



Beijing-Dublin International College



SEMESTER II EXAMINATION PAPER - 2017/2018

Beijing-Dublin International College

MODULE CODE : ARCH1001J

MODULE TITLE : Ireland
Landscape, Heritage and Culture

MODULE COORDINATOR NAME*
Dr Amanda Kelly

Time Allowed: 60 minutes

Instructions for Candidates

All questions carry equal marks. The exam paper has 40 questions on 16 pages, with a full score of 50 per cent.

Students are required to mark the answers with a horizontal stroke on the **answer sheet provided** and **NOT** on the exam question sheet itself.

Remember to fill in your **UCD student number** on the answer sheet using the appropriate strokes. Only use **pencil** to make the stroke mark on the answer sheet.

BJUT Student ID: _____ **UCD Student ID:** _____

I have read and clearly understand the Examination Rules of both Beijing University of Technology and University College Dublin. I am aware of the Punishment for Violating the Rules of Beijing University of Technology and/or University College Dublin. I hereby promise to abide by the relevant rules and regulations by not giving or receiving any help during the exam. If caught violating the rules, I accept the punishment thereof.

Honesty Pledge : _____ **(Signature)**

Instructions for Invigilators

No rough-work paper is to be provided for candidates, only the exam paper itself and the answer sheet.

Exam Questions

1. In 1636, the friar [a friar is a type of monk] Michael O'Clery (Mícheál Ó Cléirigh) and his three companions transcribed [wrote] the full history of Ireland. These manuscripts are now kept in UCD, TCD, the Royal Irish Academy and the National Library of Ireland, but what are they called?
 - a. The Book of Common Prayer
 - b. The Book of Kells
 - c. The Annals of the Four Masters
 - d. The Confessio
 - e. None of the above

2. Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish orator and political activist, who fought for the rights of Catholics (including working rights, civil rights and the right to sit in parliament) became known as ...?
 - a. Strongbow
 - b. The Liberator (or Emancipator)
 - c. Big Fellow
 - d. Cúchulainn
 - e. None of the above

3. In the mid-14th century, a disease swept through Europe killing approximately one-third of the continent's population (about 20 million people). What was the name of this devastating plague [sickness]?
 - a. The Red Death
 - b. Cholera
 - c. The Black Death
 - d. Food poisoning
 - e. None of the above

4. Which leader of the 1916 Rising wrote the following poem the night before he was executed ?

“The Mother”

*I do not grudge them: Lord, I do not grudge
My two strong sons that I have seen go out
To break their strength and die, they and a few,
In bloody protest for a glorious thing,
They shall be spoken of among their people,
The generations shall remember them,
And call them blessed;
But I will speak their names to my own heart
In the long nights;
The little names that were familiar once
Round my dead hearth.
Lord, thou art hard on mothers:
We suffer in their coming and their going;
And tho' I grudge them not, I weary, weary
Of the long sorrow-And yet I have my joy:
My sons were faithful, and they fought.*

- a. Michael Collins
 - b. Pádraig Pearse
 - c. Constance Markievicz
 - d. Éamon de Valera
 - e. None of the above
5. In Ireland, pottery was first made and used in the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2300 BC), but the earliest pottery in the world was made 20,000 years ago, but in which country was it found?
- a. Australia
 - b. Britain
 - c. Ireland
 - d. China
 - e. None of the above

6. William Butler Yeats wrote the poem “When You Are Old” in 1891 (more famously known in China as the song 当你老了). He wrote the poem about a woman he had met only two years earlier, the woman was only 25 years old when he wrote the poem, what was **her** name?
- a. Queen Maeve
 - b. Molly Childers
 - c. Maud Gonne
 - d. Lady Gregory
 - e. None of the above
7. Until very recently, it was thought that the earliest human activity in Ireland dated to the Mesolithic period, but we now know that humans were present on the island of Ireland in the later Paleolithic period. What exactly is the evidence for human activity in Ireland in the later Paleolithic period?
- a. Ancient field walls
 - b. Cut bear bone from a cave in county Clare
 - c. Neolithic axes
 - d. Ogham script
 - e. None of the above
8. The Tánaiste of Ireland (the deputy head of government [vice prime minister] of Ireland and the second-most senior officer in the Government of Ireland) visited BDIC earlier this year. What is his name?
- a. Leo Varadkar
 - b. Michael D. Higgins
 - c. Simon Coveney
 - d. David Fitzpatrick
 - e. None of the above

9. The Constitution of Ireland was enacted and put in operation in 1937. Any changes to the Constitution of Ireland can only be made following a public vote called a ... ?
- a. Act of Parliament
 - b. Referendum
 - c. Oath
 - d. Reformation
 - e. None of the above
10. The Broighter Torc (an Iron Age necklace or collar) is shown in the two photographs below. What style of art is visible on the torc?



- a. Hiberno-Norse
- b. Art Noveau
- c. Cubism
- d. La Tène
- e. None of the above

11. About 80 crescent-shaped flat gold necklaces have been found in Ireland in the Early Bronze Age? What are these types of necklaces called?

- a. Torcs
- b. Lunulae
- c. Hair-fasteners
- d. Ear Spools
- e. None of the above

12. The Ardagh Hoard is a hoard of metalwork from the 8th and 9th centuries AD (roughly contemporary with the Book of Kells) thought to be hidden from Viking raiders [attackers]. The main item in this hoard was a ...?

- a. A torc
- b. A decorated metal cross
- c. A decorated metal brooch
- d. A decorated stemmed metal cup [chalice] used for religious ceremonies
- e. None of the above

13. When the Italian Catholic missionary [priest] Matteo Ricci visited China in the 1580s, he wrote about the immense volume [huge amounts] of books circulating in society and noted that they could be sold at low prices. This was made possible by the Chinese invention of the printing press, but who invented the moveable type printing press in the 11th century ?

- a. Cai Lun
- b. Bi Shēng
- c. Henry VIII
- d. Daniel O'Connell
- e. None of the above

14. Who holds the most political power in Ireland?

- a. The Taoiseach
- b. The Bishop of Armagh
- c. Bono
- d. The Tánaiste
- e. None of the above

15. About 40,000 interlocking basalt columns rise out of the sea along the coast of County Antrim in the northeast of Ireland. The basalt formations were originally part of a great volcanic feature, called the Thulean Plateau, which now spreads as far as Iceland. What is this basalt formation called in Ireland?

- a. Queen Maeve's Tomb
- b. The Giant's Causeway
- c. Benbulbin
- d. New Grange
- e. None of the above

16. Which of Ireland's best known [famous] artists painted numerous scenes of the west of Ireland between 1910 and 1919 when he lived on Achill Island? He is largely responsible for the popular image of the west of Ireland internationally.

- a. Jack Butler Yeats
- b. Harry Clarke
- c. Paul Henry
- d. Louis le Brocqy
- e. None of the above

17. Ireland is divided into four territorial units [areas] known as provinces. Provinces were originally medieval kingdoms. Which of the following is a modern Irish province?

- a. Dublin
- b. Connaught
- c. Meath
- d. Cambridge
- e. None of the above

18. In 1800-1801 the Kingdom of Ireland was officially joined to the Kingdom of Great Britain, to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the associated parliamentary act is called ...?

- a. The Declaratory Act
- b. The Renunciation Act
- c. The Oath of Supremacy
- d. The Act of Union
- e. None of the above

19. The Bayeux Tapestry depicts the Anglo-Norman conquest of England (and events leading up to it) but which famous astronomical body [heavenly body] is seen in the sky above King Harold of England on the tapestry?

- a. The Sun
- b. Halley's Comet [in 1066]
- c. Venus
- d. The Moon
- e. None of the above

20. The Irish nationalist John Mitchel wrote “*the Almighty [i.e. God] sent the potato blight, but the English created the Famine*”. He was referring to the Irish famine of the mid-19th century, but which crop [or vegetable] was struck with disease [or blight]?
- a. Corn
 - b. Potatoes
 - c. Onions
 - d. jiè lán (芥兰)
 - e. None of the above
21. What is the name of the young warrior hero in the *Táin Bó Cuailgne* who killed a dog (belonging to the king’s smith or metalworker) on arriving late for the king’s feast?
- a. Aeneas
 - b. Leopold Bloom
 - c. Cúchulainn
 - d. Zhang Sanfeng
 - e. None of the above
22. When Dermot MacMurrough (the King of Leinster) was forced out of his kingdom of Leinster by the High King of Ireland (Rory O’Connor) he went to King Henry II in England for help. Which of Henry’s Anglo-Norman knights promised to help the Irish king ? [The knight received the Kingdom of Leinster and marriage to the Irish king’s daughter, Aoife, as a reward].
- a. Strongbow
 - b. Cúchulainn
 - c. Rollo the Ranger
 - d. Leo Varadkar
 - e. None of the above

23. At the end of The Irish War of Independence Michael Collins signed a treaty which outlined the partition [division] of Ireland. What was the name of that treaty?
- a. The Belfast Agreement
 - b. The Treaty of Shaoxing
 - c. The Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921
 - d. The Treaty of Versailles
 - e. None of the above
24. A playful poem written about an Irish scribe's cat appears in the margins of a Christian manuscript written in the 9th century in the Reichenau Monastery in south Germany. What is the name of both the poem and the cat?
- a. When You Are Old
 - b. The Mother
 - c. Aedh Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven
 - d. Pangur Bán
 - e. None of the above
25. In 1541-1542 King Henry VIII of England was proclaimed King of Ireland (before this, and since 1171, the King of England had been called The Lord of Ireland). The king's new title in Ireland was made official [passed/enacted] through a parliamentary act, what was the act called?
- a. The Crown of Ireland Act
 - b. The Act of Union 1800
 - c. The Oath of Supremacy
 - d. The Republic of Ireland Act
 - e. None of the above

26. Saint Patrick wrote the very first document in Irish history. It was an account of his life and Christian faith [his religious beliefs], which he probably wrote as an old man. What is it called?
- a. The Book of Kells
 - b. The Confessio
 - c. P.S. I Love You
 - d. The Irish Constitution
 - e. None of the above
27. A fjord is a deep, narrow and elongated inlet [a long narrow body of water] formed by a glacier in which the opening toward the sea is often shallow. There is only one fjord in the Republic of Ireland. What is it called?
- a. Shannon
 - b. Killary
 - c. Lough Neagh
 - d. The Grand Canal
 - e. None of the above
28. An attack on the island of Rathlin, off the north coast of Ireland, was recorded in the Annals of Ulster in the year AD 795. What group of people attacked the island?
- a. The Celts
 - b. The Anglo-Normans
 - c. The Vikings
 - d. The Huns
 - e. None of the above

29. This year marks the 20th anniversary of a multi-party and international agreement (signed by most of Northern Ireland's political parties) that ended many years of violence in Northern Ireland. The agreement was approved [passed] by voters across the island of Ireland in two referendums held in the summer of 1998. What is the agreement called?

- a. The Treaty of Nanjing
- b. The Belfast Agreement or the Good Friday Agreement
- c. The Peace of Nicias
- d. The Treaty of Nice
- e. None of the above

30. A hoard of over 200 objects (including 26 beautifully crafted [made] bronze horns, cauldrons, socketed axes and weaponry) gave its name to a period of the Late Bronze Age. What was the hoard called?

- a. The Dowris Hoard
- b. The Broighter Hoard
- c. The Ardagh Hoard
- d. The Coleraine Hoard
- e. None of the above

31. When the Anglo-Normans invaded Ireland, one of the many military advantages they held over the native Irish was their use of the stirrup [a stirrup is the metal foothold used when riding a horse]. But where was the stirrup first invented and used?

- a. America
- b. England
- c. China
- d. Normandy
- e. None of the above

32. In the Neolithic period in Ireland, the introduction of farming generated [caused] a certain degree of wealth and social complexity. In Ireland we see monumental building for the first time during this period. Societies dedicated [invested] time and effort into building particular types of tombs for the dead, the largest of which were the impressive passage tombs (so called as they consist of a narrow passage, lined with large stones, ending in one or multiple burial chambers). Which of the following is Ireland's most celebrated [most famous] passage tomb?

- a. Mount Sandel
- b. New Grange
- c. Glendalough
- d. Dunamase Castle
- e. None of the above

33. On Piri Reis' map, known as "The Chart of the Ocean Sea", dating to 1513, the famous mapmaker drew a little picture [image] of Irish monks sailing in a boat? This small depiction [image] relates to an Irish monk who was believed to be a great navigator [traveller by boat] who travelled the world. What is the name of this saint?

- a. Leif Erikson
- b. Brendan
- c. Wang Dayuan
- d. Christopher Columbus
- e. None of the above

34. When Frederick Douglass, the most famous black abolitionist of the 19th century, visited Ireland in 1845 as part of his campaign against slavery, he insisted on [demanded] meeting Ireland's most vocal [loudest and most active] opponent of slavery, and they spoke together at an anti-slavery meeting. Which famous Irish orator [public speaker] did Frederick Douglass meet?

- a. Michael Collins
- b. Pádraig Pearse
- c. Michael D. Higgins
- d. Daniel O'Connell
- e. None of the above

35. The Irish poem "When you are Old" was set to music by the Chinese composer Zhao Zhao and performed, as the song 当你老了, on the entertainment reality show "I Am a Singer", by the singer Li Jian (and broadcast on Hunan Television). But which Irish poet originally wrote the poem?

- a. Louis MacNeice
- b. Seamus Heaney
- c. William Butler Yeats
- d. Michael Hartnett
- e. None of the above

36. Who is Ireland's current president [the president today]?

- a. Éamon de Valera
- b. Michael D. Higgins
- c. Donald Trump
- d. Zhou Enlai
- e. None of the above

37. The Irish poet Seamus Heaney, who is widely recognized as one of the major poets of the 20th century, wrote a touching [emotionally moving] poem on/about the death of his mother, in which he remembers a precious moment that he shared with her, peeling potatoes, when he was a young child. What is the name of that poem?

- a. The Mother
- b. When All the Others were Away at Mass
- c. Digging
- d. When you are Old
- e. None of the above

38. A glacier is a slow-moving body of ice (like a river of ice). It constantly moves under its own weight. During the glacial period in Ireland, the ice covering the country could be more than a 1000m thick and covered most of the island. These glaciations [Ice Ages] had a huge impact on the Irish landscape, as the slow-moving ice physically carved [cut up] the landscape. What features in the Irish landscape can we attribute to these glacial movements [What features were caused/created by glaciers]?

- a. Bogs
- b. Corrie Lakes
- c. The Giant's Causeway
- d. The Grand Canal
- e. None of the above

39. The most successful [popular] tool ever made is a type of prehistoric stone tool. The tool is found across several continents including Europe, Asia, Africa and North America. It was used from its first appearance, around 1.8-1.6 million years ago, until the end of the Paleolithic period. What is it called?

- a. The stirrup
- b. The compass
- c. Gunpowder
- d. The teardrop-shaped hand axe
- e. None of the above

40. Who was the spokesperson, and leader, of the 1916 Rising? He was charged [asked] by Thomas Clarke to deliver the eulogy [funeral speech] for Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa (a founding member of the Fenians) in Glasnevin Cemetery?

- a. William Butler Yeats
- b. Pádraig Pearse
- c. Strongbow
- d. Wolf Tone
- e. None of the above

*****oOo*****