



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2009

## HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492 - 1815

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

WEDNESDAY, 10 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 – 4.50

*Instructions to candidates:*

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Europe and the wider world: Topic 1)  
Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (200 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
Answer on each of two topics from this section.

- **Section 3 (100 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.  
Answer on one topic from this section.

## SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

*Europe: Topic 1*

### Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492 – 1567

Case study to which documents relate:

#### ***The divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.***

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below.

1.
  - (a) According to document A, who told Henry VIII that the Queen was not his lawful wife?
  - (b) According to document A, what troubled the King's conscience?
  - (c) According to document B, whom did Catherine of Aragon approach for justice?
  - (d) According to document B, how many years were Henry and Catherine married?
  - (e) According to document B, what kind of wife was Catherine of Aragon?

(40)
  
2.
  - (a) Which document, A or B, gives a more favourable account of the marriage of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon? Explain your answer referring to both documents.
  - (b) Describe one way in which document A disagrees with document B. Refer to both documents in your answer.

(20)
  
3.
  - (a) What kind of arguments did Henry VIII use to persuade his followers that he should be given a divorce?
  - (b) What do we learn about the character and spirit of Catherine of Aragon from documents A and B?

(20)
  
4. What were the consequences for religion in England of the divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon?

(20)

**- Document A -**

**An edited speech by Henry VIII to his nobles, judges, and counsellors made on November 1528, as recorded by the lawyer Edward Hall.**

*If our true heir is not known at the time of our death, trouble will come to you and your children. It has pleased almighty God to send us a fair daughter born to our great comfort and joy. Yet we have been told by many great churchmen that she is not our lawful daughter and that her mother is not our lawful wife, but that we live together in open adultery. These words affect my body and soul. These doings daily and hourly trouble my conscience. If the Queen is adjudged by the law of God to be my lawful wife, there will never be a thing more pleasant nor more acceptable to me in my life, for the clearing of my conscience and also because of the good qualities that I know to be in her.*

Source: John Lotherington, *The Tudor Years*, Hodder and Stoughton, 1994.

**- Document B -**

**An eyewitness account (edited) of Catherine of Aragon at the court at Blackfriars, 18 June 1529.**

Queen Catherine arose and with everyone's eyes upon her she knelt at her husband's feet and said in a clear voice:

*Sir, I beseech you for all the love that has been between us, let me have justice. Have for me some pity and compassion, for I am a woman, and a stranger, born outside your dominion. I have no sure friend here. I come to you as the head of justice in this kingdom.*

*I ask God and all to witness that I have been to you a true, humble, and obedient wife. I have always been agreeable to your will and pleasure, and always well pleased and contented. I loved all those whom you loved, for your sake, whether they were my friends or my enemies.*

*These twenty years or more I have been your true wife. You have had many children by me, although it has pleased God to call them from this world.*

*When first you had me as wife, I was a true maid, without touch of man. I call God to be my judge. I put to your conscience that this is true.*

Source: Garrett Mattingly, *Catherine of Aragon*, Jonathan Cape, 1942.

## SECTION 2: IRELAND

Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from each of two 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 Plantation of Laois and Offaly. Read it and answer the questions below.

*To rent land a planter had to agree:*

- *To build a stone house in the English style*
- *Not to have Irish servants or labourers*
- *Not to sell or to let any of his land to an Irish person*
- *To train his English servants as archers who could be called on to serve in an English army*
- *Not to live away from the plantation*

Gráinne Henry, *Tudor and Stuart: reformation, conquest or colonization?* 1996.

1. Why were planters obliged to train their English servants as archers?
2. Why were planters ordered to build their houses in stone in the English style?
3. Why were the counties of Laois and Offaly planted?
4. What Irish families lost land in the Plantation of Laois and Offaly?
5. What arrangements were made for those whose land was confiscated for plantation?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The church in Ireland before the Reformation.
2. Eleanor Fitzgerald and the Geraldine League.
3. The dissolution of the monasteries.
4. Conn Bacach O'Neill.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Garret Mór Fitzgerald become so powerful?
2. What was surrender and regrant and how did Sir Anthony St. Leger implement this policy?
3. How did those students who studied in the Bardic schools make their living afterwards?
4. What were the religious policies of Queen Mary Tudor?

**Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558 - 1603**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

The following is an edited extract from a document sent to the Lord Deputy in 1591 in which Edmund Fleming attacked Meiler Magrath.

*Meiler Magrath is a liar and of no standing religion who aims to deceive God and the world with double-dealing. He received from the pope large gifts. He kept in his house certain bishops out of Rome. Meiler goes like a champion in town and country in doublet of proof buff leather, jerkin and breeches, his sword on his side with a train of armed men. He assembles an army of horsemen and footmen to win his demands with strong hand.*

1. How did Meiler Magrath dress in town and country?
2. What double-dealing was Meiler Magrath accused of?
3. How did the pope treat Meiler Magrath?
4. How did Meiler Magrath treat Catholic bishops?
5. What positions were held by Meiler Magrath in Elizabethan Ireland?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Sir Henry Sidney in Ireland.
2. Elizabethan Dublin.
3. Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn.
4. Grace O'Malley.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims of Shane O'Neill and did he achieve them?
2. What was the Composition of Connaught and how was it carried out?
3. Why was there a plantation of Munster and was it successful?
4. Why did Hugh O'Neill wage the Nine Years' War?

**Kingdom and Colony: The struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603 – 1660**

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This is an edited extract from a report written by Nicholas Pynnar in 1619 about the progress of the Ulster Plantation. Read it and answer the questions below.

*I observe that the greatest number of Irish dwell on the lands granted to the city of London. This happened in two ways.*

*First, five sections of land assigned to companies have not been granted to anyone. They are in the hands of agents who find the Irish more profitable than British tenants. They are unwilling to draw on the British. They persuade the company that the lands are mountainous and unprofitable. They do not think of the future security of the whole.*

*Secondly, another seven sections are leased to several persons for 61 years. These claim that they are not bound to plant English, but that they may plant whoever they please. They claim that the City of London is not bound to plant English by their patents from the King.*

1. Where did the greatest number of Irish tenants live?
2. Why did some undertakers prefer Irish tenants?
3. What was the greatest danger facing the new planters?
4. In what kind of settlements did the planters choose to live?
5. Where did the planters come from and what was their religion?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Patrick Darcy.
2. The trial of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
3. Geoffrey Keating and *Foras Feasa*.
4. The Four Masters.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What changed in Ulster as a result of Scots migration?
2. What were the causes of the rebellion in 1641?
3. What part did Rinuccini play in Irish affairs?
4. What was the work of the Irish College in Louvain and why was it important for Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This is an edited account of an Act passed by the Irish Parliament in 1695 to disarm Catholics. Read it and answer the questions below.

*All licences to bear arms were taken back from Catholics and they were ordered to deliver up all the guns, muskets or ammunition, they possessed. An exception was made for Catholic lords and gentlemen who had submitted under the Treaty of Limerick who were allowed to keep their swords and pistol cases, and to keep a fowling piece to shoot game, once they had taken the oath of allegiance. This was the only exception to an Act that implied that violence was to be expected only from Catholics. Magistrates were empowered to search their houses. It was assumed that Catholics did not need horses except for agriculture; and therefore they were forbidden to possess a horse above five pounds in value. Any Protestant might demand and take a Catholic's horse from him, on paying five guineas to the nearest magistrate for the owner's use. Gun-makers and sword-cutlers were required to take the oath of allegiance before practicing their trade and they were forbidden to take Catholics as apprentices, so that Catholics would not have the art of making weapons.*

James Anthony Froude, *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*, London, 1882.

1. What weapons were Catholics forced to hand in?
2. What weapons could some Catholics who had submitted under the Treaty of Limerick possess?
3. How were the skills of making weapons denied to Catholics?
4. What kind of horses did the authorities assume that Catholics needed?
5. What had a Protestant to do to get a valuable horse that belonged to a Catholic?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The Earl of Tyrconnell.
2. Patrick Sarsfield.
3. Restoration Dublin.
4. Dáibhí Ó Bruadair.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Who presided over the Parliament of 1689 and what laws did it pass?
2. What effect had William's victory, in the War of the Two Kings, on power and property in Ireland?
3. What religious freedoms were denied by the penal laws?
4. Who were the Jacobite poets and what did they write about?

**OVER →**

*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 account of Turlough O'Carolan and his music. Read it and answer the questions below.

*They talk of a wonderful master they had of late, called Carolan, who like Homer was blind and like him went around singing and playing his rhapsodies. From an early disappointment in love he is said to have attuned his harp to the elegiac strain. I have heard one of these compositions played, and to me these sounds were as expressive of such a situation of mind as the words of a love-sick elegy. I have heard many others of his tunes called Planxties, which inspire good humour. His ear was so exquisite and his memory so tenacious that he has been known to play off, at first hearing, some of the most difficult pieces of Italian music, to the astonishment of Geminiani.*

Thomas Campbell, *Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland*, 1777.

1. What musical instrument did Turlough O'Carolan play?
2. What disability did O'Carolan suffer from?
3. Name one type of tune that O'Carolan played?
4. How did O'Carolan astonish the famous Italian musician Geminiani?
5. What compositions of O'Carolan have survived?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Wood's halfpence.
2. Dean Swift and Drapier's letters.
3. Na Cúirteanna Filíochta.
4. The trial of Father Sheehy.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Who were the Ponsonbys and why were they important?
2. Why were the Whiteboys active, and what were the results of their activities?
3. What was life like in rural Ireland, 1715-1770, for cottiers, labourers, and spalpeens?
4. How did industries and trade prosper in Ireland, 1715-1770?



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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

Edited extract from Sir Jonah Barrington's account of Wexford, in 1798. Read it and answer the questions below.

*Immediately after the capture of Wexford, I visited the county to see the ruin caused by warfare. Enniscorthy had been twice stormed, and was nearly burned. New Ross showed sorry results of the obstinate and bloody battle that lasted for ten hours. When Lord Mountjoy fell, at the head of his regiment, his troops retreated and the rebel who killed him took his lordship's watch out of his pocket. There were many pits crammed with dead bodies, on Vinegar Hill and the walls of an old windmill on its summit appeared spattered with the blood and brains of the many victims who had been piked or shot against it by the rebels. The courthouse of Enniscorthy where our troops had burned alive more than 80 of the wounded rebels and the barn at Scullabogue where the rebels had retaliated by burning alive more than 120 Protestants, were terrible ruins. The town of Gorey was utterly destroyed and the bodies of the killed were lying half-covered in ditches.*

Padraic O'Farrell (Editor), *The '98 Reader*, Dublin 1998.

1. How long had the battle lasted in New Ross?
2. What town was attacked twice during the rebellion?
3. Name five places mentioned in the account where people were killed in 1798.
4. Name four places mentioned in the account that were burned or destroyed in 1798.
5. Name two of the leaders of the Wexford Rebellion in 1798.

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The rise of Belfast.
2. Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen.
3. Lord Castlereagh.
4. Mary Anne McCracken.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What was achieved by Grattan's Parliament?
2. Why was Maynooth College founded (1795) and what did it achieve during the period, 1795-1815?
3. What did Nano Nagle do to improve the education of Catholic girls?
4. Why and how did the Act of Union become law?

**SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD**  
**Answer the three sections, A, B and C, from one of the topics below**

*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*

In this edited extract Catherine de Medici pleads with her son King Charles a short time before the massacre of St Bartholomew's Day. Read it and answer the questions below.

*After all the trouble I've taken in bringing you up, protecting your crown against the Catholics and the Huguenots, and sacrificing myself for you regardless of personal danger, I would never have thought you would treat me so badly. You hide yourself from me, your mother, and heed the advice of your enemies. You turn away from me, who have always tried to protect you, and you go to those who want to kill you. I know you've been having talks with the Admiral and want to plunge yourself recklessly into a war with Spain, which will put your kingdom as well as you and me, at the mercy of the Huguenots.*  
Martyn Rady, *France 1494-1610: Renaissance, Religion and Recovery*, 1988.

1. What does Catherine de Medici claim that she did for the King's sake?
2. Who is now giving advice to the King, according to Catherine de Medici?
3. What country do the King and the Admiral want to go to war against?
4. What damage would such a war do to France, according to Catherine de Medici?
5. Who was the Admiral and why was Catherine de Medici so hostile?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Matteo Ricci and the Jesuit mission to China.
2. Sir Walter Raleigh.
3. Elizabeth I and Anglicanism.
4. Tycho Brahe and Astronomy.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Philip II plan the Spanish Armada and what went wrong?
2. Why did the port of Antwerp decline in importance?
3. What part did William the Silent play in the revolt in the Netherlands?
4. How did Muscovy develop, 1567-1609?

*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 *The Sidereal Messenger*, 1610, by Galileo Galilei about his discovery of the moons of Jupiter. Read it and answer the questions below.

*On 7 January 1610, I was looking through a telescope at the planet Jupiter. I had prepared for myself a very excellent instrument, and I noticed something that I never noticed before, owing to the lack of power in my other telescopes. I saw three little stars but very bright, near the planet Jupiter, two to its east and one to its west. On 8 January when I turned again to look at the same part of the heavens, I found a very different state of things, for there were three little stars west of Jupiter. On 10 January the stars were in a different position. I therefore concluded, and decided unhesitatingly, that there are three stars in the heavens moving about Jupiter as Venus and Mercury move round the sun. Numerous other observations proved that there are not only three, but four starry bodies revolving around Jupiter.*

1. What excellent instrument was Galileo using?
2. Who had prepared this instrument for Galileo?
3. In what way was his new instrument better than previous ones?
4. What did Galileo see for the first time near Jupiter?
5. What conclusions did Galileo finally reach about Jupiter after many observations?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Count Olivares and the revolt of the Catalans.
2. Wallenstein and the Thirty Years War.
3. Witch-hunting.
4. Queen Christina of Sweden.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How was the Dutch empire in Asia established and how important was it for the Netherlands?
2. What did Richelieu do to unite and strengthen France?
3. Why was Galileo brought before the Inquisition and what happened to him?
4. What Baroque music or art was created by one or more of the following: Claudio Monteverdi; Gian Lorenzo Bernini; Peter Paul Rubens?

**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*

The following is an edited extracts from a letter by Samuel Pepys, the noted diarist, to a friend about his experiences in London in 1665. Read it and answer the questions below.

*I have stayed in the city till about 7,400 died in one week, and of them about 6,000 died of the plague. Little noise heard day nor night but the tolling of bells. I could walk Lumber Street and not meet twenty persons from one end to the other, and not fifty upon the Exchange. Whole families (ten and twelve together) have been swept away. My very physician, Dr Burnet, who undertook to secure me against any infection, died himself of the plague. The nights though much lengthened are grown too short to conceal the burials of those that died the day before. Lastly, I could find neither safe meat nor safe drink, the butcheries being everywhere visited (infected with plague), my brewer's house is shut up (forced to close its doors and stop selling because of the plague), and my baker with his whole family dead of the plague.*

1. Why did Samuel Pepys find it difficult to get safe meat and drink in 1665?
2. How many people died of the plague in London in one week according to Pepys?
3. What promise did his doctor make to Pepys and was he able to keep that promise?
4. What was a usual family size according to Pepys?
5. When were plague victims buried usually according to Pepys?
6. What does Pepys say about some traders who stayed in London in 1665?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. The Streltsy.
2. Jean Baptiste Colbert.
3. Isaac Newton.
4. Madame de Maintenon.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Louis XIV use the Court of Versailles to dazzle his subjects?
2. What was the main business of the English East India Company and how successful was it?
3. What did Peter the Great do for Russia?
4. What was the contribution of Gottfried Leibnitz to science?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

This extract from Voltaire raises questions about inequality and class. Read it and answer the questions below.

*It is poverty that subordinates one man to another. It is not inequality, it is dependence that is the real misfortune. It matters very little that this man calls himself 'His Highness' or that man 'His Holiness'. What is difficult is to serve them.*

*In our unhappy world it is impossible for men living in society not to be divided into two classes: the rich who command and the poor who serve. These two classes are then subdivided into a thousand, and these thousand have even more subtle differences.*

*The human race, such as it is, can not subsist unless there is an endless number of useful men who possess nothing at all. For it is certain that a man who is well off will not leave his land and come and plough yours, and if you have need of a pair of shoes, it is not the Appellate Judge who will make them for you. Equality is therefore the most natural of things, as well as the most unreal.*

*Deep in their hearts, all men have the right to think themselves entirely equal to other men, but it does not follow from this that the cardinal's cook can order his master to prepare him dinner. But the cook can say, 'I am a man like my master, born in tears as was he. When he dies, it will be with the same fears and the same rituals as I'.*

Source: Francois-Marie Arouet, *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, Nancy, 1765.

1. What subordinates one man to another, according to Voltaire?
2. Into what two classes are men divided, according to Voltaire?
3. Why is there a need for an endless number of useful poor men, according to Voltaire?
4. What do all men think deep in their hearts about equality, according to Voltaire?
5. What is the most natural and the most unreal of things, according to Voltaire?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Catherine the Great of Russia.
2. Jean Jacques Rousseau.
3. Benjamin Franklin.
4. Maria Theresa of Austria.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Frederick the Great develop Prussia and increase its power?
2. How did Robert Clive increase the military and political power of the East India Company?
3. How were the West Indies slave plantations organised and for what purposes?
4. What was the Boston Tea-Party and why did it happen?

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

A (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

The following is an extract from the Law of 22 Prairial Year 11 (10 June 1794). Read it and answer the questions below.

*The Revolutionary tribunal is to punish the enemies of the people. The enemies of the people are those who seek to destroy public liberty, either by force or by cunning....*

*The penalty provided for all offences under the jurisdiction of the Revolutionary Tribunal is death.*

*The proof necessary to convict enemies of the people comprises every kind of evidence... that can secure the approval of every just and reasonable mind...*

*Every citizen has the right to seize conspirators and counter-revolutionaries and to arraign them before the magistrates. He is required to denounce them as soon as he knows them.*

*The accused shall be examined publicly in the courtroom...*

Source: *Liberty, Equality, fraternity: Exploring the French Revolution*, J. R. Censer & L. Hunt, 2001.

1. Who are the enemies of the people according to this law?
2. How and where shall the accused be tried?
3. What proof of guilt will be accepted by the revolutionary Tribunal?
4. What is every citizen to do about conspirators, according to this law?
5. What is the punishment for those found guilty by the revolutionary Tribunal?

B (30 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes*

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

1. Ludwig van Beethoven.
2. Mary Wollstonecraft.
3. James Madison.
4. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

C (40 marks)

*Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes*

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were living conditions like for most industrial workers in Manchester 1775-1815?
2. What did Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety do in France 1793-1794?
3. How did Napoleon change life in France?
4. How did the agricultural revolution change life in England?

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