

WARNING

You must return this paper with your answerbook.



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2018

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

WEDNESDAY, 13 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 Drombeg Fulacht Fiadh.

(i) For what purpose was a *fulacht fiadh* used in Bronze-Age Ireland?
..... (1)

(ii) **Picture A** shows a trough of water surrounded by stones. Explain their use in relation to a *fulacht fiadh*.
.....
.....
..... (2)

(iii) Name **two** types of dwelling places from Celtic Ireland.
.....
.....(2)

(b) PICTURE B

Picture B is a scene showing a ship from Da Gama's voyage to India, 1498.

(i) What name is given to the type of sailing ship in **Picture B**?
.....(1)

(ii) Give **two** features of this new type of sailing ship.
.....
.....
.....(2)

(iii) Name **two** instruments that helped sailors to navigate at sea during the Age of Explorations.
.....
.....(2)

(c) **PICTURE C**

Picture C shows an election poster for the 1932 Irish general election.

(i) From **Picture C** why should you vote for Cumann na nGaedhael?

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

(ii) How does **Picture C** argue that you should not vote for Fianna Fáil?

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

(iii) Name the leader of Cumann na nGaedhael in 1932.

.....(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

Edited extract from Gerard Keegan’s Famine Diary, 1847.

- (i) How many people were on board the Naparima?
..... (1)
- (ii) What were the passengers given after reaching Kingstown?
..... (1)
- (iii) What were conditions like on board the Naparima? Give **two** examples.
.....
.....
..... (2)
- (iv) What evidence suggests that the rules and regulations were not being followed?
.....
.....
..... (2)
- (v) Diaries, such as this one from Gerard Keegan, are useful to historians. Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using diaries as historical sources.

Advantage:
.....

Disadvantage:
..... (2)

(b) DOCUMENT 2

An extract from an interview with Gilles Peress. He is a French photo-journalist who took photographs in Derry on Bloody Sunday, January 1972.

- (i) According to Peress, where did the march begin?
.....(1)
- (ii) What did the British army use to stop the mini-riot?
..... (1)
- (iii) What was done by the priest who arrived on the scene?
.....(1)
- (iv) Why do you think that Peress was taking photographs and crying at the same time?
.....
.....(2)
- (v) Why was work done by people such as Peress significant for the investigations into Bloody Sunday in the years that followed?
.....
.....
.....(2)

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS
(20 marks)

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

- (i) What is meant by the term *pre-history*?
.....
.....(2)
- (ii) Why do historians prefer to obtain information from more than one source?
.....
.....(2)
- (iii) What was the role of the *druid* in Celtic Ireland?
.....(2)
- (iv) Explain why cattle were so important to the Celts.
.....
.....(2)
- (v) Name **two** of the stages involved in the training of a knight during the Middle Ages.
.....
.....(2)
- (vi) Give **two** functions of a guild in a medieval town.
.....
.....(2)
- (vii) Give **two** important effects that the arrival of the Normans had on Ireland.
.....
.....(2)
- (viii) Give **two** reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.
.....
.....(2)
- (ix) Give **two** reasons why rulers were willing to sponsor voyages during the Age of Exploration.
.....
.....(2)
- (x) Name the civilisation conquered by the Spanish *conquistador*, Francisco Pizarro.
.....(2)

- (xi) Give **two** reasons why the population of Britain increased so greatly during the first half of the nineteenth century.

(2)
- (xii) Name **two** improvements in farming methods which resulted from the Agricultural Revolution.

(2)
- (xiii) Name **one** woman who was prominent in the Easter Rising, 1916.
(2)
- (xiv) What was the *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*?

(2)
- (xv) What was the contribution of T.K. Whitaker to Ireland during the 1960s?

(2)
- (xvi) Mention **one** major weakness of the League of Nations.

(2)
- (xvii) Which Italian leader was known as *Il Duce*?
(2)
- (xviii) In Nazi Germany, what were the Nuremberg Laws?

(2)
- (xix) What country lost land as a result of the Munich Conference, September 1938?
(2)
- (xx) Mention **two** changes which came about in rural life in Ireland since 1945.

(2)

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, 4, 5, AND 6, IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK

4. PEOPLE IN HISTORY

(40 marks)

Answer A and B

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

- (i) An archaeologist at work. (20)
- (ii) A noblewoman in a medieval castle. (20)
- (iii) A **named** religious reformer at the time of the Reformation. (20)

AND

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

- (i) A unionist living in Ulster who opposed Home Rule in the early twentieth century. (20)
- (ii) A member of the Nazi party explaining how Hitler came to power. (20)
- (iii) An old woman describing changes in the role of women in Ireland since 1945. (20)

5. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

(30 marks)

SOURCE D - America

1775. JUNE 18. Philadelphia. Letter from George Washington to his wife, Martha, on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief by the Continental Congress.

It has been determined by Congress that the whole Army raised for the defense of the American Cause shall be put under my care, and that it is necessary for me to proceed immediately to Boston to take upon me the Command of it. You may believe me when I assure you in the most solemn manner that, far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part with you and the Family, but from a consciousness of its being a trust far too great for my Capacity. But, as it has been a kind of destiny that has thrown me upon this Service, I shall hope that my undertaking of it is designed to answer some good purpose.

<http://americainclass.org/sources/makingrevolution/war/text3/commchiefwashington.pdf>

SOURCE E - America

NEW YORK. New York City, July 15.

On Wednesday, the Congress's Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America was read at the Head of each Brigade of the Continental Army posted in and near this City, and it was everywhere received with the utmost Demonstrations of Joy. The Same Evening the Equestrian statue of George III, erected in the Year 1770, was thrown from its Pedestal and broken in Pieces, and we hear the Lead wherewith this monument was made is to be run into Bullets.

Connecticut Journal, 17 July 1776

<http://americainclass.org/sources/makingrevolution/rebellion/text8/decindepcelebrations.pdf>

SOURCE F - France

The Tennis Court Oath, June 20, 1789

The National Assembly, considering that it has been summoned to establish the constitution of the kingdom, to effect the regeneration of the public order, and to maintain the true principles of monarchy; that nothing can prevent it from continuing its deliberations in whatever place it may be forced to establish itself; and, finally, that wherever its members are assembled, that is the National Assembly.

<http://www.historywiz.com/primarysources/tenniscourtoathtext.htm>

A. Sources D and E - America

- (i) According to **Source D**, did George Washington want to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army? Give **one** reason for your answer. (2)
- (ii) In **Source E**, the statue of George III was “thrown from its pedestal”. Why do you think this particular statue was a target? Give **one** reason for your answer. (2)
- (iii) What contribution did Baron von Steuben make to help Washington’s soldiers during the winter at Valley Forge, 1777-1778? (2)
- (iv) From your study of the American War of Independence, give **two** reasons to explain why the British forces were defeated by the Americans. (4)

B. Source F - France

- (i) According to **Source F**, why was the National Assembly summoned? (2)
- (ii) This oath was made by members of the National Assembly in a tennis court in Versailles. From your reading of **Source F** why do you think many historians view this as one of the first steps towards Revolution in France? (2)
- (iii) Apart from the Tennis Court Oath, give **two** reasons to explain why there was a Revolution in France in 1789. (4)

C. Write an account of **one of the following:**

- (i) The causes of the American War of Independence.
- (ii) The Reign of Terror in France, September 1793 - July 1794.
- (iii) The consequences of the 1798 Rebellion in Ireland. (12)

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

(A) EARLY CHRISTIAN IRELAND

- (i) What was the role of the *abbot* in an early Christian monastery? (2)
- (ii) Mention **two** effects of the arrival of Christianity in Ireland. (2 x 2)
- (iii) Name **two** monastic sites from early Christian Ireland and identify the monk who established a monastery at each of these sites. (2 x 2)
- (iv) Give an account of **two** of the following aspects of early Christian Ireland:
- (a) Layout and location of a monastery.
 - (b) Craftwork produced in the monasteries.
 - (c) Irish missionary monks in other countries.
- (10 x 2)

(B) PLANTATION IN IRELAND

- (i) Explain the policy of *surrender and regrant*. (2)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why British rulers adopted a policy of plantation in Ireland. (2 x 2)
- (iii) In relation to the plantations, explain **two** of the following terms:
- Bawn;* *The Pale;* *Servitor.* (2 x 2)
- (iv) Write about the main consequences of plantations in Ireland under **two** of the following headings:
- (a) Religion.
 - (b) Politics.
 - (c) Culture and customs.
- (10 x 2)

(C) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY IRELAND

- (i) Give **one** reason why the 1916 Rising was a military failure. (2)
- (ii) Give **two** reasons why Sinn Féin won the 1918 general election. (2 x 2)
- (iii) In relation to the War of Independence, explain **two** of the following terms:
- The Squad;* *Flying Columns;* *Auxiliaries.* (2 x 2)
- (iv) Give an account of **two** of the following:
- (a) The Dublin strike and lockout, 1913.
 - (b) Life in Northern Ireland during World War II, 1939-1945.
 - (c) Achievements of the First Inter-Party Government, 1948-1951.
- (10 x 2)

(D) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

(i) Give **one** reason why Germany resented the Treaty of Versailles. (2)

(ii) Explain **two** of the following terms relating to World War Two 1939-1945:

The Phoney War; Operation Sealion; D-Day (June 1944). (2 x 2)

(iii) Give an account of **ONE** of the following:

(a) The battle of Dunkirk, 1940.

(b) The Blitz, 1940.

(c) The battle of Stalingrad, 1942-1943. (10)

(iv) Select **one** topic from **1, 2 or 3** below:

Topic 1 - Rise of the Superpowers.

(i) Give **one** reason why the Cold War began after World War II. (2)

(ii) Write an account of a **named** major crisis in the Cold War between USA and USSR during the period, 1945-1963. (12)

Topic 2 - Moves towards European unity.

(i) Give **one** reason why there was a movement towards greater co-operation between European countries after 1945. (2)

(ii) Write about events leading to greater European unity, 1973-1992. (12)

Topic 3 - African and Asian nationalism.

(i) Give **one** reason why European countries began to give up their colonies after 1945. (2)

(ii) Give an account of the struggle for independence of a **named** African or Asian country after 1945. (12)



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HISTORY - HIGHER LEVEL

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

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A.



Source: <http://frametoframe.ca/wp-content/2013/09/drombeg>

PICTURE B.



Source: <http://nautarch.tamu.edu/shiplab/01George/>

PICTURE C.



Source: <http://irishelectionliterature.com/?s=1932>

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1

Edited extract from Gerard Keegan's Famine Diary 1847

April 9. We sailed at daybreak this morning. Our ship, the Naparima, with estimated accommodation for three hundred, has over five hundred on board. It will indeed be a prosperous voyage for the Captain who gets five pounds for each passenger.

After dropping the pilot at Kingstown three days' rations of sea biscuits were served. They were tough and somewhat mouldy, but the people were so famished that they ate them without complaint. Unfortunately, almost all of them were consumed the first day.

About half the passengers had no place to bed down for the night. They tried to rest on bundles and chests on the floor of the steerage quarters.

I heard that a lot of the boats were built for Canadian lumber export. Some are dismantled when they reach England so that the timbers can be used. They take from six weeks to three months to cross the ocean. The holds are dark, cavernous dungeons fitted with narrow movable bunks for the emigrants. There are no lights, no portholes and no ventilation, except for what fresh air enters from the hatchways.

The legal allowance is thirty-three inches, in width, for each passenger, but the crowding on the Naparima allows only half of that.

Source: http://iisresource.org/Documents/Famine_Ships_Investigation.pdf

DOCUMENT 2

An extract from an interview with Gilles Peress. He is a French photo-journalist who took photographs in Derry on Bloody Sunday, January 1972.

I remember the beginning of the march, when it left the Creggan Estate – I think Martin McGuinness was speaking to people. The march proceeded down the hill from the Creggan to the Bogside. By the time it had reached William Street, I was at the head of it to shoot the picture of the marchers coming down William Street, the traditional shot.

The paratroopers had set up two barricades. The first, I believe, was at Aggro Corner, on James Street before it crosses William Street. The other barricade was at the bottom of William Street, halfway between Chamberlain Street and Waterloo Road.

As the march passed on towards Free Derry Corner, a mini-riot started. By the time the army had brought out its water cannon, things had begun to cool down. Then suddenly, from the corner of my eye, from James Street across William Street, I saw the first Paras (First Battalion of the Parachute Regiment) in their Saracens move towards Free Derry Corner, towards the Rossville Flats. Then the shooting started and everyone started running.

I am trying to remember my emotions – I know that at one point I was taking pictures and crying at the same time. It must have been when I saw Barney McGuigan dead. He was alone. Then a priest (Father Tom O’Hara) arrived and started to give him the Last Rites.

Gilles Peress interview by Trisha Ziff in Hidden Truths: Bloody Sunday 1972 (Santa Monica, CA: Smart Art Press, 1998), pp. 72-74.