



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006

## HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492 – 1815

Written examination: 400 marks  
Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 14 JUNE, AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.50

### *Instructions to candidates:*

Attempt Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section A (100 marks)**  
Documents-based question (Ireland: Topic 2)  
Answer all parts of this section.
- **Section B (100 marks)**  
Ireland: Topics 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
Answer one question from one topic.
- **Section C (200 marks)**  
Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
Answer one question on each of two topics.

## SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

### *Ireland: Topic 2*

#### **Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558 – 1603**

Case study to which documents relate:

#### ***Elizabethan Dublin***

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
  - (a) In document A, state three claims made for the character of the people of Dublin.
  - (b) What evidence does document A offer for the prosperity of Dublin?
  - (c) According to document B, who is required to pay for the removal of ‘the old ships and boats’?

(20)
  
2.
  - (a) What do documents A and B together tell us of the character of Dublin’s Mayor?
  - (b) Which document, A or B, gives the more flattering view of Dublin and its people? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)
  
3.
  - (a) Mention two important aspects of life in Elizabethan Dublin of which no evidence emerges from documents A and B.
  - (b) Do documents A and B contradict each other? Explain your answer referring to both documents.

(20)
  
4. How was Dublin affected by being the centre of Elizabethan rule in Ireland?

(40)

**- Document A -**

**Richard Stanihurst, Dubliner, describes his native city (1577)**

This city is – in gorgeous buildings, multitude of people, obedience and loyalty, in manners and civility – superior to all other cities and towns in Ireland.

The location of this city is, on all sides, pleasant. If you would cross hills, they are not far off. If you be delighted with fresh water, the famous river called the Liffey runs nearby. If you will take the view of the sea, it is at hand.

The hospitality of the Mayor is bountiful. He keeps, during his year in office, open house. The Mayors that spend least pay £500 for their upkeep, which is no small sum where foodstuffs are so cheap and presents from friends many.

The great prosperity of the citizens may be gathered from the markets, weekly on Wednesday and Friday, kept in Dublin. Their shambles (slaughterhouse) is well stored with meat, and their market with corn.

(Edited extract from C. Maxwell, *Irish History from Contemporary Sources*)

**- Document B -**

**The following year (August, 1578) the Dublin city fathers ordered:**

That the old ships and boats, which lie at Wood Quay, shall be presently carried away, on the peril (responsibility) of the owners; and that the filth that is gathered there shall be thrown up on the Quay.

And also, that Mr. Mayor shall cause (make) a man out of every house in Winetavern Street and Wood Quay to make clean the filth.

(Edited transcript of text in J. Barden and S. Conlin, *Dublin: One Thousand Years of Wood Quay*).

## SECTION 2: IRELAND

Attempt one question from one of the topics below.

### *Ireland: Topic 1*

#### **Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How important was the deputyship of Sir Edward Poynings? (100)
2. In relation to marriage and custom, what status had women under Gaelic law? (100)
3. To what extent did religious change take place in Ireland during the reigns of Edward VI and Mary I? (100)
4. What part did the professional learned classes play in Gaelic Ireland? (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 3*

#### **Kingdom versus colony - the struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603-1660**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How successful was the Plantation of Ulster during the reign of James I? (100)
2. How did Sir Thomas Wentworth alienate all sections of Irish society? (100)
3. What were the social and economic effects of the Cromwellian Settlement? (100)
4. How did the Irish colleges abroad contribute to culture and religion in Ireland? (100)

### *Ireland: Topic 4*

#### **Establishing a colonial ascendancy, 1660 - 1715**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. In what ways was the viceroyalty of Tyrconnell different from the viceroyalties of Ormond? (100)
2. How were the favourable conditions secured by Irish Catholics at the Treaty of Limerick (1691) eroded by penal laws passed in the 1690s and early 1700s? (100)
3. What were the principal advances and setbacks in the Irish economy, 1660-1715? (100)
4. During the period, 1660-1715, to what extent was Ireland influenced by one or more of the following: the Jacobite poets; political pamphleteering; the emergence of science? (100)

*Ireland: Topic 5*

**Colony versus kingdom – tensions in mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Ireland, 1715 - 1770**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What did the Ponsonbys contribute to the ‘Protestant Nation’ in the eighteenth century? (100)
2. How did Dean Swift contribute to developments in Ireland? (100)
3. Why did much of Ireland experience increased agrarian unrest during the period, 1715 - 1770? (100)
4. To what extent did the position of Catholics in Ireland improve during the period, 1715 - 1770? (100)

*Ireland: Topic 6*

**The end of the Irish kingdom and the establishment of the Union, 1770 - 1815**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What did Henry Grattan contribute to Irish affairs? (100)
2. What were the causes and consequences of the Wexford Rebellion, 1798? (100)
3. What were the main features of Irish rural society during the period, 1770 -1815? (100)
4. What were the achievements of Georgian culture in one or more of the following: architecture; art; literature and learning? (100)

**SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD**  
**Attempt one question from each of two of the topics below.**

*Europe: Topic 1*  
**Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492 - 1567**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the discovery of the New World affect Europe? (100)
2. How did printing contribute to both the Renaissance and the Reformation? (100)
3. What contribution did Niccolò Machiavelli and/or Pieter Breughel the Elder make to the Renaissance? (100)
4. In what ways did Martin Luther contribute to the origin and spread of the Reformation in Germany? (100)

*Europe: Topic 2*  
**Religion and power: politics in the later 16<sup>th</sup> century, 1567 - 1609**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What impact did the revolt of the Netherlands have on both Spain and on the Netherlands? (100)
2. How did the French Wars of Religion affect France? (100)
3. How did the Council of Trent and the work of the Jesuits contribute to Catholic renewal? (100)
4. What were the causes and consequences of 'the great Price Rise of the sixteenth century'? (100)

*Europe: Topic 3*  
**The eclipse of Old Europe, 1609 - 1660**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What steps were taken by Cardinal Richelieu to promote the absolute authority of the Crown? (100)
2. What international challenges faced Spain during the period, 1609 - 1660, and how did Spain respond to those challenges? (100)
3. How did the Dutch establish an empire in Asia, and how did that empire affect the Dutch United Provinces? (100)
4. During the period, 1609 - 1660, what significant developments took place in one or more of the following: music; art; science? (100)

*Europe: Topic 4*  
**Europe in the age of Louis XIV, 1660 - 1715**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What developments contributed to the absolute monarchy of Louis XIV? (100)
2. What factors led to the restoration of the Stuart Monarchy in Britain and to the fall of that monarchy within twenty years? (100)
3. What were the aims and achievements of Peter the Great of Russia? (100)
4. During the period, 1660 - 1715, how important was one or more of the following: the commercialisation of agriculture; the expansion of cities; the (English) East India Company? (100)

*Europe: Topic 5*  
**Establishing empires, 1715 - 1775**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did the American colonists revolt against British rule and how was Boston to the forefront of that revolt? (100)
2. What contribution did Frederick William I and/or Frederick II make to the rise of Prussia? (100)
3. During the period, 1715 - 1775, what significant developments took place in international trade such as tobacco, sugar and slaves? (100)
4. What were the political, social and economic ideas of the Enlightenment? (100)

*Europe: Topic 6*  
**Empires in revolution, 1775 - 1815**

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What important changes took place in France between the outbreak of revolution, 1789, and the execution of Louis XVI, 1793? (100)
2. How do you account for Napoleon's early victories and for his eventual defeat? (100)
3. What were the principal developments which took place in church-state relations in France during the period, 1789 - 1815? (100)
4. What did the agricultural revolution or the industrial revolution contribute to economic change during the period, 1775 - 1815? (100)

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