

OLLSCOIL NA HÉIREANN, GAILLIMH
DÁMH NA NDÁN: SCRÚDAITHE NA CÉAD BLIANA 2000-2001

HI107: Réamhchúrsa sa Stair,
Páipéar 2

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AM: TRÍ UAIR A CHLOIG
FREAGRAIGÍ: AON CHEIST AMHÁIN AS GACH CEANN DES NA RANNA, A, B, C,D.
NÍ MÓR LEABHAR FREAGRA AR LEITH A ÚSÁID DO GACH UILE CHEIST

ROINN A:

1. Morange, the minister... exhorted the people to embrace the truth of religion, and above all hold in detestation images crosses and other things preached by Papist abuses. His words had such an effect on those of the Religion that shortly afterwards, without fear of or respect for the King or justice, at night, they smashed all the crosses both within and without the town, not leaving a single one standing... Another night they brought down all the images of the Virgin Mary.
[Issoire, san Auvergne, 1562]

On the 23rd of July [1562], the lieutenant of the bailli of Pontoise was executed... convicted of having tried to hand that town over to the Huguenots. The executioner had no sooner done his work than the children took the dead body from him and dragged it through the mud, tore it into several pieces and then threw it into the river. They tore down the gallows, smashed it up and burned it.
[Pontoise, gar do Pharis, 1562]

Céard atá le foghlaim ón dá shliocht seo faoi na tuairimí a bhí ag Protastúnaigh agus ag Caitlicigh sa Fhrainc ag an am, agus faoi na nithe a chuir imní orthu?

2. Seo thíos sliocht as paimfléad a scríobh Abbé Siéyès, *What is the Third Estate?* Tar éis an sliocht a léamh go géar agus an doiciméad go léir ar eolas agat cheana, freagair an

cheist seo a leanas: Cé chomh fada a dhiúltaigh Siéyès nó a ghlac sé le córas sóisialta agus polaitiúil na seanréime?

"The true petitions of the Third can only be appreciated from the authentic demands which the great municipalities of the Kingdom have addressed to the Government. What do we find there? That the people wants to be *something*, and in truth, the least possible. It wants to have: (1) real representatives in the Estates General; that is to say, deputies *drawn from its own order*, who are competent to be interpreters of its will and defenders of its interests. But how will it advantage it to be present at the Estates General if an interest contrary to its own predominates there? Its presence would only consecrate the oppression whose eternal victim it would be. Thus, it is quite certain that it cannot come and vote at the Estates General if it does not have *an influence at least equal to that of the privileged orders*, and it demands, (2) a number of representatives equal to that of the two other orders combined. Last, this equality of representation would become quite illusory if each if each chamber voted separately. The Third demands, then, (3) that voting be *by head and not by order*."

3. Dein trácht ar seo:

Airteagal 41, Bunreacht na hEireann, 1937.

Go sonrach, admhaíonn an Stát go dtugann an bhean don stát trína saol sa teaghlach, cúnamh nach bhféadfaí leas an phobail a ghnóthú dá éagmais.

Uime sin, féachaidh an Stát lena chur in áirithe nach mbeidh ar mháithreacha clainne, de dheasca uireasa, dul le saothar agus faillí a thabhairt dá chionn sin, ina ndualgais sa teaghlach.

ROINN B:

1. Síleann Moeller gur ghlac pobal na Gearmáine go réidh le údarás na heaglaise Caitlicí thart ar an mbliain 1500. Conas, dá bhrí sin, a mhíníonn sé teacht chun cinn an Athrú Creidimh blianta beaga ina dhiaidh sin?

2. Cailbhíneach ab ea údar an leabhair 'Ionsaí ar Thíoránaigh', ach níl an dearcadh céanna aige maidir le húdarás polaitiúil agus a bhí ag Cailbhín féin. Céard faoi ndear an difríocht seo? An dóigh leat go bhfuil an dá údar ag teacht salach ar a chéile, nó an féidir réiteach a dhéanamh eatarthu?

3. Cérbh iad na cosúlachtaí agus na difríochtaí idir staid na gCaitliceach in Éirinn agus staid na bProtastúnach sa Fhrainc idir 1550 agus 1750? (Is

féidir leat an tréimhse uilig a phlé, nó cuid de, fé mar is rogha leat.)

ROINN C:

1. Cad iad na príomhghearáin a bhí ag uaisleacht Bhlois sa bhliain 1789, mar a léirítear ina gcahier?
2. "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good." (Alt 1 Fhorógra Chearta an Duine agus an tSaoránaigh) Cad iad na hinstiúidí agus siombailí a d'úsáid na réabhlóidigh chun an coincheap sin a chur i bhfeidhm?
3. Cad iad príomhghnéithe an náisiúin Ghearmánaigh, dar leis na náisiúnaithe ba thábhachtaí i ré Napoleon?

ROINN D:

1. Cén saghas mná – ó thaobh aoise, chúlra sóisialta, reiligiúin, slí beatha de – a ghlac páirt sa bpolaitíocht agus sa saol poiblí in Éirinn 1850-1937? Tabhair samplaí san fhreagra, agus tabhair aird ar athraithe thar am.
2. 'All changed, changed utterly.' - seo breithiúnas Yeats ar thionchar 1916 ar an tsaol polaitiúil in Éirinn. An gceapann tú gur féidir seo a rá faoin bhfeimíneachas sa tréimhse céanna? Tabhair isteach na blianta 1900-1922 san fhreagra.
3. Glaonn an staraí Margaret Ward, 'the silent sisters' ar na mná san Oireachtas 1922-1937. Dar leatsa, an léiriú cruinn agus cothrom orthu é seo?