**Q5. Accounts sample answers – Remember use information in the document to help build your account answer 12 mark answer 7/8 sentences**

**Plantations Q5.**

Religion

* The planters were Protestant and from Scotland and England
* Most Protestants came in The Ulster Plantation and remained in Ulster
* Protestant Ascendency owned most of the land in Ireland and intorduced Penal Laws which descriminated against catholics
* There was a long term secterian divide in Ireland – Catholic v Protestant
* This was evident in Northern Ireland in the Troubles – 1980’s
* There is still tension in Ulster today and this is seen in the marching parades of Orangemen & Catholics

Politics

* Political conflict grew in Ireland during and after the Plantations over land and religion
* Protestants controlled most of the power through the use of Penal laws which discriminated against Catholics
* There was a long term secterian divide in Ireland – Catholic v Protestant
* This was evident in Northern Ireland in the Troubles – 1980’s
* There is still tension in Ulster today and this is seen in the marching parades of Orangemen & Catholics
* The good Friday agreement led to peace in the North
* The Sunningdale agrreement meant that both Catholics and Protestants would share power in Ulster, this is still threre today

Customs & language

* The Irish language declined as English became the language of business
* New sports became commonplace replacing GAA in places i.e. rugby & soccer
* New Farming methods – arable farming replaced cattle farming
* New Plantation style towns were built in the shape of diamond i.e. Youghal, Mallow
* Nationalist and loyalist parades became popular in the North
* Catholicism while still the main religion was now challenged by Protestantism

***Accounts sample answers – Age of revolutions***

**Causes of the American Revolution**

* The Navigation Acts were used by Britain to control American trade, The US could only sell products such as cotton, sugar and tobacco to Britain
* The slogan of the revolution was *No Taxation without representation* – America believed they should not pay tax to Britain without having representation in parliament
* Tom Paine an enlightenment writer wrote common sense, a book encouraging Americans to fight for their independence
* Britain increased taxes to pay for their wars , example stamp act (taxing newspapers and legal documents)
* Boston Massacre – British killing of 5 unarmed American protestors in Boston (tax protest)
* Boston tea party – Americans dressed up as Native Indians and threw all tea into the harbour, Britain imposed martial law

**Reign of Terror**

* Reign of Terror, 1793–94, period of the French Revolution characterized by a wave of executions of enemies of the state – lasted 13 months (June 1793-July 1794)
* Overseen by Maximillian Robespierre & sans coulettes– Head of Public safety
* Execution by Guillotine - Across France 40,000 people lost their lives.
* The Guillotine was made of a wooden frame with a sharp blade. It was supposed to humane but because of its great efficiency it was used hundreds of times each day.
* First Victim – Marie Antoinette, Last victim – Robespierre himself
* Napoleon Bonaparte seized power, ending the French Revolution, in 1794.

**Reasons for the Failure of the Irish Rebellion 1798**

* The United Irishmen were poorly organised militarily
* The British government forces were superior – i.e. Millitia
* The united Irishmen were made illegal -prevented big recruitment
* The British had spies in the Irishmen – Leonard Mc Nally
* The terror campaign by the British i.e. half hanging & pitch capping proved successful
* Insufficient foreign help from France – Bantry storms blew French naval assistance off course

**Voyages of Exploration**

**Achievements of the Portuguese voyages of exploration**

Prince Henry of Portugal played a very important role as he was the first European leader to create a special school to train sailors in a place called Sagres.

 Portuguese sailors were the first to explore the western coast of Africa and established forts and trading posts in various places. They brought many goods back to Europe and gave names to the coastal areas such as the Ivory Coast and the Gold Coast.

A sailor from Portugal was the first to reach the southern tip of Africa. His name was Bartolomeu Diaz and he named this part of Africa the Cape of Storms. He later changed this to the Cape of Good Hope

In order to encourage more sailors to sail further around the tip to India and the Spice Islands. The first Portuguese sailor to achieve that was Vasco da Gama who reached the Indian port of Calicut.

In the years following these voyages, Portugal became a very powerful and wealthy nation and established many overseas colonies and became a great rival of Spain. Later in the treaty of Tordesillas, the Spanish and the Portuguese divided up the New World between themselves.

**(ii) Conflict between European powers as a result of the voyages of exploration**

Many European countries wanted to get a share of the land and wealth of the New World. At the beginning the biggest rivals were Spain and Portugal. They became such rivals that the Pope had to get involved and a Treaty of Tordesillas was signed in order to divide the New World between them. Everything in the New World west of the line through present day Brazil was Spanish and territory in the east was to be under Portuguese control. This was done in order to prevent them going to war with each other.

As exploration expanded, more and more European countries got involved and also became rivals. A good example is the huge rivalry and wars that broke out between the British and the French in North America. All these European countries also became very wealthy as a result of exploration and this also led to rivalry and jealousy between them.

Another rivalry that developed between countries was the race to bring as many slaves as possible to the New World and it continued for hundreds of years. The British, French, Portuguese, Dutch and the Spanish were the main countries involved in this trade.

**(iii) Spanish conquest of Mexico**

The Spanish conquest of present day Mexico was due mainly to Cortez. He was born in Spain and he became a conquistador and arrived in Mexico with over 500 men in 1519. He then began travelling towards the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan.

At that time, the Aztec Empire was wealthy but they did not have horses, nor did they have guns. This gave the Spaniards a huge advantage. Another problem that the Aztecs had was the fact that many of the people who had been conquered by the Aztecs were unhappy about the way they had been treated by them. One thing that angered these people was that the Aztecs often sacrificed the people they conquered to their gods. As a result, many of these people were ready to join forces with Cortez and his men to overthrow the Aztec Empire. There was also a famous Aztec legend about the return of a light skinned bearded God and many Aztecs believed that this was Cortez. The Aztec ruler was called Montezuma and he did not stop Cortez entering the capital of Tenochtitlan.

Within just a few years, he and his small army were able to defeat one of the most advanced civilisations of the era, setting up Cortez as the ruler of Mexico, on behalf of Spain