



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2005

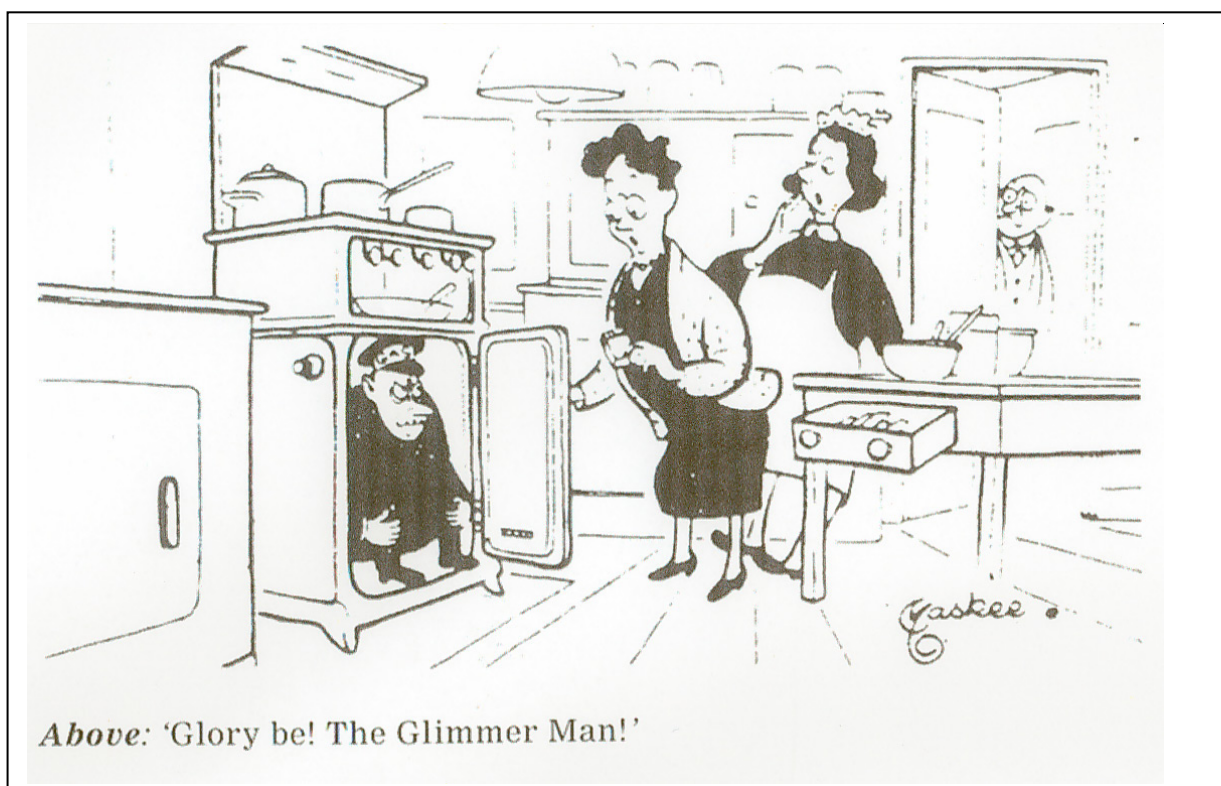
HISTORY – HIGHER LEVEL

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



Source: Dublin Opinion

PICTURE B.



Source: www.calvin.edu

PICTURE C.



Source: Michael Diggin

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1.

Extract from "Dublin 1913, A Divided City", O'Brien Educational Ltd, 1978. Pp 42-50

Life in the tenements was limited and confined. According to official classification, 22,701 people lived in "third class" houses, which were termed as unfit for human habitation. One inspector reported, "we have visited one house that we found to be occupied by 98 persons, another by 74 and a third by 73... the entrance to all tenement houses is by a common door off either a street, lane or alley, and in most cases the door is never shut day or night. Generally the only water supply of the house is furnished by a single water tap, which is in the yard".

Alcohol played a very large role in the lives of many. Workers who drank too much were left with little money to spend on the needs of their families. This problem was made worse by the custom in some areas, of paying workers their wages in pubs. It was not only men who were inclined to seek satisfaction in alcohol. Many grocery shops were situated within pubs, and this meant that the temptation for women to drink was always present. Alcohol offered an easy escape from the everyday troubles of life in the tenements.

Bad housing conditions, bad sanitation and poor diet gave rise to major health problems in tenement districts. There were several 'killer diseases' widespread throughout the city. The most common and most dreaded of these was TB or 'consumption' as it was commonly known. The poor living conditions were seen as directly responsible for about one third of the deaths registered in Dublin between 1902 and 1911. Some of these diseases - measles and whooping cough, for example - were highly contagious, spreading rapidly from one person to another. Overcrowding in the slums meant that these diseases were all the more dangerous and difficult to avoid.

DOCUMENT 2.

This is an extract from *A Day in the Forge* by PJ Curtis, in *The Music of Ghosts*, pp 36-37

"Pat Joe, his sleeves rolled up in preparation for a long day's sweaty toil, stirred lazy fire-coals into life. As other farmers arrived with their horses, the men gathered inside the forge close to the glow and warmth of the now-raging coal fire. Soon the sound of loud conversation, along with that of groaning bellows, hammer on anvil and snorting horse, filled the forge and farmyard.

I recall the forge in those days to be a hotbed of activity and animated and lively conversation, much of it beyond the understanding of a small boy. In those pre-radio or TV days, the forge offered the men folk of the locality a safe, convivial and neutral space to air opinions and views and to hear and discuss the latest news.

Topics discussed ranged from politics - local and national - to cattle and pig prices at local fairs, potato, wheat and hay crops (how long it might take to get the hay saved and safely home, because of the inclement weather, was a common topic), to stories of strange or quirky goings-on in the locality. There was news and gossip from town and city and from faraway lands; often supplied by the farmers' close relations now living and working in England, in America or in far-off Australia.

Indeed for many farmers - some married, some bachelors, isolated, lonely and remote for six days of the week - this time spent at the forge in the company of my father and other farmers would be greatly valued as a place of vital social contact and of high entertainment. Here, amid the smoke, sparks, clatter and clang - as the smithy plied his trade - they might renew old friendships, heal fractured relationships and find some solace among their peers."