

Scrúduithe Sheimeastar II, 2002/2003

Cód(anna) Scrúdaithe	MA 121
Scrúdú	M.A.
Cód(anna) modúil	NG 523
Modúl	Nua-Ghaeilge
Uimhir an Pháipéir	I
Scrúdaitheoir(i) Seachtrach(a)	Alan Titley
Scrúdaitheoir(i) Inmheánach(a)	Mícheál Mac Craith
Treoracha	Freagair Roinn A agus Roinn B. Úsáid freagarleabhar ar leith do gach Roinn. 75 marc ag dul do gach Roinn.
Am ceadaithe	Trí huaire an chloig
Líon freagarleabhar	2

Roinn A

1. Scríobh aiste ar cheann amháin de na teidil seo a leanas:
 - (a) D'fhear cogaidh comhalltar síocháin
 - (b) Suirí ghearr an tsuirí is fearr.
 - (c) Cad is filíocht ann? Aigne linbh.
 - (d) Tá an pholaitíocht róthábhachtach chun í a fhágáil faoi na polaiteoirí.
 - (e) Seas le comhairle do chroí féin, óir níl sárú air le dílse duit.

Roinn B

2. Aistrigh an sliocht seo a leanas go Gaeilge:

Although Jacobitism has re-emerged as a major topic in English and Scottish historiography over the last decade, Irish support for the deposed house of Stuart has been largely ignored. This is itself indicative of the general neglect of the history of the period between the Battle of the Boyne in 1691 and the emergence of secret societies in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Disproportionate attention has been given to the Protestant Ascendancy and the origin, outbreak and nature of the 1798 rebellion. Recent surveys of eighteenth-century Ireland have failed to address the age-old bias towards the last thirty years of the century. Their failure to utilise Irish –language and continental source material has supported an anglocentric view of eighteenth-century Ireland. The poetry in particular has been dismissed as lacking substantive political content, representing nothing more than the stylised output of a literary caste. More careful study suggests that it did not flourish in a political vacuum. Compared thematically with contemporary Scots-Gaelic and English Jacobite writings, and with Whig, anti-Jacobite rhetoric, Irish Jacobite poetry shows an acute awareness of the workings of local, British and European politics and its ramifications for the Stuart cause. Irish literature provides the single most important source for Irish Jacobitism and the poets served an absolutely vital function in the diffusion on English-language war-news to an Irish-speaking public. Irish Jacobitism (like its English and Scottish counterparts) involved far more than a blind loyalty to the Stuarts. Many Irishmen looked to the exiled house to restore their confiscated lands, to reverse the political dominance of the Protestant Ascendancy, and to rehabilitate the Roman Catholic church and the Irish language. Irish poets tailored Jacobitism to suit their community's particular needs: the Stuart cause was evoked to demand the right to bear arms, to drive out Protestants, to inherit land, to take out leases, to vote in elections and to promote Irish language and literature. Irish Jacobitism in the eighteenth century constituted more than a folkloric residue surviving from the political shipwreck of the cause itself at the end of seventeenth century.