

WARNING

You must return this paper with your answer book.



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

**HISTORY – HIGHER LEVEL
(180 MARKS)**

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00-4.30

CENTRE STAMP

EXAMINATION NUMBER

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6
ANSWER QUESTIONS 1, 2 AND 3 IN THE SPACES ON THE EXAMINATION PAPER
ANSWER 4, 5 AND 6 IN YOUR ANSWERBOOK**

PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS PAPER IN YOUR ANSWERBOOK

1. PICTURES
(15 marks)

Study the pictures – **A, B and C** - which accompany the paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) **PICTURE A**

Picture A shows Parke’s Castle, Co. Leitrim, a plantation castle of the early seventeenth century.

- (i) From picture A, give **one** reason why the castle was built in this location.
.....
..... (1)
- (ii) What is the name for the enclosed courtyard marked **X** in the photograph?
..... (2)
- (iii) Name **two** British rulers who ordered plantations to be carried out in Ireland.
.....
..... (2)

(b) **PICTURE B**

Picture B is a contemporary drawing of the Boston Tea Party, 1773.

- (i) What action taken by the American colonists during the Boston Tea Party, 1773, is shown in picture B?
..... (1)
- (ii) What evidence is there to suggest that the colonists did not want to be recognised?
.....
..... (2)
- (iii) Apart from the Boston Tea Party, give **two** reasons why the American colonists revolted against the British in 1775.
.....
..... (2)

(c) **PICTURE C**

Picture C is a photograph of the Allied leaders taken at the Yalta Conference, 1945.

- (i) Why would political leaders consider it important to be photographed on an occasion such as seen in picture C?

.....
..... (1)

- (ii) From picture C, name **two** of the Allied leaders shown.

.....
..... (2)

- (iii) Mention **one** decision made by the Allied leaders at the Yalta Conference, 1945.

.....
.....
..... (2)

2. DOCUMENTS
(15 marks)

Read the two documents, 1 and 2, which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) **DOCUMENT 1**

The Tilbury Speech of 1588 was Elizabeth I's most famous speech and was given in August 1588 to the land forces at Tilbury, in Essex, who were preparing to defend England against the Spanish Armada.

- (i) Why was Queen Elizabeth warned to be careful for her safety?
.....
..... (1)
- (ii) What was Elizabeth "resolved to do"?
.....
..... (1)
- (iii) Who shall lead the army in Elizabeth's place?
..... (1)
- (iv) According to Elizabeth, how will the soldiers have a famous victory over their enemies?
.....
..... (1)
- (v) Was Elizabeth religious? Give **one** piece of evidence to support your answer.
.....
..... (2)
- (vi) This speech has two different versions. Give **two** disadvantages of primary sources for historians.
.....
.....
..... (2)

(b) **DOCUMENT 2**

Alexander Werth was a correspondent for the London Sunday Times and the BBC who accompanied the Soviet troops as they pushed the Germans from their soil during World War II. He interviewed a number of Leningrad residents shortly after the siege was lifted.

(i) According to Anna Andreievna, why did people hide the dead in their houses?
..... (1)

(ii) According to Major Lozak, what rations did a soldier fighting at the front receive?
..... (1)

(iii) What was the “best medicine” that could have been given to the architects during the famine?
.....
..... (1)

(iv) “Some of those interviewed by Werth were prejudiced against *intellectuals*.” Give **one** piece of evidence to support this statement.
.....
.....
..... (2)

(v) What was the code name for the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union, 1941?
..... (2)

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS
(20 marks)

Answer **TEN** of the following questions. Each is worth 2 marks.

- (i) Name **two** methods an archaeologist would use to locate a site.
.....
..... (2)
- (ii) Archaeologists sometimes describe the earliest Irish people as *hunter-gatherers*. What is meant by this term?
.....
..... (2)
- (iii) Name **two** types of tomb from Neolithic Ireland.
..... (2)
- (iv) Give **two** important effects of the coming of Christianity to Ireland.
.....
..... (2)
- (v) State **two** functions of a guild in medieval times.
.....
..... (2)
- (vi) Give **two** reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.
.....
..... (2)
- (vii) Give **two** effects of the development of the printing press.
.....
..... (2)
- (viii) Give **two** reasons why rulers were willing to sponsor voyages during the Age of Exploration.
.....
..... (2)
- (ix) Name the civilisation conquered by the Spanish *conquistador*, Hernando Cortes.
..... (2)
- (x) What was the *Reign of Terror* in France during the 1790s?
..... (2)

<p>4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY (40 marks)</p>

Answer A and B

A. Select **one** of the people listed below. Write about that person.

- (i) A farmer living in ancient (pre-Christian) Ireland. (20)
- (ii) A monk in a medieval monastery. (20)
- (iii) A **named** Renaissance artist from **OUTSIDE** Italy. (20)

AND

B. Select **one** of the people listed below. Write about that person.

- (i) A **named** leader on a voyage during the Age of Exploration. (20)
- (ii) A person living in Ireland, North **or** South, during World War II, 1939-1945. (20)
- (iii) A **named** leader involved in **one** of the crises during the rise of the superpowers (Berlin Blockade; Korean War; Cuban Missile Crisis).

OR

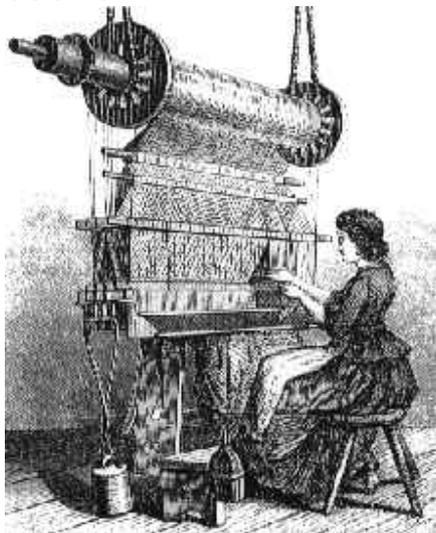
A **named** leader in the struggle for African or Asian independence after 1945.

OR

A **named** leader in the movement for European unity between 1945 and 1992. (20)

5. FROM FARM TO FACTORY: Social change in 18th and 19th-century Britain. (30 marks)

SOURCE D1



SOURCE D2

Mrs. Smith: I have three children working in Wilson's mill; one 11, one 13, and the other 14. They work regular hours there. We don't complain. If they go to drop the hours, I don't know what poor people will do. We have hard work to live as it is. We complain of nothing but short wages. My children have been working in the mill three years. I have no complaint to make of their being beaten. I would rather they were beaten than fined.

Factory Inquiry Commission, Great Britain, Parliamentary Papers, 1833.

SOURCE E

Equally important has been the influence of the railway - now the principal means of communication in all civilised countries. The locomotive engine had for some years been employed in the haulage of coals; but it was not until the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway in 1830, that the importance of the invention came to be acknowledged. The locomotive railway has since been everywhere adopted throughout Europe. In America, Canada, and the colonies, it has opened up the boundless resources of the soil, bringing the country nearer to the towns, and the towns to the country.

Project Gutenberg 1996; Men of Invention and Industry by Samuel Smiles.

SOURCE F

Mr. Hudson, 'the Railway King', was, until recently, a linen draper at York, of which city he has been twice Lord Mayor. His career in railway enterprise has been, it is well known, attended with unprecedented success, attributable to his ability, judgment, and integrity. One company granted him £50,000 in recompense for his admirable management of their affairs. At present his wealth is enormous and he has purchased within the last year a considerable estate from the Duke of Devonshire.

London Illustrated News, 6 September, 1846.

A. Sources D1 and D2

- (i) In Source D1, what type of work is the woman doing? (2)
- (ii) In Source D2, why would Mrs. Smith prefer her children to be beaten rather than be fined? (2)
- (iii) Give **one** reason why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain. (2)
- (iv) What contribution was made to the Industrial Revolution by **two** of the following? -
John Kay; James Watt; Abraham Darby. (4)

B. Sources E and F

- (i) According to the author of Source E, give **two** benefits the railways have brought. (2)
- (ii) From Source F, why do you think Mr. Hudson was given the title “*the Railway King*”? (2)
- (iii) What contribution was made to the Transport Revolution by **two** of the following? -
George Stephenson; Thomas Telford; Isambard Kingdom Brunel. (4)

C. Write an account of **ONE of the following topics:**

- (a) Developments in farming during the Agricultural Revolution.
- (b) Efforts to improve working conditions in textile mills and coal mines in Britain during the nineteenth century.
- (c) Changes in public health during the Industrial Revolution.

(12)

6. Answer **two** of the following questions, **A, B, C, and D.** (60 marks)

(A) THE REFORMATION

- (i) Give **two** reasons why many people thought the Catholic Church was in need of reform around 1500. (1 x 2)
- (ii) In relation to Martin Luther, explain **two** of the following:
95 Theses; Papal Bull; Edict of Worms. (2 x 2)
- (iii) From your study of the Reformation, give **two** differences between the beliefs of a **named** reformer and the beliefs of the Catholic Church. (2 x 2)
- (iv) Write an account of the impact of the Reformation on **two** of the following:
(a) Ireland.
(b) Britain.
(c) Mainland Europe. (10 x 2)

(B) SOCIAL CHANGE IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Mention **two** types of primary source which may be useful in studying social change in Ireland. (1 x 2)
- (ii) Apart from agriculture, mention **two** benefits of Ireland becoming a member of the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1973. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Give **two** major changes in leisure since 1960. (2 x 2)
- (iv) Write about changes in **two** of the following areas since 1945:
(a) Religious beliefs and practices.
(b) The status of women.
(c) Work in an urban setting. (10 x 2)

(C) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Give **two** reasons why the Unionists opposed Home Rule. (1 x 2)
- (ii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to the Cumann na nGaedheal government, 1923-1932:
Shannon Scheme; The Electoral Amendment Act, 1927; The Statute of Westminster. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Mention **two** ways in which Éamon de Valera dismantled the Anglo-Irish Treaty between 1932 and 1938. (2 x 2)
- (iv) Give an account of **two** of the following:
(a) The Easter Rising, 1916.
(b) The First Inter-Party Government, 1948-1951.
(c) The Civil Rights movement in Northern Ireland. (10 x 2)

(D) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- (i) Give **two** terms of the Versailles Settlement in relation to Germany. (1 x 2)
- (ii) In relation to Hitler, explain **two** of the following:
The Enabling Act; Night of Long Knives; The Pact of Steel. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Give **two** reasons why Nazi Germany was defeated in World War II. (2 x 2)
- (iv) Write an account of **two** of the following:
- (a) The defeat of France, 1940.
 - (b) The Battle of Britain, 1940.
 - (c) The War in the Pacific, 1941-1945. (10 x 2)



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(Do **NOT** include these pages with your answer book.)

SOURCES

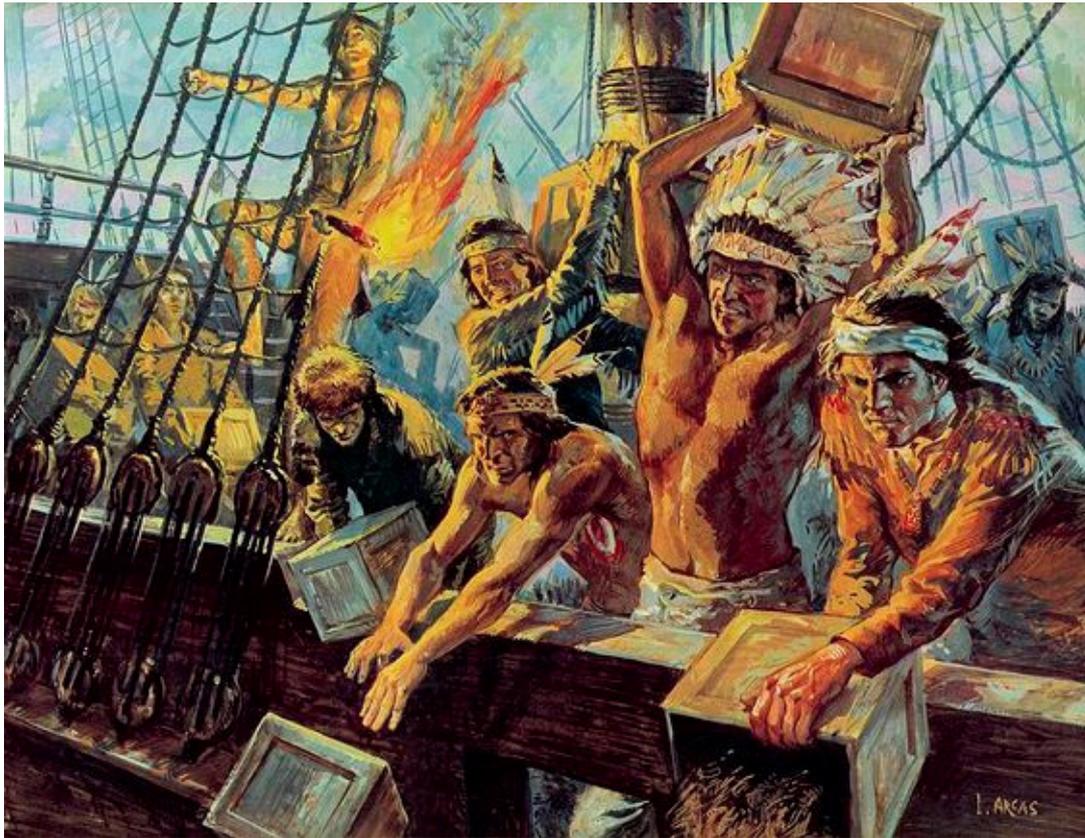
1. PICTURES

PICTURE A



Source: <http://www.discoveringireland.com/>

PICTURE B



Source: www.alternatehistory.com

PICTURE C



Source: www.johndclare.net

DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1

The Tilbury Speech

The Tilbury Speech of 1588 was Elizabeth I's most famous speech and was given in August 1588 to the land forces at Tilbury, in Essex, who were preparing to defend England against the Spanish Armada.

This version is from a letter written by Dr Leonel Sharp to the Duke of Buckingham in 1623/1624 as he recalled Elizabeth I's famous speech:-

My loving people,

We have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety, to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery; but I assure you I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and good-will of my subjects; and therefore I am come amongst you, as you see, being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live and die amongst you all; to lay down for my God, and for my kingdom, and my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust.

I know I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman; but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too. I myself will take up arms, I myself will be your general, judge, and rewarder of every one of your virtues in the field.

I know already, for your bravery you have deserved rewards and crowns; and We do assure you in the word of a prince, they shall be duly paid you. In the meantime, my lieutenant general shall be in my stead, than whom never prince commanded a more noble or worthy subject; not doubting but by your obedience to my general, by your concord in the camp, and your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victory over those enemies of my God, of my kingdom, and of my people.

Source: <http://www.elizabethfiles.com/resources/speeches/the-tilbury-speech/#ixzz3qox7KBHm>

DOCUMENT 2

Leningrad during World War II

Alexander Werth was a correspondent for the London Sunday Times and the BBC who accompanied the Soviet troops as they pushed the Germans from their soil. He interviewed a number of Leningrad residents shortly after the siege was lifted:

Anna Andreievna, manager of the Astoria Hotel:

The Astoria looks like a hotel now, but you should have seen it during the famine! It was turned into a hospital - just hell. They used to bring here all sorts of people, mostly intellectuals, who were dying of hunger. Gave them vitamin tablets, tried to pep them up a bit. But a lot of them were too far gone, and died almost the moment they got here.

Some people went quite insane with hunger. And the practice of hiding the dead somewhere in the house and using their ration cards was very common indeed. There were so many people dying all over the place authorities couldn't keep track of all the deaths.

Major Lozak, a staff officer in the Soviet Army:

I have lived in Leningrad all my life, and I also have my parents here. They are old people, and during those famine months I had to give them half my officer's ration, or they would certainly have died. As a staff officer I was naturally, and quite rightly, getting considerably less than the people at the front: 250 grams a day instead of 350.

Members of the staff of the Architects' Institute:

We went on with this blueprint work right through the winter of 1941-42. It was a blessing for us architects. The best medicine that could have been given us during the famine. The moral effect is when a hungry man knows he's got a useful job of work to do. But there's no doubt about it: a worker stands up better to hardships than an intellectual does.

Source: *Werth, Alexander, Russia at War 1941-1945 (1964)*