

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE HISTORY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1st Year Course

Historian and Archaeologist

1. **What is meant by the initials BC and AD?**

BC: Before Christ

AD: Anno Domini/ The Year of Our Lord

2. **Which date is earlier, 54 BC or 42 AD? Which date is earlier, 96 BC or 90 AD?**

54 BC and 96 BC

3. **To what century does the date AD 1825 belong?**

19th Century

4. **What is a secondary source? Give an example.**

A secondary source is one not taken directly from a period in history. It is second hand information.

Example: History book/School Textbook/Biography

5. **What is an artefact?**

A man-made object found by archaeologists (eg) an old piece of pottery

6. **What is a primary source? Give an example.**

A primary source is first hand information that can be used by historian to build a picture of life in the past.

Example: an old photograph, letters, autobiography, diary, birth certificate, an eye-witness account.

7. **Why do historians prefer to obtain information from more than one source?**

To check its accuracy.

8. **Give reasons why the information in historical documents sometimes can be wrong?**

Bias/ prejudice/ mistakes/ deliberate lies/ transcribed wrong

9. **What is meant by the term bias?**

Bias means to be completely one-sided in your reporting of an event.

10. **What is meant by the term Propaganda?**

Propaganda is the spreading of information to promote/damage a government, group or belief.

11. **What is meant by the term census?**

A census is an official population count.

12. What are archives?

Archives are buildings in which written sources such as census records, films or photographs are kept.

13. Name a place where artefacts are displayed to the public.

Museum/ gallery/ library

14. What is a museum?

A building in which artefacts are cared for and displayed.

15. What name is given to objects discovered by archaeologists?

Artefacts

16. What methods are used by archaeologists to date objects?

Stratigraphy/ carbon 14 dating/ dendrochronology/ pollen analysis

17. Give one method used by archaeologists to locate site for excavation.

Aerial photographs, legends, random and accidental discoveries/ known sites of ancient buildings or ruins.

18. What do historians mean by the term Prehistory/ Prehistoric?

Prehistory is the period before written records.

19. What instruments are used by an archaeologist on a dig to excavate a site?

Trowel, brush, sieve, photographic scales

20. During an excavation, why are archaeologists very careful with objects they find?

Because items can be easily damaged/ fragile/ old/ valuable.

21. What is meant by the term midden?

A midden is a rubbish heap.

22. What is a post hole?

Post holes are the organic remains of modern construction post holes.

Ancient Ireland: Stone Age and Bronze Age

23. Archaeologists sometimes refer to the earliest Irish people as hunter-gatherers. What is meant by the term hunter-gatherers?

Hunter-gatherers are people who hunted animals for meat (eg) wild boar, deer and fish, and gathered fruits, nuts and berries.

24. Name two metal ores used in Ireland during the Bronze Age.

Copper/ Tin/ Gold/ Silver

25. Put the period of history in the correct order: Iron Age; Stone Age; Bronze Age. Start with the earliest.

- i) Stone Age
- ii) Bronze Age
- iii) Iron Age

26. Why were the earliest times known as the Stone Age?

The earliest times were known as the Stone Age because they used stone to make tools and weapons.

27. What was wattle and daub?

Wattle was the name for narrow twigs/sticks used to make a wall. Daub was the mud used to cover the wattle which would then harden.

28. Mention two advances made by Neolithic people (New Stone Age).

First farmers/ domestication of animals/ more permanent houses/ improved stone tools/ pottery/ cloth-making/ megalithic tombs

29. Name a site associate with Stone Age Ireland?

Newgrange

30. Name the two metals mixed together to make bronze.

Copper and Tin

31. Name the types of tombs during Neolithic Ireland.

Dolmen/ court cairn/ passage grave

32. What was a court cairn?

A court cairn was a burial place in pre-Christian Neolithic Ireland.

33. What was a stone quern?

A stone quern was used to grind barley into meal.

34. What was a megalith?

A megalith was large stones used to build tombs for example court cairn, dolmen and passage tomb.

Celts

35. In which order did the following arrive in Ireland: The Vikings; The Celts; The Normans.

Start with the earliest.

- i) The Celts
- ii) The Vikings
- iii) The Normans

36. What was Ogham?

Ogham was a form of writing first used in Celtic Ireland. It was often found on gravestones.

37. Why were cattle so important to the Celts?

Cattle were very important to the Celt because cattle were their main source of wealth and an important source of food.

38. Explain the following: Souterrain; Fulacht Fiadh; Tánaiste; Derbhfine; Torc; Aos Dána;

Crannog.

Souterrain: an underground passage under a Celtic rath used to store food and hide/escape in times of attack.

Fulacht Fiadh: a method of cooking food in a pit in the ground.

Tánaiste: the eldest son next in line to succeed the leader of a Tuath

Derbhfine: the name given to the extended royal family of the ruler of a Tuath

Torc: a type of necklace/jewellery

Aos Dána: a group of specially skilled and educated people (eg) Brehon, Fili, Druid

Crannog: man-made island dwelling built by the Celts

39. Explain the following: File; Tuath; Druid; Bard.

File: poet

Tuath: a kingdom which includes both the land and people

Druid: Celtic priest

Bard: musician

40. Mention one metal used by the Celts to make tools.

Iron

41. Name two important Celtic festivals.

Imbolg/ Bealtaine/ Samhain/ Lughnasa

42. Name the types of dwelling places in Celtic Ireland.

Ring-fort/ Crannog/ Hill-fort/ Promontory Fort/ Cashel

Rome

43. Name one ancient civilisation outside Ireland that you have studied. Romans

44. Write down one fact about housing or burial customs from that ancient civilisation outside Ireland.

Housing: patricians lived in villas and plebeians lived in insulae.

Burial Customs: buried the dead with a coin to pay the ferryman to carry them across the river Styx into the afterlife.

Middle Ages/Medieval Period

45. In medieval times what was jousting?

Jousting was a competition where one knight tried to knock his opponent off his horse using a lance.

46. What was the Black Death?

The Black Death was a dreadful disease spread by fleas on black rats that mostly affected towns and cities.

47. Name two stages in the training of a knight.

At the age of seven a boy became a page and a squire at the age of fourteen. A squire became a knight at a dubbing ceremony.

48. During the Middle Ages, what was the name of the area around Dublin controlled by the English? The Pale

49. Explain the following Medieval terms: Serf; Fief; Manor; Vassal; Demesne; Tithe; Pottage; Page; Motte; and Bailey.

Serf: a peasant living on a manor/ a farm worker at the bottom of the feudal pyramid.

Fief: a grant of land given by the King to the vassals/nobles.

Manor: a village and its farmland owned by the knight.

Vassal: a person who swore loyalty and obedience to the King in return for land.

Demesne: the portion of land that the lord kept for his own use.

Tithe: one-tenth of the workers produce was given to the priest.

Pottage: thick soup/stew.

Page: a young man in training to become a knight.

Motte: mound of earth

Bailey: outer castle wall or enclosed court

50. What were the functions of a guild?

The guild set exams for those who wanted to join a trade, looked after the elderly and sick members, made sure that standards were maintained, set the prices, decided who could be a craftsman and looked after the interests of its members.

51. Who were the first people to build castles in Ireland? The Normans.

52. What were the effects of the Normans coming to Ireland?

Great stone castles were built all over the south-east/ new farming methods were introduced/ new surnames/ new towns built/ feudal system introduced/new methods of warfare.

53. During the Middle Ages, in which part of the castle did the lord and lady live? The Keep

54. List the stages in the training of a craftsman.

Apprentice/ Journeyman/ Master Craftsman.

55. Explain the following Middle Ages terms: Charter; Curfew; Pillory; Guild; Stocks.

Charter: a royal document given to a town by the King to the townspeople that allowed the town to have a council and collect taxes.

Curfew: a law that required all fires in towns to be put out by a certain designated time.

Pillory: a place with holes for securing the head and hands where people accused of crimes were punished.

Guild: an organisation of craftsmen in a town.

Stocks: a place with holes for securing the head and hands where people accused of crimes were punished.

56. Why did the Normans change from building castle in wood to building castles in stone?

Stone castles were more secure and there was less danger from fires.

57. State the dangers faced by people who lived in medieval towns.

Fire/ disease (black death)/ famine/ attack

58. What was sanctuary in medieval times?

This meant that a peasant hiding in a church could not be arrested.

59. Explain the following features of a castle: Keep; Moat; Portcullis; Turret; Drawbridge.

Keep: the main building that the lord and his family lived in.

Moat: the water trench that surrounded a castle.

Portcullis: an iron gate that could be lowered very quickly.

Turret: a small tower on the wall/roof of the keep.

Drawbridge: hinged bridge which raised to stop traffic crossing.

60. Name two defensive features of a Norman castle.

Moat/ drawbridge/ portcullis/ turrets/ gatehouse/ thick stone walls

61. Explain one way soldiers might have used to capture a castle during the Middle Ages.

Battering ram to try to break through the gate and walls/ Siege ladder to try to climb the castle walls/ Ballista a giant crossbow used to fire missiles at the defending soldiers/ Giant Catapults to throw huge boulders/ Tunnels to weaken the castle walls/ Fire/ Siege tower to protect soldiers trying to climb over the wall

62. During the Middle Ages what was chivalry?

Chivalry was the knight's code of conduct. This included courage, courtesy, protect women and children, and to never run from a fight.

63. Give one reason why beautiful cathedrals were built during the Middle Ages.

To show how wealthy the town was and how important religion was in their lives.

64. In the Middle Ages what were the terms Gothic and Romanesque used to describe?

Architecture.

65. Explain the differences between Romanesque architecture and Gothic architecture.

Romanesque: rounded arches, thick round columns, dark small windows.

Gothic: pointed arches, slender pillars, bright large stained glass windows, flying buttresses, spires.

Monks and Monasteries

66. What services were provided by monasteries?

Monks looked after the old and sick/ monks provided education for young boys/ monks provided a place for poor people to get help like food and shelter/ provided religious guidance.

67. Name a work of art produced by monks.

Book of Kells/ the Tara Brooch/ the Derrynaflan Chalice/ the High Cross of Moone

68. What were the effects of Christianity coming to Ireland?

Monasteries were built/ decline in powers of druids/ decline in paganism/ new Christian feast day replaced the old Celtic feast days/ new monastery artwork (eg) high cross.

69. What language did the early Christian monks use to write manuscripts such as the Book of Kells?

Latin

70. Name two important functions of the round tower in the Early Christian Monastery?

Used by monks to hide in times of attack/ used by monks to store valuables/ used by monks to ring the bell to call monks to prayer/ used by monks as a lookout

71. Name two orders of monks.

Benedictines and Franciscans.

72. Name a monastic site from early Christian Ireland.

Clonmacnoise

73. Name an early Irish monastery site and the monk/saint associated with that site.

Irish monastery site: Glendalough

Monk/Saint: Saint Kevin

74. Explain the following terms from the time of Medieval Monasteries: Abbot; Cloister;

Refectory; Almoner; Chapter House; Scriptorium; Tonsure; Dormitory, Oratory; Beehive Cell.

Abbot: the head monk in the monastery.

Cloister: a central area around a garden where monks walked around in silence reading or praying.

Refectory: the place where monks ate.

Almoner: the monk that looked after the poor people that came for food and shelter.

Chapter House: the monks meeting house/room where they discussed monastery business.

Scriptorium: where scribes wrote manuscripts.

Tonsure: monks shaven head.

Dormitory: where monks slept.

Oratory: small church where monks prayed.

Beehive Cell: where monks lived and slept.

The Renaissance

75. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

Italy was a large number of ancient ruins that inspired artists/ Italy had many wealthy patrons willing to sponsor artists/ Italy has home of the Catholic Church who wanted to show off their wealth by sponsoring great works of art/ many Greek scholars fled to Italy with Greek manuscripts after the fall of Constantinople/ Italy was at the top of the trade market.

76. In the Renaissance what was a patron?

A wealthy person who sponsored the work of artists (eg) Lorenzo de Medici.

77. Name a patron of artists during the Renaissance.

Lorenzo de Medici/ Cosimo de Medici/ Pope Julius II/ Pope Leo X.

78. State one theory/discovery associated with Renaissance scientists.

Galileo Galilei: discovered the law of falling objects and invented a powerful telescope that was able to detect the surface of the moon.

Nicholas Copernicus: discovered that the planets revolved around the sun.

William Harvey: proved that blood was pumped around the body by the heart (circulation).

79. What were the effects/importance of the printing press?

More people learnt to read and write (increased literacy) / books were cheaper/ spread of vernacular languages/ new ideas spread much faster/ quicker than manuscript writers.

80. Name a Renaissance painter and one of his works.

Painter: Leonardo da Vinci **Work:** Mona Lisa/ The Last Supper

81. Name a Renaissance artist outside of Italy and one of his famous works.

Artist: Pieter Bruegel **Work:** The Gloomy Day, Children's Games, The Peasants Dance

Artist: Durer **Work:** The Hare

82. Explain the following terms from the Renaissance: Fresco; Sfumato; Perspective; Humanism.

Fresco: Painting on wet plaster.

Sfumato: blurring/blending the outlines of figures to blend in with the background.

Perspective: painting images in the background smaller to make them look like they were in the distance.

Humanism: the view that human beings were important and at the centre of everything.

Artists during the Renaissance began painting humans as well as religious themes (eg) the Mona Lisa.

83. Why were patrons important during the Renaissance?

Patrons were important as they were wealthy people who provided the sponsorship for artists.

84. Name a Renaissance writer and one of his famous works.

Writer: William Shakespeare **Work:** Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Macbeth

85. List the features of Renaissance architecture.

Domes/ rounded arches/ long slender pillars.

86. Name one scientific theory associated with Copernicus and Galileo.

Galileo Galilei: discovered the law of falling objects and invented a powerful telescope that was able to detect the surface of the moon.

Nicholas Copernicus: discovered that the planets revolved around the sun.

87. Which Renaissance invention increased the supply of books, spread new ideas and encouraged more people to read and write?

The printing press by Johannes Gutenberg

88. Name a Renaissance sculptor and one of his famous works.

Sculptor: Michelangelo **Work:** Statue of David, the Pieta

89. State the developments in science or medicine during the Renaissance.

Science

Galileo Galilei: discovered the law of falling objects and invented a powerful telescope that was able to detect the surface of the moon.

Nicholas Copernicus: discovered that the planets revolved around the sun.

Medicine

William Harvey: proved that blood was pumped around the body by the heart (circulation).

Ambroise Pare: developed an ointment for treating firearm wounds and improved surgery techniques.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE HISTORY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

2nd Year Course

Exploration

1. Name an instrument of navigation used during the Age of Exploration.

Compass: used by sailors to find direction as the magnetic needle always pointed north.

Astrolabe: used by sailors to find their exact location by observing the position of the sun to find their latitude.

2. Name an explorer and a place/ route he discovered?

Explorer: Christopher Columbus **Discovery:** Cuba/ Hispaniola/ San Salvador/America

Explorer: Ferdinand Magellan **Discovery:** circumnavigated the world

Explorer: Vasco da Gama **Discovery:** rounded tip of Africa/Calicut/ India

Explorer: Henry the Navigator **Discovery:** set up sailing school in Portugal

3. Name the dangers/fears faced by sailors during the Age of Exploration.

Fear of storms/ fear of food & water shortages/ fear of falling off the edge of the earth/ fear of sea monsters/ fear of hostile natives/ fear of scurvy

4. Why were spices important?

Spices were important because they were used to flavour food and to make medicines.

5. Name the developments on boat building or navigation during the Age of Exploration.

Boat Building

Caravel: new ships called caravels were built which had strong hulls, lateens and clinker building.

Portolan Charts: maps of the coastline used by sailors.

Lateens: triangular sails that allowed the ship to manoeuvre and steer more easily.

Clinker-building: overlapping of planks to make the ship stronger.

Naos: large ships that allowed for carrying more cargo.

Navigation

Compass: used by sailors to find direction as the magnetic needle always pointed north.

Astrolabe: used by sailors to find their exact location by observing the position of the sun to find their latitude.

6. Why were rulers prepared to sponsor voyages of exploration?

To gain wealth/ to spread Christianity and find Prester John/ to find spices/ to find new sea trade routes to the India/ to find new lands

7. Name the country that discovered the sea route to India. Portugal

8. Explain the following terms: Portolan Charts; Astrolabe; Log and Line; Caravel.

Portolan Charts: maps of the coastline used by sailors.

Astrolabe: used by sailors to find their exact location by observing the position of the sun to find their latitude.

Log and Line: used to measure speed.

Caravel: new ships called caravels were built which had strong hulls, lateens and clinker building.

9. What were the Conquistadores?

The Conquistadores were Spanish soldiers sent to conquer large parts of the New World in South America (eg) Incas/Aztecs.

10. Name the civilisation conquered by the Spanish conquistador, Francisco Pizarro.

The Incas

11. Name the civilisation conquered by the conquistador, Hernando Cortes.

The Aztecs.

12. What was decided by the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)?

The Treaty of Tordesillas was where Spain and Portugal agreed to divide all newly-discovered lands between them. All lands west of the mid-Atlantic line went to Spain and all lands east went to Portugal.

The Reformation

13. What is meant by the term Reformation?

And effort to reform and change the Catholic Church and create new Protestant religions.

14. What were the consequences of the Reformation for Ireland?

Led to the closure of many monasteries/ led to Catholics being persecuted/ it strengthened royal power in Ireland.

15. What were the abuses in the Catholic Church before the Reformation?

Simony/ Nepotism/ Pluralism/ Absenteeism/ Sale of Indulgences

16. Give two reasons why many people thought that the Catholic Church was in need of reform around 1500.

Simony/ Nepotism/ Pluralism/ Absenteeism/ Sale of Indulgences/ Uneducated Clergy/ Corrupt Popes and Bishops.

17. Name a reformer and the city/country associated with him.

Reformer: Martin Luther **City/Country:** Germany

Reformer: Jean Calvin **City/Country:** Geneva

18. What did the Catholic Church do to try to stop the spread of Protestant religions?

Catholic Church set up the Council of Trent to discuss and solve the abuses in the church/
Jesuits were formed/ the Roman and Spanish Inquisitions were Church courts to deal with
people who disagreed with its teachings.

19. Name a religious reformer and one of his beliefs.

Reformer: Martin Luther **Belief:** Justification by Faith Alone

20. Name a religious reformer outside Germany and one of his beliefs.

Reformer: John Calvin **Belief:** Predestination

21. Explain the following terms: 95 Theses; Papal Bull; Predestination.

95 Theses: a set of religious arguments and complaints about the Catholic Church written by
Martin Luther and posted to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenburg to stir up a debate.

Papal Bull: Formal letter to the people from the Pope.

Predestination: a belief by Jean Calvin that God decided our destiny in advance and only the
Elect will be saved.

22. What were the consequences of the Reformation in Europe?

New Protestant religions of Lutheranism and Calvinism became popular/ Wars over religion
between Catholics and Protestants/ The Counter-Reformation.

23. What was the Inquisition?

The Inquisition was a church court which tried people accused of heresy. There was a
Spanish Inquisition and a Roman Inquisition.

**24. Name the religious order founded by St Ignatius Loyola to promote the Catholic religion
during the Counter-Reformation.**

The Jesuits/ Society of Jesus

The Plantations

25. Name the British rulers who ordered plantations.

Queen Mary; Queen Elizabeth I; King James II; Oliver Cromwell.

26. Name an area of Ireland where a plantation occurred and the ruler who carried it out.

Plantation: Loais and Offaly **Ruler:** Mary

Plantation: Munster **Ruler:** Elizabeth

Plantation: Ulster **Ruler:** James II

Plantation: Cromwellian **Ruler:** Oliver Cromwell

27. Why did the plantations occur?

To bring Ireland more under English rule and reward loyal English and Scottish subjects.

28. State the results/impact of a named plantation.

Plantation: Ulster Plantation

Results: new plantation towns/ new farming methods/ increased English and Scottish settlers/ New religions - Anglican and Presbyterianism/ Religious division and violence.

29. During the Plantations in Ireland explain the difference between the Gaelic and English systems of land ownership.

English: Lord owned the land and the eldest son inherited the land.

Gaelic: Clan owned the land and the Chieftain could not pass on land to his son.

American Revolution; French Revolution; Irish Revolution

30. What were the causes of the American Revolution?

Unfair taxes/ Boston Tea Party/ decisions were made in London where they had no representation “no taxation without representation”/ Boston Massacre/ Stamp Act/ Navigation Acts/ Intolerable Acts.

31. State two effects of the American War of Independence on France and Ireland.

France: French soldiers fought on the side of the Americans during the war and brought back revolutionary ideas to France/ helped bankrupt the French government.

Ireland: a lot of support on Ireland because many colonists were Irish immigrants and inspired the people in Ireland to look for freedom/ Irish trade with America ceased.

32. Explain one way Ireland was affected by the French Revolution.

The United Irishmen were inspired by the ideas of the French Revolution/ France sent troops to Ireland

33. Choose one of the revolutions (America or France or Ireland) from the period 1771-1815 and give two causes of that revolution.

America: Unfair taxes/ Boston Tea Party/ decisions were made in London where they had no representation “no taxation without representation”/ Boston Massacre/ Stamp Act/ Navigation Acts/ Intolerable Acts.

France: privileges of nobility/ grievances of the peasants/ involvement in the American War of Independence/ calling together of the Estate-General

Ireland: use of terror by the government/ activities of Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen/ ideas of the French Revolution.

34. Name a revolutionary leader and one of his aims.

Leader: George Washington

Aim: to get independence for American colonists from British rule

35. Name a revolutionary leader and an event associated with that revolution.

Leader: George Washington **Event:** Battle of Yorktown/ Boston/ New York/ Saratoga

36. Explain the following terms: Boston Tea Party; Guillotine; United Irishmen.

Boston Tea Party: a protest against British taxes where American colonists threw tea into Boston Harbour.

Guillotine: a method of execution used in France.

United Irishmen: revolutionary organisation in Ireland.

37. What was the Reign of Terror in France?

The Reign of Terror was a period in France when Robespierre was in charge and a huge number of people were killed because they were accused of being enemies of the state and Revolution.

38. Which Irish county was the scene of the most intensive rebel activity in the 1798

Rebellion? Wexford.

39. During the 1798 uprising in Ireland, who were the Croppies?

Rebels/ United Irishmen/ Suspected rebels because of their cropped hair.

40. Put the following events in the correct order: French Revolution; 1798 Rebellion; The American War of Independence. Start with the earliest.

- i) The American War of Independence
- ii) French Revolution
- iii) 1798 Rebellion

Industrial Revolution: From Farm to Factory

41. What factors were responsible for the Agricultural Revolution?

Rapid increase in British population meant more food had to be produced/ enclosure of land/ more efficient crop rotation/ new machines (eg) Jethro Tull's seed drill and horse-hoe.

42. Why did the population of Britain increase so greatly during the first half of the nineteenth century?

Improved diet/ introduction of vaccines/ rising birth rate/ people married younger.

43. What were the effects/consequences of Enclosures during the Agricultural Revolution?

Animal and plant disease less likely to spread/ people driven off the land because fewer workers needed to work on the land/ experiments could be carried out to improve the quality of crops and animals.

44. State the changes in farming as a result of the Agricultural Revolution.

Enclosures/ new inventions and machinery/ selective breeding/ Norfolk system

45. During the Agricultural Revolution what were Enclosures?

Enclosures was where open fields were gotten rid of by building fences on the land. The farmer would now have all his land in one field.

46. How did Robert Owen, Louis Pasteur and John McAdam improve life in the nineteenth century?

Robert Owen: a factory owner who treated his workers very well because he believed that if people were treated well and paid a fair wage then they would work harder. He also built houses for his workers and build schools for their children.

Louis Pasteur: invented penicillin.

John McAdam: he was a famous road builder and engineer who improved the condition of roads.

47. Disadvantages of open-field system of farming.

Spread weeds/ wandering animals/ spread livestock disease/ waste land between walkways etc

48. Name the major improvements in agriculture associated with Jethro Tull, Charles Townsend and Robert Bakewell.

Jethro Tull: Seed drill and horse-hoe.

Charles Townsend: Norfolk system four field crop rotation of wheat, turnips, oats/barley, and clover/grass.

Robert Bakewell: Selective breeding.

49. Explain how each of the following developments increased the amount of food farmers could produce during the Agricultural Revolution: Seed Drill; Crop Rotation; and Selective Breeding.

Seed drill: More efficient sowing led to better-value crops and more crops from seeds

Crop rotation: No fallow year meant greater land use and greater crop amount

Selective breeding: Animals were bred to give better quality of meat and/or milk

50. What were the effects of the Agricultural Revolution on Britain?

Large movement of people from the countryside to towns/ increase in food production due to new machinery and techniques/ better quality livestock due to selective breeding.

51. Explain one way the Agricultural Revolution contributed to the Industrial Revolution.

Population increased because of more and better food and this provided workers for factories/ the population increase meant more customers to buy goods/ improvement in agriculture meant less people were needed on the land and this provided workers for factories.

52. Give reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain.

Britain had huge supplies of coal and iron ore/ Britain had a rapidly increasing population which provided workers for factories/ Britain had a huge empire with access to cheap raw materials and a market place/ Britain had many inventors/ Britain had an advanced banking system ready to provide loans/ Britain had many wealthy merchants in invest in industry/ Britain was politically stable.

53. Name important inventors and inventions during the Industrial Revolution in Britain.

James Watt: improved the steam engine

George Stephenson: the steam train

John Kay: Flying Shuttle

James Hargreaves: Spinning Jenny

Sir Richard Arkwright: Water Frame

Samuel Crompton: Spinning Mule

Edmund Cartwright: Power Loom

54. What were the effects of the Transport Revolution?

Fresh produce could be transported faster/ created a huge number of new jobs/ people could afford to go on holidays or day-trips/ steamships opened up international trade.

55. During the Transport Revolution what were Turnpike Trusts?

Turnpike Trusts were local companies set up to improve and maintain roads by collecting tolls from road users.

56. Why was steam power so important during the Industrial Revolution?

Speed up production and transport of goods because it powered steam engines, locomotives and steamships.

57. Explain why the 1830's and 1840's in Britain is sometimes known as the railway age.

Because of the invention of the steam train and the spread of rail networks made rail travel a popular way to transport goods.

58. Name a method of transport developed during the Transport Revolution.

Canal barges/ steamships/ locomotives.

59. Mention one fact about housing conditions for workers in towns in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.

People lived in slums which were cramped/ disease spread quickly/ no running water.

60. Why were Irish people afraid of living in work houses?

Because of spread of disease/ poor conditions inside/ those who went in mostly never came out again.

61. Mention one fact about health or diet among workers in towns in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.

Food was mainly bread, cheese, porridge and potatoes.

Diseases like typhoid and TB were very common and few survived to the age of 40.

62. Mention one action taken by the British government to deal with the Great Irish Famine of the 1840's.

Public work schemes/ soup kitchens/ distribution of Indian meal capacity of the workhouses expanded.

63. Two problems faced by people living in industrial towns in early nineteenth century.

Overcrowding/ Lack of clean water supply/ Lack of safe sewage systems/ Unhealthy or dangerous working conditions in factories or mines

64. Give one reason why so many died during the Great Irish Famine 1845-1850.

High reliance on the potato and when the crop failed they starved.

65. What were the consequences for Ireland of the Great Irish Famine?

Over one million people died/ over one million people emigrated to the USA and Canada/ decline in the Irish language/ move from tillage farming to pasture/ end of subdivision as the eldest son now inherited the farm.

66. What was the Blight in 1840's Ireland?

Blight was a disease that destroyed the potato crop in Ireland and led to the starvation of many Irish people during the Great Irish Famine.

67. What were coffin ships?

An immigrant ships used to carry Irish people to America and Canada. As so many died on the voyage they became known as coffin ships.

68. What were soup kitchens?

A place where soup was served to the poor.

69. What were relief works?

Public work schemes which gave poor people chance to earn money.

70. What was Peel's Brimstone?

Peel's Brimstone was a maize/Indian meal provided by the British government under the instruction of Sir Robert Peel to feed the Irish during the Famine. It was unappetising but saved many lives and ended the laissez-faire attitude of the British government.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE HISTORY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

3rd Year Course

Irish History

1. What changes came about as a result of the Act of Union 1801?

Ireland lost its Parliament in Dublin/ Irish MPs now had to travel to Parliament in London/
the Church of England and the Church of Ireland were united/ Ireland had to contribute
two-seventeenths to the UK budget.

2. Reasons why Unionists opposed Home Rule and remain part of Britain?

Unionists believed that a Parliament in Dublin would discriminate against Protestants “Home
Rule equalled Rome Rule”/ Unionists feared that the economic position of the Belfast region
would be under threat/ Loyal to the King/ Unionist wanted to remain part of Britain.

3. What was the Solemn League and Covenant?

The Solemn League and Covenant was a document signed by over a quarter of a million men
in Ulster in which they pledged their total opposition to Home Rule.

4. Name the Unionist politicians who opposed the Third Home Rule Bill 1912.

Carson and Craig

5. Who was the founder of Sinn Fein in 1905?

Arthur Griffith.

6. Why did James Connolly set up the Irish Citizen Army in 1913?

To protect the striking workers during the Lock-out.

7. Reasons why the 1916 Rising was a failure.

Confusion at planning stage/ lack of men and arms/ confined mainly to Dublin.

8. Write down the name of one important leader during the struggle for independence 1912-1922.

Pearse/ Connolly/ Griffith/ Collins/ de Valera.

9. Name one important figure during the Easter Rising 1916.

Padraig Pearse

10. Give two reasons why Sinn Fein won the 1918 general election.

Sympathy for executed Easter 1916 leaders/ Sinn Fein opposed conscription/ the Irish
people now wanted a Republic/ arrest of many Sinn Fein leaders increased their popularity/
dissatisfaction with the Irish Parliamentary Party.

11. Why were there only twenty-seven TDs present at the meeting of the First Dáil on the 21st January 1919?

Many of the Sinn Fein TDs were in jail or on the run/ Home Rulers and Unionists refused to
attend.

12. Explain the following terms: Flying Columns; Auxiliaries; The Squad; Black and Tans.

Flying Columns: the groups of IRA men who carried out attacks on British forces and used guerrilla warfare methods.

Auxiliaries: Ex-British army officers from WW1 recruited to fight the rebels.

The Squad: men under the control of Michael Collins who murdered British agents.

Black and Tans: former British soldiers from WW1 recruited to fight the rebels.

13. Write down one fact about the War of Independence in Ireland 1919-1921.

Irish used guerrilla warfare/ British sent over Black and Tans and Auxiliaries/ war between the Irish and the English

14. What was the Government of Ireland Act 1920?

Set up a separate Northern Ireland and made the way for partition.

15. Reasons for the Civil War in Ireland 1922-23.

IRA had split over the 1921 Treaty/ Anti-Treaty IRA men had taken over the Four Courts and refused to move.

16. During the Civil War 1922-23 what was the Munster Republic?

The Munster Republic was the area south of the line from Limerick to Waterford where the Anti-Treaty forces were strongest. It was an IRA/Republican stronghold.

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

18. Reasons why there was an Economic War between Ireland and Britain in the 1930's.

De Valera refused to pay the land annuities owed to Britain and Britain then imposed taxes on Irish imports. Ireland then imposed taxes on British imports.

19. What action did de Valera take against the Blueshirts in August 1933?

De Valera banned the parade planned by the Blueshirts in Dublin to commemorate Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith as he feared a coup d'état and by September the Blueshirts were declared an illegal organisation.

20. What was the Shannon Scheme 1927?

The Shannon Scheme was the scheme that produced the very first hydro-electric scheme in Ireland and led to the formation of the ESB.

21. Actions taken by Cumann na nGaedheal to establish law and order.

Established An Garda Síochána/ Law courts/ Put down the Army Mutiny/ Public Safety Acts/ Electoral Amendment Act/ Executions.

22. Name two political parties that were part of the First Inter-Party Government 1948-52.

Fine Gael/ Labour/ Clann na Poblachta

23. What was the project promoted by Dr. Noel Browne? The Mother and Child Scheme.

24. What were the terms of the Anglo Irish Agreement 1938?

Ireland reclaimed the three Treaty ports/ a single payment for land annuities was made by De Valera/ Both Irish and British governments reduced tariffs.

25. What were the achievements of the First Inter-Party Government?

They declared Ireland was a Republic/ they tackled the huge problem of TB.

26. Reasons why Ireland remained neutral during WW2?

Ireland only had a very small army and navy/ it showed Ireland was separate from Britain/ De Valera thought it would be the least conflict-ridden policy/ it avoided destruction and bloodshed.

27. What was the contribution of TK Whitaker to Ireland in the 1960's?

TK Whitaker advised the government on how to plan the economy in order to create jobs. First programme for economic expansion.

28. During the period 1959-1966 mention two important decisions taken by the government of Sean Lemass.

Adopted the First Programme for Economic Expansion/ established RTE/ Applied to join the EEC/ improved relations with the government of Northern Ireland/ Anglo Irish Free Trade Agreement/ improved education.

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

Because of allegations that they (Blaney and Haughey) had been involved in illegally importing arms.

30. Name two countries which joined the EEC with Ireland in 1973. Britain and Denmark.

31. Name two people who became Taoiseach before 1997.

Eamon De Valera/ Sean Lemass/ Jack] Lynch/ Charles Haughey/ Garret FitzGerald.

32. Name the Taoiseach and the British Prime Minister who signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement 1985. Garret Fitzgerald and Margaret Thatcher.

33. Two Presidents of Ireland between 1938 and 1985.

Hyde/ O Ceallaigh/ de Valera/ Childers/ O Dalaigh/ Hillery

34. One female government minister in Ireland since 1922.

Markievicz/ Mary O'Rourke/ Joan Burton/ Avril Doyle/ Mary Harney/ Mary Coughlan/ Mary Hanafin.

35. Leaders of Fianna Fail since 1932.

Eamon de Valera; Sean Lemass; Jack Lynch, Charles Haughey, Albert Reynolds, Bertie Ahern, Brian Cowen, Micheál Martin.

36. Prime Minister of Northern Ireland 1943-1963. Basil Brook

37. Leaders of Fianna Fail since 1966.

Jack Lynch, Charles Haughey, Albert Reynolds, Bertie Ahern, Brian Cowen, Micheál Martin.

38. Leaders of Fine Gael since 1934.

Eoin O'Duffy/ WT Cosgrave/ Richard Mulcahy/ James Dillon/ Liam Cosgrave/ Garret FitzGerald/ John Bruton/ Alan Dukes/ Michael Noonan/ Enda Kenny.

39. Who led the 1973-1977 coalition government formed by Fine Gael and Labour?

Liam Cosgrave.

40. Ways Catholics were discriminated against in Northern Ireland after partition.

Housing/ jobs/ education voting system (Gerrymandering).

41. Who was appointed the first Secretary of State for Northern Ireland in 1969?

William Whitelaw.

42. Political leader in Northern Ireland since 1920. Sir James Craig/ Terence O' Neill.

43. In relation to Northern Ireland during the 1970s, explain the term internment.

Imprisonment on suspicion of terrorism without trial.

44. Founder of the Democratic Unionist Party. Ian Paisley.

45. Reasons why Unionists opposed the Sunningdale Agreement 1973.

They refused to share power with Nationalists in the new government that was to be created. They believed that the government of the Republic should have no say in Northern Ireland.

46. One fact about Ireland during the Emergency 1939-1945.

Ireland remained neutral during the war/ rationing of food was introduced

47. During the Emergency, what was the Compulsory Tillage Scheme?

Farmers were compelled to grow crops on a certain portion of their land.

48. Major change in housing in twentieth century Ireland.

Social housing provided for those who couldn't afford it/ quality of housing improved.

49. Major change in the lives of women in Ireland during the twentieth century.

Women could vote/ more women going out to work/ more women in senior positions/ labour-saving appliances in the home.

50. One way World War II had an impact on Irish life?

Rationing introduced as food was in short supply/ Ireland remained neutral.

51. Major change in farming in Ireland since 1945.

More machinery/ less farmers/ Common Agricultural Policy.

52. Changes in rural life in Ireland since 1945.

Tractors and machines reduced need for labour/ less people living in rural areas.

53. Changes in working life in Ireland since 1945.

Working hours reduced to 8 hours per day/ people entitled to 28 days holidays per year

54. Changes in transport in Ireland since 1945. LUAS/ DART/ more cars/ motorways

55. Changes in communication in Ireland since 1945.

People e-mailing and texting instead of writing letters/ mobile phone common

56. Changes in education in Ireland since 1922.

Free education arrived in 1960's/ increased secondary school attendance/Girls had option to do science subjects for first time/ Large number of women go on to 3rd level education

European History

57. Name one historic event which happened since the end of World War One.

Treaty of Versailles 1919/ World War Two/ Cold War.

58. Reasons why World War Two broke out in 1939?

German unhappiness with Treaty of Versailles/ German desire to expand/ Appeasement/ weakness of League of Nation.

59. Reasons why the Germans were unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles 1919.

Germans resented having to pay huge reparations/ Germany lost colonies/ limits were put on the German army/ Germans were angry that they were given the total blame for causing the war.

60. Explain the following terms: Civil War; Revolution; Censorship; Democracy; Dictator; Superpower; Cold War; Blitzkrieg.

Civil War: a war between citizens in the same country.

Revolution: Overthrow of a government by force/ Total turn-around.

Censorship: Deletion or change of material which is to be published.

Democracy: the people of the country rule the country by electing representatives to government.

Dictator: a ruler with total power (eg) Hitler.

Superpower: a country of supreme power and importance (eg) USA and USSR.

Cold War: war of nerves between communist USSR and democratic nations led by USA. It never broke into open battle.

Blitzkrieg: lightning warfare used by Germany to take Poland where bombers and fighter planes destroy fuel supplies, airports, ammunition depots and other important places and then tanks and infantry cleaned up any opposition.

61. Which European leader was known as IL Duce? Mussolini

62. Explain the following terms: Empire; Schuman Plan; Colony; Holocaust.

Empire: a group of countries under the rule of an emperor/empress.

Schuman Plan: proposal to pool together French and German coal and steel industries and set up the European Coal and Steel Community.

Colony: a country taken over and run by another country.

Holocaust: the final solution which was the mass murder of Jews.

63. Why was the League of Nations set up in 1919?

The League of Nations was set up to maintain peace by solving disputes between nations by discussions, negotiation and arbitration, not war and so ensuring that war did not break out again. It hoped for collective security.

64. What was the Wall Street Crash 1929?

It was the collapse of share prices on the New York Stock Exchange. It resulted in a Depression, businesses failing, banks closing and massive unemployment.

65. Why Fascism or Nazism became popular between 1922 and 1939.

Fear of communism/ unhappiness with Treaty of Versailles 1919/ hatred of Jews/ Wall Street Crash

66. What was the Night of the Long Knives 1934?

This was when Hitler ordered the killing of hundreds of SA members that he did not trust, including their leader Ernst Rohm.

67. What is appeasement?

Appeasement was a policy adopted by the British Prime Minister and the French during the 1930's where they would give in to Hitler's demands in order to prevent the outbreak of war.

68. What actions were taken by Hitler in order to become dictator of Nazi Germany?

He had the Enabling Act passed which allowed him to rule by decree/ he abolished all political parties except Nazis/ he set up concentration camps for political enemies.

69. What is meant by the term propaganda?

Spreading ideas and information in order to influence opinions, feelings and make people believe certain things. Propaganda is usually used to promote a particular political cause.

70. What was the Kristallnacht in Germany?

The Kristallnacht was the night of the broken glass and was when Jewish shops, businesses and synagogues were attacked by Nazis.

71. What was the March on Rome?

The March on Rome was a show of strength by Mussolini and brought Mussolini to power.

72. What was the Lateran Treaty?

The Lateran Treaty was an agreement between Mussolini and the Pope.

73. What country did Italy invade in 1935? Abyssinia (Ethiopia).

74. Explain the following terms: Iron Curtain; Treaty of Rome; and Imperialism.

Iron curtain: A term used to describe the spread of Communism in Eastern Europe at the end of WW2/ The dividing line between the USSR and its allies and the countries of western Europe.

Treaty of Rome: Treaty which set up the EEC. An agreement by (6) countries for the free movement of people, goods and services between them.

Imperialism: The building up of empires/ European states taking over large parts of the world.

75. In Mussolini's Italy who were the Squadristi?

The Squares were Mussolini's uniformed followers known as the Blackshirts.

76. What country lost land as a result of the Munich Conference, September 1938?

Czechoslovakia.

77. Why did the signing of the Nazi-Soviet No-Aggression Pact cause a great surprise in Europe in 1939?

The Nazi-Soviet No-Aggression Pact caused a great surprise because it was an alliance between sworn enemies Hitler and Stalin.

78. What was Operation Barbarossa?

Operation Barbarossa was the German invasion of the Soviet Union.

79. In World War II what was the importance of the Battle of Stalingrad?

It was the first major military defeat of the German army/ it marked a major turning point in the war/ it ended the German advance in Russia.

80. What was Operation Overlord?

Operation Overlord was the plan drawn up by the Allies for the D-Day landing in Normandy in June 1944.

81. Name the leaders of the USSR and the USA during World War II.

USSR: Stalin

USA: Roosevelt

82. During World War II what was the Blitz?

The Blitz is the name given to the German aerial [bombing](#) campaign on British cities during World War II. After the failure of the [Battle of Britain](#), the Germans attempted to bomb London into submission.

83. Name two countries invaded by Germany in April 1940. Denmark and Norway.

84. What was the Maginot Line?

The Maginot Line was the defensive border created by the French government in the 1930's to defend themselves from German attack.

85. Reasons why Fascism became popular in Europe in the 1920's and 1930's.

Fear of communism/ high unemployment/ post war disillusionment in Italy and Germany.

86. What did Hitler and Stalin agree in the Nazi-Soviet Pact 1939?

Hitler and Stalin agreed not to go to war with one another yet and to divide Poland between them.

87. Mention one decision made by the Allied leaders at the Yalta Conference 1945.

That post-war Germany would be divided into four zones/ that the countries liberated from German control would be allowed elect their own governments/ that the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan three months after the defeat of Germany.

88. What was the Condor Legion?

The Condor Legion was a unit of the German air force sent to attack targets during the Spanish Civil War.

89. Name the British Prime Minister who attended the Munich Conference, September 1938.

Neville Chamberlain.

90. What was Containment?

Containment was a policy of the USA during the Cold War to stop the advance of Communism in the world.

91. What was CAP?

Cap is the Common Agricultural Policy adopted by EU countries guaranteeing farmers fixed prices for their produce.

92. What does decolonisation mean?

Decolonisation means various European countries withdrew from places they once controlled in Africa and Asia and allowed these places to rule themselves.

93. Explain the terms peaceful co-existence and common market.

Peaceful co-existence: Countries with different ideologies getting along together / A thaw in the cold war.

Common market: abolishing tariffs/taxes within the EEC.

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

Fear of communism/ USSR set up communist state in Eastern Europe/ mistrust between the USSR and USA/ the partition of Germany.

95. One historic event which followed World War Two?

The rise of the Superpowers in the Cold War 1945-1992.

96. Name an important leader outside from 1945-1989 and the country he/she was involved with.

Leader: John F. Kennedy

Country: USA

97. Name a leader from International Relations in the Twentieth Century and one of his achievements.

Leader: John F. Kennedy

Achievement: forced the Russians to withdraw their missiles from Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

98. Write down on major event in International Relations in the Twentieth Century and give one reason why this event was important.

Event: Cuban Missile Crisis

Importance: end of the Cold War between Russia and America.