

1st Year History Test Summer 2025

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Class: Armstrong

Question 1: Key Words

Match the key word/phrase with its meaning for the following two topics: Middle Ages & Renaissance

Middle Ages

Key Word/ Phrase	Meaning
1. Anti-Semitism	A. trade association in the Middle Ages for Craftsmen and merchants
2. Fief	B. Convent building that is occupied by nuns in a religious order
3. Apprentice	C. Plague caused by fleas on rats which spread in the Middle Ages
4. Manor	D. a fortified tower within a castle
5. Chivalry	E. castles built of timber with a mound and a courtyard
6. Motte & Bailey	F. Hatred of Jews
7. Black Death	G. land given by a king to a vassal in the Middle Ages
8. Nunnery	H. a person learning a trade or craft for a number of years
9. Keep	I. The code of behaviour of knights during the Middle Ages
10. Guild	J. a village and the land around it in the Middle Ages

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
F	G	H	J	I	E	C	B	D	A

30
30
36

96%

Excellent
Oisín
done

36
36

36

36

Renaissance

Word/phrase		Meaning
1. Fresco		A. The language of the people
2. Vernacular		B. supporter of the artists during the Renaissance
3. Patron		C. a method of painting that creates fine shading so that there is a gradual change between colours
4. Perspective		D. term used for culture, art and architecture of Ancient Greece and Rome
5. Renaissance		E. Painting style where painting is done on wet plaster
6. Sfumato		F. Style of architecture in the Middle Ages with pointed arches and windows
7. Classical		G. Time of revival of interest in learning of Ancient Greece and Rome
8. Gothic		H. technique used by artists to create illusion of depth (3D effect)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E	A	B	H	G	C	D	F



16

30/34

Question 2

The Renaissance was a time of change in many areas of learning. In the paintings below, the Angel Gabriel informs Mary that she has been chosen by God to be the mother of Jesus. Look at the two paintings and answer the questions which follow.



Source 1:
The Annunciation
by Simone Martini,
c. 1333.
Uffizi Gallery,
Florence.



Source 2:
The Annunciation
by Piermatteo d'Amelia,
c. 1487.
Isabella Stewart
Gardner Museum,
Boston.

- (a) What is similar and what is different in how Mary is portrayed in the two paintings?
(Mary is on the right-hand side in both paintings.)

In the first painting, she looks flat and 2D whereas in the second painting, she looks 3D. ~~She is standing~~ Her face is more expressive in the second painting. Her body shape is more realistic in the second painting.

$\frac{2}{4}$

- (b) From your study of artistic developments during the Renaissance, explain three features of Renaissance art using examples from the second painting.

Perspective makes the painting look 3D. Sfumato adds shadows and more realistic lighting. The artist has studied the human body so that their characters look more realistic.

Perspective makes the second painting look more 3D, compared to the Medieval painting, which looks flat and 2D.

2

Sfumato makes for more realistic lighting and shadows compared to the first painting which seems to be completely and unrealistically lit. The Renaissance paintings ~~the~~ people looks better than the Medieval paintings people because in the Renaissance artists studied the human body, making for more realistic people.

- (c) Describe the main achievements of one Renaissance artist you studied during your Junior Cycle History course.

Artist's name: Leonardo Da Vinci

Achievements:

He painted the world's best-known painting, the Mona Lisa, whose eyes seem to follow you across the room. He painted the Last Supper, a representation of Jesus Christ's last supper with his disciples. He drew sketches of inventions like helicopters and submarines in his notes hundreds of years before they were invented.

- (d) Apart from art, select two areas of learning in which change took place during the Renaissance era, e.g., literature, architecture, medicine, science, etc.
Outline one key change that occurred in each area.

2

First area of learning: Science

Change:

5

Galileo Galilei developed the telescope and found out that the Earth orbits the sun, Jupiter has moons, and the moon has craters

Second area of learning: Medicine

Change:

2

Medicine developed beyond the 4 humours, ~~towa~~ bettering herbal medicines and moving closer towards modern medicine

3

✓ Name person

12/14

10/10

Question 3: The Middle Ages:

Question 2

Read this edited extract from a translation of *Knigh-ton's Chronicon* from 1895 and answer the questions below. The book is about the history of medieval England and was written by an English monk in Leicester in 1348. *a*

Then the plague came to Bristol, and almost the whole town died, as if overcome by sudden death. Few lived more than two or three days, or even half a day. This cruel death spread everywhere. *b*

There was a great cheapness of all things because of people's fear of death, for very few cared about riches or possessions of any kind. A man could have a horse which was formerly worth forty shillings for six shilling and eight pence. Sheep and cattle strayed through the fields and among the crops, as there was no one to drive them off or herd them. The following autumn it was so costly to hire a reaper to harvest the crops that many crops perished in the fields. *used to cost*

After the plague many buildings both great and small in all cities and towns fell into total ruin for lack of inhabitants. Many villages and towns became empty as everyone who had lived there were dead, and it seemed likely that many such little villages would never again be inhabited. *died* *e*

- (a) Is this extract a primary or secondary source? Explain your answer.

2 ✓ This is a primary source because it was written by a monk at the time and place of the event.

- (b) According to the source, for how long did people live after they had caught the plague?

2 ✓ Half a day to three days

- (c) After the plague arrived, what was the cost of a horse?

2 ✓ Six shilling and eight pence

- (d) Explain why everything was low in price, according to the source.

2 ✓ People's fear of death outweighed their former value of the items.

- (e) Describe what the writer said happened to many towns, villages and hamlets.

2 ✓ He said that the plague killed everyone there and they went into ruin. That they might never be inhabited again.

- (f) This source was written in Latin in 1348 and translated to English in 1895. Explain the impact that translating the document would have on the reliability of the source.

e ✓ When you translate, you lose a bit of meaning because some words don't have direct translations and some notations might be lost.

- (g) From what you have studied about the Middle Ages, explain the term *The Black Death*.

2 ✓ The Black Death is another name for the Bubonic Plague that spread through Europe in the Middle Ages. Once infected, you had a very high chance of dying in a week.

- (h) Based on what you have studied, explain why religion was important to the people who lived during the Middle Ages.

Christendom Hospitals - Education Diocese

The Pope was the most important man in Europe, which was known as Christendom because of the amount of Christians there. He split Christendom into dioceses, each ruled over by a bishop who built a cathedral. Sometimes, monks came together to make a monastery. It would be very beneficial to the area around it because monks helped people by providing food, shelter and education to people on all walks of life. Monasteries were the greatest centres of learning in Europe.

✓ 6/6

Medieval Times

From your knowledge of medieval times write an account of life in a medieval setting of your choice from the following list.

Medieval Manor

- Medieval Town

- Medieval Castle

Life a Medieval Manor Freeman Sir
I wake up on the morning and have my daily breakfast of pottage. Then I head out to the fields. I have to travel far because the field beside my house has been left fallow this year. I pass the blacksmith's forge on the way, he wishes me luck in the fields. I stop in the church for prayer and head off again. When I finally reach the fields, I pick up my ox and get to work on my strip. I'm controlling the ox while my son behind me sows the seeds. He turned 10 this year and I feel he is mature enough to work with me. I have to keep swatting away the crows who want to eat the barley seeds. Around halfway through the strip, we pause for a drink of ale and a bit of bread. Once we're done with the strip we move on to the other field. I send my son back to the house to collect the wheat seeds, while I bring the ox over careful not to provoke it.

Later in the day, when work is over I dine with my family. We eat some vegetables and drink some milk from the cows. After dinner, my son and I take the cattle down to the commons. I send my son back with the cattle to bed and stay in the village. I head to the pub, where the ale is flowing and I can hear laughter all across the room. I get a few drinks and drink and play

some games. Eventually, I get so drunk
I start talking about escaping for a year
and a day and becoming a freeman. I go to
the church and I feel God telling me to leave.
I know I'll be heavily punished if I'm caught,
but I want to be free. I try to convince
my village friends to come with me, but they
refuse. Wish me luck in my adventure, because
next time we speak, I promise you I'll
be a freeman.

10/10