



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2018

HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492-1815

Written examination: 400 marks

Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 13 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00-4.50

Instructions to candidates:

Answer Sections 1, 2 and 3 inside.

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Ireland Topic 1)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Section 2 (100 marks)**

Ireland: Topics 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on one topic from this section.

- **Section 3 (200 marks)**

Europe and the wider world: Topics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Answer on each of two topics from this section.

SECTION 1: DOCUMENTS-BASED QUESTION

Ireland: Topic 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

Case study to which the documents relate:

The Bardic Schools

Study the documents opposite and answer the questions below:

1.
 - (a) In document A, where does the poet sit?
 - (b) According to document A, what does the reciter do?
 - (c) In document A, what type of music is provided?
 - (d) In document B, what did the poets demand as payment?
 - (e) In document B, what did the Leinster poet receive?

(40)

2.
 - (a) What do both documents tell about what the bards offer their patrons? Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.
 - (b) Do both documents show that the poets lived well? Give reasons for your answer, referring to both documents.

(20)

3.
 - (a) What does document A tell us about how a Bardic poem was presented?
 - (b) Is document B a primary source or a secondary source? Give a reason for your answer.

(20)

4. What training was provided by the Bardic Schools?

(20)

– Document A –

In this edited extract, the Tudor writer Thomas Smyth describes the presentation of a bardic poem (1561).

Now comes the bardic poet with his reciter. The reciter speaks the poem. A harpist plays while the reciter performs.

The poet sits with the chieftain, his patron. As reward, the poet must be given a horse and harness, a silver goblet, a pair of coral beads and buttons of silver.

Source: Quoted in David Greene's 'The Professional Poets' in Brian Ó Cuív (ed.) *Seven Centuries of Irish Learning* (Cork: Mercier Press, 2nd ed., 1971).

– Document B –

This edited extract is a recent comment on bardic poetry.

The subject matter of classical poetry is governed by the fact that the poet depended on the support of local rulers. Accordingly, their compositions were mainly eulogies (praise poems) and elegies (poems for someone who had died).

Bardic poets usually demanded and obtained substantial payments, and they lived well. Gifts of cattle, horses, clothing and precious metal were the commonest forms of payment.

A highly-regarded Leinster poet is known to have been awarded a brood mare for each of the quatrains (verses) of a poem.

Source: From an entry by P.A. Breathnach in Brian Lalor (ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Ireland* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 2003).

SECTION 2: IRELAND

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

Ireland: Topic 2

Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract from his journal the Elizabethan commentator, Sir John Harington, describes the household of Hugh O'Neill in 1599. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

His two sons, their age between 13 and 15, wore English clothes: velvet jerkins and gold lace like a nobleman's sons. Both of them are learning English.

We ate with O'Neill outdoors, and he was very merry.

His guards were for the most part boys, who in frosty weather, wade through rivers like water spaniels.

Source: Constantia Maxwell, *Irish History from Contemporary Sources* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1923).

1. To what age group did O'Neill's sons belong?
2. How did O'Neill's sons look like the sons of a nobleman?
3. Where did the meal take place?
4. How is it shown that those who guarded O'Neill were sturdy and fit?
5. Briefly, why was Hugh O'Neill defeated in the Nine Years' War?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Agnes Campbell.
2. Grace O'Malley.
3. The Pale and the burden of the army.
4. The university question.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What notable developments took place in Elizabethan Dublin?
2. What part did Shane O'Neill play in Irish affairs?
3. Why did James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald lead a revolt in Munster?
4. What did you find interesting or unusual about the clerical career of Meiler McGrath?

Ireland: Topic 3
Kingdom versus colony – the struggle for mastery in Ireland, 1603-1660

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to Louvain. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Louvain, Flanders, was the site of an Irish Franciscan house, St. Anthony's, founded in 1606-1607 by Flaithrí Ó Maolchonaire. It generally housed between thirty and forty friars and sent missionaries to Ireland and Scotland.

The college gained a wide reputation for learning and became the centre of printing in Irish. The press produced a stream of religious, historical and other works which were strongly anti-Protestant.

The college was closely involved in a number of plans for a Spanish-financed invasion of Ireland.

Source: Based on Louvain entry in Brian Lalor (ed.) *The Encyclopedia of Ireland* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 2003).

1. What religious order administered the Irish college in Louvain?
2. To where did the college send friars as missionaries?
3. The college was a major centre for what activity?
4. How was the college involved in Irish politics?
5. For what purpose were Irish colleges founded in continental Europe in the seventeenth century?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Sir Arthur Chichester.
2. Elizabeth Butler, Countess of Ormond.
3. The Four Masters.
4. The depositions of 1641.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How successful in Ireland were the military campaigns of Owen Roe O'Neill?
2. How did Sir Thomas Wentworth (Earl of Strafford) make enemies in Ireland and how did they contribute to his downfall?
3. What were the main events of Cromwell's campaign in Ireland?
4. What was the importance of Piaras Feiritéar and/or of Luke Wadding?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the 1st Duke of Ormond and to Restoration Dublin. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

James Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond, spent lavishly, not only to prop up the rundown Dublin Castle, but also to turn his house in Kilkenny into a residence fit for a Lord Lieutenant.

He bought tapestries, mirrors, silver and brass sconces (candle holders) and upholstered furniture.

When he entered Dublin in 1662, he was accompanied by sheriffs, a peal of ordnance (cannon) and fireworks.

The Royal Hospital at Kilmainham was built for former soldiers. A public theatre was situated at Smock Alley.

Source: Based on material in Raymond Gillespie, *Seventeenth-Century Ireland* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 2006).

1. In what condition was Dublin Castle?
2. Mention two luxury goods bought by James Butler.
3. How was Butler's entry into Dublin, in 1662, marked?
4. For what purpose was the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, built?
5. What public office was held by James Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Oliver Plunkett.
2. The Parliament of 1689.
3. Samuel Louis Crommelin.
4. Tories and Rapparees.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why were the policies of Charles II unpopular in Ireland?
2. What part did Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, play in Irish affairs?
3. What were the concerns of the Jacobite poets and why did the Gaelic bardic system come to an end?
4. What was the contribution to Irish affairs of Robert Boyle and/or of William Molyneux?

Ireland: Topic 5
Colony versus kingdom – tensions in mid-18th century Ireland, 1715-1770

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract relates to Whiteboy activity in Co. Tipperary. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

We, avengers of the wrongs done to the poor, assembled to raze (destroy) walls and ditches that have been made to enclose commons.

As to the killing of cattle, it was intended to awe (frighten) stock-jobbers into conceding the just demands of poor people.

Source: William Nolan (ed.) *Tipperary: History and society* (Dublin: Geography Publications, 1985).

1. For what purpose did the Whiteboys assemble?
2. Why had the walls and ditches been made?
3. What was the purpose of killing cattle?
4. Were the Whiteboys defending or opposing the poor? Give a reason for your answer.
5. Why was there much agrarian unrest in Ireland during the period 1715-1770?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The rise of the Dublin theatre.
2. Planned towns and villages.
3. Expansion of the provisions trade.
4. Na Cúirteanna Filíochta.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Who were the Ponsonbys and why were they powerful?
2. What evidence did the prosecution put forward at the trial of Fr. Nicholas Sheehy?
3. What part did Charles O'Connor and/or Thomas Wyse play in improving the position of Catholics?
4. In what ways did Dean Swift contribute to Irish affairs?

Ireland: Topic 6

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 refers to the Irish Parliament House, College Green, Dublin. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Irish Parliament House, College Green, Dublin was built in the Italian style with a facade (front) of Ionic columns to which, in 1785, James Gandon added the impressive portico (porch) of the House of Lords.

In 1776 Arthur Young commented that ‘the apartments are spacious, elegant and convenient.’

Some years later John Wesley added: ‘but what surprised me above all were the kitchens and the arrangements for good eating. Tables were placed from one end of a large hall to the other which, it seems, are daily covered with meat at four or five o’clock, for the convenience of the members of parliament.’

Source: E.M. Johnston, *Ireland in the Eighteenth Century* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 1974).

1. In what style was the Parliament House built?
2. What did James Gandon add to the building?
3. How did Arthur Young praise the building?
4. What surprised John Wesley?
5. Apart from the Irish Parliament House, give one example of Georgian culture.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Henry Grattan.
2. The Orange Order.
3. Mary Anne McCracken.
4. Gaelic culture: literature and learning.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What factors contributed to the rise of Belfast?
2. What main events took place during the Wexford Rebellion?
3. How important was the establishment of Maynooth College?
4. What did you find interesting about Eibhlín Dhubh Ní Chonaill and/or Nano Nagle?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

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

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

The following are rules that innkeepers were expected to enforce in Calvin's Geneva. Read them and answer the questions which follow.

- *If anyone takes the name of God (swears) he shall be punished.*
- *The innkeeper shall not allow dancing, dice or cards.*
- *The innkeeper shall not allow indecent songs.*
- *No one shall be allowed to sit up after nine o'clock.*

Source: Peter Marshall (ed.), *The Oxford Illustrated History of the Reformation* (Oxford: OUP, 2015).

1. What group is expected to enforce the rules?
2. What was to happen to those who swore?
3. Was gambling allowed? Briefly, give a reason for your answer.
4. In the light of the rules, was singing completely forbidden? Briefly, explain your answer.
5. Name one place to which Calvinism spread from Geneva.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.
2. Pieter Breughel the Elder.
3. Jacob Fugger.
4. The Counter-Reformation.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Seville become the port of the New World?
2. What were the achievements of Michelangelo Buonarroti?
3. What part did Martin Luther play in the Reformation in Germany?
4. What did you find interesting about Niccolò Machiavelli and/or Desiderius Erasmus?

Europe and the wider world: Topic 2
Religion and power: politics in the later sixteenth century, 1567-1609

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract Matteo Ricci describes difficulties experienced by himself and his followers in Zhaoqing. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

One year I was sent to the governor, accused of stealing children to send back to be sold in our land (Italy). But my accuser paid dearly for the false accusation, being whipped.

Many times we were accused of being spies, not just by poor people but by the oldest sages (scholars) of Canton.

Our house was attacked with volleys of stones, causing considerable damage to our property and persons.

Source: Quoted in Mary Laven, *Mission to China: Matteo Ricci and the Jesuit Encounter with the East* (London: Faber and Faber, 2011).

1. Why was Ricci sent to the governor?
2. How was Ricci's accuser punished?
3. How was the missionaries' house attacked?
4. Did people other than the poor suspect Ricci and his companions of being spies? Briefly explain your answer.
5. To what religious order did Matteo Ricci belong?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The close of the Council of Trent.
2. Jacobus Arminius.
3. Sir Walter Raleigh.
4. The Revolt of the Netherlands.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What caused the decline of the port of Antwerp?
2. How successful a ruler was Catherine de Medici?
3. What was the purpose of the Spanish Armada and why did it fail in its objective?
4. What did you find interesting about Tycho Brahe and/or Michel de Montaigne?

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 refers to Galileo and the Inquisition. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Galileo, the Italian astronomer and physicist, was tried by the Inquisition for supporting the Copernican theory that the planets orbit the sun.

His first trial in 1615-1616 resulted in a condemnation which was deliberately mild.

The much harsher treatment of 1632-1633 followed an act of intentional defiance by Galileo, the publication of the 'Dialogue on the Two World Systems' in which he mocked the opinions of Pope Urban VIII.

Source: Based on material in Euan Cameron (ed.), *Early Modern Europe* (Oxford: OUP, 2001).

1. By what court was Galileo tried?
2. What theory had Galileo supported?
3. How was Galileo treated at his first trial?
4. According to the extract, how did Galileo offend the Pope?
5. Mention one scientific discovery made by Galileo.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The revolt of the Catalans.
2. Constitutional developments in England.
3. Witch-hunting.
4. Baroque art and/or music.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did the growth of the Dutch empire in Asia affect the home country?
2. How did Richelieu promote royal power in France?
3. What part did Queen Christina play in the history of Sweden and/or of Europe?
4. What did you find interesting about René Descartes or about Hugo Grotius?

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 court of Versailles. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

*The magnificence of the Versailles gardens and the frequent entertainments are impressive.
The royal journeys provided the King with a way of honouring or punishing his courtiers, by naming those who were or were not to accompany him.
The hopes that courtiers built upon such flimsy favours and the importance they attached to them was really unbelievable.*

Source: G.M. Best, *Seventeenth-Century Europe* (London: 1980).

1. Mention one aspect of Versailles that the writer finds impressive.
2. How did the King honour members of his court?
3. How did the King punish members of his court?
4. Does the writer consider the courtiers' behaviour reasonable? Give a reason for your answer.
5. Why did Louis XIV have large numbers of his nobles at Versailles?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The restoration of the monarchy in England.
2. John Sobieski.
3. The Grand Tour.
4. Developments in agriculture.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Louis XIV extend the frontiers of France?
2. What were the achievements of Peter the Great of Russia, at home and abroad?
3. What were the aims of the (English) East India Company and what steps were taken to achieve these?
4. What did Isaac Newton and/or Gottfried Leibnitz contribute to the advancement of science?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This illustration shows eighteenth-century farm practices. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



1. Mention one farming activity taking place in the foreground of the illustration.
2. Mention one farming activity taking place in the middleground of the illustration.
3. Identify one source of power in the illustration.
4. Who would have lived in the large building on the hill?
5. Briefly, mention one change that was beginning to emerge in rural society before 1775.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Catherine the Great.
2. Poverty, disease and population growth.
3. The influence of the salon.
4. Frederick the Great.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the achievements, at home and abroad, of Maria Theresa of Austria?
2. What were the main features of life on a West-Indian slave plantation?
3. What ideas did Voltaire and/or Rousseau put forward?
4. In what ways did the Duke of Bridgewater contribute to economy and society?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to the Committee of Public Safety. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

- Liberty is exposed to new dangers.
- The crowds demanding butter are larger and more turbulent than ever, even though they have the least ground for complaint.
- The outbreak of prison revolt was expected yesterday.
- All this is coupled with attempts on the lives of the members of the Committee of Public Safety.
- We fear an aristocratic rising which would be fatal for liberty. The greatest danger is in Paris.
- The Committee needs to unite.

Source: L.W. Cowie, *Eighteenth-Century Europe* (London: G. Bell and Sons, 1971).

1. What had been expected the previous day?
2. What sort of rising was feared?
3. Where was the greatest danger?
4. According to the writer, what must the Committee do?
5. Briefly, what part did Robespierre play in the French Revolution?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The abolition of the slave trade.
2. The Agricultural Revolution.
3. James Madison.
4. The Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Ludwig van Beethoven contribute to European culture?
2. How did Manchester grow and what problems arose from its growth?
3. What was the influence of Mary Wollstonecraft and/or of Madame de Staël?
4. What impact had Napoléon on France and/or on Europe?

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