**ST. ANNE’S COMMUNITY COLLEGE KILLALOE.**

**SOLUTIONS TO CHECKPOINT QUESTIONS 2R2 HISTORY. MR.B. O’ BRIEN.**

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1. Daniel O’ Connell’s time in France overlapped with the very violent phase of the French Revolution known as “The Terror” and he returned to Ireland with a lifelong hatred of political violence.
2. The Catholic Association campaigned for Emancipation by being a mass membership organisation. It charged one penny a month membership so that it was affordable to all but the poorest to join. It was collected at the church gates and was known as the Catholic Rent. This money was used to fund the campaign and support pro-Emancipation M.P.s. It paid the legal costs of those arrested for campaigning and paid for publicity materials.
3. In 1828, Daniel O’ Connell stood in Clare for election to Westminster. He won the seat easily but refused to take the parliamentary oath and so was unable to take his seat.
4. The British Prime Minister, the Duke of Wellington, feared another rebellion in Ireland if Emancipation was not granted. Westminster passed the 1829 Emancipation Act and O’ Connell took his seat.
5. Monster meetings were huge rallies attended by over 100,000 people. The British government were afraid of them because they thought these meetings would lead to a rebellion in Ireland.
6. O’ Connell responded to the banning of the monster meeting in Clontarf by calling it off because he didn’t want to run the risk of violence. This decision led to a split in the Repeal movement with the younger members setting up the Young Irelanders.
7. O’ Connell’s legacy was the rejection of force and concentrating on the mass organisation of people. O’ Connell’s impact on Ireland is that he influenced future leaders like Charles Stewart Parnell, John Redmond and John Hume. O’ Connell’s impact on the rest of the world is that he influenced leaders like Gandhi in India and Martin Luther King in the United States of America.

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1. The Agricultural Revolution was a period of change in Britain when several advances in agriculture made more food available which led to increased life expectancy and the British population increased from 9 million to 22 million between 1801 and 1851.
2. Norfolk System: involved a four crop rotation cycle of wheat, turnips, oats/barley and clover/grass over four years.

Enclosure: is where each tenant farmer’s fields were grouped together in one small farm, fenced off, instead of in strips all across the landlord’s land.

 Selective breeding: is reserving the largest or most suitable animals for breeding rather than for meat.

1. As a result of the changes in technology fewer labourers were needed on farms and thousands of people moved to the cities and towns to look for work. There was a higher yield of crops which meant more people were fed. Farming methods were more efficient and crop harvesting became faster and cheaper.
2. A cottier was a labourer who rented one acre of land from a farmer. They usually paid their rent by working for the farmer. They had a one-room thatched cottage and grew potatoes.