

WARNING

You must return this paper with your answer book.

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JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2001

**HISTORY – ORDINARY LEVEL
(180 MARKS)**

FRIDAY, 8 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 3.30

CENTRE STAMP

EXAMINATION NUMBER

PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS PAPER IN YOUR ANSWER BOOK

[Turn over

HISTORY, ORDINARY LEVEL

Answer all questions

Answer **1, 2** and **3** in the appropriate spaces on the examination paper.

1. PICTURES (35 marks)

Study the pictures A, B and C which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) PICTURE A

Picture A is an artist's impression of a farming settlement in Ancient Ireland during the Bronze Age.

(i) Why do you think the fence was built around the settlement?

.....
.....(2)

(ii) Name **two** materials from which the buildings were made.

.....
.....(2)

(iii) Starting with the oldest one, write down these Ages in the order in which they happened: Bronze Age; Stone Age; Iron Age.

1..... 2..... 3.....(4)

(iv) Name the **two** metals that were used to make bronze.

.....
.....(4)

(b) PICTURE B

Picture B is a picture of the Ardagh Chalice.

(i) For what purpose do you think this object was used?

.....
.....(3)

(ii) Give **one** piece of evidence from the picture to show that skilled craftsmen made the Ardagh Chalice.

.....
.....(3)

(iii) Put an **X** in the box beside the correct answer to the question below.
The Ardagh Chalice was normally kept in:

1 A monastery

2 A castle

3 A crannóg

(3)

(iv) Put an **X** in the box beside the correct answer to the question below.

The Ardagh Chalice was made during:

1 Neolithic Ireland

2 Early Christian Ireland

3 Medieval Ireland

(3)

(c) **PICTURE C**

Picture C is a painting called "The Arnolfini Marriage" by Van Eyck.

(i) Name **one** place where pictures such as C are normally kept.

.....
.....(3)

(ii) Give **two** pieces of evidence that the couple in the picture were **not** poor.

.....
.....(4)

(iii) "Picture C was painted during the Renaissance." Give **two** pieces of evidence to support this statement.

.....
.....(4)

2. DOCUMENTS (35 marks)

Study the **two** documents, **1** and **2**, which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) Document 1

This is an extract from an interview with Maggie Murphy. In it she describes conditions in Dublin at the start of the Twentieth Century.

- (i) What was all around Queen’s Terrace?
.....
.....(2)
- (ii) Give **one** reason why Maggie Murphy believed that the tenements were dangerous.
.....
.....(2)
- (iii) What was her father's job?
.....(2)
- (iv) From the extract, give **two** pieces of evidence to show that conditions in Maggie’s tenement were poor.
.....
.....(4)
- (v) According to Maggie, what was “the most hardship”?
.....
.....(3)
- (vi) What type of person was Maggie Murphy? Give **one** piece of evidence from the extract to support your answer.
.....
.....(4)

(b) **Document 2**

This is an extract from the "Irish Independent", 24th August 1922, on the death of Michael Collins.

(i) What were Michael Collins' last words?

.....
.....(2)

(ii) Why was Michael Collins in South Cork?

.....
.....(2)

(iii) Why did Collins' party take to the by-roads?

.....
.....(2)

(iv) In your opinion, how did Collins behave during the ambush? Give **one** piece of evidence to support your answer.

Behaviour:

Evidence:(4)

(v) What did his "ministerial colleagues" declare their determination to do?

.....
.....(4)

(vi) From the funeral arrangements, mention **one** piece of evidence to show that Collins was regarded as a very important person at the time.

.....
.....(4)

3. **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS** (60 marks)

Answer TEN of the following questions. Each is worth 6 marks.

- (i) Explain what the letters AD and BC mean after each of the following dates:
44 BC and 432 AD.
.....
.....(6)
- (ii) Mention **one** method an archaeologist would use to date objects that have been found.
.....
.....(6)
- (iii) Name **two** tools that archaeologists would use while working on a site.
.....(6)
- (iv) Name **one** type of tomb from Ancient Ireland.
.....(6)
- (v) What metal did the Celts bring to Ireland?
.....(6)
- (vi) In a medieval town what was *curfew*?
.....(6)
- (vii) In a medieval town what was a *guild*?
.....(6)
- (viii) Name **two** dangers that were faced by the citizens of a medieval town.
.....
.....(6)
- (ix) Give **one** reason why beautiful cathedrals were built during the Middle Ages.
.....
.....(6)
- (x) Name **one** Renaissance writer that you have studied **and** one of his works.
Writer:
Work:(6)

- (xi) Mention **one** reason why the invention of the printing press was so important.

(6)
- (xii) Name **one** reformer whom you have studied **and** mention **one** of his important teachings.
 Reformer:
 Teaching:(6)
- (xiii) Name **one** plantation in Ireland **and** the ruler who carried it out.
 Plantation:
 Ruler:(6)
- (xiv) Mention **one** result of a named plantation that you have studied.
 Plantation:
 Result:(6)
- (xv) Mention **one** invention during the Industrial Revolution **and** give **one** reason why this invention was important.
 Invention:
 Importance:
(6)
- (xvi) Mention **one** fact about housing conditions for workers in towns in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.
(6)
- (xvii) What was the *Blight* during the 1840s in Ireland?
(6)
- (xviii) Mention the name of **one** country that you have learned about in *International Relations in the Twentieth Century* **and** name a leader associated with that country.
 Country:
 Leader:(6)
- (xix) Write down **one** major event that you studied in *International Relations in the Twentieth Century* **and** give **one** reason why this event was important.
 Event:
 Importance:(6)
- (xx) Name **two** types of written source that historians use when finding out about the past.
(6)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK

4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY (50 marks)

Answer A and B

A. Select **one** person described below. Write about that person. If you wish, you may use the hints to help you in your answer. Write the title selected at the top of the account.

(i) **A person from a named Ancient Civilisation (outside of Ireland).**

HINTS: * Family life
 * Food and Clothing
 * Housing
 * Arts and Crafts (25)

(ii) **A monk in a monastery during the Middle Ages.**

HINTS: * Reasons for becoming a monk
 * Daily life
 * Main buildings
 * Important people in the monastery (25)

(iii) **A lord in a medieval castle.**

HINTS: * Daily life
 * Lay-out of the castle
 * Hunting and tournaments
 * Other people living in the castle (25)

B. Select **one** person described below. Write about that person. If you wish, you may use the hints to help you in your answer. Write the title selected at the top of your account.

(i) **A named explorer who led a voyage of discovery.**

HINTS: * Reasons for the voyage
 * King or Queen who supported the voyage
 * The conditions for the crew on the voyage
 * Places or routes discovered on the voyage (25)

(ii) **A named revolutionary leader in America or France or Ireland during the Age of Revolutions, 1770-1815.**

HINTS: * Early life
 * Reasons for supporting the revolution
 * Main events in the revolution
 * Later life and death (25)

(iii) **A person describing political events that occurred in Ireland after 1945.**

HINTS: * Names of different political leaders
 * Important political parties
 * Main decisions taken
 * Effects of those decisions (25)

OR

An old person talking about changes that have taken place in transport and communications in Ireland during the Twentieth Century.

HINTS: * Transport and communications in 1900
 * Changes in transport
 * Changes in communications
 * Effects of these changes (25)

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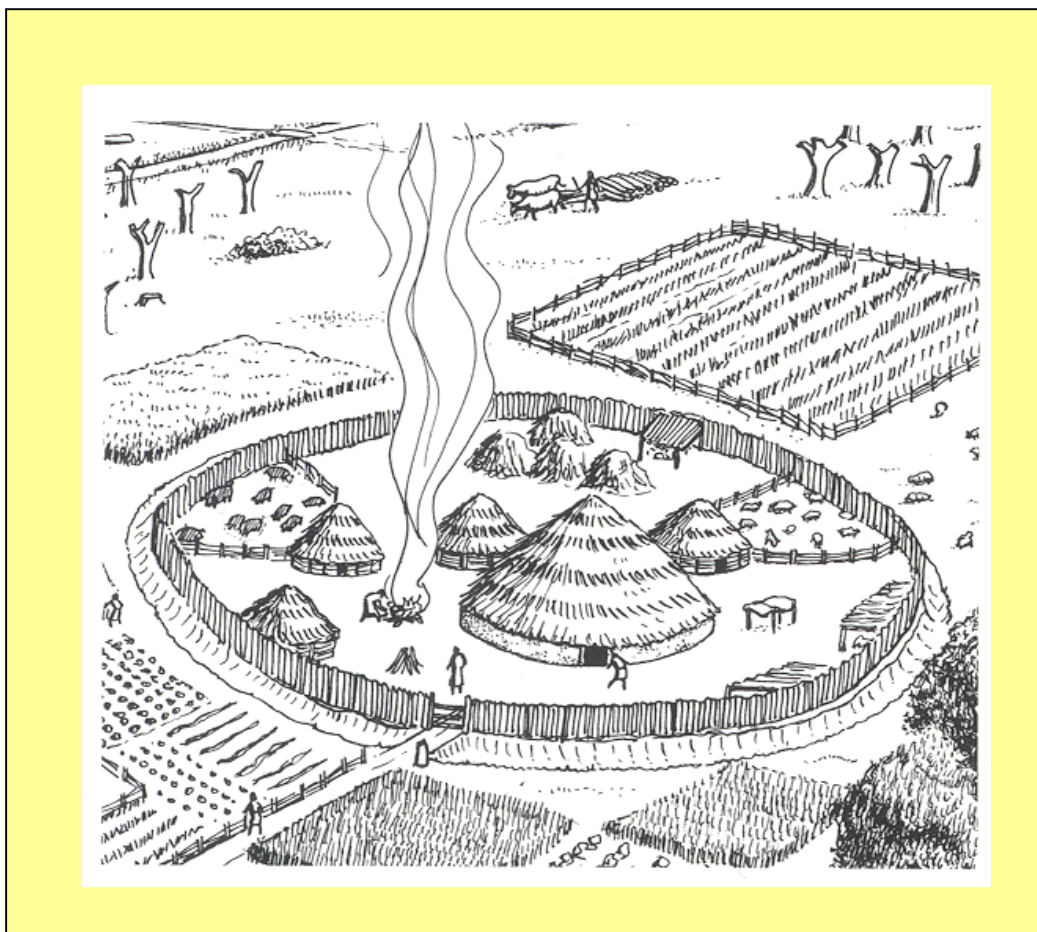
HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



Source: "Discovering the Bronze Age" The Discovery Programme

PICTURE B.



Source: The National Museum of Ireland.

PICTURE C.



Source: The National Gallery, London.

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1.

This is an interview with Maggie Murphy. In it she describes conditions in Dublin at the start of the Twentieth Century.

I was born in Queen's Terrace in 1913. Two-storey tenements¹ all around. And the tenements were dangerous. See, they were over one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty years of age, could be two hundred. Up there on Fenian Street the tenement house fell – collapsed – and two pals were found dead. They were only seven.

All tenements were poor. Eight families living in my tenement. I had four sisters and three brothers. We grew up in one little small room and six of us slept in one bed. And we had no bedclothes, we mostly slept with me daddy's overcoat over you. One toilet in the rear yard for eight of us families...

My father was a docker and all me brothers were dockers. The most hardship was that my mother wasn't getting the money in because my father drank it and gambled it. There was no money. But his food had to be there – no matter where she got it.

I started work at fourteen right out of school. I went to domestic work. I was a nanny and I got half a crown². I never took it – it was for my mother.

1 Tenement = an old house in which each room was usually occupied by one family.

2 Half a crown = a coin worth 12½p.

*Source: Kevin C. Kearns "Dublin Tenement Life:- An Oral History" (pp 61-62)
Gill and Macmillan*

DOCUMENT 2.

This is a newspaper report on the death of Michael Collins, from the *Irish Independent*, 24th August 1922.

The story of the fatal ambush at Béal na mBláth, between Bandon and Macroom, on Tuesday evening, shows that the Commander-in-Chief fought heroically to the last, and then with his dying breath breathed into the ears of his comrades "Forgive them". These were the last words he uttered.

General Collins was returning from an inspection of National troops' posts in South Cork. Blocking of the roads forced the party, who had a bodyguard with an armoured car, to take to by-roads.

Suddenly a volley came from ambushers, estimated to number 200. General Collins immediately assumed command and directed the fight, lasting three-quarters of an hour. Just as his bodyguard gained the upper hand, and the ambushers were retiring, came the fatal bullet.

"The greatest and bravest of our countrymen has been slain, but he cannot die," says a statement from his ministerial colleagues, who declare their determination to maintain his fight to establish the rule of the people.

The body was taken to Cork on Tuesday night and yesterday conveyed by sea to Dublin, arriving early this morning. From St. Vincent's Hospital the remains will be removed to the City Hall, and there lie in State until Sunday evening. His remains will then be taken to the Pro-Cathedral, and the funeral takes place to Glasnevin on Monday.

Source: "The Past From the Press" The National Library of Ireland.