

WARNING

You must return this paper with your answer book.



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2004

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

TUESDAY, 15 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 3.30

CENTRE STAMP

EXAMINATION NUMBER

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS 1, 2, 3 AND 4.

ANSWER 1, 2 AND 3 ON THE SPACES PROVIDED ON
THE EXAMINATION PAPER.

ANSWER 4 IN THE SEPARATE ANSWERBOOK.

PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS PAPER IN YOUR ANSWER BOOK

[Turn over

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 shows the St. Patrick's Rock, Cashel, Co. Tipperary.

- (i) What name is given to the type of building marked **X**?

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

- (ii) Identify **two** defensive features of the site.

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

- (iii) Do you think that the Rock of Cashel was an important site during the Middle Ages?
Give **one** piece of evidence from the picture to support your answer.

Opinion:

Evidence:(4)

.....

(b) PICTURE B

Picture B shows people at work outside the city walls of Paris during the Middle Ages.

- (i) Why do you think that the wall was built around the city?

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

- (ii) What kind of work is being done by the three men at the right of the picture?

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

- (iii) What kind of work is being done by the two women at the left of the picture?

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

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

In a medieval town, the guild was:

1. A gate in the walls

2. An organisation for craftsmen

3. A tax paid to enter the town

(4)

(c) **PICTURE C**

Picture C is a map of the plantation of Ulster that was begun in 1609.

(i) Other than Ireland, name **two** countries from which the settlers came.

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

(ii) "Antrim was part of the official plantation."

True or False?

..... (2)

(iii) Name **two** counties where land was given to servitors and Irish settlers.

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

(iv) Explain why the British began a policy of plantation in Ireland.

.....
.....
.....(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 eye-witness account of the plague (disease) in Florence in 1348. The plague was called the Black Death. The account was written by the famous Italian writer, Giovanni Boccaccio.

- (i) Where were the swellings to be found?
.....
.....(2)
- (ii) Describe how the symptoms soon changed.
.....
.....(2)
- (iii) Give **one** reason why doctors could not help the sick.
.....(2)
- (iv) How long did it take most people to die from the disease?
.....(3)
- (v) Give **two** methods by which the disease spread from the sick to the healthy.
.....
.....(4)
- (vi) From the account, give **two** pieces of evidence to show the effects of the plague on families.
.....
.....
.....(4)

(b) **Document 2**

This is an extract from a radio interview with Miriam Hart. She was a child who was travelling with her parents on board the Titanic when the ship sank in 1912.

- (i) How did her mother describe the collision with the iceberg?
.....
.....(2)
- (ii) Why was Miriam’s father “a little cross” when her mother woke him?
.....
.....(2)
- (iii) Explain why nothing happened for some time after Miriam got up on deck.
.....
.....(2)
- (iv) What were the weather and sea conditions on the night the ship sank?
Weather:
Sea:(2)
- (v) What did Miriam think was “perhaps the worst thing of all”?
.....
.....(3)
- (vi) What was the name of the ship that rescued them?
.....(3)
- (vii) “Miriam’s father was a brave man.” Do you agree? Give **one** piece of evidence from the account to support your answer.
Opinion:
Evidence:
.....(4)

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS
(60 marks)

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

- (i) What is the difference between a primary and a secondary source?
..... (6)
- (ii) Why do historians prefer to obtain information from more than one source?
..... (6)
- (iii) During an excavation, why are archaeologists very careful with objects that they find?
..... (6)
- (iv) Name **one** method used by archaeologists to date objects that are discovered.
..... (6)
- (v) Mention the name of **one** civilisation outside Ireland that you have studied.
Write down **one** fact about housing or burial custom from that civilisation.
Civilisation:
Fact: (6)
- (vi) From the list below, choose the name of a monastic site from early Christian Ireland:
Céide Fields; Clonmacnoise; Knowth.
..... (6)
- (vii) Explain **one** of the following terms relating to castles during the Middle Ages.
Moat; Portcullis; Turret.
..... (6)
- (viii) Put an **X** in the box beside the correct answer below:
During the Middle Ages, the following was the name given to a young boy who was training to be a knight:
a. Serf
b. Page
c. Jester (6)
- (ix) During the Middle Ages, in which part of the castle did the lord and lady live?
..... (6)
- (x) Give **one** reason why the Renaissance began in Italy.
..... (6)
- (xi) Name **one** Renaissance writer and **one** of that writer's works.
Writer:
Work: (6)

(xii) Mention **one** effect of the development of the printing press.
.....
..... (6)

(xiii) During the Age of Exploration, explain what **one** of the following was used for:
Compass; Astrolabe; Log and Line.
.....
..... (6)

(xiv) Name **one** explorer and name **one** place or sea route discovered by that explorer.
Explorer:
Discovery: (6)

(xv) Put the following events in the correct order. Please start with the earliest.
French Revolution; The 1798 Rebellion; The American War of Independence.
1
2
3 (6)

(xvi) Mention **one** fact about diet or health among workers in towns in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.
.....
..... (6)

(xvii) Give **one** reason why Unionists wanted to remain part of the United Kingdom.
OR
Mention **one** change in the role of women since 1945.
.....(6)

(xviii) Write down the name of **one** important leader during the struggle for independence in Ireland 1912-1922.
OR
Mention **one** major change in rural life since 1945.
.....(6)

(xix) Mention the name of **one** country which you learned about in *International Relations in the Twentieth Century* and name a leader associated with the country.
Country:
Leader: (6)

(xx) From your study of *International Relations in the Twentieth Century*, explain **one** of the following terms:
Fascism; Colonialism; Propaganda; Cold War; Common Market.
.....
..... (6)

4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY
(50 marks)

Answer A and B

A. Select **one** of the people 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 farmer in Ireland in either the Stone Age or the Bronze Age or the Iron Age.**

HINTS: * Housing, clothing and food
 * Farming methods
 * Arts and crafts
 * Burial customs (25)

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

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

(iii) **A named Renaissance artist.**

HINTS: * Early life and training
 * Patrons
 * New techniques of painting
 * Principal works (25)

B. Select **one** of the people 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 religious reformer at the time of the Reformation.**

HINTS: * Important events in the reformer's life
 * Main beliefs
 * Spread of his beliefs
 * Results of his work (25)

(ii) **A landlord or tenant living in rural Ireland around the year 1850.**

HINTS * Lifestyle
 * Farming
 * The Famine
 * Emigration (25)

(iii) **A named leader of government in Ireland in any period after 1945.**

HINTS: * Name of the leader
 * Problems faced by the government
 * Main decisions taken
 * Effects of those decisions

OR

An old person talking about changes in transport and communications that have taken place during the 20th century.

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