



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2010

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492 - 1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 16 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.50

Instructions to candidates:

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Early Modern Ireland: Topic 1)
Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 2, 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 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

Case study to which documents relate:

Women and marriage under Gaelic law

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
 - (a) According to document A, why were some Irish marriage contracts unlawful?
 - (b) In document A, what is the Irish attitude to divorce?
 - (c) According to document A, what is the Irish attitude to the sacrament of matrimony?
 - (d) According to document B, what proof can a husband get to enable him to divorce?
 - (e) In document B, do husbands put away their wives without cause? Give a reason for your answer.

(40)

2.
 - (a) Do documents A and B agree about the Irish attitude to temporary marriages and divorce? Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) The authors of documents A and B show different concerns regarding marriage. What are those concerns? Refer to both documents in your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Would it be fair to base your opinion of marriage in Ireland on document A alone? Give a reason for your answer.
 - (b) Is document B a primary source or a secondary source? Give a reason for your answer.

(20)

4. How did Gaelic marriage law protect and provide for women?

(20)

- Document A -

This is an edited extract from an account given by Edmund Campion (1540-1581). Campion lived in Ireland probably from 1569 to 1571. He later became a Jesuit priest and was executed at Tyburn.

The Irish have brought the honourable state of marriage to a low level. They make marriage contracts that are unlawful because they marry within the prohibited decrees of Canon law (Church law) and Leviticus (Rules laid down in the Bible).

They divorce at pleasure. They omit the solemnities of the sacrament of matrimony. They keep harlots (prostitutes) instead of wives. Yes, even to this day, where the clergy is faint (weak), they can be content to marry for a year and a day on probation. At the end of the year they are content to return home the wife upon light quarrels, if the gentlewoman's friends be unable to avenge the injury.

Source: Edmund Campion, *Two Bokes (Books) of the Histories of Ireland*, Van Gorcum, Assen, 1963.

- Document B -

Grace O' Malley provided evidence about dowry and the rights of divorced wives and widows in written answers to questions put to her in 'the Articles Interrogatory'. These questions and answers are preserved in the State Papers of 1595. The following document is an edited extract.

Among the Irish the custom is that wives (widows) shall have her first dowry only, without any increase or allowance for the same. That has been the custom, time out of mind. Before any woman gives up her marriage portion (dowry) she receives guarantees, in law, that her dowry will be restored to her in the same manner and form as she delivered it. She requires these guarantees because husbands through their great expenses, especially chieftains, have no goods to leave behind them. Rather they are frequently in debt, at the time of their deaths.

At other times wives are divorced because there is proof that the husband had a prior contract of marriage with another woman.

Now and then, the husband puts away his wife from him and then brings in another woman, without any lawful or due proceedings. So the wife must have guarantees for her dowry for fear of worse.

Source: Anne Chambers, *Granuaile: Ireland's Pirate Queen 1530-1603*, Gill and Macmillan, Dublin, 2009.

OVER →

SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

Ireland: Topic 2

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract on Hugh O'Neill's submission at Mellifont, March 1603, taken from *An Itinerary* by Fynes Moryson (1566-1630). Study it and answer the questions which follow.

I, Hugh O'Neill, created Earl of Tyrone by the most gracious favour of the Queen of England, France and Ireland, with true and humble repentance, kneel at her royal feet and submit myself to her mercy....

I renounce all foreign rulers and vow to serve her faithfully against any foreign power invading her kingdoms... I renounce all dependency upon the King of Spain or treaty with him or with any of his allies. I shall be ready with my utmost ability to serve her majesty against him or any of his allies.

I renounce all interference with Urriaghts (uirrithe). I renounce fostering with them or with other neighbour lords. I renounce collecting black rents from any Urriaghts... I resign all claim and title to any lands, except those that shall be granted to me by her majesty... Lastly, as a subject I shall be content to be informed and advised by her magistrates...

This submission was presented by the Earl of Tyrone kneeling on his knees, before the Lord Deputy and Counsel, and in the presence of a great assembly.

1. To whose mercy did Hugh O'Neill submit himself?
2. Who did Hugh O'Neill promise to serve faithfully?
3. What did Hugh O'Neill promise in respect of the King of Spain?
4. What did Hugh O'Neill promise in respect of Urriaghts (Uirrithe)?
5. Why did O'Neill make his submission at Mellifont soon after the Battle of Kinsale?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Pale and the burden of the army.
2. Shane O'Neill.
3. The university question.
4. Elizabethan Dublin.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims and achievements of Sir Henry Sidney in Ireland?
2. What role did James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald play in the Desmond rebellion?
3. What were the main events in the clerical career of Meiler Magrath?
4. What military successes had Hugh O'Neill in the Nine Years' War?

Kingdom v. colony: the struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603-1660

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from Rinuccini's account of his visit to Ireland, as Papal Nuncio, in 1645. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

We approached the Bay of Kenmare. The Secretary of the confederation, Belling, and others greatly regretted that we had been unable to land in Waterford. I travelled slowly towards Kilkenny. People now began to join me from all quarters, hurrying to welcome me. The members of the Supreme Council hearing of my arrival sent three representatives and two companies of horse to congratulate me on my safe arrival and to escort me. These officers were Richard Butler, brother to the Marquis of Ormond but a Catholic, Lord Netterville, and Nicholas di Tegnier, a priest who met me at Dromescane, twelve miles from Macroom.

The evening before my arrival in Kilkenny four noblemen of the Council and Secretary Belling waited on me and welcomed me. One of them delivered a short oration. We set out and in a space of three miles I was met by all the nobility and all the young men of Kilkenny, besides crowds of other persons in different detachments, the leaders of each dismounting to compliment me. First came a troop of fifty scholars all, nevertheless armed with pistols.

1. Where did the Secretary of the Confederation hope Rinuccini would land?
2. To what city did Rinuccini travel?
3. Name the representatives who were sent by the Supreme Council to meet Rinuccini.
4. What escort did the Supreme Council of the Confederation provide for Rinuccini?
5. Was Rinuccini's visit to Kilkenny a success or a failure? Give a reason for your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Sir Arthur Chichester.
2. Owen Roe O'Neill.
3. Cromwellian transplants.
4. The Four Masters.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was the importance of the trial of the Earl of Strafford?
2. What was the contribution of Richard Boyle and his family to Irish life?
3. Why was Louvain important as part of the Counter-Reformation in Ireland?
4. What did Piaras Feiritéar and/or Luke Wadding contribute to Irish affairs?

OVER →

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from an account by John Shirley on the Battle of the Boyne written in 1692. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

On 30 June the King (William) marched early in the morning from his camp at Ardee towards Drogheda, and found the Irish army encamped along the Boyne above the town. The Foot did not come until it was too late and with them the Artillery. All that could be done that night was to examine both the position of the enemy and the fords of the river. The fords seemed very difficult to cross...

Towards dusk he (William) commanded Count Schomberg to take the right wing of Horse, two regiments of Dragoons and Trelawney's brigade and five field-pieces early in the morning. He was to try to find a ford some miles above the enemy camp and to cross to the other side of the river and to attack the enemy in the flank and force them to depart quickly.

He (Schomberg) was successful - beating off eight squadrons that stood ready to oppose him. He gained firm ground on the other side of the river and drew his men up in battle order.

1. Where did King William of Orange come upon the Irish army on 30 June 1690?
2. Why did King William not go into battle immediately against the Irish army?
3. Mention one preparation made by King William on the evening of the 30 June.
4. What orders did King William give to Count Schomberg regarding an attack on the enemy?
5. Mention one way in which the Battle of the Boyne changed the fortunes of Irish Catholics.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The first Duke of Ormond.
2. Tories and Rapparees.
3. The introduction of the Penal Laws.
4. The emergence of science in Ireland.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Who attended the parliament of 1689 and what did that parliament achieve?
2. How did Dublin change and develop after the Restoration (1660)?
3. What did the Jacobite poets contribute to the Gaelic bardic system in Ireland?
4. What was the importance in Irish affairs of one or more of the following: The Duchess of Tyrconnell; Oliver Plunkett; Robert Boyle?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century* by Lecky. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Swift asserted that at least one third of the rent of Ireland was spent in England. Prior calculated that absentees spent £620,000 of Irish rents in England in 1730. Another list, drawn up in 1769, put the figure at £1,200,000. Hutchinson, in his 'Commercial Restraints' stated that £1,110,000 was the lowest estimate of the sum of money sent from Ireland to Britain each year between 1668 and 1773.

The causes of the evil are not difficult to discover. A large part of the confiscated land was given to Englishmen who had property and duties in England, and continually lived there. Much of it came into the market, and as there was very little capital in Ireland, and as Catholics were forbidden to purchase land, this also passed into the hands of English speculators.

1. According to Swift, what proportion of Irish rents was spent in England?
2. How much Irish rent was spent in Britain according to Prior?
3. How much Irish rent was spent in Britain according to Hutchinson?
4. Give one reason why Irish land passed into the hands of English speculators.
5. Why was there agrarian unrest in Ireland in the period, 1715-1770?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Political effects in Ireland of the Seven Year's War.
2. Women and rural society.
3. Drapier's letters.
4. The rise of the Dublin theatre.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the Ponsonbys use their power?
2. What were the aims of the Whiteboys and what methods did they use?
3. Why was the trial of Father Sheehy of such importance?
4. What did Arthur Guinness and/or Turlough O' Carolan contribute to life in Ireland?

OVER →

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from an account by W. H. Crawford on change in Ulster in the eighteenth century. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The cotton industry came to Belfast in the late 1770s, and by the mid 1780s it had begun to import cotton yarn on a significant scale. In 1787, for example, it imported 29,059 kilos direct from the West Indies and another 13,310 kilos from England. A sudden surge in the imports of cotton yarn in the early 1790s indicates that the local spinning industry was not able to supply sufficient yarn to the weavers. There were about 8,000 weavers in Belfast in 1790. By 1800 it was claimed that the industry employed 13,500 persons within a ten-mile radius of Belfast. It was also claimed that there were £192,000 invested in the industry.

Cotton weaving had attracted many linen weavers because it provided double the wages for less strenuous work. Cottons required little bleaching and therefore required only a small investment in fixed plant. This encouraged small manufacturers to take risks to develop their businesses.

1. What industry came to Belfast in the late 1770s?
2. How many kilos of cotton yarn were imported into Belfast in 1787?
3. From where did the Belfast importers source the cotton yarn?
4. What evidence is there that the cotton industry grew after 1790?
5. Apart from cotton, name one other factor which helped the growth of Belfast.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Nano Nagle.
2. The Volunteers and free trade.
3. The Act of Union.
4. Georgian architecture.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims of Henry Grattan and/or Wolfe Tone?
2. What were the causes of the rebellion in Wexford in 1798 and how did it end?
3. What part did John Fitzgibbon play in Irish affairs?
4. Why was Maynooth College established and what was its importance in Irish life?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD
Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from 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 Giorgio Vasari's (1511-1574) account of the life of Michelangelo Buonarroti. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Michelangelo had become famous because of his Pieta and the colossal statue of David at Florence. In 1503, when Pope Alexander VI died and Julius II was elected Pope, Michelangelo Buonarroti was about twenty-nine years old. Julius very graciously summoned Michelangelo to Rome to build his tomb.

Bramante plotted with Raphael to remove the idea from the Pope's mind of having Michelangelo finish the tomb. Bramante did this when he saw the way his holiness kept praising and glorifying Michelangelo's work as a sculptor.

Bramante and Raphael eventually persuaded his holiness to get Michelangelo to paint, as a memorial for his uncle Sixtus, the ceiling of the chapel that he had built in the Vatican.

In this way Bramante and Michelangelo's other rivals thought they would divert his energies from sculpture, in which they realised he was supreme.

1. Why had Michelangelo become famous by 1503?
2. What Pope died in 1503 and who was elected in his place?
3. Why did Julius II summon Michelangelo to Rome?
4. What was the Pope's opinion of Michelangelo's work as a sculptor?
5. Why was Rome a leading centre of art at this time?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The consolidation of Tudor government.
2. Niccolo Machiavelli.
3. Hernan Cortes.
4. The Counter-Reformation.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful was Charles V as ruler of the Holy Roman Empire?
2. How did Martin Luther bring about a reformation in religion in Europe?
3. What impact had the discovery of the New World on the economy of Seville?
4. What changes did Calvin make in the way of life in Geneva?

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

This is an edited account of the work of Matteo Ricci in China. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Matteo Ricci made his reputation in China as a scientist of great ability. He demonstrated novelties such as Venetian prisms, European books and paintings and engravings, sundials, clocks, and maps, and he attracted a steady audience. He designed and displayed for the first time his great World Map which brought about a revolution in traditional Chinese thinking.

He composed works in Chinese on such varied topics as mathematics, literature, and religion. He wrote more than twenty of these works. He gained prestige in the highest cultural circles by his wisdom and scientific knowledge.

This prestige won him a hearing when he spoke the gospel message. This enabled him to bring the Gospel to the highest non-Christian civilisation of his time.

1. How did Matteo Ricci make his reputation in China?
2. Name three novelties shown by Matteo Ricci to people in China.
3. What was the influence in China of Matteo Ricci's great World Map?
4. Name three topics that Matteo Ricci wrote about in Chinese.
5. Was the Jesuit mission to China a success or a failure? Give a reason for your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Revolt of the Netherlands.
2. Printing and popular literature.
3. Elizabethan England.
4. The rise of Muscovy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What brought about the decline of the port of Antwerp?
2. How successful or otherwise was the Spanish Armada?
3. What were the successes and failures in the career of Catherine de Medici and/or Sir Walter Raleigh?
4. What important advances did Tycho Brahe make in astronomy?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The Delft Chamber of the Dutch East India Company wrote a letter in 1644 to their representatives in Asia arguing that the company's wars of conquest in Malacca and Ceylon cost too many lives and too much money:

A merchant would do better to increase his wealth honourably and send rich cargoes from Asia to the Netherlands, instead of carrying out costly wars to conquer land, wars that are more suited to crowned monarchs than to merchants greedy of gain.

Merchants on the spot had other views and Antonio van Diemen replied:

There is a great deal of difference between the general and particular, and between one kind of trade and another. We are taught by daily experience that the Company's trade in Asia cannot continue without territorial conquests.

1. What should be the aims of an honourable merchant in Asia, according to the Delft Chamber?
2. What was the attitude of the Delft Chamber to wars in Asia?
3. Who were suited to carrying out territorial conquests, according to the Delft Chamber?
4. What has Antonio van Diemen learned by daily experience in Asia?
5. What did the Dutch East India Company contribute to the rise of Holland?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Peter Paul Rubens.
2. The rise of Sweden and/or Muscovy.
3. Cardinal Richelieu.
4. The rise of empirical science.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was Galileo tried by the Inquisition and what was the outcome?
2. What role did Albrecht von Wallenstein play in the Thirty Years War?
3. Why did the Catalans revolt and what was the outcome of that revolt?
4. How important was Claudio Monteverdi's work to the development of Baroque music?

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 edited extract is from *The Memoirs of the Duke de Saint-Simon* who spent the years from 1691 to 1723 at the Court of Versailles. Study his account of Louis XIV at Versailles and answer the questions which follow.

Louis loved splendour and magnificence, and plenty in all things, and he encouraged similar tastes in his Court. Spending money freely on equipment and buildings, on feasting and at cards, was a sure way to gain his favour, perhaps to obtain the honour of a word from him. His motives were to make the nobles dependent on him.

He made expensive habits the fashion. He compelled his courtiers to live beyond their income, and gradually bankrupted them so that they had to depend on his generosity for financial aid. This was a plague which, once introduced, became a scourge to the whole country. It did not take long to spread to Paris and to the armies and the provinces.

A man of any position is now judged according to his expenditure on his table and other luxuries. This folly (foolishness) is sustained by pride and ostentation. It has caused widespread confusion. It threatens to end in nothing short of ruin and a general overthrow.

1. What tastes did Louis XIV encourage at the Court of Versailles?
2. What was a sure way of obtaining the favour of Louis XIV?
3. Why did Louis XIV compel his courtiers to live beyond their means?
4. According to Saint-Simon, what would be the result of extravagance in France?
5. Why did Louis XIV go to war against the Dutch during the period, 1660-1697?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Poland under Sobiesky.
2. The War of the Spanish Succession.
3. Sébastien le Prestre de Vauban.
4. The Grand Tour.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Who were the Streltsy and what were their aims and achievements?
2. What was the business of the (English) East India Company and how successful was it, 1660-1715?
3. In what ways did Peter the Great modernise Russia?
4. What was the importance of the work of Isaac Newton and/or Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract is from the recollections of George Hewes, one of the band of "Indians" who boarded the tea ships in Boston harbour in December, 1773. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

I dressed myself in the costume of an Indian, equipped with a small hatchet and painted my face and hands with coal dust in the shop of a blacksmith. I repaired to Griffin's wharf, where the ships lay that contained the tea. I fell in with many who were dressed, equipped and painted as I was, and we marched in order.

The commander of the division to which I belonged ordered me to go to the captain and demand of him the keys to the hatches and a dozen candles. I made the demand, and the captain promptly delivered the articles; but requested me not to damage the ship. We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard.

In about three hours from the time we went on board, we had broken and thrown overboard every tea chest to be found in the ship, while those in the other ships were disposing of the tea in the same way, at the same time.

1. How did George Hewes and other colonists disguise themselves for the Boston Tea Party?
2. Where were the ships that contained the tea?
3. What request did the ship's captain make to George Hewes?
4. What did the colonists do on board the ships during the Boston Tea Party?
5. Why were Americans dissatisfied with British rule at this time?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Benjamin Franklin.
2. Mercantilism.
3. The Duke of Bridgewater and canal building.
4. Maria Theresa of Austria, 1740-1780.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did the trade in tobacco, sugar and slaves play in the West Indies slave plantations?
2. What did Frederick the Great achieve as King of Prussia?
3. What was the importance of the *Encyclopédie*?
4. What changes did Catherine the Great bring about in Russia?

OVER →

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, July 1790. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Each department shall form a single diocese, and each diocese shall have the same boundaries as the department. All other dioceses in the eighty-three departments of the kingdom that are not named in these articles are abolished.

Beginning with the publication of this decree, there shall be only one way of choosing bishops and parish priests, namely election. All elections shall be by ballot and shall be decided by the absolute majority of the votes.

Before the ceremony of consecration begins, the bishop-elect shall take a solemn oath, in the presence of the municipal officers, of the people, and of the clergy, to guard with care the faithful of his diocese, to be loyal to the nation, the law, and the king, and to support with all his power the constitution decreed by the National Assembly and accepted by the king...The law that requires the clergy to reside in the districts under their charge shall be strictly observed.

1. How were the boundaries of each diocese to be decided?
2. What was to happen to those dioceses not named in the Civil Constitution of the Clergy?
3. How were bishops and priests to be chosen?
4. What oath must the bishops take?
5. How did the Catholic Church respond to the Civil Constitution of the Clergy?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Tom Paine.
2. Mary Wollstonecraft.
3. Resistance to Napoleon in the German states.
4. James Madison.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the industrial revolution contribute to the growth of Manchester?
2. To what extent did Louis XVI contribute to the outbreak of revolution in France in 1789?
3. How important was the Committee of Public Safety in the course of the French Revolution?
4. Why was Ludwig van Beethoven so famous and influential?

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