



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

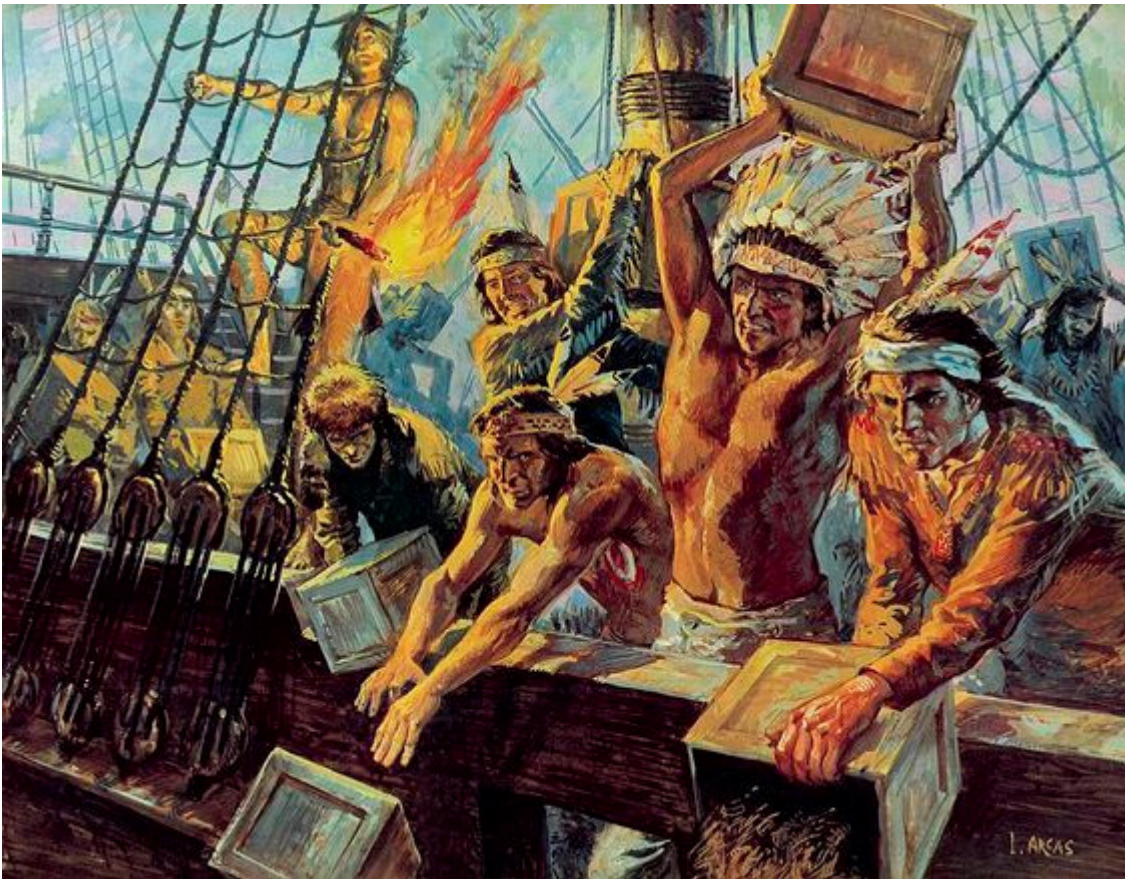
PICTURE A

X



Source: <http://www.discoveringireland.com/>

PICTURE B



Source: www.alternatehistory.com

PICTURE C



Source: www.johndclare.net

DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1

The Tilbury Speech

The Tilbury Speech of 1588 was Elizabeth I's most famous speech and was given in August 1588 to the land forces at Tilbury, in Essex, who were preparing to defend England against the Spanish Armada.

This version is from a letter written by Dr Leonel Sharp to the Duke of Buckingham in 1623/1624 as he recalled Elizabeth I's famous speech:-

My loving people,

We have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety, to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery; but I assure you I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my subjects; and therefore I am come amongst you, as you see, being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live and die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust.

I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too. I myself will take up arms, I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.

I know already, for your bravery you have deserved rewards and crowns; and We do assure you in the word of a prince, they shall be duly paid you. In the meantime, my lieutenant general shall be in my stead, than whom never prince commanded a more noble or worthy subject; not doubting but by your obedience to my general, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victory over those enemies of my God, of my kingdom, and of my people.

Source: <http://www.elizabethfiles.com/resources/speeches/the-tilbury-speech/#ixzz3qox7KBHm>

DOCUMENT 2

Leningrad during World War II

Alexander Werth was a correspondent for the London Sunday Times and the BBC who accompanied the Soviet troops as they pushed the Germans from their soil. He interviewed a number of Leningrad residents shortly after the siege was lifted:

Anna Andreievna, manager of the Astoria Hotel:

The Astoria looks like a hotel now, but you should have seen it during the famine! It was turned into a hospital - just hell. They used to bring here all sorts of people, mostly intellectuals, who were dying of hunger. Gave them vitamin tablets, tried to pep them up a bit. But a lot of them were too far gone, and died almost the moment they got here.

Some people went quite insane with hunger. And the practice of hiding the dead somewhere in the house and using their ration cards was very common indeed. There were so many people dying all over the place authorities couldn't keep track of all the deaths.

Major Lozak, a staff officer in the Soviet Army:

I have lived in Leningrad all my life, and I also have my parents here. They are old people, and during those famine months I had to give them half my officer's ration, or they would certainly have died. As a staff officer I was naturally, and quite rightly, getting considerably less than the people at the front: 250 grams a day instead of 350.

Members of the staff of the Architects' Institute:

We went on with this blueprint work right through the winter of 1941-42. It was a blessing for us architects. The best medicine that could have been given us during the famine. The moral effect is when a hungry man knows he's got a useful job of work to do. But there's no doubt about it: a worker stands up better to hardships than an intellectual does.

Source: *Werth, Alexander, Russia at War 1941-1945 (1964)*