

Junior Cert History

Guide to Question 3 and sample short-answer questions. Sample answers included [Higher Level]

Guide to Question 3, Short-Answer Questions

Each short-answer question is worth 2 marks. You must answer 10 of them. This part of the paper is worth 20 marks. You may spend 15 minutes on this question. Once you have answered 12 short-answer questions, complete the rest of the paper. If you have time, you can come back and attempt more short-answer questions. You will get marks for the best 10.

Sample Question 3, Short-Answer Questions

Answer **TEN** of the following questions. Each is worth 2 marks.

Attempt questions before referring to sample answers on page 5!

Question 1

What is a primary source? Give **one** example.

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Question 2

Name **two** methods an archaeologist would use to locate a site.

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Question 3

Explain **two** of the following terms relating to Ancient Ireland:

Ogham; Fulachta Fiadh; Crannóg.

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Question 4

What were the functions of the guild in medieval times?

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Question 5

Name **one** Renaissance painter from OUTSIDE Italy and one of that painter's works.

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Question 6

Give **two** reasons why rulers were willing to sponsor voyages during the Age of Exploration.

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Question 7

During the period of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation, what was the Inquisition?

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Question 8

Name **two** British rulers who ordered plantations to be carried out in Ireland.

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Question 9

What contribution was made to the Industrial Revolution by **one** of the following:

James Hargreaves; George Stephenson; John MacAdam

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Question 10

Give **two** consequences for Ireland of the Great Famine.

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Question 11

Mention **two** reasons why Unionists opposed Home Rule for Ireland.

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Question 12

Name **two** buildings occupied by the rebels during the Easter Rising 1916.

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Question 13

Name the political party founded by Éamon de Valera in 1926.

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Question 14

Mention **two** terms of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1938.

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Question 15

Why did Jack Lynch ask for the resignation of **two** of his ministers in May 1970?

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Question 16

Why was the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA) set up in 1967?

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Question 17

Why was the League of Nations set up in 1919?

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Question 18

In Nazi Germany what were the Nuremberg Laws?

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Question 19

Give **one** reason why there was division in Europe at the end of World War II.

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Question 20

Name **two** people who have been leaders of Fine Gael since 1934.

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Turn to page 5 for sample answers.

Sample Answers

1. Primary sources come directly from the time being studied. Example: A speech by Hitler.
2. Aerial photography and crop marks.
3. Ogham: Celtic alphabet / Fulachta Fiadh: ancient cooking site / Crannóg: artificial lake dwelling
4. Control the standard of craftsmanship and take care of members when they fall on hard times.
5. Durer, 'Self-portrait'
6. Rulers hoped to conquer new lands to increase their power and wealth. They also wanted to spread Christianity.
7. A Catholic court that tried heretics in Spain, Portugal and Italy.
8. Mary I and Elizabeth I.
9. James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny / George Stephenson built the first goods train / John MacAdam improved road surfaces by using layers of stone.
10. 1 million people died from hunger and disease. Another 1 million people emigrated.
11. They believed that Catholics would discriminate against them. They feared that Belfast's industries would decline.
12. General Post Office (GPO) and Jacob's Factory.
13. Fianna Fáil
14. De Valera agreed to pay Britain a lump sum of 10 million pounds to cover the cost of land annuities. Ireland got back control of the three 'Treaty ports'.
15. Jack Lynch sacked Charles Haughey and Neil Blaney because they were accused of contributing to the illegal importation of arms to be used in Northern Ireland.
16. They were set up to demand an end to discrimination of Catholics by the Unionist government in areas such as voting, jobs and housing.
17. It was set up to promote peace and international co-operation between member countries.
18. Anti-Jewish laws passed by the Nazis in 1935. They deprived Jews of German citizenship.
19. There was disagreement about the future of Germany. America, Britain and France wanted to create a strong, democratic Germany. The Soviet Union wanted Germany to remain permanently weak.
20. WT Cosgrave and Liam Cosgrave