

# First Year History Test

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## Section 1- Key Words (Match the term with its meaning)

### Historian/ Archaeologist

Term	Meaning
A. History	1. A man made object
B. Archive	2. When an account is not balanced, but unfairly favours one side
C. Artefact	3. Putting things into the order they happened
D. Bias	4. When Archaeologists dig up the ground to find evidence of the past
E. Chronology	5. The study of the past
F. Excavation	6. New Stone Age
G. Neolithic	7. A place that stores a collection of written sources

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
5 ✓	7 ✓	✓	2 ✓	3 ✓	4 ✓	6 ✓

### Ancient Rome

Term	Meaning
A. Republic	1. A Payment of free grain
B. Forum	2. The poor who made up the majority of the Roman population
C. Patricians	3. Where the wealthy elite ruled the city through the senate
D. Plebeians	4. A patrician house in a town
E. Insulae	5. A large square that was the centre of business, political activity and religious worship
F. Domus	6. The wealthy noble families who ruled Rome
G. Dole	7. The apartment blocks where plebeians lived

90% Excellent Result  
Well done Dixie

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

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓  
14/14

## Early Christian Ireland

Term	Meaning
A. Pagan	1. A spiritual figure similar to a priest in pre-Christian Ireland
B. Scriptorium	2. A Viking camp by the water, used as a base for raids
C. Druid	3. A free standing stone cross
D. Manuscript	4. A room where manuscripts were copied by hand by monks
E. Monk	5. A book written by hand often in Latin on sheepskin parchment or vellum
F. High Cross	6. A man dedicated to a religious order
G. Long Phort	7. Someone who worships various gods

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

✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓  
14/14

## Section 2.

### Question 1

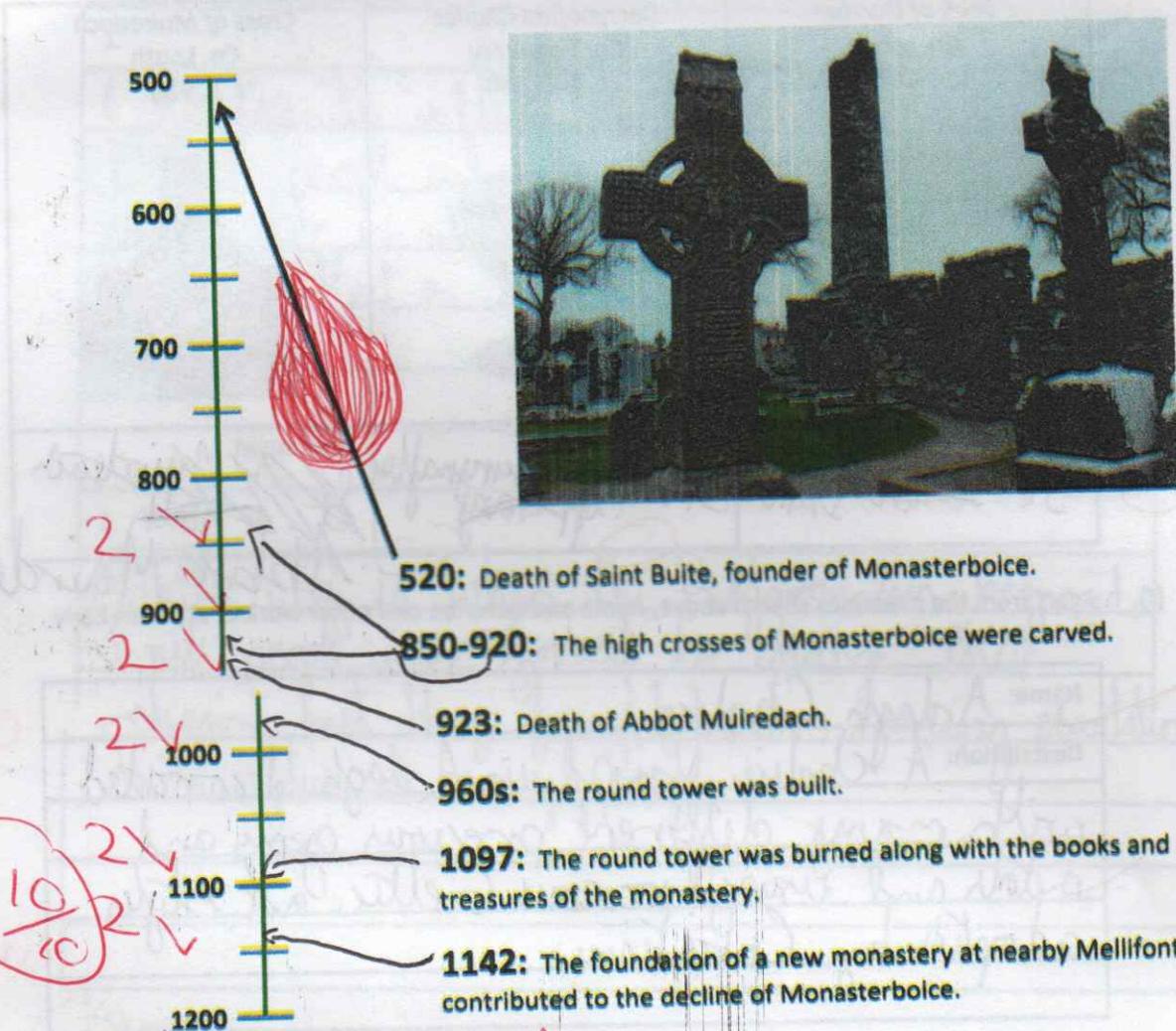
Monasterboice was an Early Christian monastery founded by Saint Buite in the late 400s.  
Study the timeline below and answer the questions which follow.

- (a) How many years are represented on the timeline, 500-1200?

100

→ (2)

- (b) Draw five arrows to link the events listed below to the correct areas on the timeline.  
An arrow has been inserted for 520 as an example.



- (c) Name one other Early Christian monastery in Ireland and name its founder.

Monastery: Inis Mór | Founder: St. Edm

- (d) Suggest two possible uses of a round tower in an Early Christian monastery.

Round towers could be bell towers and they could be a place of refuge during an attack

- (e) Early Irish monasteries produced many different works of art. Name the type of craftsman who created the artefacts shown below.

<i>Book of Durrow</i> Co. Laois c. 650-700	<i>Derrynaflan Chalice</i> Co. Tipperary c. 800-850	<i>Cross of Muiredach</i> Co. Louth c. 920
		
Craftsman: ⑤ St. Laoise Durrow	Craftsman: ⑤ St. Fin Derrynaflan	Craftsman: ⑤ Abbot Muiredach

- (f) Apart from the examples shown above, name and describe one other work of art from Early Christian Ireland.

2	Name: Ardagh Chalice
2	Description: A Chalice found in Ardagh, decorated with many different precious gems and metals and using various Celtic art styles adopted by Christians

## Section 2.

Answer the questions below and colour the questions which follow.

QUESTION

ANSWER

- (g) The Early Christian era in Ireland ended around 1200.  
Describe two ways in which Christianity influenced Irish life after 1200.

1.

Christianity influenced Irish life as after 1200, people were mainly Christian, so they prayed to God and built churches, which had an affect on the community.



2

2.

Another way is when the Reformation happened, Irish people were forced to change their religion, but they fought back, causing plantations which influenced many people.

o

Irish

Plantations

#### Question 2

Archaeology students at University College Dublin (UCD) built a medieval round house based on an 8<sup>th</sup> century house uncovered during excavations in Co. Antrim. Look at the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: Photographs of the UCD medieval round house.



10/12

Source 2: Information about the UCD medieval round house.

- The house required 250 vertical hazel posts, 1,600 horizontal hazel rods, 4 oak timbers for the doorway, 4 oak planks for the door, 1.5 tonnes of heather for the roof, and lots of grass, moss, bracken and weeds to line the walls.
- If the outside temperature was 8°, the inside temperature could be 18-21°, but the temperature dropped fast if the fire went out. Smoke drifted out through the roof. Carbon sensors recorded smoke pollution inside the house as quite low but the house stank.
- The house was alive with beetles, spiders, woodlice, birds and even a pygmy shrew. Archaeological evidence from Co. Antrim indicates that the beds would have been warm and dry but full of lice.

- (a) Which of the following years are in the 8<sup>th</sup> century? Tick (V) one of the following.

700s AD

800s AD

900s AD  X

- (b) If you were an archaeology student, what would you learn from the experience of building and using the round house? Use evidence from the sources to support your answer.

I would probably learn how different and hard life was back then. In the sources, many materials are listed that would take a long lot of time and effort to make, even now. An example of this is 1.5 tonnes of heather for the roof, which I imagine would take days of harvesting.

4

- (c) What are three differences between a medieval round house and a typical house or apartment in Ireland today? Refer to the sources in your answer.

1. Houses now are cleaner and less bug-ridden than back then. The sources say that the house was alive with bugs etc. which is very different from houses now. ✓

2. The temperature fluctuated a lot more in the old houses. The sources say the temperature dropped fast if the fire went out, unlike modern heating systems and insulation. ✓

3. The house used more natural materials, unlike modern houses with concrete and cement. The sources say the house required 250 hazel posts, 1600 hazel rods and more natural materials, unlike modern houses. ✓

Question 3

During the period 85-370 AD, Vindolanda was the site of a Roman fort near Hadrian's Wall in the north of England. It is now an important archaeological site. Look at the photographs of six items found at Vindolanda and answer the questions which follow.



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4



Photograph 5



Photograph 6

- (a) Match each item with the correct photograph number.

Item	Photograph number
A lady's shoe	3
An iron key	4
A wooden writing tablet	2
A human jawbone, including teeth	6
A bone sword handle	1
A leather tent panel	5

6/6

- (b) What is meant by the term 'artefact'?

An artefact is a man-made object (or)  
 from the past dug up by archaeologists  
 and sometimes displayed in a museum

✓ 2/2

- (c) What information might an archaeologist learn from DNA analysis of the human jawbone?

An archaeologist might be able to learn what  
 the person ate, giving us an insight into  
 the diet of the area at the time.

2/4

16  
18

- (d) Name and explain two different methods used to date items found during archaeological excavations.

First dating method:

Dendrochronology ✓ 1

How this method works:

Counting and looking at the rings on a tree or wooden object to see what happened. For example, thinner rings means a drier year. *see how old it is*

Second dating method:

Radio - Carbon Dating ✓ 1

How this method works:

When things are alive, they have carbon in them. When they die, the carbon starts to leave and measuring the carbon can tell you when something died. *Carbon dating* ✓ 2 *6/6*

#### Question 4

An archaeological dig took place at Doon Point in Co. Kerry in May-June, 2021. Use the photograph and report below to answer the questions which follow.



Doon Point is a long, narrow strip of land that extends over 500 metres into the sea. It is one of 95 coastal promontory forts on the Dingle peninsula. All are at risk of coastal erosion.

Sandra Henry, lead archaeologist on the project says, 'The reason we are doing this dig is that we are trying to gather as much information as possible as these places are under increasing risk of erosion, cliff collapse and rising sea levels.'

Local farmer, Dennis Curran, estimates that about half an acre of the promontory fort has fallen into the sea. He has noted rising sea levels and an increase in the number of rock falls.

- (a) Where in Ireland is Doon Point located?

2  
Dingle, Co. Kerry

- (b) When did the dig take place?

2  
May - June 2021

- (c) What was the role of Sandra Henry at the dig?

2  
Lead archaeologist

- (d) What evidence from the photograph and the report shows the impact of climate change at Doon Point?

Q  
1/4  
'The reason we are doing this dig is that we are trying to gather as much information as possible as these places are under increasing risk of erosion, cliff collapse and rising sea levels.' → Explain

- (e) The photograph was taken using a drone. Explain why drone technology is a useful tool for archaeologists.

Drone technology is useful as it allows archaeologists to spot things that may not be visible or had to see from the ground.

+ locate new

sites to dig

2/3

28/30

- (f) Name two other tools used by archaeologists and briefly explain how they are used.

3 Sieve: Sieves are used for sift at an archaeological (e.g.) site so that any small artifacts don't get lost.

6 Brush: Brushes are used to gently remove dirt from artifacts in as not to break them.

- (g) Pick a topic from your Junior Cycle History course that you can link to archaeology, e.g.,

- a named ancient or medieval civilisation
- early Christian Ireland
- a pattern of settlement in Ireland
- another named topic of your choice.

How did archaeological evidence help you to learn about three different aspects of that topic?

Name of topic: Ancient Rome

How archaeological evidence helped you to learn about the topic:

4 Pompeii is an ancient roman city that was covered in lava, it was immortalised and has helped to find out more about roman life.

4 Roman art is very important, and a major type of it is mosaics. It can show what people saw important enough to make art about.

12/12 Roman burial grounds can give a good idea of the culture in Ancient Rome.