



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2006

HISTORY - ORDINARY 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:

Answer 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 on one topic from this section.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Answer on each of two topics from this section.

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) According to document A, why is Dublin ‘on all sides pleasant’?
 - (b) In what ways does document A claim that Dublin is better than all other cities and towns?
 - (c) According to document A, when are Dublin’s markets held, and what do they tell us about its citizens?
 - (d) According to document B, what work needs to be done at Wood Quay?
 - (e) According to document B, who will be responsible for this work?

(40)

2.
 - (a) State two things that are mentioned in document A that are not mentioned in document B.
 - (b) Do you agree that document A paints a more favourable picture of Dublin than document B? Explain your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Are both documents, A and B, primary sources or secondary sources? Give a reason for your answer.
 - (b) Do you agree that the historian would need to use both documents, A and B, to achieve a balanced view of Elizabethan Dublin? Explain your answer.

(20)

4. Why and how was Elizabethan Dublin affected by disease and warfare?

(20)

- Document A -

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

This city is superior to all other cities and towns in Ireland, in gorgeous buildings and multitude of people.

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 great prosperity of the citizens may be gathered from the markets, on Wednesday and Friday. They are well stocked with meat and corn.

Edited extract from text in C. Maxwell, 'Irish History from Contemporary Sources'.

- Document B -

The following year (August, 1578) the City leaders ordered:

That the old ships and boats, which lie at Wood Quay, shall be presently carried away, on the responsibility of the owners.

And, that the filth that is gathered there shall be thrown up on the quay.

Edited extract from text in J. Bardon and S. Conlin, 'Dublin: One Thousand Years of Wood Quay'.

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from one of the topics below

Ireland: Topic 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494 – 1558

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract is from the royal instructions (28/4/1556) for the plantation of Laois and Offaly. Read it and answer the questions below.

Our desire is that Laois and Offaly should be divided into counties; the counties should be divided into townships, manors and baronies; and into parishes, if they have churches.

We desire also – if the Dempsies, [O'] Mores and O'Connors shall submit – that those counties shall then be divided in three between them; they paying for the acre 2d. And the tenants to have inheritance, to them and their male heirs.

And those that have the land to be bound to answer our common laws and, at their own expense, to serve us, as good subjects ought to do.

Edited extract from C. Maxwell, 'Irish History from Contemporary Sources'.

1. What plantation is being planned?
2. How were the counties to be divided?
3. What had the native Irish to do before being accepted as tenants?
4. How were the male heirs of the native Irish to benefit?
5. How were the native Irish to serve the Crown 'as good subjects ought to do'?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The rebellion of Silken Thomas.
2. The 1541 (Reformation) Parliament.
3. Women and marriage under Gaelic law.
4. Manus O'Donnell.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Gearóid Mór and Gearóid Óg become so powerful in Ireland, 1494 – 1534?
2. What was the policy of surrender and regrant, and how successful was it?
3. What role did Archbishop George Browne and/or Archbishop George Dowdall play in Irish affairs during this period?
4. What was the importance of the Bardic Schools?

Ireland: Topic 3
Kingdom and Colony: The struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603 – 1660

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Picture X **on page 15** is an artist's impression based on the surviving ruin of the Scottish planter Monea Castle, Co. Fermanagh. Study it and answer the questions below.

1. Where was Monea Castle and who built it?
2. Is Monea Castle still there? Explain your answer.
3. Describe the **bawn**.
4. What evidence of plantation is to be seen in the countryside surrounding Monea Castle?
5. Would you agree that Monea Castle was built both for security and comfort?
Explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork.
2. The Four Masters.
3. Piaras Feiritéar.
4. Elizabeth Butler, Duchess of Ormond.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How was the Plantation of Ulster carried out and how successful was it?
2. How successful was Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, as Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1632 – 1641?
3. What part did Owen Roe O'Neill play in Irish history?
4. How did Louvain contribute to culture and religion in Ireland?

Ireland: Topic 4
Establishing a colonial ascendancy, 1660 – 1715

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is from a report to the Vatican by John Brennan, Catholic archbishop of Cashel (9/11/1687). In it he praises James II and his viceroy, Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell. Read it and answer the questions below.

He has made the army nearly all Catholics. The royal council in Dublin is, for the greater part, Catholic. The civil officials, both judges and magistrates, are, for a great part, Catholic.

The bishops and priests may appear, in public and private, in their clerical dress. The religious – particularly those of St. Francis and St. Dominic – go about in religious habit.

Catholics of this kingdom hope for an increase of consolation (relief) during the life of this glorious king and his zealous minister.

W.A. Maguire, 'Kings in Conflict'.

1. Who wrote the report? To whom was he writing?
2. What office did Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, hold?
3. Name two areas in which Catholic power had increased.
4. How did the Catholic clergy benefit?
5. How does the writer describe the king and his minister, and what do Irish Catholics hope to gain from them?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Restoration Dublin.
2. Samuel Louis Crommelin.
3. The Jacobite poets.
4. The emergence of science in Ireland.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful was James Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond, as royal representative in Ireland?
2. What was the importance of the Parliament of 1689?
3. What part did Patrick Sarsfield play in Irish affairs?
4. How was the career of Oliver Plunkett affected by the laws against Catholics in Ireland in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

Ireland: Topic 5
Colony versus kingdom – tensions in mid -18th century Ireland, 1715 – 1770

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

These are notices published by Whiteboys in Tipperary in 1762.

Read them and answer the questions below.

We, avengers of the wrongs done to the poor, have assembled to raze (destroy) walls and ditches that have been made to enclose commons.

‘Joanna Meskell’ warns against replacing poor people at the end of their leases and stocking with bullocks.

As to the killing of cattle, it was intended to frighten stock-jobbers into agreement with the just demands of poor people.

W. Nolan, ed. ‘Tipperary : history and society’.

1. Who published the notices? Where? When?
2. What action will be taken where commons have been enclosed?
3. Name one practice against which ‘Joanna Meskell’ warns.
4. How is it intended to frighten stock-jobbers?
5. Explain one of the following: commons; leases; stock-jobbers.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Na Cúirteanna Filíochta.
2. Turlough O’Carolan.
3. Margaret (Peg) Woffington.
4. Charles Lucas.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did the Ponsonbys play in Irish affairs?
2. What was ‘Wood’s halfpence’ and how did Dean Swift react to it?
3. What took place at the trial of Father Nicholas Sheehy and what does it tell us about the Ireland of its time?
4. What did Arthur Guinness contribute to the Irish economy?

Ireland: Topic 6

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Picture Y **on page 15** is a cartoon called 'United Irishmen in Training'. Study it and answer the questions below.

1. What political movement is the subject of the cartoon?
2. Name three weapons shown in the cartoon.
3. Who is being attacked by the well-armed men in the centre?
4. What does the appearance of the people in the cartoon tell us about the cartoonist's attitude to them?
5. Why is 'True French Spirit' advertised over the door?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Georgian Dublin.
2. Eibhlín Dhubh Ní Chonaill.
3. The establishment of the Orange Order.
4. Wolfe Tone.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the importance of Grattan's Parliament, 1782 - 1800?
2. How did John Fitzgibbon and Lord Castlereagh contribute to the Act of Union?
3. Why was Maynooth College set up (1795), and what was its importance?
4. Why was the city of Belfast so economically successful at this time?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from each of two of the topics below

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492 – 1567

A (30 marks)
Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an extract from the church rules of Calvin's Geneva. Read it and answer the questions below.

If there is preaching on weekdays, all who can must come – unless there be some good excuse – so that at least one from each household should be present.

Those who have men-servants or maid-servants shall bring them when it is possible, so that they shall not live like beasts without instruction.

Should anyone come after the sermon has begun, let him be warned. If he does not amend (improve), let him pay a fine of three sous.

Let the churches be closed except during service, so that no one may enter them at other hours from superstitious motives.

J. H. Robinson (ed.) 'Readings in European History, II'.

1. Who started the church and where was its headquarters?
2. Who must go to church on weekdays?
3. What benefit do servants get from going to church?
4. How are latecomers treated?
5. Why are churches to be closed except during service?

B (30 marks)
Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The development of printing.
2. Niccolò Machiavelli.
3. Michelangelo Buonarroti.
4. The struggle against the Turks.

C (40 marks)
Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Christopher Columbus play in the discovery of the New World?
2. Why did Henry VIII divorce Catherine of Aragon, and what were its results?
3. How did Desiderius Erasmus contribute to the Renaissance and/or Reformation?
4. What was Martin Luther's contribution to the Reformation in Germany?

OVER →

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

These are the weekly rations of those involved in the Spanish armada campaign. Study them and answer the questions below.

SPANISH

Daily 1½ lb of biscuit, or 2 lb fresh bread

1⅓ pints of wine, or 1 pint of Candia wine which was stronger

3 pints of water, for all purposes

Sunday and Thursday: 6 oz bacon and 2 oz rice

Monday and Wednesday: 6 oz cheese and 3 oz beans or chick peas

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday: 6 oz fish (tunny or cod, failing which, 6 oz squid or 5 sardines)

3 oz beans or chick peas, 1½ oz oil and ¼ pint of vinegar

ENGLISH

Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday: 1 lb biscuit, 1 gallon beer, 2 lb beef, 4 oz cheese and 2 oz butter

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday: 1 lb biscuit, 1 gallon beer, one quarter of a stockfish or the eighth part of a ling, 4 oz cheese and 2 oz butter

Monday: 1 lb bacon, 1 pint peas, 4 oz cheese and 2 oz butter

C. Martin and G. Parker, 'The Spanish Armada'.

1. Of what campaign are these the rations?
2. What country was being attacked, and what country was attacking it during that campaign?
3. Name two items of food that both the English and Spanish got?
4. Name two types of food or drink that only the English got.
5. Give one reason why the Spanish campaign failed.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Rudolf II and the Holy Roman Empire.
2. Catherine de Medici.
3. Tycho Brahe.
4. The rise of Muscovy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims and achievements of the Jesuit mission in China?
2. What were the economic effects of the decline of the port of Antwerp?
3. What were the achievements of England during the reign of Elizabeth I?
4. How did William the Silent contribute to the Revolt of the Netherlands against Spanish rule?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 3
The eclipse of Old Europe, 1609-1660

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The following extract refers to the Dutch Empire in Asia. Read it and answer the questions below.

When Jan Pieterzoon Coen captured the Banda Islands, in 1621, he divided the land among the Dutch East India Company's servants. They agreed to sell all the spices grown to the Company, at a price fixed by it.

In 1647 troops were sent to the Moluccan island of Amboina to cut down clove trees, to keep the price high.

In 1657 the Sultan of Ternate was forced to ban the growing of spices on the islands under his control, leaving the monopoly to the Dutch.

As well as East Indian spices, the Dutch came to control the trade in Persian silk, cinnamon from Ceylon, Indian cloth, Chinese sugar and Chinaware, and Japanese copper.

Based on V.H.H. Green, 'A Survey of European History'.

1. What did Coen do when he captured the Banda Islands?
2. How did Coen protect the interests of the East India Company?
3. Why were the clove trees on Amboina cut down?
4. What was the Sultan of Ternate made to do, and for what reason?
5. Apart from East Indian spices, name three goods that the Dutch came to control.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Albrecht von Wallenstein.
2. Baroque music and/or art.
3. Marie de' Medici.
4. Hugo Grotius.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the Catalans revolt and what were the results of that revolt?
2. How did the Inquisition deal with Galileo?
3. How did Richelieu promote royal power in France?
4. What was the contribution of the Dutch empire in Asia to the Dutch economy?

OVER →

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an extract from the Duke of Saint-Simon's **Memoirs** on Louis XIV's early morning routine at Versailles. Read it and answer the questions below.

At eight o'clock the chief valet awoke the King. The chief physician, the chief surgeon, and the nurse, entered at the same time. The latter kissed the King. The others often changed his shirt, because he was in the habit of sweating a great deal.

The chamberlain gave him his dressing-down. Immediately after, other privileged courtiers entered. And then everybody, in time to find the King putting on his shoes and stockings, for he did almost everything himself. Every second day we saw him shave himself.

As soon as he was dressed, he prayed to God. After which, the King passed into his cabinet room. He found there everybody in any official position. He gave orders to each for the day.

R.P. Stearns (ed.) 'Pageant of Europe'.

1. To what king does this passage refer, and where was his palace?
2. Name two officials who entered the king's chamber each morning.
3. What happened after the king 'passed into his cabinet room'?
4. Why are some members of the court described as 'privileged courtiers'?
5. What, briefly, is the attitude of the writer towards the king?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The rise of Brandenburg under Frederick William.
2. John Sobieski.
3. The fall of the Stuart monarchy in England, 1688.
4. The Grand Tour.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Isaac Newton and/or Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz advance the cause of science?
2. How did Louis XIV strengthen royal power in France?
3. What reforms were introduced by Peter the Great of Russia?
4. What was the contribution of the East India Company to the English economy?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 5
Establishing Empires, 1715 – 1775

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an account of the Boston Tea Party by a participant.
Study it and answer the questions below.

It was now evening, and I dressed myself in the costume of an Indian, equipped with a small hatchet and a club. After having painted my face and hands with coal dust in the shop of a blacksmith, I went to Griffin's Wharf, where the ships lay that contained the tea.

When we arrived at the wharf our leaders divided us into three parties, for the purpose of boarding the three ships at the same time. The commander of the division to which I belonged ordered me to go to the captain and demand the keys to the hatches and a dozen candles. The captain promptly agreed but requested me to do no damage to the ship or rigging.

We were then ordered to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard. We immediately obeyed, first cutting and splitting the chests with our tomahawks, so as thoroughly to expose them to the effects of the water.

S. Ambrose and D. Brinkley, 'Witness to America'.

1. What did the writer wear, and what weapons did he carry?
2. How, and where, did the writer blacken his face and hands?
3. Why do you think that the men deliberately boarded the ships at the same time?
4. What demands did the writer make of the captain, and how did the captain respond?
5. How did the British respond to the Boston Tea Party?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The Reforms of Maria Theresa.
2. Robert Clive.
3. The Duke of Bridgewater.
4. The Encyclopédie.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What reforms were introduced by Catherine the Great and why were they important?
2. What were the principal achievements of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, at home and abroad?
3. How did one or more of the following contribute to their changing times:
Voltaire; Rousseau; Benjamin Franklin?
4. What part did the West Indies slave plantations play in international trade?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 6
Empires in Revolution, 1775-1815

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is from a statement by the Committee of Public Safety on dangers facing it.
Read it and answer the questions below.

Liberty is exposed to new dangers. The crowds demanding better are larger and more turbulent than ever, though they have little ground for complaint. The outbreak of prison revolt was expected yesterday. And there is plotting.

All of this is coupled with repeated attempts on the lives of the members of the Committee of Public Safety.

We fear an aristocratic rising which may be fatal to Liberty. The greatest danger is Paris. The Committee needs to unite the ideas and energy of all its members.

L.W. Cowie, 'Documents and Debates : Eighteenth Century Europe'.

1. What was expected the previous day?
2. What risk was being run by the members of the Committee of Public Safety?
3. What did the Committee need to do to tackle the dangers facing it, according to paragraph four?
4. Did the writer sympathise with the crowds demanding better? Explain your answer.
5. In your opinion, what threat would 'an aristocratic rising' pose for the Committee of Public Safety?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The American Constitution (1789).
2. Tom Paine.
3. Madame de Staël.
4. Ludwig van Beethoven.

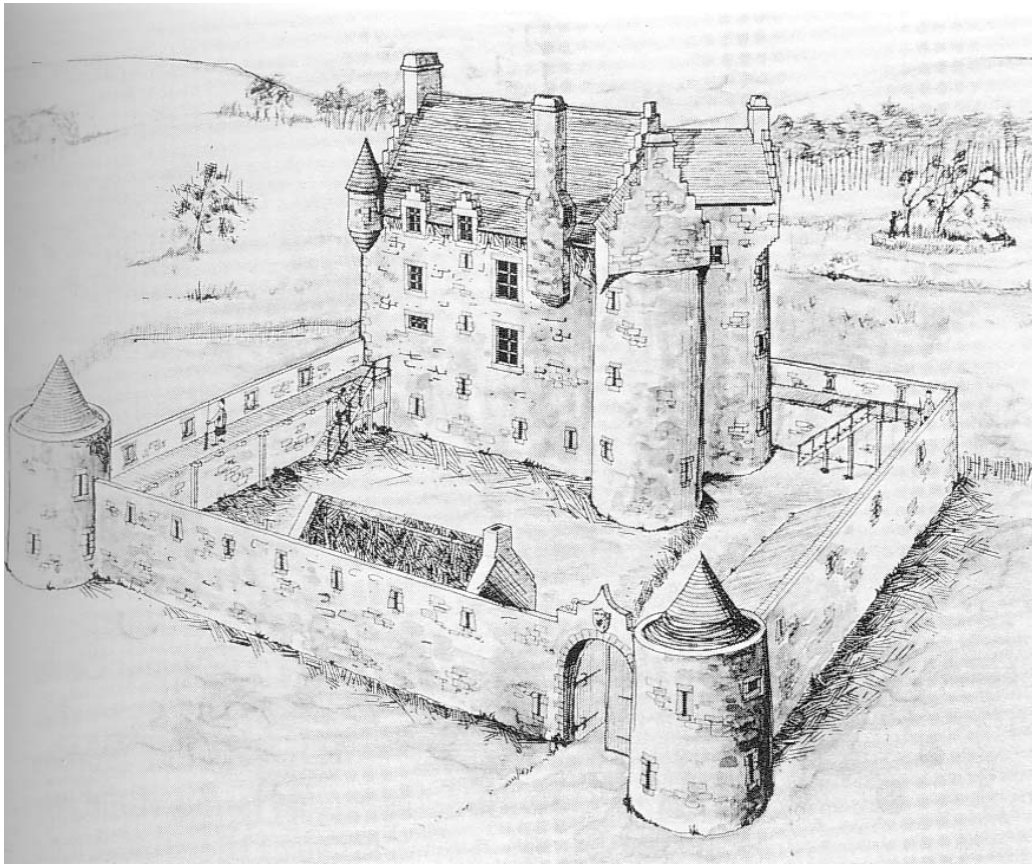
C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. To what extent was Louis XVI responsible for bringing about the French Revolution?
2. How did the reign of Napoleon affect France?
3. What were the principal reasons for the defeat of Napoleon, 1812 – 1815?
4. How did Manchester grow and how did its growth affect the people who lived there up to 1815?

X



(R.F. Foster (ed.) *The Oxford Illustrated History of Ireland*)



(Reproduced in Foley and Enright, *'A Changing World'*)

Y

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