

WARNING

You must return this paper with your answer book.



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2014

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

WEDNESDAY, 11 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 YOUR ANSWERBOOK.

PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS PAPER IN YOUR ANSWERBOOK

1. PICTURES
(35 marks)

Study the pictures - **A1, A2, B1, B2, and C** - which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) PICTURES A1 and A2

Pictures A1 and A2 show Irish monasteries.

(i) Name the type of building shown in picture A1.
..... (2)

(ii) What kind of scenes are carved on the high cross in picture A2?
.....
..... (4)

(iii) Tick **one** of the following terms relating to early Christian Ireland and explain your chosen term:
Scriptorium *Manuscript* *Book shrine*
.....
.....
..... (4)

(b) PICTURES B1 and B2

Pictures B1 and B2 show scenes from the 1798 rebellion in Ireland.

(i) What point is the person who drew picture B1 making about British soldiers (marked X)?
.....
..... (4)

(ii) What point is the person who drew picture B2 making about the rebels (marked Y)?
.....
..... (4)

(iii) Name **one** leader from the Age of Revolutions (1770-1815) **and** the country with which he/she was associated.
Leader:.....
Country:..... (4)

(c) **PICTURE C**

Picture C shows a group of IRA men on Grafton Street, Dublin, around the time of the Civil War in 1922.

(i) How do we know that the armed men were not regular soldiers?

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

(ii) Give **one** reason why the IRA men were not walking close to each other.

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

(iii) Give **one** piece of evidence from the picture which shows that the other people on the street might have been nervous of the armed men.

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

(iv) This photograph is a primary source. Give **two** other examples of primary sources.

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

2. DOCUMENTS (35 marks)

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

(a) **Document 1**

An interview from 1849 with a woman who worked in a cotton factory as a child.

- (i) Why did Sarah Golding stop her machine?
..... (2)
- (ii) What did James Birch do when she stopped?
..... (2)
- (iii) Why was Mary kicked?
..... (2)
- (iv) What was the master's name?
..... (2)
- (v) What was the punishment for girls caught talking to boys?
..... (2)
- (vi) Apart from the bad treatment of workers, give **two** examples which show how difficult life was for poor people in English cities around 1850.
.....
.....
..... (4)
- (vii) Explain why historians get information from different sources when writing history.
.....
.....
..... (4)

(b) **Documents 2a and 2b**

This information is based on the 1901 census return and the 1911 census return for the Fennelly family in Kilkenny.

- (i) How many children were living at home in 1901?
..... (2)
- (ii) Who was the eldest child in 1901?
..... (2)
- (iii) Who was the youngest boy in 1901?
..... (2)
- (iv) What age was the youngest girl in 1901?
..... (2)
- (v) Give **one** reason why you think Mrs. Fennelly might have been identified as 36 years old in 1901 and 49 years old ten years later.
.....
..... (2)
- (vi) Why do you think that James and Bridget knew Irish in 1911, but that the rest of the family did not?
.....
..... (3)
- (vii) Mention **two** major changes that occurred in the family between 1901 and 1911.
.....
.....
..... (4)

[Turn over

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS
(60 marks)

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

(i) Which date is earlier, 86 BC or 60 AD?
..... (6)

(ii) Name **one** way in which an archaeologist might decide where to dig.
..... (6)

(iii) Name **one** way in which an archaeologist dates items found on a dig.
..... (6)

(iv) Mention **one** difficulty an archaeologist might encounter while working on a dig.
..... (6)

(v) Why was the earliest period in Irish history known as the *Stone Age*?
..... (6)

(vi) The first people who lived in Ireland were known as *hunter-gatherers*. Explain why.
.....
..... (6)

(vii) Which **two** metals did people in ancient Ireland combine to create bronze?
..... (6)

(viii) During the Middle Ages what was the *Black Death*?
.....
..... (6)

(xix) During the Middle Ages what was a *curfew*?
.....
..... (6)

(x) During the Middle Ages what was a *guild*?
.....
..... (6)

(xi) By ticking one of the boxes, choose **one** of the following artists from the Renaissance and write **one** important fact about his life.

Leonardo da Vinci *Michelangelo* *William Shakespeare*

.....
..... (6)

(xii) Give **one** reason why sea travel was easier in 1550 than it had been in 1300.

.....
..... (6)

(xiii) Give **one** reason why there was a revolution in America **or** France **or** Ireland during the period 1770-1815.

Country:
Reason: (6)

(xiv) Give **one** reason why the revolution in America **or** France **or** Ireland succeeded or failed during the period 1770-1815.

Country: Did the revolution succeed?.....
Reason:
..... (6)

(xv) Mention **one** important development from the Agricultural Revolution **and** the person responsible for it.

Development:.....
Person: (6)

(xvi) Mention **one** important development from the Industrial Revolution **and** the person responsible for it.

Development:.....
Person: (6)

(xvii) Other than people dying of hunger, mention **one** major impact of the Great Famine (1845-1851) on Ireland.

.....
..... (6)

(xviii) Name **one** important Irish female politician of the twentieth century **OR** give **one** major change in the lives of women in twentieth-century Ireland.

.....
..... (6)

(xix) Name **one** important political leader, outside of Ireland, from the period 1922-1989 **and** the country which he/she led.

Leader: Country: (6)

(xx) Tick **one** of the following historical terms and explain your chosen term:

Propaganda *Civil rights* *Censorship*

.....
..... (6)

[Turn over

