

Study Skills

Junior Cert History

Myths

- I have to write so much in history.
- You have to be good at spelling and grammar.
- My presentation is not good.
- History is all about dates.

Facts

- Marks are awarded for the quality of your answers not their length.
- There are absolutely no marks lost for poor spelling or grammar
- No marks are lost for presentation. It makes no harm to make a good impression though!!
- There are no marks awarded or lost for dates in your answers. The key is getting events in the right order

How to study for History

Start by revising by TOPIC.

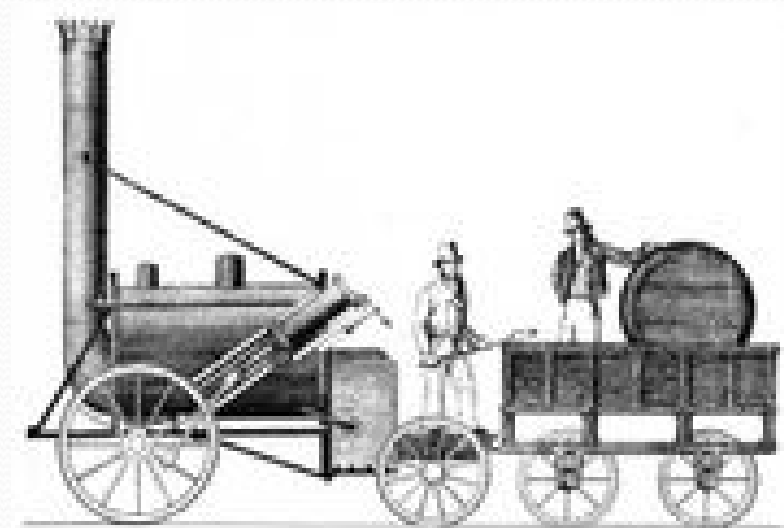
Follow the principle of **UNDERSTANDING** the causes, course and consequences. Get events in the right order!

PREVIEW the text. Start with a quick skim of the chapter. Note section headings, key words, etc.



Adopt an *active* approach:

- **LOOK** for answers to the key questions that help us understand the topic.
- **READ** the chapter with these questions in mind. Use a pen and make brief notes. Do not write out the book.



Adopt an *active* approach:

- **TEST** yourself on the material that you have studied e.g. do questions from the end of the chapter.
- **REVIEW** briefly the material on first a weekly and then a monthly basis.



Significant Relevant Statement

Central to the marking of longer Junior Cert Questions,
e.g. Q4 – People in History

- Relevant Introductory material
- A significant event
- An important phase of the topic
- An important consequence
- An explanation of a term valid to the topic
- Valid judgement/opinion based on fact
- Relevant illustration / map

Try and make notes useful!

- Organise notes by year and then by topic.
- Notes should be summaries and not too detailed.
- Write up your note in your own words and use **examples** where relevant.
- Use pictures and highlighter pen to give your notes a memorable appearance



Second Year Course

- The Age of Exploration
- The Reformation
- Plantations in Ireland
- Revolutionary Movements
- The Industrial Revolution and the Famine



Special Studies

- A leader of a voyage of exploration – Magellan/Columbus
- A religious reformer – Martin Luther
- One plantation in detail – Ulster/Munster/Laois-Offaly/Cromwellian
- One revolutionary leader – Wolfetone/Washington/Robespierre
- Life in a factory town in Britain and life in rural Ireland

Key Questions - Columbus

- *Why did Columbus set sail?*
- *Who sponsored his voyage?*
- *What was the voyage like?*
- *Where did he discover?*
- *What were the results of his discoveries?*



Key Questions - Luther

Why was Luther unhappy with the church?



What did Luther do that make him famous?

What was the reaction of the Church?

What happened at the Diet of Worms?

How did Luther's beliefs spread?

What were the main beliefs in his church?



What effects did his actions have?



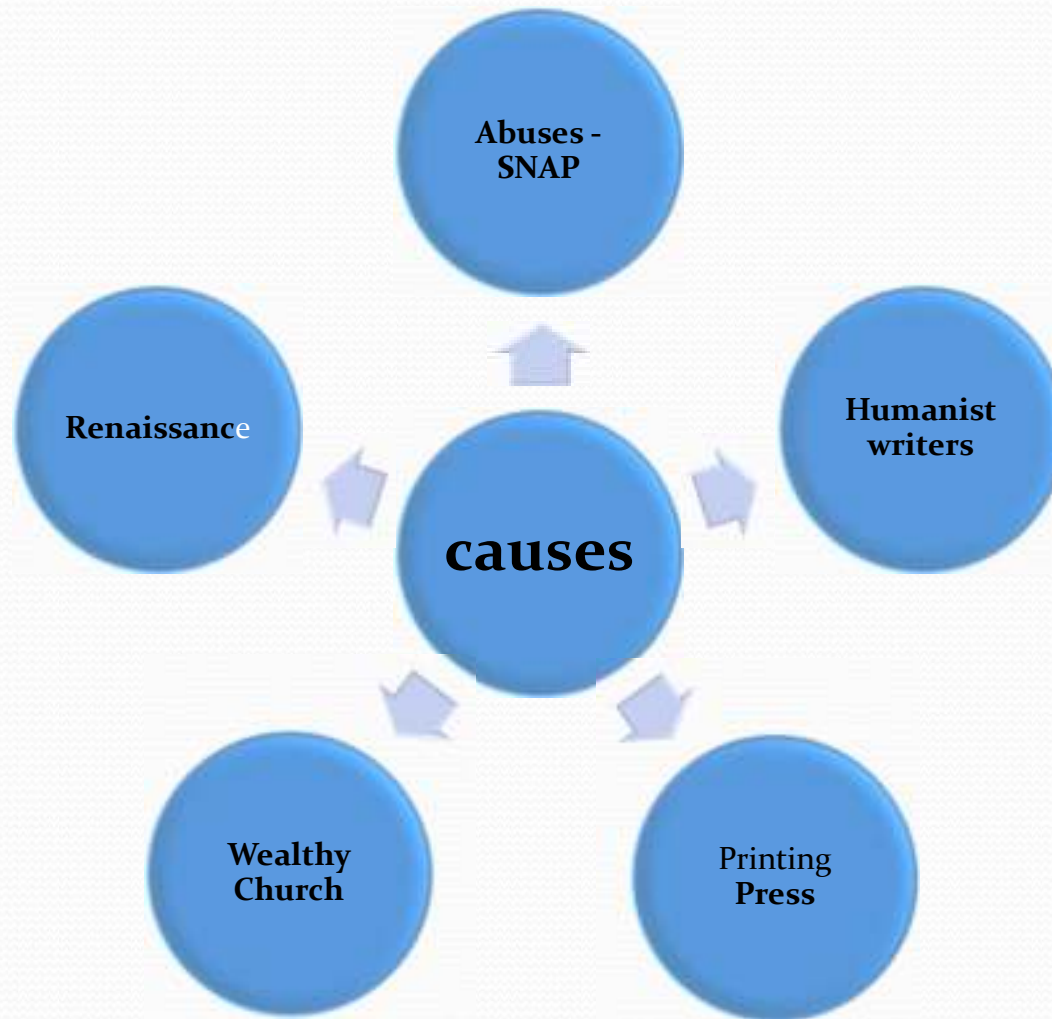
Term Rich Environment!

Key terms - Luther	Explanation
Justification by faith alone	
Indulgences	
95 Theses	
Papal Bull	
Diet and Edict of Worms	



Key People	Role
John Tetzel	
Pope Leo X	
Charles V	
Frederick the Wise	

Spider Diagram: Causes of the Reformation





Outline Format

A. Causes of the US War of Independence:

- a. Stamp Act – “No taxation without Representation”
- b. Boston Massacre
- c. Boston Tea Party
- d. Continental Congress
- e. Lexington and Concord

B. Main events...etc.

Diagram – Origins of Plantation

Flight of the Earls



Land confiscated



Ulster Planted by King James



Settlers arrive from England and Scotland

Past exam papers

- Use past exam papers to practice the Picture, Documents, Short Answer and Source Questions.
- <http://www.examinations.ie/exammaterialarchive/>
- Website contains the questions and marking schemes
- Focus should be on understanding, practice and repetition