

Junior Certificate HISTORY

Questions by Syllabus Content

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1. **ARCHAEOLOGIST & HISTORIAN**

Question 3. Short Questions

1. Give another name for an archaeological site
2. Name two problems which an archaeologist may face when excavating a site
3. Name two tools used by an archaeologist
4. Name two methods used to date artifacts
5. Explain the difference between a primary and a secondary source
6. Explain what the letters AD and BC mean after each of the following dates: 49 BC and 458AD
7. Explain two of the following terms relating to the work of a historian: Primary Source; Evidence; Archive; Objective.
8. Explain two of the following terms relating to the study of history: Bias; Artefact; Chronology; Archive
9. What is a primary source? Give an example.
10. Why do archaeologists have to be very careful when they are removing objects from the ground?
11. Explain one of the following terms relating to the study of history: Archive; Prehistory; Museum.
12. 'A photograph is an example of a primary source' True or False?
13. Why are artifacts regarded as primary sources?
14. For what do archaeologists use the technique of dendrochronology?
15. Mention two types of primary source a historian can use.
16. The term prehistory refers to the time before writing was invented. True or False?

17. Put an X in the line beside the correct answer below.
An eyewitness account is an example of which type of source?
(a) Primary Source ____ (b) Secondary Source ____
18. Mention one place where artifacts are displayed to the public.
19. Name two instruments that an archaeologist would use when excavating a site
20. What is the main difference between prehistory and history?
21. What is the difference between the work of an archaeologists and the work of a historian?
22. Give two ways in which an archaeologist could find out the date of a site that they were investigating
23. Explain the term chronology
24. Explain two of the following terms relating to the study of history: Archive; Artefact; Bias; Propaganda.
25. What is meant by the term Anno Domini?
26. Why are bogs important places for finding artifacts?
27. What is the main difference between history and archaeology?
28. What is the difference between a primary source and a secondary source?
29. Why do archaeologists consider ancient rubbish dumps to be a valuable source of evidence?
30. Give one reason why historians prefer to obtain information from more than one source?
31. Why was the earliest times called the Stone Age?
32. Name one method used by archaeologists to help them date archaeological finds
33. What is carbon dating?
34. Historians study primary sources. What are primary sources?
35. What is a secondary source for historians?

36. The term Census refers to an official population count. True or False?
37. What is a secondary source?
38. To which century do each of the following dates belong?
(a) AD 1825; (b) AD 2001; (c) 343 BC
39. 'A birth certificate is an example of a secondary source.'
True or False?
39. What is an artefact? Give an example.
40. The term Prehistory refers to the time before writing was invented. True or False?
41. An eyewitness account is an example of which type of source?
42. Mention one place where where artefacts are displayed to the public.
43. Why do historians prefer to obtain information from more than one source?
44. During an excavation, why are archaeologists very careful with objects that they find?
45. Name one method used by archaeologists to date objects that are discovered during an excavation.
46. A diary is an example of a secondary source. True or False?
47. Name two types of written sources that historians can use when finding out about the past.
48. What special name is given to objects discovered by archaeologists?
49. Explain two of the following terms as used by archaeologists:
Artifacts; Megaliths; Midden; Post-hole.
50. Archaeologists sometimes describe the earliest Irish people as *hunter-gatherers*. What is mean by this term?
51. Explain what the letters AD and BC mean after each of the following dates: 44 BC and 432 AD

4. People in History

An archaeologist at work.

An archaeologist working on a dig

2. OUR ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS

Question 3. Short Questions

1. Name two types of tombs from Neolithic Ireland
2. Mention two types of dwelling place from Celtic Ireland
3. For what purpose did early Irish people use a fulacht fiadh?
4. Name the two metals which were used to make bronze
5. What was the role of the druid in Celtic Ireland?
6. Explain one of the following terms relating to Celtic Ireland:
tuath; fulacht fiadh; file.
7. In Celtic Ireland, what was a crannog?
8. Explain the role of one of the following people in Celtic Ireland:
Bard; File; Brehon.
9. Name one type of tomb from ancient Ireland
10. What was a corbelled roof?
11. During the Stone Age, what was ogham?
12. Put an X in the line beside the correct answer below.
What name is given to the Middle Stone Age?
(a) Neolithic ____ (b) Palaeolithic ____ (c) Mesolithic ____
13. Explain the term hunter-gatherer.
14. Name one hillfort in Ireland in Celtic times and explain how it was used.
15. Why did the Mesolithic settlers live along rivers, lakes and coastlines?
16. What was the Aos Dana in Celtic Society
17. From the list below, choose the name of a monastic site from Early Christian Ireland:
Ceide Fields; Clonmacnoise; Knowth

18. Give one reason why the earliest period of History is known as the Stone Age
19. Explain two of the following term relating to Ancient Ireland: Torc; Tuath; Quern; Ring-fort
20. What was a passage tomb? Give one example in Ireland
21. Explain two of the following terms relating to Celtic Ireland: File; Fulacht; Fiadh; Aos Dana; Deirbhine.
22. What was a souterraine used for?
23. List three types of monuments left in Ireland by Stone Age people.
24. Explain the meaning of two of the following terms from Ancient Ireland: *fulacht fiadh*; *southern*; *court cairn*; *rath*
25. Mention one achievement in arts or crafts associated with the Celts in ancient Ireland
26. State one burial custom of a named ancient Irish civilization
27. Mention two important advances made by Neolithic people (New Stone Age)
28. Name two metal ores which were mined in Ireland during the Bronze Age?
29. Mention one point of evidence to show that some ancient civilizations cremated their dead
30. What is ogham?
31. During the Neolithic Age megaliths were built. What is a megalith?
32. What was the role of the druid in Celtic Ireland?
33. Why did the Neolithic people prefer to live in upland areas with light soil?
34. For what purpose did early Irish people use a fulacht fiadh?
35. What was a crannog?
36. Why were cattle important to the Celts?

37. From the list below, choose the name of a type of tomb from Ancient Ireland: *quern; portal dolmen; souterrain*.
38. Explain the meaning of two of the following terms: *souterrain; fulacht fiadh; tanaiste; derbhfine*
39. Name two important Celtic festivals?
40. Name two metals which were mixed together to make bronze.
41. Name two types of tombs from Neolithic Ireland.
42. Mention the name of one civilization outside of Ireland that you have studied. Write down one fact about housing or burial customs from that civilization.
43. Explain one of the following terms from Ancient Ireland: *Crannog; Fulacht Fiadh; Souterrain*.
44. Put the following periods of history in the correct order. Please start with the earliest. *Iron Age; Stone Age; Bronze Age*.
45. Which one of the following is a site associated with Stone Age Ireland? *Newgrange; Jerpoint Abbey; Wood Quay*.
46. Name one type of tomb from Ancient Ireland.
47. What metal did the Celts bring to Ireland?
48. Name two types of tomb from Neolithic Ireland.
49. Mention two types of dwelling place from Celtic Ireland.

Question 4. People in History

- A farmer living in ancient Ireland
- A druid in Celtic times
- A priest or priestess in an Ancient Civilisation
- A person from a named ancient civilization outside of Ireland
- A farmer in Ireland in either the Stone Age or the Bronze Age or the Iron Age
- A farmer in Ireland during the Neolithic period
- A famous person from an Ancient Civilisation you have studied
- A rich person in an Ancient Civilisation
- A soldier from an Ancient Civilisation outside of Ireland
- A farmer in Celtic Ireland

Question 6 Our Roots in Ancient Civilisations

A.

Select an ancient civilization you have studied and answer the questions which follow. You may not use Ancient Ireland as an example.

1. Name the ancient civilization selected.
2. Name one famous person from that civilization.
3. Write on two of the following in that civilization:
(a) art and crafts; (b) food and clothing; (c) burial customs.
4. In your opinion, what were the main achievements of that civilization?

B.

1. In the case of one of the following sites, explain its importance as a source of evidence in the study of Stone Age Ireland.
(a) Mount Sandel, Co. Derry; (b) Newgrange, Co. Meath;
(c) Ceide Fields, Co. Mayo.
2. Write a brief account of the dwelling places of the early Celts in Ireland.
3. Describe the main features of a monastery in early Christian Ireland.

C.

Name an ancient civilization outside of Ireland which you have studied and write about it under each of the following headings:

- (a) Sources of information (primary, secondary) on that civilisation
- (b) Religion in that civilisation
- (c) Living conditions (houses, clothes, food, pastimes etc.) of the people living in that civilization.
- (d) How that civilization influenced people in other lands and at other times.

D.

- 1. Why is the earliest period in history known as the Stone age?
- 2. Explain two of the following terms:
Palaeolithic; Mesolithic; Neolithic; Megalith
- 3. Identify one important archaeological site associated with the Stone Age in Ireland and explain its importance.
- 4. Write an account of two of the following aspects of life in Celtic Ireland:
(a) dwellings; (b) farming; (c) religious and burial customs;
(d) pastimes

E.

- 1. Name two achievements of a named ancient civilization outside of Ireland.
- 2. Explain how information about this civilization was discovered.
- 3. Write an account of two of the following aspects of the named Ancient Civilisation:
(a) burial customs and religion; (b) food and clothing; (c) arts, crafts and work.

F.

- 1. Give two reasons why megalithic tombs can be a good source of information about life in the Stone Age.
- 2. From the following, identify two important archaeological sites associated with life in Ireland during the Stone Age:
Ceide Fields; Jerpoint; Wood Quay; Dowth

3. From what two metals is bronze made?
4. Explain two of the following terms relating to ancient Ireland:
dolmen; druid; tuath.
5. Write an account on two of the following aspects of life in Celtic Ireland:
(a) food and clothing; (b) housing; (c) work, art and crafts.

3. EARLY CHRISTIAN IRELAND

Question 3. Short Questions

1. In early Christian Ireland, what was a beehive hut?
2. Give one reason why many monasteries were located in isolated places in early Christian Ireland.
3. What was the role of the abbot in an early Christian Ireland monastery?
4. What work was carried out in the scriptorium of a monastery?
5. Name one monastic site from early Christian Ireland.
6. What was the most important building in a monastery in early Christian Ireland?
7. List two possible uses for round towers.
8. From the list below, choose the name of a monastic site from early Christian Ireland: Ceide Fields; Clonmacnoise; Knowth.
9. Name two important monastic sites in early Christian Ireland.
10. Name two famous manuscripts which have survived from early Christian Ireland.
11. Name two important pieces of metal work that have survived since early Christian Ireland.
12. What was the purpose of decorative high crosses in early Christian Ireland?
13. Explain two of the following terms from early Christian Ireland: Abbot; Bee-hive Hut; Vellum; Scriptorium.
14. Why is the Ardagh Chalice described as 'one of the treasures of Ireland'?
15. Why did the Vikings raid early Christian Irish monasteries?
16. Explain the term: manuscript?
17. Name two Irish monks from early Christian Ireland who went to Europe?

18. Name one work written by St. Patrick?
19. Name the Christian bishop who arrived in Ireland before St. Patrick?
20. Why is there only very few examples of early Christian Irish monasteries?
21. Name two places in Europe where early Christian Irish monks set up monasteries?
22. Name one monastic site from Early Christian Ireland?
23. Mention two ways in which monasteries in early Christian Ireland promoted education and craft
24. What work was done in a scriptorium in a monastery?
25. How did the study of Latin contribute to early Irish literature and language?
26. What was the purpose of a round tower in the early Christian monastery?
27. From the list below, choose the correct name of a monastic site from Early Christian Ireland: *Ceide Fields*; *Clonmacnoise*; *Knouth*
28. What was the purpose of the bee-hive hut in some early Christian Irish Monasteries?
29. Mention two effects of the coming of Christianity to Ireland.
30. Explain two of the following terms relating to a monastery in early Christian Ireland: *Oratory*; *Beehive Cell*; *Scriptorium*;
31. What was the role of the *almoner* and the *abbot* in a monastery.

Question 4. People in History

A monk in an early Irish monastery (before 900 AD)

4. MIDDLE AGES

Question 3. Short Questions

1. Name one defensive feature of a medieval castle.
2. Explain one of the following terms relating to the Middle Ages:
Chivalry; Hawking; Jousting.
3. Name two of the stages involved in the training of a knight during the Middle Ages
4. Explain two of the following terms relating to towns in the Middle Ages: *Curfew; Guild; Toll; Charter*
5. What was a motte and bailey?
6. Explain one of the following terms relating to a Medieval town:
Curfew; Journeyman; Charter.
7. Give two defensive features of a Medieval castle
8. Mention one way in which Gothic churches differ from Romanesque churches
9. Explain one of the following terms relating to the Middle Ages:
Squire; Bailey; Keep; Portcullis.
10. Why was a portcullis useful in defending a castle from attack?
11. Name two orders of monks from the Middle Ages
12. Explain the purpose of two of the following features that were located in the Medieval stone castle: portcullis; keep; moat; barbican.
13. Put an X on the line beside the correct answer below: During the Middle Ages, the following was the name given to a young boy who was training to be a knight: (a) serf ___ (b) page ___ (c) jester ___
14. During the Middle Ages, in which part of the castle did the lord and lady live?
15. What was the purpose of the moat in a Medieval castle?

16. Name two orders of Monks from the Middle Ages?
17. List two duties of a Medieval knight?
18. Name one method for punishing criminals in the Middle Ages.
19. In the Middle Ages, what was a manor?
20. What was the Black Death?
21. Mention two duties of a serf in Medieval times.
22. What were the two types of architecture which were common during the Middle Ages?
23. In a Medieval town what was a guild?
24. Why were motte and bailey castles replaced by stone castles?
25. What was the purpose of the infirmary in the monasteries of the Middle Ages?
26. Some medieval castles were surrounded by a moat. What was a moat?
27. Name a medieval religious order and say what work it did?
28. Give two reasons why medieval peasants lived under constant threat of famine.
29. Describe one form of punishment used in Medieval times
30. What were the pillory and stocks used for in Medieval times?
31. Romanesque was a popular style of architecture during the Middle Ages. Give one feature of that style.
32. What was a cloister in a Medieval monastery?
33. What was the Black Death?
34. Name two defensive features of a Medieval castle
35. Why was fire a major problem in a Medieval town?
36. With reference to Medieval times, explain two of the following terms: *jousting*; *fosterage*; *page*; *hawking*.

37. Mention two effects of the Norman invasion on Medieval Ireland.
38. Name two trades you would find in a typical Medieval city.
39. What were guilds in a medieval city?
40. Name two items of armour carried by a Medieval knight?
41. Give one reason why the remains of many Norman motte and bailey castles may be found in the South-East of Ireland. In relation to a Medieval castle, briefly explain the meaning of two of the following: *keep; portcullis; battlements; moat*.
42. In Medieval times, the walls of many houses were built with wattle and daub. What was wattle and daub?
43. Explain two of the following terms relating to a Medieval monastery: *abbot; cloister; refectory; almoner*.
44. On the Medieval manor, what was a serf?
45. During the Middle Ages, which organization set prices and decided who could be a craftsman?
46. Mention one way in which Gothic churches differ from Romanesque churches.
47. Explain two of the following terms relating to towns in the Middle Ages: *curfew; guild; toll; charter*.
48. Give one reason why beautiful cathedrals were built during the Middle Ages.
49. In relation to the Middle Ages, what were the terms *Gothic* and *Romanesque* used to describe?
50. Explain two of the following terms relating to a Medieval Monastery: *cloister; abbot; refectory; chapter house*.
51. During the Middle Ages name two stages in the training of a craftsman.
52. State two functions of a *guild* in a Medieval town.
53. What were *stocks* used for in Medieval towns?
54. During the Middle Ages, name two orders of monks or friars.

55. During the Middle ages, in which part of the castle did the lord and lady live?
56. During the Middle Ages what name was given to a young boy who was training to be a knight?
57. Why were spices so sought after in Medieval times?
58. Explain one of the following terms relating to Medieval monks and monasteries: *tonsure; cloister; habit*

Question 4. People in History

- The life and work of a serf on a medieval manor
A monk in a monastery in medieval times
A lord living in a Medieval manor
A lord in a Medieval castle
A craftsman in a Medieval town
A knight in Medieval times
An apprentice craftsman in a Medieval town
The lord or lady of a Medieval castle

Question 6 The Middle Ages

A. The Medieval City

1. Describe briefly two places where medieval cities developed.
2. Give two methods by which a medieval city was defended.
3. What were guilds in a medieval city?
4. Describe how guilds operated.
5. How did some medieval cities become wealthy and powerful?

B.

Write about the life of each of three of the following in Medieval times:
(a) a craftsman; (b) the lady of the manor; (c) a scholar; (d) a serf;
(e) a mendicant friar.

C.

1. Explain two of the following:
(a) sanctuary; (b) abbot; (c) tithe; (d) cloister
2. Mention three ways in which Medieval castles were defended.
3. The problems faced by town dwellers in the Middle Ages.
4. The life and training of a craftsman in a Medieval town.

D.

1. Name two places where Medieval towns developed in Ireland?
2. Explain the term: Feudal System
3. What was a Medieval Charter?
4. Write a brief account of an attack on a Medieval castle.
5. Write an account of the life of one of the following:
(a) a serf; (b) a lady of the manor; (c) a Mendicant friar or a Cistercian monk

E.

1. During the Middle Ages, what was chivalry?
2. Mention two dangers faced by people living in towns during the Middle Ages.
3. Explain three of the following terms relating to castles during the Middle Ages:
Turret; Moat; Keep; Portcullis; Bailey
4. Outline the main stages in the training of a knight in the Middle ages.
5. Write an account of the life of a serf on a Medieval manor.

5. RENAISSANCE

Question 3. Short Questions

1. What was a patron during the Renaissance?
2. Give one important result from the discovery of the printing press.
3. Name one Renaissance artist who enjoyed the patronage of a wealthy patron.
4. Name one famous Renaissance sculptor
5. During the Renaissance 'perspective' was used as a new method of drawing a picture. Explain the term: perspective.
6. Name one Renaissance artist and one of his works.
7. Give one reason why the Renaissance began in Italy.
8. Name one Renaissance writer and one of his works.
9. Name one difference between Middle Ages paintings and those of the Renaissance.
10. Why was Lorenzo de Medici an important person in the Renaissance?
11. Which two ancient civilizations were greatly admired by Renaissance scholars and artists?
12. Name one Renaissance scientist and one contribution he made to the field of science.
13. Name one Renaissance patron.
14. Mention one way in which Renaissance paintings differed from earlier paintings.
15. Name one Renaissance sculptor and one of his works.
16. What was a fresco?
17. What was sfumato?
18. Mention one feature of Renaissance architecture.

19. Name one Renaissance artist from outside of Italy and one of his works.
20. Give two effects of the development of the printing press.
21. Mention two developments in Science or Medicine during the Renaissance.
22. Give two reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.
23. Who invented printing?
24. What does the term Renaissance mean?
25. Name two famous Italian artists of the Renaissance?
26. Name one feature of Renaissance architecture?
27. In your opinion, what was the main importance of the invention of the printing press
28. Name one Renaissance artist and one of his works
29. Name one Renaissance artist from outside of Italy, and one of his works
30. Mention two important points in Renaissance painting that distinguishes it from earlier paintings
31. Explain the term fresco
32. Name and briefly describe one work of art completed by Leonardo da Vinci
33. Give the title of one book written by the English humanist Thomas More or the Dutch humanist Erasmus
34. Give two reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy
35. Name a Renaissance writer and a work written by that writer
36. Name one discovery made in the area of medicine or science during the Renaissance
37. Explain two of the following terms relating to the Renaissance:
fresco; sfumato; perspective; humanism

38. Why were patrons of the arts so important during the Renaissance?
39. Mention two abuses in the Catholic Church before the Reformation.
40. What two ancient civilizations were greatly admired by Renaissance scholars and artists?
41. Who was Nicholas Copernicus and what did he teach about the earth?

Question 4. People in History

- A named artist during the Renaissance
- A printer during the Renaissance
- A Renaissance artist
- A Renaissance writer
- A named patron of the Arts during the Renaissance

Question 6. The Renaissance

A.

1. What was the Renaissance?
2. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?
3. Describe the main changes in architecture and painting that took place during the Renaissance.
4. Explain why the invention of printing is regarded as one of the most important developments of the Renaissance.

B.

1. Give two reasons why there were so few female scientists or artists during the Renaissance.
2. Mention three results of the Renaissance.
3. Write and account of two of the following aspects of the Renaissance. (a) Literature; (b) Science / Medicine; (c) Architecture; (d) Printing

6. AGE OF EXPLORATIONS

Question 3. Short Questions

1. Give two reasons why Europeans undertook long voyages of exploration?
2. Mention two results of the voyages of Exploration?
3. Name one explorer and one place he discovered?
4. Why did Europeans set out on voyages of explorations between the years, 1400 – 1500?
5. Who were the Conquistadores?
6. How did a compass help the early explorers?
7. List three instruments used by the explorers in their voyages?
8. Name the type of ship used by the early explorers in the 15th and 16th Centuries?
9. During the Age of Explorations, explain what each of two of the following instruments was used for: *astrolabe; compass; log and line; quadrant.*
10. Name one explorer and one of the sea routes discovered by this explorer?
11. During the early period of exploration and discovery how did Prince Henry of Portugal encourage navigation?
12. For which were two of the following used during the voyages of Exploration? *compass; portolan charts; quadrant; chronometer.*
13. Mention two developments in boatbuilding or navigation which made longer sea voyages possible during the 15th and 16th Centuries?
14. Mention one important effect of the voyages of exploration on Europe?
15. Mention one important effect of the voyages of exploration on the lands and people discovered by the Europeans?

16. Name one famous explorer and say why his journey of exploration was important?
17. Name one method used by European sailors in the Age of Discovery to find their way across the oceans?
18. Name one reason why European explorers wanted to find new routes to the east during the 15th and 16th centuries?
19. Name one reason why people in the 15th century may have been afraid of sailing long distances on the oceans?
20. Name two tribes or civilizations that were conquered by explorers in Central and South America?
21. Give one reason why most people in South America, today, speak Spanish?
22. During the age of Explorations what was a caravel?
23. Give two dangers feared by sailors during the Age of Exploration.
24. Name the country that discovered the sea route to India during the Age of Explorations.
25. Mention one scientific discovery or theory associated with Copernicus or Galileo.
26. Explain why there was a great demand for spices in Europe around the year, 1500.

Question 4. People in History

A named leader of a voyage of discovery during the Age of Explorations

A sailor on a voyage of discovery during the Age of Explorations

Life of a named explorer during the period of Exploration and Discovery

A native of a land discovered during the Age of Exploration

Question 6. The Age of Explorations

A.

1. Give two reasons why European rulers sponsored voyages of exploration.
2. (a) Name the new type of ship that allowed explorers to undertake longer sea voyages during the Age of Explorations
(b) Give one reason why this type of ship was better suited for longer voyages
3. Apart from this new type of ship, describe one other advance in technology which made longer sea voyages possible at that time.
4. Write an account of one of the following:
(a) Henry the Navigator; (b) Vasco da Gama;
(c) Ferdinand Magellan.
3. Write an account of the benefits to and the conflicts between European countries as a result of the Age of Explorations.

B.

1. Give two reasons why rulers were prepared to sponsor Voyages of Discovery
2. Give one reason why the development of the caravel helped to make possible voyages of discovery.
3. Name two instruments that helped sailors to navigate while at sea during the Age of Discovery.
4. Write an account of Portugal's contribution to the Age of Exploration
5. "Europe benefited, while the newly discovered land and their peoples were exploited terribly."
Do you agree? Write an account explaining your answer.

7. REFORMATION and COUNTER-REFORMATION

Question 3. Short Questions

1. Name one religious reformer you have studied and mention one of his major beliefs.
2. Mention one contribution made by Ignatius Loyola to the Catholic Counter-Reformation
3. What was the main result of the Diet of Worms, 1521?
4. In the case of one important religious reformer, name that reformer and state one important effect he had on the country most associated with him.
5. Describe one important effect of the Reformation on Ireland.
6. Name one important reformer and one important teaching of that reformer.
7. Mention one way in which the printing press helped the Reformation.
8. Give one reason why Henry VIII closed the monasteries in Ireland
9. Why did Pope Clement VII confer on King Henry VIII of England the title 'Defender of the Faith'?
10. What was the Counter-Reformation?
11. Describe two ways in which the Catholic Church responded to the Reformation
12. Name (a) a religious reformer of the Protestant Reformation and (b) one major difference between his teaching and that of the Roman Catholic Church.
13. Why did Henry VIII, King of England quarrel with the Pope?
14. State two reforms of the Council of Trent, (1545 – 1563).

15. What did the Spanish Inquisition do?
16. Name one religious reformer from outside Germany and one of his beliefs.
17. Name two reformers, other than Luther, who broke away from the Catholic Church.
18. What did Calvin mean by *predestination*?
19. In the Counter-Reformation, describe two important activities of the Jesuit Order.
20. Why did Galileo recant his ideas at the Diet of Worms?
21. What was agreed at the Peace of Augsburg in 1555?
22. Give two reasons why many people thought that the Catholic Church was in need of reform in the early 16th Century.
23. Mention two effects of the Reformation in Europe during the period 1517 to 1648.
24. Pluralism, Nepotism and Simony were abuses in the Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation. Explain any one of these abuses.

Question 4. People in History

A religious reformer at the time of the Reformation

A follower of a particular reformer during the Reformation

A Protestant reformer during the Reformation

Question 6. The Reformation & Counter Reformation

A.

1. Set down and explain three abuses in the Catholic Church before the Reformation.
2. Describe the part played by each of two of the following in the Reformation:
(a) Martin Luther; (b) Henry VIII; (c) Jean Calvin; (d) John Knox
3. How was Ireland affected by the Reformation?

B.

1. What was meant by the 'Sale of Indulgences'?
2. Describe briefly what occurred during the Inquisition.
3. Explain three abuses in the Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation.
4. Name a Protestant reformer and give three differences between his beliefs and those of the Catholic Church.
5. Write an account of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Order) or the Council of Trent.

8. PLANTATIONS in IRELAND

Question 3. Short Questions

1. Name one plantation carried out in Ireland during the 16th or 17th centuries and the ruler who carried out that Plantation
2. Explain the term Plantation as used in Irish history.
3. What was the Pale?
4. Explain two of the following terms in relation to the Plantations in Ireland: *undertaker; bawn; servitor*
5. Mention two rules that servitors had to observe during the Plantations.
6. State one political reason and one economic reason for the Plantations in Ireland
7. Mention two of the results of the Plantations in Ireland.
8. Why did the English monarchs pursue a policy of Plantation in Ireland in the 16th and 17th centuries?
9. Name two English rulers who ordered Plantations to be carried out in Ireland.
10. Give two consequences of a named Plantation you have studied.
11. Give two reasons why the Plantation of Laois and Offaly was not a success.
12. Name two Plantation towns in Munster.
13. Name the two great Irish chieftains who fought in the Battle of Kinsale in 1601.
14. What were the terms of the Treaty of Mellifont in March 1603?
15. Name three of the counties Planted during the Ulster Plantation
16. What part did the London Trade Guilds play in the Ulster plantation?

17. Name three Plantation towns in Ulster
18. State two of the results of the Plantation of Ulster
19. Who, in 1649, took charge of the last major plantation in Ireland?
20. What does the phrase; 'To Hell or to Connaught', mean?
21. Explain one of the following terms as used in the English Plantation of Ireland: *undertaker; servitor; bawn; Irish papist.*

Question 4. People in History

A planter who came to Ireland during a named Plantation

A planter who settled on a named Irish plantation

An English person who settled in Ireland during one of the Plantations

A native Irish landowner who lost land in a named plantation in Ireland

Question 6. Plantations in Ireland

A.

1. Give one reason why English rulers adopted a policy of Plantation in Ireland
2. Name one Plantation you have studied and name the English ruler who carried out that Plantation
3. Mention one type of people who received land in that Plantation
4. Mention one condition under which these Planters received land.
5. Write on the main consequences (results) of Plantations in Ireland under each of two of the following headings: (a) religion; (b) politics; (c) culture

B.

1. What were the Plantations?
2. Explain why the government in London decided on a policy of plantation in Ireland.
3. Choose any one Plantation in Ireland, outlining the scheme for plantation, the types of settlers, the reaction of the native people to the plantation and the results of the plantation.
4. To what extent was the political, social, economic and religious life changed in Ireland as a result of all the Plantations?

C.

1. Give two reasons why the English began a policy of Plantation in Ireland.
2. What was the Pale?
3. Explain two of the following terms with regard to the Plantations in Ireland:
(a) settlers; (b) undertakers; (c) servitors.
4. Give the name of one Plantation that you have studied and write about the effects of that Plantation on two of the following:
(a) political control; (b) culture and customs; (c) religion.

9. REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

Question 3. Short Questions

1. Choose one of the Revolutions (America, France or Ireland) from the period, 1770-1815, and give two causes of that revolution.
2. Give two reasons why the American colonists defeated the British during the American War of Independence.
3. What was the Reign of Terror in France in the 1790's?
4. In relation to one of the Revolutions in America or France or Ireland during the 18th Century, name a leader of that Revolution and one of his aims.
5. Name one revolutionary leader you have studied and the country he led.
6. Mention one reason why a revolution took place in a country you have studied.
7. Explain the term: 'Absolute Monarch'
8. Put the following events in the correct order. Please start with the earliest event. *French Revolution; The 1798 Irish Rebellion; The American War of independence.*
9. What is the main difference between a monarchy and a republic?
10. Why was the 18th Century called the 'Age of Enlightenment'?
11. Mention two reasons why there was a revolution in America or France or Ireland in the late 18th century or early 19th Century.
12. What was the Stamp Act 1765?
13. Who made up the First and Second Estates in France?
14. Explain briefly the French Declaration of the Rights of Man.
15. What were the Penal laws in Ireland?
16. What was Grattan's Parliament in Ireland?
17. Who founded the Society of United Irishmen in 1791?

18. Who led the Rebellion in Co. Wexford in 1798?
19. Name one of the French Generals who came to Ireland to assist the rebels in 1798?
20. Name two leaders of Irish Rebellions between 1798 and 1803.
21. Name one revolutionary leader in Ireland (between 1791 and 1803) and mention one place or area in Ireland that rose in rebellion.
22. Give one reason why Louis XVI of France was executed in January 1793.

Question 4. People in History

A named leader of a revolution (in France, America or Ireland) during the Age of Revolutions, 1770-1815

A person living in America during the period of unrest and revolution in the late 18th Century

A person who lived through a Revolution in the 18th Century

Question 6. Revolutionary Movements

A.

1. Why did the American colonists revolt against British rule in the late 18th century?
2. Write an account of the role of George Washington in the American Revolution.
3. What were the effects of French involvement in the American Revolution?

B.

1. What caused the settlers in America to revolt in the 1770's? What changes did this bring to America?
2. Up to 1791 King Louis XVI of France was still quite popular. Yet by 1793 he was executed. Explain the sequence of events that occurred in France between these dates that brought about such a change.
3. Describe the revolutionary events that took place in Ireland in 1798, especially in Wexford.

C.

1. Mention two causes of the American War of Independence.
2. Give two reasons why the Americans defeated the British during the War of Independence.
3. Explain the influence of the American revolution on events in France during the late 18th Century.
4. Write an account of two of the following:
 - (a) The 'Reign of Terror', during the French Revolution
 - (b) The consequences of the French Revolution
 - (c) The main events during the 1798 Irish Rebellion
 - (d) The results of the 1798 Rebellion in Ireland

10. The AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS

Question 3. Short Questions

1. Briefly explain the meaning of each of two of the following from the period of the Industrial Revolution: (a) slum; (b) navy; (c) canal; (d) tenement.
2. Mention one factor that made possible the Agricultural Revolution in England.
3. State one major difference between life in Industrial England and life in Rural Ireland about the year 1850.
4. Explain each of two of the following terms:
(a) enclosure; (b) landlord; (c) tenant; (d) cottier; (e) tenement.
5. Give two reasons why England was the first European country to experience an Industrial Revolution.
6. Mention two effects of the Industrial Revolution in England on the lives of ordinary people.
7. Name two improvements in farming methods which resulted from the Agricultural Revolution.
8. What contribution was made to the Industrial Revolution by two of the following: *James Watt*; *George Stephenson*; *John Macadam*.
9. Describe one major problem in industrial towns in England in the early 19th century due to a rapid growth in population.
10. Mention one way in which the coming of the railways to Ireland helped to improve the lives of people.
11. State one advantage of the enclosure movement in England in the late 18th century.
12. State one serious problem faced by those living in industrial towns in England in the early 19th century.
13. Mention one way the Industrial Revolution helped England's overseas trade.
14. State two reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain.

15. State one major improvement in iron production which took place during the Industrial Revolution.
16. Who benefited (a) the most and (b) the least, from the enclosure movement during the Agricultural Revolution?
17. What was the purpose of canals?
18. Mention one advance in farming during the Agricultural Revolution in Britain.
19. Mention two disadvantages of the Open-Field System of farming in Britain before the Agricultural Revolution.
20. Give two reasons why the population of Britain increased so greatly during the first half of the 19th century.
21. Explain the term cottage-industry
22. In the 18th century what was a domestic industry?
23. Give the name of one inventor and his invention during the Industrial Revolution
24. Mention two changes that occurred in farming during the Agricultural Revolution.
25. Why did enclosure during the Agricultural Revolution lead to migration to urban areas?
26. Name one invention that helped to improve farming methods in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
27. Why were children used to work down in the mines during the Industrial Revolution?
28. Why was Britain the birthplace of the Industrial Revolution?
29. Mention one fact about diet or health among workers in towns in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.
30. Explain how one of the following persons improved life for people in the 19th century: *Robert Owen; Louis Pasteur; John McAdam*
31. Mention two effects of the Agricultural Revolution on Britain.
32. What was a turnpike?

Question 4. People in History

A factory or mine worker in England around 1850

A person who left a small farm in Ireland to work in a Lancashire cotton mill about the year

A farm labourer during the Agricultural Revolution

An Irish person who went to work in Manchester around 1850

A factory owner during the Industrial Revolution in England

Question 6. The Agricultural & Industrial Revolutions

A.

1. Give two reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain.
2. State one major improvement in iron production which took place during the Industrial Revolution
3. What does the term 'cottage industry' mean?
4. Write an account of two of the following:
 - (a) Improvements in farming methods during the Agricultural Revolution
 - (b) Living conditions for workers in the Industrial Revolution
 - (c) Improvements in transport during the Industrial Revolution
 - (d) Working conditions in the mines or in the textile factory.

B.

1. What conditions in Britain between 1750 and 1850 led to a revolution in agriculture?
2. Write on the introduction of land enclosure in Britain.
3. Explain the part played in the changing face of agriculture by two of the following:
 - (a) Jethro Tull; (b) Charles Townsend; (c) Robert Bakewell.
4. Mention some results of the changes that were introduced.

C.

1. Mention two disadvantages of the Open Field System of farming.
2. Name one improvement during the Industrial Revolution that you associate with each of three of the following:
James Hargreaves; James Watt; Abraham Darby;
Edmund Cartwright; Richard Arkwright
3. Write an account of two of the following:
 - (a) Improvements in farming methods during the Agricultural Revolution
 - (b) Efforts to improve working conditions in the textile mills and the coal mines.
 - (c) Living conditions for workers in the industrial towns.
 - (d) Improvements in transport during the Industrial Revolution

Question 4 B

PEOPLE IN HISTORY

B. Write about:

A young person living in Dublin during the period 1916 –1923

Life in Ireland during the Emergency 1939 –1945

A named leader / person associated with the movement towards European unity in the period after 1945

A native Korean living in that country during the Korean War 1950 - 1953

A tenant-farmer in Ireland c. 1850

A soldier in Italy describing life under a Fascist regime

An old person describing life in Ireland during the Emergency

A named leader involved in the 1916 Easter Rising

A named leader involved during the War of Independence, 1919-1921

A named leader involved in the struggle for Irish Independence, 1916-1923

A Black and Tan in Ireland during the War of Independence, 1919-1921

A news reporter describing a major event during the Cold War, 1945-1963

A historian describing the main events in the movement towards European unity, 1945-1992

A supporter of an independent movement in a named African or Asian country after 1945

A person describing the 1916 Easter Rising

An old person talking about changes that have taken place in transport and communications in Ireland during the twentieth century

An important Irish leader during the 20th Century

An Irish peasant during the Famine

A supporter of the Unionist movement who opposed Home Rule in the early 20th century

A member of the Irish Government between 1922-1923

A person living in a Rural area of Ireland in the 1800's

A follower of one of the European leaders during World War II

An Irish grandmother tells her granddaughter about the changes that have taken place in the role of women in Ireland since 1922

An old person describing changes in rural Ireland since 1945

A Fascist leader in 20th Century Europe

A landlord or tenant living in rural Ireland around the year 1850

A named leader of government in Ireland in any period after 1945

A German soldier during the Invasion of Poland, 1939

A named leader involved in one of the crises during the rise of the superpowers (Berlin Blockade; Korean War; Cuban Missile Crisis).

A named leader in the struggle for African or Asian Independence after 1945
A person living in Northern Ireland during World War II, 1939-1945
A German citizen living in Berlin during the period of the Berlin Crisis, 1945-1949
A German soldier on the Russian Front, in the period after June, 1941
A member of the Allied Invasion at Normandy – D-Day, 22 June 1944
An important woman leader of Government in the 20th Century
A retired farmer in Ireland, who was born about 1915, describing the changes that have taken place during his / her working life
A member of the Italian Fascist Party, founded by Benito Mussolini
A member of the French Resistance during World War II
A Cuban who supported Fidel Castro during the Missile Crisis, 1962
Changes in life-style of a woman living in Ireland or the USA or in USSR since 1945
A person who emigrated from Ireland about 1850