



# Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit State Examinations Commission

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**JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015**

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**HISTORY - ORDINARY LEVEL**  
(Do NOT include these pages with your answer book.)

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## **SOURCES**

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### **1. PICTURES**

#### **PICTURE A**



<http://static.quim.co.uk/sys-images/Guardian/Pix/pictures/2009/7/30/1248968584208/The-Keep-at-Dover-Castle-007.jpg>

**PICTURE B**



In Claddagh—where old Irish Customs and Language survive—suburb of Galway, Ireland,  
Copyright 1901 by Underwood & Underwood.

**PICTURE C1**



Picture C1: UK5576 Waterford County Museum <http://www.waterfordmuseum.ie/exhibit/web>

**PICTURE C2**



Picture C2 UK5553 Waterford County Museum <http://www.waterfordmuseum.ie/exhibit/web>

## 2. DOCUMENTS

### DOCUMENT 1

In the year 1839 the Carrigaholt parish had a population of 8,000 and many of them were dying from cholera. In that year a priest by the name of Fr. Michael Meehan was sent to help the dying victims and to give them the Last Sacrament. There was no church in the parish then because landlords would not allow their land to be used for a site to build a church. The priests used makeshift tents to say Mass in, but these proved useless in bad weather. It is unsure how Fr. Meehan came up with the idea, but in 1852, he announced a plan to build a big wooden cabin that would have four wheels and in this he planned to say Mass.

The timber was ordered from Limerick and a local carpenter, Owen Collins, was employed to build what was to become known as “the little ark”. After building the wooden structure, he then covered it in tarred canvas. There were two windows which ran along the length of both sides. Inside was a low altar on which a statue of the Sacred Heart stood and above the altar there was a crucifix.

When it was finally ready for use it was brought down to the beach in Kilbaha. There by the sea for five years, Mass was celebrated and religious instruction given.

**Source:** [www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/history/kilbaha.htm](http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/history/kilbaha.htm)

### DOCUMENT 2a and 2b

#### DOCUMENT 2a

I was brought up in a GAA household. When I was about 18, for the first time in Galway, ladies football commenced with two clubs forming, one was Belclare and the other Caherlistrane. So myself and my two sisters started playing with Caherlistrane, because it was the nearer club to us.

My earliest GAA memory was going to an uncle's house to watch Galway play in the All-Ireland Football Final of 1964. At that time few people had the luxury of a television set. We were lucky in that my uncle who lived down the road had one and I remember his house being full with all the neighbours in looking at the match.

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[http://www.bc.edu/content/bc/centers/irish/gaahistory/Previous\\_Themes/CountyByCounty/Galway.html](http://www.bc.edu/content/bc/centers/irish/gaahistory/Previous_Themes/CountyByCounty/Galway.html)

#### DOCUMENT 2b

Daddy only went to watch the boys play. For some reason or another he just didn't think girls should be playing sport. But in the end, as things went along, I ended up winning more than the boys and he started coming around to the idea, when he started seeing the trophy cabinet with more girls' trophies than boys' trophies he said there must be something in this ladies' sport. And it was only then that he started taking an interest.

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