



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492-1815

**Written examination: 400 marks
Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks**

WEDNESDAY, 14 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 and the wider world: Topic 1
Europe from Renaissance to Reformation, 1492-1567

Case study to which the documents relate:

Seville, the port of the New World

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) From document A, where in Seville did soldiers gather who wanted to go on expeditions to the New World?
 - (b) Why did some soldiers tell lies, according to document A?
 - (c) What did soldiers most want to get their hands on in the New World, according to document A?
 - (d) Why does Escobar advise Ribera not to come to Castile in November 1553, according to document B?
 - (e) Who was the leader of the missing fleet, according to document B?

(40)

2.
 - (a) What were the dangers faced by soldiers in the New World, according to document A? How did these compare with the dangers faced by the merchants in Seville, according to document B?
 - (b) What rewards did the soldiers and merchants expect from the New World? Refer to both documents in your answer.

(20)

3.
 - (a) Is there evidence in document A that the author was knowledgeable about the New World? Explain your answer, making reference to document A.
 - (b) Is there evidence in document B that the author was knowledgeable about business in Seville? Explain your answer, making reference to document B.

(20)

4. How did Seville change as a result of the discovery of the New World, 1492-1567?

(20)

- Document A -

In this edited document, Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo (1478-1557), explorer and historian of the Indies, offers advice to a man intending to lead an expedition to the New World from Seville.

When you make up a company of soldiers to go to the Indies, you should first examine the face of each. Do this especially in Seville, where the soldiers gather on the steps of the cathedral. Their outward appearance may deceive you. There are some who will lie about their countries and even their own names for the sake of going to the Indies.

The Indies are full of ambushes and thick with trees and hawthorns. There are many rivers to swim and many swamps and bogs to cross.

As long as there is gold the soldiers will serve you faithfully. But be careful. For the minute that things do not go their way, they will either kill you or sell you or abandon you.

Source: Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y Valdés, "Historia general y natural de las Indias", in Benjamin Keen (editor) *Readings in Latin-American Civilization: 1492 to the Present* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1955).

- Document B -

This is an edited extract from a letter written by Francisco de Escobar, a merchant of Seville, to his junior partner Diego de Ribera in Lima, dated 25th November, 1553.

Don't take it into your head to come to Castile now, because all Spain is so expensive and high priced that people need great wealth to support themselves here. At the moment we are all poor because the fleet of which Carreño was leader, and which left on the 4th November, has not been heard from to this day. Nor has any ship come from New Spain or Santo Domingo. So we are in great need. The majority of merchants have failed.

Every day we await the fleet of Carreño from New Spain and Santo Domingo. May Our Lord see fit to bring them safely back again. Truly, the arrival of the fleet will revive this part of the country and the whole kingdom as well.

Still, praise the Lord, we came out of it better than most because, with properties and possessions that friends gave us, we have taken care of almost all our loans.

Source: James Lockhart and Enrique Otte, *Letters and People of the Spanish Indies* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

Ireland: Topic 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract is taken from an account written by Thomas O'Sullivan of a bardic school that he attended. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The students were examined thoroughly and then divided into classes with regard to their age, genius and previous schooling. The professors chose a subject. The subject was given over night and the students worked apart, each by himself upon his own bed, the whole next day in the dark.

At a certain hour the following night lights were brought in and each student committed his verse to writing. Afterwards they dressed and gathered in a large room, where the masters waited. Each scholar recited his verse. He was corrected or approved. Either the same or a new subject was given for the following day.

When this was over the students went to their meal which was then served up and they spent some time in conversation and other diversions. Each retired to rest to be ready for the business of the next morning.

Source: Thomas O' Sullivan, Preface to *Memoirs of the Fifth Marquis of Clanricarde, 1604-1657* (Covent Garden, London: James Woodman, 1772).

1. According to O'Sullivan, how were students divided into classes in the bardic school?
2. Where did the students compose the verses they were set?
3. When did students get writing materials to write out their verses?
4. What did the students do when they had finished reciting their verse?
5. What was the position in society of poets and bards?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Manus O'Donnell.
2. Con Bacach O'Neill.
3. The Geraldine League.
4. The dissolution of the monasteries.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Gearóid Mór, 8th Earl of Kildare, become so powerful in Ireland?
2. What was the purpose of the plantation of Laois/Offaly and did it achieve its purpose?
3. What rights had married women under Irish law?
4. How did Archbishop George Browne promote the Reformation in Ireland and was he successful?

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract is taken from the assembly roll of Dublin Corporation and describes the city's response to the plague of 1575.

24 June 1575

A complaint was made by the commons of the city that since the visitation of the plague, many of the aldermen and inhabitants have departed and gone into the country, leaving too few men to keep and safeguard the city.

Complaint was made that the infection of the plague grew because inhabitants that were or are infected with the disease keep it secret, and so their neighbours or others visiting them are trapped in the same disease or sickness.

If any freeman or inhabitant of the city or suburbs keeps secret anyone that falls sick within his house and does not inform Mr Mayor, the householder is to be imprisoned for eighty days and his house closed up so many days.

Source: J.T. Gilbert, ed., *Calendar of the Ancient Records of Dublin* (Dublin, 1891).

1. Why were there too few men to safeguard the city?
2. Why did many inhabitants catch plague when they visited their neighbours?
3. To whom was report to be made if someone of the household got infected with plague?
4. What is the punishment if an inhabitant fails to report the plague in his house?
5. Who served as Lord Deputy in Ireland from 1565 to 1571 and again from 1575 to 1578?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Shane O'Neill.
2. The university question.
3. "Faith and fatherland".
4. Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald play in the Desmond rebellion?
2. In what ways was Meiler Magrath a controversial bishop?
3. What did Grace O'Malley achieve by her visit to Queen Elizabeth I?
4. What leadership did Hugh O'Neill give in 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 the Annals of the Four Masters, for 1607, on the Flight of the Earls. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1607: Maguire and Donough, the son of Mahon, brought a ship with them to Ireland, and put in at the harbour of Swilly. They took with them from Ireland the Earl O'Neill and the Earl O'Donnell with a great number of the chieftains of the province of Ulster.

This was a distinguished crew for one ship; for it is indeed certain that the sea had not supported, and the winds had not wafted from Ireland, in modern times, a party of one ship who would have been more illustrious or noble, in point of genealogy, or more renowned for deeds, valour, prowess, or high achievements, than they.

1. Who brought the ship to Ulster for the Flight of the Earls?
2. From what harbour did the ship put into and leave?
3. Which two lords left Ulster in the Flight of the Earls?
4. What is the author's view of the qualities and character of the nobles who are leaving?
5. Mention one development in Ulster following the Flight of the Earls.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The depositions of 1641.
2. The Cromwellian transplants.
3. Piaras Feiritéar.
4. Luke Wadding.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. For what purpose was an Irish college founded in Louvain and what did it achieve?
2. What charges were put against Strafford at his trial and what was the outcome of that trial?
3. What leadership did Owen Roe O'Neill provide on his return to Ireland in 1642?
4. What was the role of Archbishop Rinuccini in the Confederation of Kilkenny?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract discusses the aftermath of the Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

According to some Jacobite sources, defeat at the Battle of the Boyne was simply a question of numbers. James had about 20,000 newly-recruited Irish troops, half-trained and half-armed, and about 5,000 Frenchmen supported by 12 field guns, six of which were on the road back to Dublin before the battle had begun. Opposing them was William's army of 45,000 troops and over 50 cannon.

James' flight from the Boyne was so rapid that he was the first man to bring news of his own defeat to France and explained to King Louis XIV that the Irish cause was lost. This version of events led Louis to believe that the Irish had let down James, instead of the opposite, which was the case.

Williamite sources, on the other hand, were surprised by the extent of the victory, which was out of all proportion to the scale of the action. By the standard of seventeenth-century battles, it was considered a relatively minor battle with no more than 1,600 killed from both sides.

Source: John Childs, *The Williamite Wars, 1688-1691* (London: Continuum Books, 2007).

1. How did some Jacobite sources account for defeat in the Battle of the Boyne?
2. What was the condition and readiness of the Irish troops?
3. How did King Louis XIV of France first hear of the outcome of the Battle of the Boyne?
4. How many soldiers were killed on both sides at the Battle of the Boyne?
5. What treaty in 1691 brought a final settlement to the Williamite Wars in Ireland?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The beginnings of the linen industry.
2. Irish brigades abroad.
3. The Cattle and Navigation Acts.
4. Robert Boyle.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What decisions were made in the Parliament of 1689?
2. What were the main features of Restoration Dublin?
3. What did the Jacobite poets contribute to the Gaelic bardic system?
4. How did penal legislation affect the work and life of Oliver Plunkett?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract discusses the poor conditions of the rural population, 1715-1770, in Ireland. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

In 1770 an English traveller, Arthur Young, toured Ireland and wrote:

The cottages of the Irish, which are called cabins, are the most miserable looking hovels that can be conceived. The furniture in the cabins is as bad as the architecture. In many cases it consists of only a pot for boiling their potatoes, a bit of a table, and one or two broken stools. Beds are not usually found, the family sleeping on straw.

Jonathan Swift, dean of St Patrick's Cathedral, bitterly attacked the society which tolerated the terrible conditions of the poor. In 1729 he published 'A Modest Proposal', a savage satire on the ruling classes for this state of affairs. George Berkeley, Protestant Bishop of Cloyne, also directed his attentions to the social and economic evils of Ireland in 'The Querist' published in the 1730s.

Source: T.W. Moody and F.X. Martin, *The Course of Irish History* (Dublin, The Mercier Press, 1967).

1. What English traveller toured Ireland in 1770?
2. Without beds, how did families sleep?
3. What did Jonathan Swift publish in 1729?
4. Who published 'The Querist'?
5. Explain the term 'absentee landlords'.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Wood's halfpence, 1722.
2. Political effects in Ireland of the Seven Years' War.
3. Catholic education.
4. John Hely Hutchinson.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why were the Ponsonbys so powerful in Ireland?
2. What were the aims and the methods of the Whiteboys?
3. What evidence did the prosecution put forward at the trial of Fr. Sheehy in 1766?
4. In what ways did Margaret (Peg) Woffington and/or Turlough O'Carolan enhance the culture and society of the period?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract deals with the origin and early years of the United Irishmen. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Society of United Irishmen was founded in Belfast in October 1791. The outbreak of the French Revolution two years earlier, with its ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity, had a profound influence on the young men who founded the society.

Initially, the movement was slow to spread outside Ulster but it did organise in Dublin where Napper Tandy was a leading figure.

In 1793 Britain declared war on revolutionary France and the following year the government suppressed the United Irishmen. However, the same year the United Irishmen reconstituted as an oath-bound secret society and began to prepare for war.

Wolfe Tone went to France seeking military aid for a rebellion in Ireland. In December 1796 a fleet of 48 ships and 1,300 men under the command of General Hoche, with Tone on board, set sail from France.

Source: South Dublin Libraries, *1798 Rebellion* (Dún Laoghaire: South Dublin County Council, 1998).

1. Where, and when, was the Society of United Irishmen founded?
2. What ideals did the United Irishmen take from the French Revolution?
3. Who was a prominent figure amongst the United Irishmen in Dublin?
4. Why did Wolfe Tone go to France?
5. Mention two parts of Ireland which were involved in the 1798 rebellion.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The wartime boom, 1793-1815.
2. The Act of Union, 1801.
3. Secret agrarian organisations.
4. John Fitzgibbon.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What did Henry Grattan hope to achieve for Ireland and why did he fail?
2. How did Belfast become a great industrial city?
3. In what ways did Maynooth College contribute to culture and religion in Ireland?
4. What did Nano Nagle contribute to Catholic education in Ireland?

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 16th century, 1567-1609

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The following extract is taken from the report written by the Venetian ambassador on the death of Philip II, 1598. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The king is dead. Nobles and people, rich and poor, universally show grief. He was a prince who fought with gold rather than with steel, by his brain rather than by his arms. He was one of the richest princes the world has ever seen, yet he has left the revenues of the kingdom and of the crown burdened with about a million of debts.

Profoundly religious, he loved peace and quiet. He displayed great calmness, and professed himself unmoved in good and bad fortune alike. He had vast schemes in his head: witness his simultaneous attack on England and France, while facing the revolution in Flanders.

1. What did people feel about the death of Philip II, according to the Venetian ambassador?
2. How much debt did Philip II leave behind him?
3. What does the Venetian ambassador write about the religious feelings of Philip II?
4. In what wars was Philip II involved, according to the extract?
5. Mention one achievement of Philip II as king of Spain.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Holy Roman Empire under Rudolph II.
2. The revolt of the Netherlands.
3. The rise of Muscovy.
4. Tycho Brahe.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the Spanish Armada end in failure?
2. What were the aims of the Jesuit mission in China and did it achieve its aims?
3. What caused the decline of the port of Antwerp?
4. Why was Catherine de Medici important during the French Wars of Religion?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract discusses the tactics used in the creation of the Dutch Empire in Asia. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The key to Dutch success was successful shipbuilding. Those ships, called fluyts, set a new standard for commercial shipping. The Dutch did their homework well. When they set sail, they knew where they were going, what they were looking for, and where to find it.

The Dutch were world leaders in mapmaking and produced detailed atlases of the East Indies. In addition, the creation of the Dutch East Indies Company proved very successful. Their aim was, not to compete with their rivals, but to replace them.

Accordingly, the Dutch expelled the Portuguese community from the Spice Islands and established a permanent headquarters in what is now known as Jakarta. Control was also established over Malacca, Ceylon, Colombo and Cochin, before Indonesia was targeted in 1669. Macasar was renamed New Rotterdam and a major fort was constructed there.

Source: Peter Frankopan, *The Silk Roads* (London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2015).

1. What was the key to Dutch success?
2. What was the aim of the Dutch East Indies Company?
3. How did the Dutch get control of the Spice Islands?
4. What new name did the Dutch give to Macasar?
5. Mention two countries which were rivals to Dutch trade.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The rise of Sweden and/or Muscovy.
2. The Thirty Years War.
3. "Witch-hunting".
4. René Descartes.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the Catalans revolt against Spanish rule and what was the outcome of that revolt?
2. How did the theories of Galileo cause problems with the Catholic Church?
3. What policies did Cardinal Richelieu put into practice in France?
4. What did Claudio Monteverdi and/or Peter Paul Rubens contribute to baroque music and/or art?

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 refers to the attitude and approach of the (English) East India Company to inhabitants in India. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

European attitudes to Asia were hardening. The first official historian of the (English) East India Company, Professor Nicholas Orme, reveals much about how thinking had toughened. Attitudes towards Asia were changing from excitement about profits to thoughts of brute exploitation.

This attitude was perfectly described by the 'nabobs', the officials of the (English) East India Company who made huge profits for themselves in Asia. They behaved like hoodlums and loan sharks, lending money to locals at huge rates of interest and using Company resources for their own benefit. Serving the (English) East India Company was a one-way ticket to a fortune.

However, there were dangers also. Conditions in India were not easy and disease could put a swift end to ambitions. Although the rates of mortality did drop, thanks to improved sanitation and hygiene as well as in medicine, the number of those sent home or considered unfit for service, rose steadily.

Source: Peter Frankopan, *The Silk Roads* (London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2015).

1. Who was the first official historian of the (English) East India Company?
2. In what manner were attitudes changing?
3. How were the officials behaving like hoodlums and loan sharks?
4. Why did the rate of mortality drop in India?
5. What was the relationship between the (English) East India Company and the British government in London?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The absolute monarchy of Louis XIV.
2. Poland under Sobieski.
3. Smuggling and piracy.
4. The Grand Tour.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did the Streltsy revolt in Russia and what was the outcome of that revolt?
2. What did Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz and/or Isaac Newton contribute to the advance of science?
3. What was significant about the court of Versailles?
4. How did Jan de Witt influence events in Holland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This extract deals with the origin and importance of canal-building in Britain. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

From about 1760 a network of canals began to be built in Britain. Canals were important for the transport of huge volumes of heavy goods. Moreover, canal-building allowed men to gain valuable experience in solving engineering problems.

James Brindley and Thomas Telford were two individuals who played vital roles in canal-building, not to mention the thousands of 'navigators' who provided the manual labour.

The first real canal was the Sankey Brook Navigation built by Henry Berry and opened in 1757. The canal joined the town of St Helens to the river Mersey and was used principally to transport coal to Liverpool. However, it was the building of the Worsley Canal, 1759-61 that traditionally takes the credit for sparking off the age of canals in Britain.

Source: David Taylor, *Mastering Social and Economic History* (London: The Macmillan Press Ltd., 1988).

1. What type of goods was usually transported by canal?
2. Who were the 'navigators'?
3. Who built the Sankey Brook Navigation?
4. Which canal traditionally gets the credit for sparking off the age of canals?
5. Why was the age of canals relatively short?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Hapsburg Empire.
2. Mercantilism and *laissez-faire*.
3. The spread of literacy.
4. Robert Clive.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why was the Boston Tea Party, 1773, an important event in the American Revolution?
2. How did economic considerations influence the West Indies slave plantations?
3. What ideas did the *Encyclopédie* put forward?
4. What political ambitions did Catherine the Great and/or Frederick the Great pursue in Europe?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract discusses the role of Napoleon Bonaparte in Revolutionary France. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

From 1793 onwards both the Committee of Public Safety and the Directory seriously considered an invasion of England and Ireland. Napoleon, however, had serious doubts about the success of such an invasion.

He submitted a report to the Directory outlining the difficulties involved. These included: the problem of avoiding the Royal Navy long enough to make the crossing to England, the impracticality of using small boats to transport thousands of men, and the fact that the French navy was not fully prepared. Instead, he proposed an expedition to the Eastern Mediterranean in order to threaten British trade with India. Moreover, there were no British warships in the Mediterranean.

Finally, on 12 April 1798 the Directory ordered the formation of a New Army of the Orient and named Napoleon Bonaparte commander-in-chief.

Source: Peter Frankopan, *The Silk Roads* (London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2015).

1. What was Napoleon's attitude towards an invasion of England?
2. According to Napoleon, what was the condition of the French navy?
3. For what purpose did Napoleon propose an expedition to the Eastern Mediterranean?
4. What role was Napoleon given in the New Army of the Orient?
5. Mention two countries invaded by Napoleon.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Establishment of the American Republic, 1776-1789.
2. The agricultural revolution.
3. Tom Paine.
4. Mary Wollstonecraft.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Manchester become a great industrial city?
2. Why did the revolutionaries in France succeed against Louis XVI?
3. How did the Civil Constitution of the Clergy affect France?
4. Why and how did cultural nationalism develop in Europe?

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