



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007

HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492 – 1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE, AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.50

Instructions to candidates:

Attempt Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**
Documents-based question (Ireland: Topic 2)
Answer all parts of this section.
- **Section 2 (100 marks)**
Ireland: Topics 1, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Answer one question from one topic.
- **Section 3 (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:

The Lordship of Tír Eoghain

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, what were the difficulties of winter campaigning in Ireland?
 - (b) According to document B, what were the reasons for Sidney's departure from Tyrone (Tír Eoghain) and what were its effects?
 - (c) According to document B, why did Sidney believe that Shane would triumph over everyone in the following year?

(20)

2.
 - (a) In what ways does document B contradict the account given by Sidney in document A, in relation to his campaign against Shane?
 - (b) What contrasting views of the character of Shane O'Neill are offered by the documents, A and B?

(20)

3.
 - (a) Mention one strength and one weakness of document A as a primary source.
 - (b) In relation to document B, can you identify one of the following: bias; objectivity; reliability? Explain your answer.

(20)

4. Why did Shane O'Neill's challenge to royal power in Ireland ultimately fail?

(40)

- Document A -

An edited extract from Sir Henry Sidney's account of his 1566 campaign, as Lord Deputy, against Shane O'Neill. It was written in the winter of 1582-3.

In the Christmas holidays I visited him in the heart of his country and he ran away. I shortened his Christmas, and made my own with abundance of his good provision (food and drink).

This, I think, was the eighth or ninth inroad that I made upon him, encamping sometime two, sometime three or four nights in his country.

And what a life it is that time of year with hunger, sore travail (painful effort) and cold nights in cabins made of boughs and covered with grass. By these means I brought him very low.

But now the Earl of Ormond complained against me. And Her Majesty wrote so oft and earnestly to me that I was forced to leave my northern actions against O'Neill, which prolonged his life and wars, greatly to the Queen's cost.

(Source: Sir Henry Sidney, *Memoir of service in Ireland* (ed.) Ciarán Brady, 2002.)

- Document B -

A modern historian writes:

Sidney launched a surprise raid on Tír Eoghain in the depths of winter. In his memoirs, written about twenty years later, he was to make much of the achievement. Claiming to have been the first to attempt such a winter adventure (St. Leger, in fact, had conducted a far more successful raid against Conn Bacach in 1540–41), he boasted to have come within an ace of capturing Shane amidst his Christmas festivities.

This was not, however, how Sidney expressed himself at the time. Then he was pleading for recall and repeating the belief that unless massive reinforcements were sent, Shane would triumph over everyone in the coming year.

He had good grounds for such a view. During Sidney's absence in the West, in the closing months of 1566, Shane had intensified his raids on the Pale, threatening the walls of Drogheda. He showed how moved he was by Sidney's Christmas surprise by dispatching a letter to Dublin, early in the New Year, offering peace, but only on the basis of the terms agreed at Drumcree (in 1563, which would have granted him an earldom and overlordship in Ulster).

(Source: Edited extract from Ciarán Brady, *Shane O'Neill*, 1996.)

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer 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. Why did Gearóid Mór, 8th Earl of Kildare, occupy a dominant position in Ireland up to his death in 1513? (100)
2. To what extent did religious change take place in Ireland during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI? (100)
3. How successful were the political and religious policies of Queen Mary Tudor in Ireland, 1553 – 1558? (100)
4. What were the distinctive features of women and marriage and/or the Bardic Schools 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. What was Sir Arthur Chichester's contribution to Irish affairs? (100)
2. To what extent did the initiatives of Thomas Wentworth in Ireland lead to his trial and execution in 1641? (100)
3. What were the principal events and issues of Cromwell's involvement with Ireland? (100)
4. What was the contribution of Louvain and/or other Irish colleges abroad to the Counter-Reformation in Ireland? (100)

Ireland: Topic 4

Establishing a colonial ascendancy, 1660-1715

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. Why did Charles II's Irish policies please neither Catholics nor Protestants? (100)
2. What was the impact of the Penal Laws against Catholics introduced in the 1690s and early 1700s? (100)
3. During the period, 1660 – 1715, why did Irish trade develop despite official restrictions? (100)
4. What was the cultural and political importance of the Jacobite poets? (100)

Ireland: Topic 5

Colony versus kingdom – tensions in mid-18th century Ireland, 1715 - 1770

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. How did the Ponsonbys come to prominence during the period, 1715 - 1770? (100)
2. How did Dean Swift and/or Charles Lucas seek political reform in Ireland? (100)
3. What were the principal advances and setbacks in the Irish economy, 1715 - 1770? (100)
4. What does the trial and execution of Father Sheehy tell us of the Ireland of his time? (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. To what extent was Grattan's Parliament representative of the people of Ireland? (100)
2. What was the impact on Ireland of the foundation, in 1795, of Maynooth College and/or the Orange Order? (100)
3. What impact did the French Revolution have on Ireland? (100)
4. Why did Belfast grow and what was the importance of its growth, up to 1815? (100)

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer 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. What was the importance, for England and for Europe, of the divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon? (100)
2. How did Desiderius Erasmus contribute to both the Renaissance and the Reformation? (100)
3. What were the distinctive features of Calvin's Geneva, and how did Calvinism become an international movement? (100)
4. How successful was Charles V in suppressing Protestantism and/or in leading a crusade against the Turks? (100)

Europe: Topic 2
Religion and power: politics in the later 16th century, 1567 - 1609

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What was the importance, for Spain and for Europe, of the defeat of the Spanish Armada? (100)
2. What were the reasons for the French Wars of Religion, and why did they last so long? (100)
3. What were the aims and achievements of the Council of Trent and/or the Jesuit mission to China? (100)
4. During the period, 1567 – 1609, how important were developments in printing and popular literature and/or astronomy? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What steps did Cardinal Richelieu take to ensure that the monarch became master of Church and State in France? (100)
2. What was Albrecht Von Wallenstein's contribution, as soldier and diplomat, to the Thirty Years War? (100)
3. What was the impact of the Dutch empire in Asia on the Dutch United Provinces and on the rest of Europe? (100)
4. What was the importance of the relationships between one or more of the following: Galileo and the Inquisition; the Papacy and the Jesuits; Anglicans and Puritans in England? (100)

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

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What evidence can you provide for or against the view that Louis XIV's reign was superficially splendid but essentially disastrous for France? (100)
2. What were the aims and achievements of John Sobieski? (100)
3. During the period, 1660 – 1715, how important were banking and the development of the money market and/or the (English) East India Company?(100)
4. During the period, 1660 - 1715, what did one or more of the following contribute to the development of science: Isaac Newton; Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz; Sébastien le Prestre de Vauban? (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 what was the British reaction to that revolt? (100)
2. What were the aims and achievements of Catherine the Great of Russia? (100)
3. How were the West Indies slave plantations organised, and how did they contribute to international trade? (100)
4. What did one or more of the following contribute to the spread of ideas: the novel; the newspaper; the salon; the spread of literacy; the Encyclopédie? (100)

Europe: Topic 6
Empires in revolution, 1775 - 1815

Answer **one** of the following questions:

1. What evidence can you provide for or against the view that Louis XVI and his queen, Marie Antoinette, brought about their own downfall? (100)
2. How did the Committee of Public Safety contribute to divisions in France? (100)
3. What forms did resistance to Napoleon take from countries outside France? (100)
4. How did one or more of the following contribute to the problem of poverty: the rise of industrial towns; the impact of war; population growth? (100)

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