

WARNING

You must return this paper with your answer book.



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

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

WEDNESDAY, 15 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00 - 3.30

CENTRE STAMP

EXAMINATION NUMBER

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS 1, 2, 3 AND 4.

**ANSWER 1, 2 AND 3 ON THE SPACES PROVIDED ON
THE EXAMINATION PAPER.**

ANSWER 4 IN YOUR ANSWERBOOK.

PLEASE ENCLOSE THIS PAPER IN YOUR ANSWERBOOK

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1. PICTURES
(35 marks)

Study the pictures - **A1, A2, B and C** - which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) PICTURES A1 and A2

Pictures A1 and A2 show tombs from ancient Ireland.

- (i) What does the tomb in picture A1 tell us about the people in ancient Ireland?
..... (2)
- (ii) Picture A2 shows Newgrange, Co. Meath. Its builders were extremely skilled. Give **one** piece of information that supports that statement.
.....
..... (4)
- (iii) Tick **one** of the following terms relating to ancient Ireland and explain your chosen term:
Mount Sandel *Druid* *Fulacht Fia*
.....
.....
..... (4)

(b) PICTURE B

Picture B shows an Irish monastery.

- (i) How was the round tower (marked X) used?
.....
..... (4)
- (ii) Why does the high cross (marked Y) have pictures on it?
.....
..... (4)
- (iii) Name **one** saint from early Christian Ireland and a site associated with him/her.
Saint:.....
Site:.....(4)

(c) **PICTURE C**

Picture C by artist Theodor de Bry, shows the arrival of Christopher Columbus in America.

(i) How do we know that some of the local people, marked Z, wanted to meet Columbus?

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

(ii) How do we know that other locals, also marked Z, were afraid of Columbus?

.....
..... (3)

(iii) Why do you think that the men on the left of the picture are erecting a cross?

.....
.....
..... (4)

(iv) Give **one** reason why information in historical documents can be incorrect.

.....
.....
..... (4)

2. DOCUMENTS
(35 marks)

Study the documents - **1 and 2** - which accompany this paper and then answer the following questions:

(a) **Document 1**

A story about an incident that occurred in Waterford during the 1798 rebellion.

- (i) What was the name of the barracks?
..... (2)
- (ii) Who controlled the barracks?
..... (2)
- (iii) What were the farmers collecting?
..... (2)
- (iv) Explain how the prisoner escaped.
.....
..... (3)
- (v) How did the prisoner breathe?
.....
..... (3)
- (vi) Name **one** revolutionary leader from the Age of Revolutions (1770-1815) in America **or** France **or** Ireland **and** the country with which he/she was associated.
Leader:.....
Country:..... (4)

(b) **Document 2**

An account of life in Bray in the 1940s. The account was written by Éamon de Buítléar.

(i) Why was it easy for Dubliners to visit Bray?
..... (2)

(ii) Where did horses and cabs wait for the visitors?
..... (2)

(iii) Where did the horses and cabs usually bring the visitors?
..... (2)

(iv) What musical instrument was the man playing?
..... (2)

(v) Give **two** other pieces of information about the musician.
.....
..... (3)

(vi) Why do you think Éamon remembered this particular day so clearly?
.....
..... (4)

(vii) Tick **one** of the following terms relating to the study of history and explain your chosen term:
Secondary source *Artefact* *Museum*
.....
.....
..... (4)

3. SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS
(60 marks)

Answer **TEN** of the following questions. Each is worth 6 marks.

- (i) Explain the term primary source and give an example.
.....
..... (6)
- (ii) Name **one** way in which an archaeologist might decide where to dig.
..... (6)
- (iii) Why do archaeologists have to be careful with items found on a dig?
..... (6)
- (iv) What was a *scriptorium* in a monastery in early Christian Ireland?
..... (6)
- (v) Give **one** reason why life was difficult in a monastery in early Christian Ireland.
.....
..... (6)
- (vi) Explain why a medieval castle was difficult to capture.
.....
..... (6)
- (vii) Give **one** reason why the Renaissance started in Italy.
.....
..... (6)
- (viii) Name a Renaissance writer and **one** of his/her works.
Writer:
Work: (6)
- (ix) Explain **one** change that occurred in art **or** science during the Renaissance.
.....
..... (6)
- (x) Give **one** reason why sea travel was safer in 1500 than it had been about 1300.
.....
..... (6)

- (xi) Give **one** reason why Europeans were able to conquer the native people of America quite easily about 1500.

 (6)
- (xii) Name **one** major event that occurred in America **or** France **or** Ireland during the Age of Revolutions 1770-1815.
 Country:
 Event: (6)
- (xiii) Give **one** reason why the revolution in America **or** France **or** Ireland succeeded or failed during the period 1770-1815.
 Country: Did the revolution succeed?.....
 Reason:
 (6)
- (xiv) Mention **one** way in which the Agricultural Revolution changed Britain.

 (6)
- (xv) Give **one** reason that the Industrial Revolution started in Britain.

 (6)
- (xvi) Mention **one** important development or invention from the Agricultural **or** the Industrial Revolution **and** the person responsible for it.
 Development/Invention:.....
 Person: (6)
- (xvii) Give **two** reasons why life in British cities was unpleasant around the year 1850.

 (6)
- (xviii) Name **one** important Irish female politician of the twentieth century **OR** give **one** major change in the lives of women in twentieth-century Ireland.

 (6)
- (xix) Name **one** important political leader, outside of Ireland, from the period 1922-1989 **and** the country which he/she led.
 Leader: Country: (6)
- (xx) Name **one** major political event, outside of Ireland, during the period 1945-1989.

 (6)



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HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL
(Do NOT include these pages with your answer book.)

SOURCES

1. PICTURES

PICTURE A1



Source: en.wikipedia.org

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PICTURE A2



Source: en.wikipedia.org

PICTURE B



X

Y

Source: irelandyha.wordpress.com

PICTURE C



Source: www.nlm.nih.gov/nativevoices

Z

2. DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT 1

The escape of a prisoner

This is a true story. It happened in the year 1798 when Geneva Barracks was in the possession of the British soldiers. Some of the neighbouring farmers were drawing manure from a field within the enclosure where the soldiers kept their prisoners. One day as one of the prisoners was walking around the grounds he came upon one of the men who was bringing away the manure, and they got into conversation. The prisoner asked the workman if he could help him to escape. So they planned it so the workman should cut a hole in the bottom of the cart. The workman went away and, the next day he came, he met the prisoner again. The prisoner got into the cart, and lay face downwards so that his face could go down through the hole, so as to enable him to breathe. The workman then filled the load of manure and went away. When he reached his destination he unloaded the manure and the man made his escape.

Source: <http://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4428155/4382274/4451162>

DOCUMENT 2

The seaside resort of Bray in the 1940s

Bray was very popular as a holiday seaside resort in the 1940s. It was close to Dublin and had a railway line running direct to the city. This made it possible for families to come and spend the day at the seaside. On fine days during the summer the beach was thronged with visitors, and a line of horses and cabs waited outside the railway station for those who didn't feel inclined to walk the short distance to the beach.

As we continued on our walk along the promenade and up towards Bray Head, we stopped when we heard music and saw an old man sitting on a wooden seat, playing a fiddle. It was my first meeting with a blind person. It was also the very first time I had seen anybody play a fiddle. As soon as the tune ended my father put some money in the musician's tin box. He spoke in Irish to the old fiddle player and I felt that they must have met somewhere before. As we made our way home, I learned that the blind fiddler came from Co. Cork and that he made the journey to Bray every summer to play music near the sea.

Source: Éamon de Buitléar "A Life in the Wild" (Dublin, 2004), pp.22-23