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Junior Cycle Sample Paper 2020

Marking Scheme

HISTORY

Common Level

Question 1

a.

According to this website, archives are the “documents and records that relate to people, places, organisation, and events.”

b.

The web address of the Irish Archives Resource is www.iar.ie.

c.

1. “School Records”
2. “University & Higher Education”

d.

The difference between an archive and a museum is ‘access’. In an archive, all the material is safely stored and catalogued, but can be called up for examination by a researcher, whereas in museum artefacts are on display to the public who come to visit the museum.

e.

Name: National Museum of Ireland

Location: Kildare Street, Dublin (accessed online due to Covid-19)

f.

A broad range of answers are acceptable here.

Item: A Bronze bell imported to Glendalough from North-western Europe

How it added to your knowledge of History: This added to my knowledge of history because it helped to show what a broad trading network the medieval monasteries had around Europe. It also showed the kind of things that the monks might have valued, such as a bell that would call them to their prayers multiple times a day. It helped to develop a sense of historical empathy because I could easily imagine being the novice monk whose job it was to ring the bell.

Question 2

a.

The logboat was discovered because the water levels had dropped after several weeks of dry weather.

b.

1. The National Monuments Service
2. The National Museum of Ireland

c.

In the first photo the logboat is being carefully brought to shore for examination.

In the second photo the boat's dimension are being taken with a measuring tape and recorded manually.

d.

Approximately 6,000 years old.

e.

The archaeologists could use 'dendrochronology' to measure the age because it is made of wood. They would match the 'rings' of growth patterns in the wood with other example in their records for which the age is known.

Alternative answer:

They could use "radio-carbon dating", which involves bringing a sample of the wood to a lab and measuring the levels of the isotope Carbon-14. The 'decay' of the isotope indicates its age. This is suitable because the boat is between 5000 and 50,000 years in age.

f.

The first way that archaeologists might identify sites for planned excavations is 'Rescue Archaeology', where they excavate at a site where builders or workmen have accidentally uncovered an artefact.

The second way would be by examining 'aerial photographs', which might indicate the presence of a submerged road or Iron-Age fort.

Alternative answers:

Oral Evidence (such as local folk tales) or 'Documentary Evidence' from old written letters or maps.

Question 3

A broad range of answers are acceptable here.

Sample - 'Life in a Medieval Castle'

Working Conditions:

The Lord and Lady were in charge of the castle, but much of the day-to-day responsibilities were carried out by the 'Steward' who was helped by the servants who did the menial tasks and the Bailiffs who collected taxes. The Lord of the castle presided over the running of his estates in the 'Great Hall' where he also acted as a judge to settle local disputes. The Lady of the Castle was responsible for overseeing the domestic duties including food stores (in case of siege), and raising the Lord's children. Often this involved 'fosterage' which meant looking after the child of another local nobleman who sent his child to the castle to be raised by the family.

Living Conditions:

Life in a medieval castle was often difficult. When not under siege from an opposing army, the castle itself was often cold and draughty, relying on open fires for heat (generating lots of smoke). The Lord's family lived in the 'Solar', which was often on an upper level of the castle. This was also known as the 'Great Chamber'. The building was very dark as the windows were very small. The lack of running water or a sewerage system meant that the castle was often very smelly, particularly in the warmer summer months.

Leisure:

The Lord of the Castle and his knights would have enjoyed numerous leisure activities including falconry, tournaments (such as jousting or mock battles with blunted blades to improve their combat skills), and hunting deer on the Lord's lands. They also enjoyed indoor entertainment such as playing music, watching acrobats, jugglers and jesters, but also feasting or playing chess.

Illness and Death:

Diseases in a medieval castle were common and often spread very quickly due to lack of hygiene and medical knowledge. Common diseases included dysentery, diphtheria, flu, typhoid, smallpox and leprosy. The most famous 'pestilence' was the Bubonic Plague, better known as the 'Black Death'. This arrived in Britain and Ireland in 1348-9 and is estimated to have killed between one third and one half of the population, particularly in towns where it spread rapidly.

Question 4

a.

The plantation of Letrim began in the 1620s (i.e. 60 years before the account written in 1683)

b.

1. It was 'well-walled'.
2. It had a good 'weekly market' and four 'fairs' a year.
3. It was a garrison for soldiers.

c.

I think that this account was written by somebody of an English background. It almost seems like they are trying to 'sell' the idea of moving to Ireland to other Englishmen to join the plantation. I think this because at a number of points the author emphasises the positive aspects of the area that would make it suitable for an English person, such as being "well planted with Protestant inhabitants", as having "very good pasture" for cattle and "vast woods" for timber. The author also plays down some of the possible bad points, by noting that there are "now very few" wolves, which were once numerous.

d.

I think the author sees the plantation as being successful because the Irish inhabitants are described as "civil, hospitable and intelligent." He also notes that "both sexes speak reasonably proper English", which indicates that the values of the plantation of bringing English culture to Ireland were successful.

e.

Any relevant plantation is a valid answer.

I studied the plantation of Ulster.

f.

The planation of Ulster was ordered by King James the 1st in 1609.

g.

Many new towns built to the British plan, with 'diamonds' at the centre of the town. Many fortified houses known as 'Bawns' were built across the countryside, mainly built by 'Undertakers' who were promised grants of land if they moved to Ulster. The old Gaelic 'Brehon Law' was replaced with the English 'Common Law' system. The Protestant religions of Anglicanism and Presbyterianism were introduced and partly replaced Catholicism.

The use of land also changed, focusing on arable farming of crops such as flax, wheat and oats.

The City of Derry (known to planters as 'Londonderry') was built and given a city charter. The 'guilds' or trades of London, such as Mercers or Clotheworkers (near Coleraine) were granted land in the surrounding area and were brought over to be loyal subjects. The walls of the city were constructed between 1613-18 and the streets were laid out in a 'gridiron' pattern. Other plantation towns such as Omagh and Enniskillen were also expanded.

Question 5

a.

The idea of “famine” is conveyed through the physical appearance, clothing, and facial expression of the figures in the sculpture. Firstly, all of the figures are shown as emaciated (very thin) from starvation. Their limbs are little more than skin and bone. Secondly, they are dressed in what appear to be ragged clothes, carrying all their worldly possessions in a bundle in their arms, indicating the extreme poverty that they have had to endure, having sold or pawned their belongings for food. Finally, their faces look gaunt (bony, lean/haggard) and hopeless, showing the physical suffering they endured. The figure in the background on the right looks like he is carrying the body of a dead or dying child.

b.

Newspaper articles which often included descriptions and drawings of famine victims would be a useful source, though some British newspapers might have been somewhat biased against the Irish. Secondly, letters written by landlords as appeals to Dublin Castle or Westminster for extra ‘famine relief’ to be sent to their district would definitely include descriptions of the poverty and starvation of the people.

Alternative answers:

Records from the ‘Poor Houses’ or the ‘Poor Law Unions’ or medical records could give a very direct account of the appearance of Irish people during the famine.

c.

The Great Famine is still commemorated today because it was one of the most significant events in Irish History. The fact that approximately one million died and a further million emigrated means that it left a permanent scar on the Irish landscape and on popular memories. Very few families escaped the suffering and death of the famine, which means it is both a personal/local and a national commemoration. Although it might be painful to commemorate such a devastating event, we should continue to do so.

d.

Firstly, “chain migration” was one big reason why emigration continued. This means that family members who had gained some financial security in America (for example) would send home remittances to pay for younger brothers and/or sisters to join them there (pull factors). Also, poor economic conditions and food shortages (such as in 1879) encouraged people to leave to seek better opportunities abroad (push factors).

e.

There are 34.1 Million Irish-Americans there in 2014.

f.

The dark green areas on the map are the areas like Boston and New York where most of the ‘coffin ships’ docked. Very poor passengers were unable to afford to pay for further travel so settled where they landed.

g.

The Irish-Americans are slightly ‘over-represented’ in the over 65s. This suggests that the levels of migration were higher at the time that these people were young in the 1950s and 1960s. It could also suggest that the Irish-Americans had slightly higher levels of health and life expectancy than other sub-groups in America at the time of the 2014 Census.

h.

Two challenges that the Famine migrants faced were poverty and social acceptance. The fact that they had spent so much of their money on the “passage” (journey) meant that they were very poor when they arrived. This meant that they often had to take the first available job. Many immigrants spoke only Irish so had to learn a new language to get a job. This changed over time as more Irish-speaking parents in Ireland exclusively taught their children the English language, knowing that their children would emigrate. Socially, Irish migrants often faced religious (anti-Catholic) and ethnic discrimination when they arrived. As many advertisements of the day read: “No Blacks or Irish Need apply”. Many joined the army as soon as they set foot off the boat, particularly during the US Civil War 1861-65.

Question 6

a.

MacNeill gives de Valera an order that “no movement whatsoever of Irish Volunteers is to be made today”. He goes on to order that de Valera pass these orders on (“make it known”) to the other commands.

b.

Eoin MacNeill tried to cancel the Rising because he discovered that the ‘Castle Document’ was a forgery and that there was no plan from Dublin Castle to disarm the Irish Volunteers.

c.

Éamon de Valera asks his wife to pray for him, to kiss their children and to tell them that their father died doing his duty.

d.

According to the letter, de Valera feels that if MacNeill had allowed the Rising to go ahead on the Sunday, they could have held their position for months. He thinks this because he says that he would have had five times more men available to defend the position.

e.

He was in Kilmainhan Prison when he wrote the letter.

f.

de Valera was sentenced to be shot for his part in the Rebellion.

g.

He asks Jack to help his wife by giving her advice as to what she should do with the Children. He goes on to ask him to ‘Remember me’ to your mother, Sherwin and the others. He also asks Jack to pray for him.

h.

The 1916 Rising ended in failure for multiple reasons. Firstly, the British army was able to bring troops from the Curragh in Kildare and over from England to put down the Rising. They had a 20 to 1 advantage in terms of numbers of soldiers. Secondly, the British army had far more weaponry and ammunition. They could bring the gunboat 'Helga' up the Liffey to help with bombardment of the city centre to add to their field artillery. Finally, the Irish Volunteers occupied key buildings and didn't move from those positions. This made it easier for the British Army to attack those fixed positions. The fact that the rising was almost completely confined to Dublin (with the exception of Enniscorthy and Ashbourne) meant that the British Army could focus all of their attention on Dublin.

Question 7

a.

Tomi Reichental was approximately 6 years old when the incident took place.

b.

He suddenly felt different from the other boys because they "weren't wearing yellow stars" on their coats.

c.

Tomi did not understand why he was hated so strongly by the other children and why they spat and threw rocks at him.

d.

Their behaviour is an example of anti-Semitism because they were attacking him simply because he was Jewish. The extract highlights this by the fact that they highlighted his Jewishness, firstly by calling him "Žid! Žid! Žid" (Jew! Jew! Jew!) and later by calling him "Dirty Jew", "Smelly Jew", and "Pig" (which might be a reference to the fact that Jewish people don't eat pork). In all of these attacks the only reason mentioned is because he is Jewish.

e.

The 1935 Nuremberg Laws changed the lives of Jewish people dramatically because it stripped them of their German Citizenship, banned marriages and sexual relationships between Jews and non-Jews and forced them to wear the Star of David. Anyone who broke these laws could be put in prison with hard labour.

f.

1. Homosexuals
2. Roma/Gypsies
3. People with physical or intellectual disabilities

g.

We can also learn about the Holocaust by looking at the account of the liberation of the Concentration and Extermination camps by Allied Soldiers towards the end of the war. We could also look at the testimony given during the Nuremberg Trials following the war, when many Nazi leaders were tried for War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity. Historians could also examine documentary evidence such as sources from the Wannsee Conference of January 1942, or by visiting what remains of the camps themselves.

Questions 8

a.

The USA is represented by the Eagle.

A sense of gloom or trouble ahead is represented by the dark clouds.

The USSR is represented by the bear.

The dangerous division between the is represented by the gulch/ravine.

b.

Neutral

c.

I think that this cartoon is neutral because both countries are being represented as equally dangerous. Both the bear and eagle have equally hostile faces and both animals' claws are prominent in the cartoon. The paper saying "irresponsible statements" and "deepening suspicions" are halfway between the two animals, suggesting that neither side is more guilty than the other. To get a better understanding of any bias here, I would want to see the

full publication in which this cartoon appeared and find out more about the cartoonist.

d.

I think that the cartoonist means that it's time for the two countries to try and come together and find common ground. The ideologies that separate the two countries are clearly a long way apart from each other, but if they fall into the ravine both will be harmed. In other words, the two countries should try and reach out across the gap to avoid further conflict.

e.

Any relevant Cold War conflict is a valid answer, including:

“The Berlin Blockade”, “The Korean War”, “The Cuban Missile Crisis”, “The Vietnam War” or any other relevant Cold War conflict.

f.

Sample – ‘The Berlin Blockade’

After World War Two, Germany was divided up amongst the Allies. Germany had 4 occupied zones controlled by the US, France, the UK, and USSR. Similarly, Berlin (within the Soviet zone) had 4 ‘sectors’ that were also controlled by the 4 different Allies.

To help the German economy, the US and Britain proposed introducing a new currency called the ‘Deutschmark’. The USSR did not support this plan and decided in June 1948 to try and cut off the 3 ‘western’ sectors of Berlin by cutting the road, rail and canal links to West Berlin. Therefore, the only way that the West Berlin could receive supplies was by air.

In order to receive food, fuel, and medical supplies, all of these had to be flown in through a 20-mile wide “air corridor” during a massive airlift known as Operation Vittles. This operation lasted 11 months and involved almost 200,000 flights carrying 1.4million tons of supplies.

When the Soviets realized in May 1949 that their blockade was not having the desired effect, they dropped the travel restrictions.

g.

USA: This event was significant because the former wartime allies were now clearly enemies, forming military alliances such as NATO for the Western Allies - the US, Canada and 10 other western countries. The USA ensured that Communism didn't spread any further into Western Europe, winning a big propaganda victory.

USSR: The "Warsaw Pact" was the alliance that emerged between the Soviets and other east-European countries. The Soviets ended up building the 'Berlin Wall' in 1961 to permanently divide Berlin.

The Third Country: Germany was formally divided between the Capitalist Democracy of "Federal Republic of Germany" (West Germany) and the Communist controlled "German Democratic Republic" (East Germany). Berlin was divided into West and East Berlin until German Reunification in 1989.

Question 9

a.

Tinsmith: He appears to be making or repairing a tin can or tin pot by manually shaping and cutting the metal. He is using a very basic scissors/clippers to do this and doesn't appear to have any other tools.

Housewife: She appears to be filling a kettle and is preparing to wash the dishes which are neatly stacked on the draining board. She doesn't appear to have an electric dishwasher so this must be completed by hand, though she does have an electric whisk on the counter.

Dock Workers: They appear to be moving offloaded cargo into a warehouse. They are doing this manually without the help of any motorized equipment, just using their own strength to do the job.

b.

The work of a housewife has changed significantly since the 1960s. Now domestic tasks are more evenly (though not completely evenly) spread between the genders. There are also a lot more electric “labour-saving devices” such as dishwashers, washing machines, and tumble dryers that make the tasks quicker and more efficient. Cooking is also easier because ovens can be supplemented with other appliances such as microwaves.

c.

Theme: Health and Medicine

d.

Answer might include, but not be limited to the following:

Three changes that took place in that theme include greater understanding of human anatomy, a better understanding of germs and diseases, and the development of improved medicines and vaccines.

In Ancient Rome, the Claudius Galen believed in the “Four Humours” – blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile. He had few effective treatments for disease, often ‘bleeding’ or ‘trepanning’ patients, thinking that this would restore balance to the humours. Many of the conclusion he drew from dissecting animals were proven to be false.

During the renaissance, doctors and scientists like Andres Vesalius and Leonardo da Vinci dissected human bodies to better understand anatomy, with Vesalius publishing “On the Fabric of the Human Body”, which helped others like William Harvey to work out that the heart circulates blood around the human body.

After the Dutch scientist Antonie van Leeuwenhoek made a basic microscope, germs could be identified in the human body. Later in the 19th century, Ignaz Semmelweis and Louis Pasteur realized the importance of disinfecting surgical equipment and helped to develop vaccines for diseases like rabies in 1885.

In the 1920s, Alexander Fleming accidentally discovered the antibiotic Penicillin, which could help to cure infections, with others such as Howard Florey and Ernst Chain developing the technique so that it became a common treatment by the end of World War 2.

e.

I think that vaccines are the most important development in the field of Health and Medicine because they help to stop diseases becoming widespread. When Jonas Salk developed the first Polio vaccine in the 1950s, he virtually eradicated the disease, and nobly chose not to 'patent' the vaccine to make it available around the world much cheaper and more easily. We see today how important the development of a vaccine to Covid-19 has been in helping to get society back on its feet and reducing deaths amongst vulnerable parts of the population.

Question 10

a.

Three.

b.

George Bradshaw and Thomas Duffy

c.

The youngest victim was Bernard Fox, aged 16.

d.

Death Certificates, Police Reports, and Coroners' Reports would provide more information.

e.

Three key differences between Unionists and Nationalist in Northern Ireland at the time of the Troubles were voting rights, identity, and employment & housing.

Voting Rights:

The state of Northern Ireland was designed to be a 'Protestant State for a Protestant People', this often involved the use of Gerrymandering of election districts ('Wards') in places like the city of Derry/Londonderry where the Unionists, who were in a minority, held control of the city council by ensuring that the majority of Nationalist voters were 'packed' into the South Ward area. This meant that they had a big surplus of votes in that area. Other Nationalist voters were 'cracked', or thinly distributed, between the other two wards in a way that ensured that the Unionists had a permanent majority.

Employment & Housing:

In the early years of N.I. approximately 10,000 Nationalist had been forced out of their jobs in the shipyards and linen mills of Belfast, but the discrimination continued with the Civil Service (including the RIC and 'B-Specials') being made up almost completely by Unionists. In housing, Nationalist and Unionists lived in segregated areas, such as the Nationalist Falls Rd and Unionist Shankill Rd in Belfast. Housing policy that discriminated against Nationalist often meant that large Catholic families often shared a house and Unionist applicants for 'Council Housing' were often moved to the top of the list.

Identity:

Unionists and Nationalists saw themselves as having separate identities, attending different church-run schools, playing different games (Nationalists played GAA, whereas Unionists mostly played Rugby), and worked in different jobs.

To resolve some of those differences, John Hume and Gerry Fitt set up the Campaign for Social Justice and the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA). Their aims were to achieve:

"One man, one vote" in Local Elections

End Gerrymandering

End discrimination in employment and housing.