Coleraine to be cared for and fed. The Irish Society Schools were temporarily 'taken over' and the WVS moved in to prepare camp beds and meals for the 'refugees' from the City of Belfast until they could safely return to their homes or go to relatives or be billeted locally.

It was a big job and the local Girl Guides were brought in to help make beds, peel vegetables or do other jobs. My sister and I were set to wash dozens of babies' bottles — the first time I had ever seen green or brown beer bottles used for this purpose with a teat on the end!

The women of the WVS took on this task in large numbers — it was all voluntary, hard work, often seven days a week, where necessary. Many of the women had seen their own menfolk go to serve and live in other areas and they were glad to do their bit to help locally.

Source: www.bbc.co.uk/history/ww2peopleswar/stories/71/a3384371.shtml