



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2024

HISTORY – ORDINARY LEVEL

FIELD OF STUDY: EARLY MODERN, 1492-1815

Written examination: 400 marks

Pre-submitted Research Study Report: 100 marks

WEDNESDAY, 12 JUNE – AFTERNOON, 2.00-4.50

Use **ONE** of the following sets of instructions:

1. Usual instructions:

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.

OR

2. Alternative instructions for 2024 only:

- **Section 1 (100 marks)**

Documents-based question (Europe and the wider world: Topic 1)

Answer all parts of this section.

- **Sections 2 & 3 (300 marks)**

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

- Answer parts A, B, and C from **two** topics in Sections 2 and 3.
- Answer an extra part B and an extra part C from one of your two chosen topics.
- Answer the part A questions on page 15.

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) In document A, to where did large numbers of girls emigrate?
 - (b) In document A, where did male migrants come from?
 - (c) From document A, what was one employment option for girls who stayed in Seville?
 - (d) In document B, to whom was the writer married?
 - (e) From document B, what was one form of work performed by women in the New World?

(40)
2.
 - (a) Which document, A or B, gives more information about Seville?
Refer to both documents in your answer.
 - (b) Which document, A or B, better shows the dangers of the New World?
Refer to both documents in your answer.

(20)
3.
 - (a) Is document A a primary source or a secondary source?
Give a reason for your answer, referring to the document.
 - (b) Do you think that document B is a reliable historical source?
Give reasons for your answer, using evidence from the document.

(20)
4. In what ways did the discovery of the New World affect Seville?

(20)

– Document A –

In this edited extract a historian writes of Seville, the port of the New World.

Large numbers of girls emigrated to the New World. They either paid their passage or came as servants, agreeing to work for several years for only a room and board for the person who paid their fare.

Male migrants came from all over Spain. The third of migrants who were female came mostly from Seville, the port from which ships sailed for the New World.

Migration was an important option for girls from Seville who did not want to become textile workers or servants in the town.

Source: C. Fairchilds, *Women in Early Modern Europe, 1500-1700* (London: Pearson Longman, 2007).

– Document B –

This is an edited extract from a letter (2 July, 1556), seeking a favour from a member of the Spanish royal family, in which Isabel de Guevara describes her experiences in South America during the 1530s.

I am married to a gentleman of Seville named Pedro de Esquivel. On reaching the New World our party contained 1,500 men, but food was scarce, and within three months, 1,000 of them had died.

The men became so weak that all the tasks fell to the women: washing the clothes, preparing the little food there was and nursing the men. Also, we stood guard and loaded the crossbows when the Indians came to do battle. We even fired the cannon and roused the soldiers who were capable of fighting.

Later, when the soldiers recovered from their weakness, they ruled the land, acquiring the services of Indian men and women. But, in the early days, our contribution was such that, if it had not been for the women, all would have been lost.

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

SECTION 2: IRELAND

Ireland: Topic 1

Reform and Reformation in Tudor Ireland, 1494-1558

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract refers to women and marriage under Gaelic law. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Gaelic law differed from the practice in most parts of Europe in permitting women to hold property independently of their husbands.

A Gaelic wife, on the other hand, had no right of inheritance from her husband. Her sole entitlement, on his death, was the recovery of the dowry she had brought with her.

Gaelic law differed, too, from other European systems in permitting couples to end marriages that had become unsatisfactory.

Also, it gave legal status to children born outside a marriage as well as children of a marriage.

Source: based on material in Margaret Mac Curtain and Mary O'Dowd (eds.), *Women in Early Modern Ireland* (Dublin: Wolfhound Press, 1991).

1. What was one way in which Gaelic law, as it applied to women, was different from that practised in most parts of Europe?
2. What did a Gaelic wife recover on her husband's death?
3. Was Gaelic law better than European law in relation to marriage? Give a reason for your answer.
4. What children had status under Gaelic law?
5. Apart from marriage laws, give one difference between Gaelic law and European law.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Gearóid Óg, 9th Earl of Kildare.
2. Towns and guilds.
3. The monasteries and their dissolution.
4. The Bardic Schools.

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?
2. What policies did Sir Anthony St. Leger implement and were they successful?
3. What were the policies in Ireland of Queen Mary I?
4. How important was Manus O'Donnell as a chieftain and as a scholar?

Ireland: Topic 2
Rebellion and conquest in Elizabethan Ireland, 1558-1603

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a comment by Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, on Shane O'Neill. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

My first action was against Shane O'Neill, the arch-traitor. Not only did he rule over Tyrone but over other Ulster chieftains. The Scots of the Glens were his mercenary soldiers and he had, also, 7,000 Irishmen who bore arms.

On the other side, the Queen possessed nothing in the region, but the miserable town of Carrickfergus whose goods he would take as often as he wished. The poor people of the town had to give him wine in exchange for the cows he stole from them.

He tyrannised O'Donnell, possessing all his castles. Finally, he forced Calvagh O'Donnell into exile in England where he begged for our support.

Source: Ciarán Brady (ed.), *A Viceroy's Vindication? Sir Henry Sidney's Memoir of Service in Ireland, 1556-78* (Cork: Cork University Press, 2004).

1. What was Sir Henry Sidney's position in Ireland?
2. Against whom did he act first?
3. What was the role of the Scots of the Glens?
4. What were the poor people of Carrickfergus obliged to give Shane O'Neill?
5. How did the career of Shane O'Neill come to an end?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Richard Creagh.
2. The policy of composition.
3. Tadhg Dall Ó hUiginn.
4. The Pale and the burden of the army.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the main features of Elizabethan Dublin?
2. Why did James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald lead a revolt in Munster and what was its outcome?
3. What leadership did Hugh O'Neill provide in the Nine Years' War?
4. Why is the clerical career of Meiler Magrath considered controversial?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a work by the priest and historian John Lynch who had first-hand experience of Irish colleges abroad. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The work of the Reverend Fathers of the Order of St. Francis, in the college of Louvain, will, we hope, once more revive the Irish language.

We have already seen many books printed in Irish type, at the press of the College, and we are expecting soon, from the same source, a complete Irish dictionary.

The Fathers' aim is that, through their work, the glorious deeds of their ancestors shall be preserved, despite political upheaval which deprived the Irish of the lands of their fathers and all their other property.

Source: James Carty (ed.), *Ireland from the Flight of the Earls to Grattan's Parliament (1607-1782): A Documentary History* (Dublin: Fallon, 1965).

1. What was it hoped the work of the Franciscans would achieve?
2. What sort of printing had been developed in Louvain?
3. According to the writer, what book was due to be printed by the college press?
4. According to the writer, how had political upheaval affected the Irish?
5. Briefly, why was the Irish college at Louvain established?

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 state of Ireland in 1641.
4. Cromwellian transplantations.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Sir Thomas Wentworth (Earl of Strafford) make enemies in Ireland and how did they contribute to his downfall?
2. What did Richard Boyle, and his family, contribute to Irish affairs?
3. How did Archbishop Rinuccini influence events in Ireland?
4. What did Owen Roe O'Neill achieve in Ireland?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract from a letter (9 November 1687) written by John Brennan, Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, reference is made to the fortunes of Catholics under Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

He has made the army nearly all Catholic, officers as well as soldiers. The royal council is, for the most part, Catholic, as are all the civil officials, judges and magistrates.

The bishops and priests may appear, in public and private, in their clerical dress. The religious orders, Franciscans and Dominicans, go about in their religious habits.

Catholics hope for even more relief under the present glorious king and his minister, Tyrconnell.

Source: Patrick Power (ed.), *A Bishop of the Penal Times* (Cork: Cork University Press, 1932).

1. What position was held by the writer, John Brennan?
2. What was one change in the army brought about by the Earl of Tyrconnell?
3. What religion were judges and magistrates?
4. What were churchmen permitted to do?
5. How did the reign of King James II come to an end?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Robert Boyle.
2. The Cattle and Navigation Acts.
3. Dáibhí Ó Bruadair.
4. Samuel Louis Crommelin.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why were the Penal Laws applied to Oliver Plunkett and with what effect?
2. What important developments took place in Restoration Dublin?
3. What were the successes and failures of the military career of Patrick Sarsfield?
4. How did William Molyneux contribute to Irish life?

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 Thomas Wyse and the Catholic Committee. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

During the 1740s Thomas Wyse, of the Manor of St. John, Waterford, was involved in industry: copper and lead mining and the manufacture of fine metal goods, including trays and snuff boxes.

To relieve distress, in the 1760s, he opened corn mills and baking ovens. He was known as ‘Bullocks’ Wyse, as he used bullocks, not horses, to draw his carriage, in protest at the act which forbade Catholics from owning a horse worth more than five pounds.

In 1760 he was associated with Charles O’Conor and John Curry in organising meetings at the Elephant Tavern, Essex Street, Dublin, which gave rise to the Catholic Association (later known as the Catholic Committee) to win improvements for Catholics.

Source: based on Wyse entry in *Dictionary of Irish Biography, Volume 9* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009).

1. What was one form of industry in which Wyse was involved?
2. What was one initiative taken by him to ease distress?
3. Why did he have bullocks, rather than horses, draw his carriage?
4. Why were the meetings that took place in Dublin in 1760 significant?
5. Briefly, what was Thomas Wyse’s main aim in public life?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Ponsonbys.
2. Dean Jonathan Swift.
3. The increase in smuggling.
4. Na Cúirteanna Filíochta.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What evidence was given at the trial of Fr. Nicholas Sheehy and what was the outcome?
2. What conditions gave rise to the Whiteboys and what methods did they use?
3. How did Turlough O’Carolan contribute to Irish life?
4. How did Arthur Guinness contribute to the development of industry in Ireland?

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

The diary of Elizabeth Richards, from which this is an edited extract, reflects the experience of those who were loyal to the government during the Wexford Rebellion, 1798. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

During the night the rebels had collected, in great force, at the Three Rocks. Through the telescope we plainly saw them, in large bodies, marching and counter-marching and holding their pikes.

In the morning, a man rode into our courtyard with a green bow in his hat and a drawn sword. 'We are starving', he said, 'send us some food and drink or!' And he struck his sword with violence at the head of the pump and rode off.

His orders were instantly obeyed.

Source: Thomas Bartlett, K. Dawson and D. Keogh (eds.), *Rebellion: A Television History of 1798* (Dublin: Gill & Macmillan, 1998).

1. Where had the rebels gathered in force?
2. What did they do there?
3. What did the man on horseback demand?
4. Why were his orders 'instantly obeyed'?
5. Briefly, why did the Wexford Rebellion end in failure?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Mary Anne McCracken.
2. Georgian culture.
3. Eibhlín Dhubh Ní Chonaill.
4. The Act of Union.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What conditions led to the rise of Belfast?
2. What did Wolfe Tone hope to achieve and why did he fail?
3. What did Nano Nagle contribute to Irish life?
4. For what reasons was the establishment of Maynooth College important?

SECTION 3: EUROPE AND THE WIDER WORLD

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

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

Antwerp was a city of about 90,000 people in the 1560s. Much of its business went to South Germany and Italy, inland by river and overland in wagons. It handled about a third of England's cloth production.

To Spain it exported the candles for the great religious ceremonies. Also to Spain: corn, textiles, metals (copper, mercury and iron), as well as furs and amber.

Antwerp enjoyed a monopoly of spices such as pepper, ginger, cloves, cinnamon and mace, from the East, as well as sugar from the Canaries, Madeira and the Azores.

Source: Richard Mackenney, *Sixteenth Century Europe: Expansion and Conflict* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 1993).

1. What was Antwerp's population in the 1560s?
2. What was its connection with England?
3. What were two products over which it enjoyed a monopoly?
4. What use was made of the candles exported to Spain?
5. Briefly, what was one reason for the decline of the port of Antwerp?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Council of Trent.
2. Sir Walter Raleigh.
3. Michel de Montaigne.
4. The Holy Roman Empire under Rudolf II.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part was played by Matteo Ricci in the Jesuit mission in China?
2. What was the purpose of the Spanish Armada and why did it fail?
3. How important was the role of William the Silent in the Revolt of the Netherlands?
4. What did you find interesting about the life and work of Tycho Brahe?

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 concerns Don Gaspar de Guzman, Count-Duke Olivares. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Count-Duke Olivares, first minister of Philip IV of Spain, considered that Castile bore too much responsibility, in peace and war, and the other Spanish kingdoms not enough. Aragon did not have to provide troops for military service beyond its own borders and Catalonia paid little in taxes. His attempts to extract more troops and money raised suspicion of Castilian domination and stout resistance, especially in Catalonia.

The assassination of Philip's representative in Barcelona, in 1640, led to a full-scale Catalan revolt which it took the Spanish Crown twelve years to put down. The Portuguese, too, were in revolt. And there was a crisis in Spain's Atlantic trade (no silver arrived in Seville in 1649).

Source: V.H.H. Green, *Renaissance and Reformation* (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1964).

1. What advantage had Aragon over Castile?
2. What was one way in which Olivares angered the people of Catalonia?
3. What event in Barcelona, 1640, led to war?
4. What economic challenge did Spain face at this time?
5. What was one other external problem facing the Spanish Crown at this time?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Queen Christina of Sweden.
2. Witch-hunting in Europe.
3. The Papacy and the Jesuits.
4. How the Thirty Years' War began.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What part did Marie de' Medici play in the affairs of France?
2. How did the Dutch establish an empire in Asia and what was its impact on the home country?
3. What scientific discoveries were made by Galileo and why were they controversial?
4. What were the achievements of Claudio Monteverdi and/or Peter Paul Rubens?

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 concerns the Grand Tour. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

The Grand Tour was a leisurely journey through Europe, often lasting several years, by young Englishmen. In this way the sons of the aristocracy, often accompanied by a tutor, completed their education by enriching their knowledge of classical art and of European society.

The eventual destination was Italy, specifically Naples and Rome, where there were well-established colonies of English painters and architects.

As well as purchasing antique sculpture, those on the Tour bought present-day Italian paintings, including portraits of themselves, with which to adorn their houses.

Source: *Encyclopedia of World History* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998).

1. Who went on the Grand Tour?
2. How did those on the Tour improve their education?
3. What cities were destinations on the Grand Tour?
4. What use did those on the Tour make of the artworks they acquired?
5. What was one problem facing travellers in Europe at that time?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The expansion of cities.
2. The War of the Spanish Succession.
3. Sir Henry Morgan.
4. The court of Versailles.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the aims of the English East India Company and how did its activities benefit England?
2. Who were the Streltsy and how did Peter the Great respond to their rebellion?
3. What challenges did Poland face under John Sobieski?
4. What was the influence of Isaac Newton and/or Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz?

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

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from the British Ambassador's (1765) account of Catherine II of Russia. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Those who are most in her company assure me that her rate of work is enormous. The welfare of her subjects and the glory of her empire are always her concern.

She takes on too many projects at once. She makes her ministers work nonstop. Among those who serve her, some will be found to be experienced, but few will have first-rate ability.

Source: L.W. Cowie, *Documents and Debates: Eighteenth Century Europe* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 1989).

1. What are Catherine's priorities?
2. Did Catherine manage her work effectively? Briefly explain your answer.
3. How does Catherine treat her ministers?
4. What criticism of Catherine's servants is offered by the writer?
5. Briefly, how did Catherine II expand the borders of Russia?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. Maria Theresa.
2. Robert Clive.
3. Road and canal building.
4. The *Encyclopédie*.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the main achievements of Frederick the Great, at home and abroad?
2. What were the main features of life on a West Indies slave plantation?
3. What ideas did Voltaire and/or Rousseau contribute to the Enlightenment?
4. Why was the Boston Tea Party, 1773, an important event?

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 church-state relations in Revolutionary France. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

On 2 November, 1789, it was decided that church lands were to be sold, to pay off public debt and to pay parish clergy.

The Civil Constitution of the Clergy was enacted in July, 1790. It provided for lay election of priests and bishops. Religious orders were to be dissolved except, for the time being, those engaged in educational and charity work. An oath of loyalty to the Constitution was to be imposed on all clergy.

The King, after some months' delay, ratified the Civil Constitution, but the Pope rejected it. There would be ongoing tension between church and state in France.

Source: based on material in William Doyle, *The French Revolution* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001).

1. Why were church lands to be sold?
2. How were priests and bishops to be chosen?
3. What form of oath was to be taken, and by whom?
4. What was the Pope's response?
5. Give one reason why revolution broke out in France in 1789.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

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

1. The Agricultural Revolution.
2. The abolition of the slave trade.
3. Napoleon's invasion of Russia.
4. Tom Paine.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. How did Manchester become a great industrial city?
2. How did the activities of the Committee of Public Safety affect France?
3. What ideas were put forward by Madame de Staël and/or Mary Wollstonecraft?
4. What cultural achievements do you attribute to Ludwig van Beethoven?

Leaving Certificate 2024

Answer the questions below if you are following the **Alternative Instructions for 2024 only** on the front cover of this examination paper.

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

In this edited extract, historian Virginia Murphy outlines the background to the divorce of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

By the summer of 1527, Henry VIII had decided to divorce Catherine of Aragon, his wife of eighteen years, and marry Anne Boleyn. Earlier in 1527, the King revealed that he had developed doubts about the validity of his marriage because of Catherine's previous marriage to his brother, Arthur.

Henry's marriage with Catherine had produced only one surviving child, a girl, Mary. Was his lack of a son from the marriage God's punishment for marrying his dead brother's wife? The King needed a legitimate male heir to secure the Tudor dynasty.

Source: Diarmaid MacCulloch (ed.), *The Reign of Henry VIII: Politics, Policy and Piety* (Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1995).

1. Why did Henry VIII want a divorce in 1527?
2. What reason was given by Henry VIII for doubting the validity of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon?
3. How had God punished Henry VIII?
4. Why did Henry VIII need a son?
5. The King's daughter, Mary, became Queen Mary I in 1553. Briefly, why did she become known as "Bloody Mary"?

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Leaving Certificate - Ordinary Level

History

Wednesday 12 June
Afternoon 2:00 - 4:50