



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Junior Cycle Final Examination 2024

History

Common Level

Friday 7 June Morning 9:30 – 11:30

360 marks

Examination Number

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Date of Birth

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For example, 3rd February
2005 is entered as 03 02 05

Centre Stamp

Instructions

Write your candidate number and date of birth into the boxes on the front cover.

There are **eight** questions in this paper.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in blue or black pen.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. There is space for extra work at the end of the booklet. Label any such extra work clearly with the question number and part.

This examination booklet will be scanned and your work will be presented to an examiner on screen. Anything that you write outside of the answer areas may not be seen by the examiner.

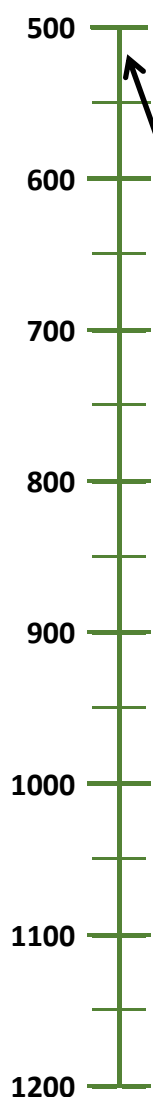
Question 1

Monasterboice was an Early Christian monastery founded by Saint Buite in the late 400s. Study the timeline below and answer the questions which follow.

- (a) How many years are represented on the timeline, 500-1200?

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- (b) Draw **five** arrows to link the events listed below to the correct areas on the timeline. An arrow has been inserted for 520 as an example.



520: Death of Saint Buite, founder of Monasterboice.

850-920: The high crosses of Monasterboice were carved.

923: Death of Abbot Muiredach.

960s: The round tower was built.

1097: The round tower was burned along with the books and treasures of the monastery.

1142: The foundation of a new monastery at nearby Mellifont contributed to the decline of Monasterboice.

- (c) Name **one** other Early Christian monastery in Ireland and name its founder.

Monastery:	Founder:
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- (d) Suggest **two** possible uses of a round tower in an Early Christian monastery.

- (e) Early Irish monasteries produced many different works of art. Name the type of craftsman who created the artefacts shown below.

<i>Book of Durrow</i> Co. Laois c. 650-700 	<i>Derrynaflan Chalice</i> Co. Tipperary c. 800-850 	<i>Cross of Muiredach</i> Co. Louth c. 920 
Craftsman:	Craftsman:	Craftsman:

- (f) Apart from the examples shown above, name and describe **one** other work of art from Early Christian Ireland.

Name:
Description:

- (g) The Early Christian era in Ireland ended around 1200.
Describe **two** ways in which Christianity influenced Irish life **after** 1200.

1.
2.

Question 2

Archaeology students at University College Dublin (UCD) built a medieval round house based on an 8th century house uncovered during excavations in Co. Antrim. Look at the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: Photographs of the UCD medieval round house.



Source 2: Information about the UCD medieval round house.

- The house required 250 vertical hazel posts, 1,600 horizontal hazel rods, 4 oak timbers for the doorway, 4 oak planks for the door, 1.5 tonnes of heather for the roof, and lots of grass, moss, bracken and weeds to line the walls.
- If the outside temperature was 8°, the inside temperature could be 18-21°, but the temperature dropped fast if the fire went out. Smoke drifted out through the roof. Carbon sensors recorded smoke pollution inside the house as quite low but the house stank.
- The house was alive with beetles, spiders, woodlice, birds and even a pygmy shrew. Archaeological evidence from Co. Antrim indicates that the beds would have been warm and dry but full of lice.

(a) Which of the following years are in the 8th century? Tick (✓) **one** of the following.

700s AD ☐

800s AD ☐

900s AD ☐

- (b) If you were an archaeology student, what would you learn from the experience of building and using the round house? Use evidence from the sources to support your answer.

- (c) What are **three** differences between a medieval round house and a typical house or apartment in Ireland today? Refer to the sources in your answer.

1.
2.
3.

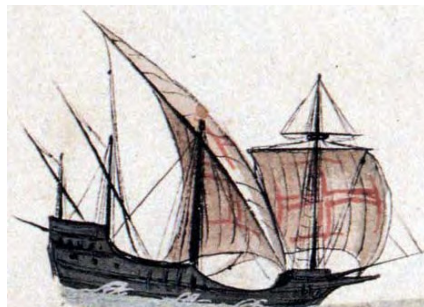
- (d)** Explain the aspects of medieval life which lowered average life expectancy during medieval times.

Question 3

Answer the questions below which deal with exploration and colonisation in the 1400-1500s.

(a) Use terms from the given list to fill the gaps below.

astrolabe
caravel
cartography
circumnavigation
compass
hull
lead and line
log and line
portolan
sails
scurvy
water



Portuguese and Spanish explorers used a ship called a _____. It had a strong _____ and used square and triangular _____ to catch the wind.

Sailors used a _____ to find true north, and an _____ to calculate a ship's position north or south of the equator. They used a _____ to measure a ship's speed and a _____ to measure the depth of _____. Many sailors died of _____, a disease caused by lack of vitamin C.

_____ is the art of map-making. Some early maps were called _____ charts. Sailing all the way around the world, _____, was first achieved by Magellan's voyage, 1519-1522.

(b) Give **two** reasons why Europeans began to colonise other parts of the world in the 1500s.

Source 1: Statue of Christopher Columbus.



1492: Christopher Columbus’s first voyage to America.

1893: a statue of Christopher Columbus was erected in Providence, Rhode Island, USA.

2019: the statue had red paint thrown on it and a sign was placed in front of it saying, “Stop celebrating genocide”.

2020: the city mayor ordered the statue to be removed.

(c) How does this statue illustrate **two** different perspectives (points of view) on how Columbus is remembered?

(d) What is meant by the term 'genocide'?

(e) In your opinion, is it fair to link Columbus to genocide? Tick (✓) **one** of the following.

Yes ☐

No ☐

Explain your opinion using your knowledge of American history after 1492.

Question 4

Answer the questions below which deal with the contribution of technological developments and innovation to historical change.

- (a) Name a technological development or innovation you studied as part of your Junior Cycle History course.

- (b) Give the date or time period during which this technological development or innovation occurred.

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- (c) In what area of life did this development or innovation bring about change? (e.g. agriculture, industry, transport, etc.)

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- (d) Give details about the technological development or innovation that you studied.

- (e) Do you think this development or innovation in technology made people's lives better or worse? Tick (✓) **one** of the following.

Better ☐

Worse ☐

Explain your opinion.

Question 5

The introduction of the Third Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons led to the “Home Rule Crisis”, 1912-1914. Study the source below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: Extracts from speeches by party leaders in the House of Commons, 11 April 1912.



H. H. Asquith

This Bill will give to the Irish people an opportunity for the development of their own national life. At the same time, it will bind them to us and the Empire by a sense of voluntary cooperation and loyal attachment.



Edward Carson

The proposals that we have heard here today are absolutely unworkable and ridiculous. My party has a duty to oppose this Bill with all the energy we can. We believe it to be a fatal Bill for our country.



John Redmond

This is a great historical occasion. I thank God that I have lived to see this day. I believe this Bill will turn Ireland into a happy and prosperous country, with a united, loyal, and contented people.

(a) Fill in the names of the leaders in the box below.

Name of leader	Role in parliament
	Leader of the Unionist Party
	Leader of the Home Rule Party (Irish Parliamentary Party)
	Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal Party

- (b) Insert a tick (✓) for each party leader to indicate whether he was for or against Home Rule.

H. H. Asquith	Edward Carson	John Redmond
For Home Rule ☐	For Home Rule ☐	For Home Rule ☐
OR	OR	OR
Against Home Rule ☐	Against Home Rule ☐	Against Home Rule ☐

- (c) Using **Source 1**, explain how you know that each leader was either for or against Home Rule.

H. H. Asquith:
Edward Carson:
John Redmond:

Question 6

This question deals with archives and census material.

Source 1: Extract from a government announcement about the 1926 census.

The 1926 census will be published online in April 2026. The digitisation project will be undertaken by the National Archives of Ireland at a cost of €5 million. At present, the 1926 census is stored in 1,344 boxes, containing over 700,000 return sheets.

The 1926 census collected 21 data sets about each individual in Ireland including name, age, sex, marital status, religion, housing conditions and ability to speak Irish. On the night of 18 April 1926, the population of Ireland was 2,971,992. At the previous census in 1911, the population was 3,139,688.

- (a) According to **Source 1**, how many different data sets were collected about each individual in 1926? Give examples of **two** of these types of data.

Number of data sets:
First example:
Second example:

- (b) Did the population of Ireland increase or decrease between the census of 1911 and the census of 1926? Support your answer with evidence from **Source 1**.

- (c) Are the following statements true or false? Tick (✓) the right answer.

Statement	True	False
The National Archives provides access to original records such as government records, court records and census records.		
The records in the National Archives are primary sources for the study of Irish history.		
You can borrow records from the National Archives and take them home, like borrowing a book from a library.		

Scattery Island is in the River Shannon near Kilrush, Co. Clare. Look at the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 2: Photograph of Scattery Island.



Source 3: An extract from the 1911 census giving details of one household on Scattery Island.

Residents of a house 5 in Scattery Island (Kilrush Rural, Clare)				
Surname	Forename	Age	Sex	Relation to head
Griffin	Michael	44	Male	Head of Family
Griffin	Mary	41	Female	Wife
Griffin	Hannah	65	Female	Mother
Griffin	Sinon	14	Male	Son
Griffin	Bridget	13	Female	Daughter
Griffin	Nora	12	Female	Daughter
Griffin	Anna Maria	10	Female	Daughter
Griffin	Patrick	7	Male	Son
Griffin	Susan	6	Female	Daughter
Griffin	John	4	Male	Son
Blake	Thomas	84	Male	Servant

- (d) What evidence from **Source 2** shows that people lived on Scattery Island over a thousand years ago?

- (e) According to **Source 3**, how many generations of the Griffin family are included in the 1911 census? Under which heading in the source can this evidence be found?

Number of generations:
Heading:

- (f) According to **Source 3**, how many sons and daughters had Michael and Mary Griffin?

Sons:	Daughters:
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- (g) Name one member of the household who was not a member of the family. Give **two** pieces of evidence from **Source 3** to show that this person was not a member of the family.

Name:
1.
2.

- (h) The table below gives five facts about Scattery Island.
Number the facts 1-to-5 in chronological order, beginning with the earliest.

There were 84 people living on Scattery Island in 1936.	
Visitors can now take boat trips to Scattery from Kilrush Marina.	
In 1948, the island school closed down.	
Scattery has been uninhabited since the last two residents left in 1978.	
During World War II (1939-1945), 12 island men lost their lives at sea.	

Question 7

In 1929, the communist dictator of Soviet Russia, Josef Stalin, abolished Individual farms. All land, crops and animals were collectivised into large state farms. Look at the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: a Soviet poster from 1930 showing life on a collective farm.



Source 2: an eye-witness account of the Ukrainian famine, 1932-1933, which was caused by Stalin's policy of collectivisation.

Many villagers roamed the city streets in Kharkiv. You met them everywhere. They were of various ages – old, young, children and infants. They were hungry, exhausted, ragged, filthy and cold.

Some of them dared to knock on people's doors or maybe on someone's window, and some could barely stretch out their begging hands. Others were sitting against the walls, motionless and speechless.

(a) What change did Stalin introduce in farming in 1929?

- (b) What was life like on a collective farm, according to **Source 1**? Support your points with evidence from the source.

- (c) How did the eye-witness in **Source 2** describe the villagers who came into Kharkiv?

- (d) What is meant by the term 'propaganda'?

- (e) In your opinion, is the poster in **Source 1** an example of propaganda? Explain your answer.

- (f) Name the fascist country you studied as part of your Junior Cycle History course and name the country's leader.

Name of fascist country:
Name of leader:

- (g) How did fascism affect life in that country?

Your answer could include points relating to one or more of the following:

- Political and/or economic life
- Family life, education and/or youth groups
- Propaganda and/or terror, etc.

Question 8

The 1960s was an important decade in Ireland, Europe and the wider world. Bob Dylan, an American singer and songwriter, born in 1941, became a major figure in popular culture during the 1960s. Examine the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: Vinyl album cover for *The Times They Are A-Changin'*, released on January 13, 1964.



Source 2: Extract from the lyrics of *The Times They Are A-Changin'* recorded in Columbia Studio, 7th Avenue, New York City, August 6 – October 31, 1963.

Come mothers and fathers
Throughout the land
And don't criticize
What you can't understand
Your sons and your daughters
Are beyond your command
Your old road is rapidly agin' [ageing]
Please get out of the new one if you can't lend your hand
For the times they are a-changin'

(a) What age was Bob Dylan when *The Times They Are A-Changin'* was released in 1964?

- (b) When and where was *The Times They Are A-Changin'* recorded?

When:
Where:

- (c) In 1964, this album was released in the format of a vinyl disc, as shown in **Source 1**. Explain **two** ways in which access to music has changed since the 1960s.

- (d) In your opinion, are songs and/or album covers useful sources of evidence about the past? Explain your answer.

Do **not** write about Bob Dylan in your answers to parts (e) and (f) below.

- (e) From your study of the 1960s as an important decade in Irish, European and/or world history, give the name of one personality, issue or event from the 1960s.

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- (f) Does this personality, issue or event show that the 1960s was a time of change?
Tick (✓) **one** of the following.

Yes ☐

No ☐

Explain your answer, using information about the personality, issue or event you studied.

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Optional planning or rough work:

Acknowledgements

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- p. 4 Images from <https://digitalcollections.tcd.ie/concern/works/wm117t53k?locale=en> and <https://www.museum.ie/en-IE/Collections-Research/Collection/The-Treasury/Artefact/Derrynaflan-Chalice/a3e7607b-4582-4f95-a861-313d1c0b5f0e> (Accessed: 10/04/23) and supplied by SEC.
- p. 6 Images from <https://pbs.twimg.com/media/EYCmXroWAAAdhvbv?format=jpg&name=large> and <https://pbs.twimg.com/media/EYCmXrpX0AETca2?format=jpg&name=large> (Accessed: 15/04/23). Points adapted from a virtual tour of UCD Centre for Experimental Archaeology & Material Culture, 23 April 2020, at <https://twitter.com/EArchaeol/status/1253300957246640129> (Accessed: 15/04/23).
- p. 9 Image from <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=28565761> (Accessed: 13/10/23).
- p. 10 Image from https://s.abcnews.com/images/US/columbus-statue-rhode-island-ap-jt-191014_hpMain_4x5_992.jpg (Accessed: 21/02/2022).
- p. 14 Images from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H._H._Asquith#/media/File:Herbert_Henry_Asquith.jpg
<https://www.creativecentenaries.org/assets/img/Edward-Henry-Carson-1st-Baron-Carson.jpg>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Redmond#/media/File:John_Redmond,_circa_1909.jpg (Accessed: 02/04/23).
Speech extracts adapted from House of Commons debate, 11 April 1912, at <https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1912/apr/11/settlement-of-an-old-controversy> (Accessed: 02/04/23).
- p. 17 Adapted from <https://www.gov.ie/en/press-release/678fc-digitisation-of-the-1926-census/> (Accessed: 30/03/23).
- p. 18 Image from <https://www.westclare.net/scattery.htm> (Accessed: 23/11/20).
http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/1911/Clare/Kilrush_Rural/Scattery_Island/363774/ (Accessed: 31/10/20).
- p. 20 Image from the University of Southern California Digital Library, at <https://calisphere.org/item/a86a144adb23badcc3b6ee4e1e529455/> (Accessed: 22/12/22).
Account adapted from Applebaum, Anne, *Red Famine Stalin's War on Ukraine*, (Penguin UK, 2018).
- p. 23 Image from <https://spindizzyrecords.com/products/bob-dylan-the-times-they-are-a-changin-lp-180g-vinyl> (Accessed: 10/04/23).
Lyrics from *The Times They Are A-Changin'* at <https://www.bobdylan.com/songs/times-they-are-changin/> (Accessed: 10/04/23).

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Junior Cycle Final Examination – Common Level

History

Friday 7 June

Morning 9:30 – 11:30