



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2007

## HISTORY - ORDINARY 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:*

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:

***The Lordship of Tír Eoghain.***

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
  - (a) What event is taking place in document A, and where is it taking place?
  - (b) What is O’Cahan doing, according to document B, and why is he doing it?
  - (c) In the light of document B, describe O’Neill’s appearance.
  - (d) Name two weapons from the documents, A and B.
  - (e) To what century does document A (probably) belong?

(40)
  
2.
  - (a) Which is a secondary source, document A or document B? Give a reason for your answer.
  - (b) Which would be most useful to the historian: document A; document B; document A and document B together? Explain your answer.

(20)
  
3.
  - (a) Why were there members of families other than the O’Neills present at Tullaghoge?
  - (b) Give one fact and one opinion from document B.

(20)
  
4. What part did Hugh O’Neill play in the Nine Years War?

(20)

- Document A -

A drawing of the ceremony at which a member of the O'Neill family was made leader at Tullaghoge (Tulach Óg), Co. Tyrone. It is from a map which was, probably, made in 1602.



- Document B -

**Edited extract from a modern historian's account of the drawing.**

*There are eight figures grouped together, taking part in the ceremony. The central figure, shown seated on the stone chair, is the new O'Neill. The figure nearest to him, on his left, holds a shoe over O'Neill's head. This may be O'Cahan. The use of the shoe symbolises the hope that the new O'Neill would follow in the footsteps of those who had gone before.*

*The figure on O'Neill's right may be O'Hagan. The remaining figures are partly concealed by the two foremost ones. One of them carries a long-handled axe. Either he, or the figure in front of him, wears a sword.*

*All the figures, including O'Neill, are bare-headed. All wear their hair hanging over their foreheads in glibs. All wear the Irish mantle (cloak), which extends below the knee, and is heavily fringed over the shoulders and down the front.*

*O'Neill wears what seems to be a jacket, under his mantle; his lower garments appear to be breeches and knee-length hose.*

Source: G.A. Hayes-McCoy, 'The Making of an O'Neill', *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. 33, 1970

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## 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*

The following extract refers to the Bardic Schools. Read it and answer the questions below.

*Classical Irish poetry depended on schools run by families which were passed down from one generation to another.*

*Usually, they were directed by a single master-poet (ollamh). He often kept a guest-house too. Students attended in the period November-May. They lived with local farming households. The poets depended for their livelihood on the local rulers, their patrons.*

*So, the bulk of their poems were eulogies (praise-poems) and elegies (poems for someone who had died). These poems were recited and were accompanied by harp music.*

Edited extract from entry by P.A. Breatnach in 'The Encyclopedia of Ireland', 2003.

1. Who ran the schools of poetry?
2. When did the students attend, and where did they live?
3. Was teaching poetry the only work of the master-poets? Explain your answer.
4. Why did the poets mostly compose eulogies and elegies?
5. How were the poems presented to an audience?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The dissolution of the monasteries.
2. The Kildare rebellion of Silken Thomas.
3. Archbishop George Browne.
4. Eleanor Fitzgerald.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Gearóid Mór, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Kildare, play in Irish affairs?
2. What was the role of women under Gaelic law?
3. What was the role of Con Bacach O'Neill in Irish affairs?
4. How was the plantation of Laois-Offaly carried out, and how successful was it?

*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 a woodcut showing mistreatment of settlers in Ireland during the 1641 rebellion. Study it and answer the questions below.

1. Where and when is the event in the woodcut supposed to have taken place?
2. Mention two weapons carried by the armed men on the left.
3. Who are the armed men on the left?
4. How are the settlers being humiliated?
5. What were the depositions of 1641?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Sir Arthur Chichester.
2. Sir Thomas Wentworth.
3. “To Hell or to Connaught” (Cromwell).
4. Louvain.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the Scots migration to Ulster affect the area?
2. What part did Richard Boyle and/or his family play in Irish affairs?
3. What was the role of Sir Phelim O’Neill in the 1641 rebellion?
4. What role did Archbishop Rinuccini and/or Luke Wadding play in Irish affairs?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This is how a Jacobite poet reacted to the arrival of James II on the throne.  
Read it and answer the questions below.

*A hundred thanks to God!  
After every storm and persecution that threatened us,  
James, the admired king, is hearing Mass,  
in Whitehall [London], surrounded by a bodyguard of priests.*

*The Gaeil [Irish] are armed!  
They have powder and guns; they hold ports and inland towns.  
The Presbyterians have been overthrown,  
and the fanatics have left the devil's stench after them.*

1. On what occasion was the poem written?
2. How is it shown that the king favours Catholicism?
3. What advantages do Catholics now have?
4. How does the writer show dislike of those he opposes?
5. Name a Jacobite poet.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Restoration Dublin.
2. Oliver Plunkett.
3. The Parliament of 1689.
4. Patrick Sarsfield.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful were Charles II's Irish policies?
2. What part did Richard Talbot, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Tyrconnell, play in Irish affairs?
3. What did William Molyneux contribute to Irish affairs?
4. What did Robert Boyle contribute to the development of science?

*Ireland: Topic 5*  
**Colony versus kingdom – tensions in mid -18<sup>th</sup> century Ireland, 1715 – 1770**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This is an edited extract from Dean Swift's *A Short View of the State of Ireland*, 1728.  
Read it and answer the questions below.

- *Ireland is the only kingdom I ever heard of which was refused the freedom of exporting its goods wherever it pleased.*
- *We are forced to obey laws to which we never agreed.*
- *We are so far from having a king to live among us, that even the viceroy (king's representative) is, generally, absent about four-fifths of his time in government.*
- *One third of the rents of Ireland is spent in England. This is all profit for England.*

1. How are Irish exports limited?
2. How do Irish rents profit England?
3. What criticism is made of the king's representative (viceroy)?
4. Are the Irish free to make all their own laws? Explain your answer.
5. Why did Dean Swift oppose Wood's halfpence, 1722?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Na Cúirteanna Filíochta.
2. Charles Lucas.
3. Fr. Nicholas Sheehy.
4. Arthur Guinness.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why were the Ponsonbys powerful?
2. What were the aims and methods of the Whiteboys?
3. What part did Charles O'Connor and/or Thomas Wyse play in improving the position of Catholics?
4. What part did Peg Woffington and/or Turlough O'Carolan play in Irish life?

*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*

This extract refers to the rise of Belfast. Read it and answer the questions below.

*From 1770 Belfast experienced major rebuilding. The Farset river was covered over, making High Street a wide thoroughfare. New quays were constructed. A handsome Poor House was built at North Queen Street. Lord Donegall put up a new parish church, an Exchange and Assembly Rooms, and donated ground for the White Linen Hall, opened in 1784.*

*In 1777 Robert Joy formed a partnership to build the town's first cotton mill in Francis Street and Belfast was to become the centre of Ireland's cotton industry. By 1791 Belfast had a population of eighteen thousand and the town had become the most successful port in Ulster, and the third largest in Ireland.*

*Belfast was neck and neck with Newry as the leading place for flax weaving. Both these towns owed their prosperity not only to overseas trade, but also to their ability to draw business from the heart of Ulster by inland waterways.*

Edited extract from J. Bardon, 'A History of Ulster', 2005

1. What was built at North Queen Street?
2. What helped the development of High Street?
3. Name two industries mentioned in the passage.
4. What did Lord Donegall do to improve Belfast?
5. Mention one reason given for Belfast's prosperity.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Mary Anne McCracken.
2. The Orange Order.
3. Maynooth College.
4. The Act of Union.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Henry Grattan contribute to Irish affairs?
2. What changes did Nano Nagle bring about in the education of Catholics?
3. What part did Wolfe Tone play in Irish affairs?
4. Why did the Wexford Rebellion, 1798 end in failure?



**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 edited extract from a report home by the Venetian ambassador to the court of Henry VIII of England (1519). Read it and answer the questions below.

*King Henry is 29 years old. He is very talented: a good musician; composes well; is an excellent horseman and a fine joustier. He speaks good French, Latin and Spanish.*

*He is very religious, hearing three masses daily when he hunts, and sometimes five on other days.*

*He is extremely fond of hunting and never takes that diversion without tiring eight or ten horses.*

*The Queen (Catherine of Aragon) is 35 years old, and not very handsome, though she has a very beautiful complexion. She is religious, and as virtuous as words can express.*

1. Who was the writer and from where was he writing?
2. How does the writer show that the king was an enthusiastic hunter?
3. Apart from hunting, give one outdoor activity of Henry VIII.
4. What evidence does the writer offer that the king was religious?
5. Why did Henry VIII divorce Catherine of Aragon?

B (30 marks)  
*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Jacob Fugger.
2. Desiderius Erasmus.
3. How Martin Luther contributed to the beginning of the Reformation in Germany.
4. Pieter Breughel the Elder.

C (40 marks)  
*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Michelangelo play in the Renaissance?
2. What was the importance of the conquest of Mexico by Cortes?
3. What part did Calvin's Geneva play in the Reformation?
4. How did printing contribute to the Renaissance and/or the Reformation?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This is an edited extract from the memoirs of Blaise de Monluc in which he complains of the activities of French Calvinists (Huguenots) during the French Wars of Religion. Read it and answer the questions below.

*I had news, from all sides, of speeches of the ministers of the new faith against the royal authority. I was told that they introduced taxes and appointed officers and soldiers.*

*They held their meetings in the houses of several lords of the country who were of this new religion.*

*I heard also that most of the officers of the treasury were of this new religion (the nature of man being greedy for new things).*

*And most of the men of justice, including judges, abandoned the old faith to embrace the new.*

1. What Huguenot activities did the writer oppose?
2. Where did the Huguenots hold their meetings?
3. What does the writer tell us of 'the men of justice, including judges'?
4. Why did most of the officers of the treasury support the Huguenots?
5. What happened to the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Why the port of Antwerp declined.
2. Catherine de Medici's part in the French Wars of Religion.
3. William the Silent's part in the Revolt of the Netherlands.
4. Michel de Montaigne.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Matteo Ricci play in the Jesuit mission in China?
2. Why did the Spanish Armada fail?
3. What religious changes did Elizabeth I bring about in England?
4. What did Tycho Brahe contribute to astronomy?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This is an edited extract from a letter (29/8/1609) from Galileo Galilei to his brother-in-law. Read it and answer the questions below.

*You must know that it is nearly two months since news was spread that a spy-glass (telescope) had been presented to Count Maurice, in Flanders, which made very distant things look quite close. I thought about it and made a telescope far better than the Dutch one. This was reported in Venice. A week ago, I was commanded to show it to the Doge (ruler) and all the members of the Senate. Many gentlemen and senators, even the oldest, have climbed the highest bell-towers, to spy out ships at sea, making sail for the mouth of the harbour. They have seen them clearly, though without my telescope they would not have been visible for more than another two hours.*

1. What news had been brought from Flanders?
2. What command did Galileo receive?
3. What did the 'gentlemen and senators' do?
4. How would two hours' advance-warning of the ships help Venice?
5. Why was Galileo punished by the Inquisition?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Marie de' Medici.
2. Claudio Monteverdi.
3. "Witch-hunting".
4. Queen Christina of Sweden.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the revolt of the Catalans last so long?
2. What part did Albrecht von Wallenstein play in the Thirty Years War?
3. How did the growth of the Dutch empire in Asia affect the home country?
4. What did Hugo Grotius and/or René Descartes contribute to their changing times?

*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 edited extract from the Duke of Saint-Simon's comments on Versailles. Read it and answer the questions below.

*Versailles, that most dismal and thankless of spots, without vistas (pleasing views), woods or water; without soil, even, for all the surrounding land is quicksand or bog, and the air cannot be healthy.*

*Louis XIV set up one building after another according to no scheme of planning. The royal apartments have back-views over the privies (toilets) and other dark and evil-smelling places.*

*Truly, the magnificence of the gardens is amazing; but to make the smallest use of them is inconvenient, and they are in bad taste.*

*But one might be forever pointing out the defects of that huge and costly palace, and its outhouses that cost even more.*

1. What criticism does the writer make of the gardens at Versailles?
2. Why is it suggested that the air cannot be healthy?
3. What evidence is offered for lack of planning?
4. How is it suggested that Louis XIV lacked restraint in spending money?
5. Who was Madame de Maintenon?

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. The reforms of Peter the Great of Russia.
3. Sir Henry Morgan.
4. The Grand Tour.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What role did John Sobieski play in the history of Poland?
2. Why was the Stuart monarchy overthrown in England?
3. Why was the (English) East India Company successful?
4. What part did Isaac Newton and/or Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz play in the development of science?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

The following extract refers to international trade and its effects. Read it and answer the questions below.

*By the middle of the eighteenth century, tea, coffee, cocoa, gin and rum were among the more popular beverages. They were all products that had been largely unknown a century earlier.*

*Among the wealthy, tea was served from porcelain pots imported from China; among all classes it was drunk with sugar imported from America.*

*Beaver hats and Persian silks were fashionable in the upper reaches of society, rabbit caps and calico prints in the lower.*

*New habits were created as new demands were satisfied. Tea and sugar passed from luxury to staple in little more than a generation, and the demand for both products continued to increase.*

Edited extract from Kishensky, Geary and O'Brien, 'Civilization in the West', 1995

1. Name two alcoholic drinks that were popular in the middle of the eighteenth century.
2. What cloth was popular among the rich, and what cloth was popular among the poor?
3. Who wore beaver hats, and who wore rabbit caps?
4. Did only the rich drink tea? Explain your answer.
5. Give one reason why international trade grew at that time.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The reforms of Catherine the Great.
2. Life on a West Indies slave plantation.
3. Road and canal building.
4. Jean Jacques Rousseau.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the principal achievements of Maria Theresa, at home and abroad?
2. What part did Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, play in Prussian and/or European affairs?
3. What was the Encyclopédie?
4. What was the importance of the Boston Tea Party?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Picture Y **on page 15** shows the execution of Louis XVI, Paris, 21 January 1793. Study it and answer the questions below.

1. Who has been executed, where and when?
2. How is the place of execution well guarded?
3. Why is the King's head held up?
4. Why are many of those present holding their caps in the air?
5. What is the name of the instrument of execution?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Mary Wollstonecraft.
2. Tom Paine.
3. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
4. The abolition of the slave trade.

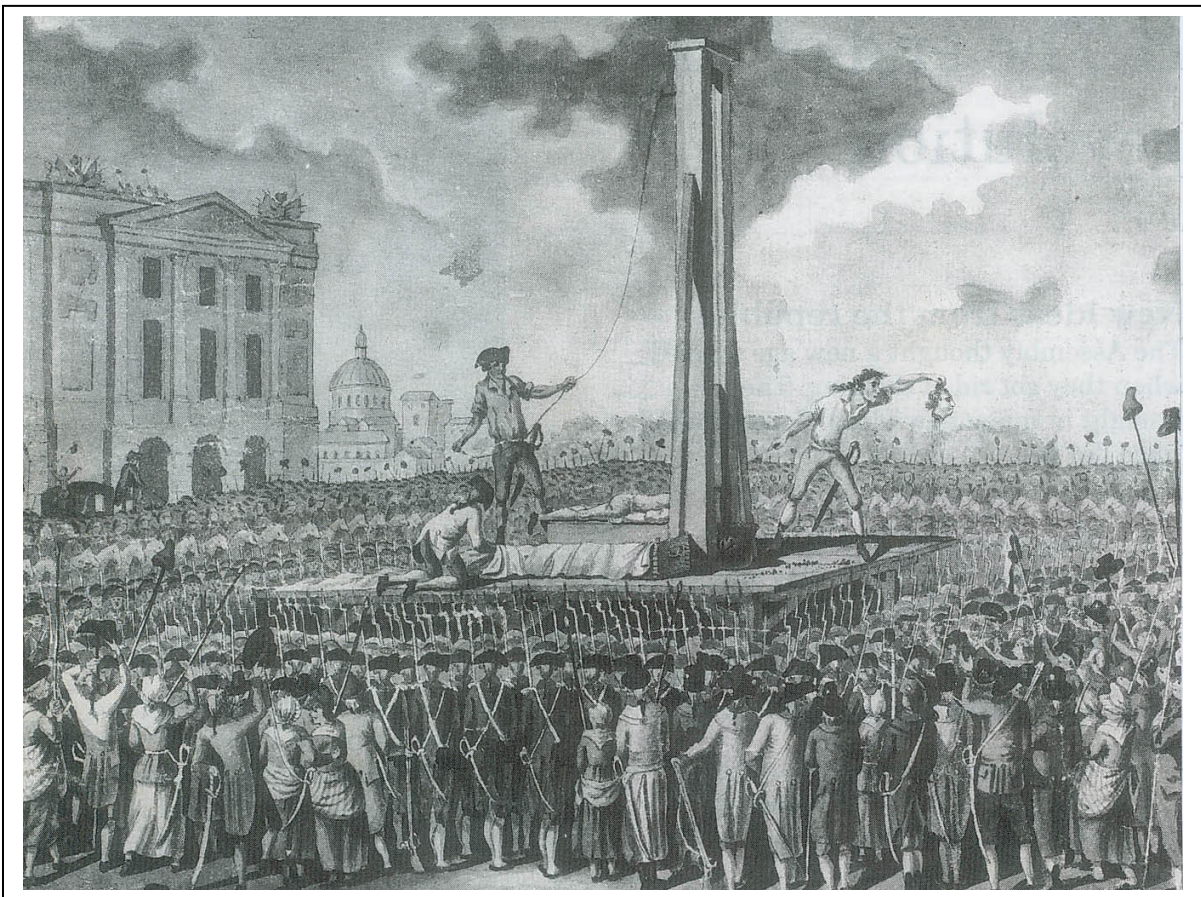
C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why and how did the French Revolution begin?
2. What part did the Committee of Public Safety play in revolutionary France?
3. What was the impact of Napoleon on France and/or Europe?
4. How did Manchester grow, and what problems arose from its growth, up to 1815?

X



Y

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