

The Archaeologist

1.6 DEBATE the usefulness and limitations of different types of primary and secondary sources of historical evidence, such as written, visual, aural, oral and tactile evidence; and APPRECIATE the contribution of archaeology and new technology to historical enquiry.



- 2.1 Cornell Notes
- 2.2 Keywords
- 2.3 Knowledge Organiser
- 2.4 Questions

This chapter will introduce you to the techniques and tools used by archaeologists to uncover and analyze artifacts and how they can inform our understanding of ancient cultures.

The Archaeologist

Headings	Notes
WHAT IS ARCHAEOLOGY?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeology is the study of the remains left by people in the past. • Excavation is when archaeologists dig up the ground to find evidence left by people in the past. • Archaeologists excavate sites for many reasons, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an aerial photograph (photography taken from a helicopter or a drone) might show up lines of a structure in the ground. • an old document or map might reveal that a building or structure once existed on a site - this is research archaeology. • before anything is built on a site you need to make sure there is no evidence that will be lost - this is rescue archaeology. • Certain conditions help in the preservation of archaeological evidence, such as the extreme and dryness of deserts or the airlessness and the acidity of peat bogs.
THE JOB OF THE ARCHAEOLOGIST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeologists complete several steps when excavating a site such as surveying, careful removal of soil with tools, recording location of artefacts, transporting artefacts to museums.
SKILLS AND METHODS USED IN ARCHAEOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiocarbon (carbon-14) dating: all living things contain carbon 14. After death, the carbon-14 reduces at a steady rate; the less carbon-14 a thing contains, the older it is. • Dendrochronology: A method of dating where each ring of a tree is a year of growth. • Stratigraphy: A method used to date artefacts where the deeper they are, the older they are. • Pollen analysis: The study of pollen remains to find out what was growing at a site during a time period. Records exist of pollen times that were common at particular times in history. • Geophysical survey: Analysis of the ground to locate artefacts and underground structures. • DNA testing can tell us about the origins and ethnicity of a person. • 3D reconstruction: Computer modelling is used to reconstruct a face based on the skull to see what a person looked like. • Examining bones can teach archaeologists a lot about a person's sex, age, height and diet. • Conservation is when historical objects or structures are protected and preserved so that they do not decay. Objects can be displayed in safe conditions in museums and heritage sites, helping us to learn about and engage with our history.
Keywords	Summary
Archaeology Rescue Archaeology Excavation 3D Reconstruction Aerial photograph Preservation Conservation Carbon Dating Research archaeology Stratigraphy Geophysical survey Dendrochronology DNA Testing Pollen Analysis	<p>Archaeology helps the study of history by discovering and examining artefacts that have been left by people in the past. Excavations are sometimes needed to uncover artefacts which can be found through aerial photographs, research archaeology, rescue archaeology or accidental.</p> <p>Some artefacts have been preserved through specific conditions. Archaeologists use various methods to examine artefacts such as carbon dating, dendrochronology, stratigraphy, pollen analysis, geophysical survey, DNA testing, 3D reconstruction and examining bones. It is important to place artefacts under conservation to keep them safe.</p>

The Archaeologist

Keywords	Definition
Aerial photograph	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A photograph taken of the ground from an elevated position eg helicopter
Archaeologist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Someone who investigates places and objects left by people in the past, including the time before written records were kept.
Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The study of the past, based on material remains.
Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When historic objects are protected and preserved so that they do not decay
Dendrochronology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dating objects by examining three rings on pieces of wood.
Excavation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A site where archaeologists dig the ground in search of objects.
Geophysical Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A survey of what's underneath the ground, like an x-ray of the ground
Pollen Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The studying of pollen remains to tell archaeologists what was growing during the time period
Prehistory	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The story of the past before written sources
Radio-Carbon Dating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dating plant and animal remains by measuring the amount of carbon-14 they contain.
Stratigraphy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dating objects by examining layers of soil.
Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The examination and recording of an area and its features.

The Archaeologist

Chapter 2

1.6 DEBATE the usefulness and limitations of different types of primary and secondary sources of historical evidence, such as written, visual, aural, oral and tactile evidence; and APPRECIATE the contribution of archaeology and new technology to historical enquiry.

Term	Definition
Aerial photograph	A photograph taken of the ground from an elevated position eg helicopter
Archaeologist	Someone who investigates places and objects left by people in the past, including the time before written records were kept.
Archaeology	The study of the past, based on material remains.
Conservation	When historic objects are protected and preserved so that they do not decay
Dendrochronology	Dating objects by examining three rings on pieces of wood.
Excavation	A site where archaeologists dig the ground in search of objects.
Geophysical Survey	A survey of what's underneath the ground, like an x-ray of the ground
Pollen Analysis	The studying of pollen remains to tell archaeologists what was growing during the time period
Prehistory	The story of the past before written sources
Radio-Carbon Dating	Dating plant and animal remains by measuring the amount of carbon-14 they contain.
Stratigraphy	Dating objects by examining layers of soil.
Survey	The examination and recording of an area and its features.

Archaeology is essential to our understanding of history, particularly when studying prehistory and tactile sources. Archaeological sites can be found in various ways but once discovered and chosen for excavation, archaeologists:

1. Carry out a **survey** to see if the site is worth excavating.
2. Dig **test trenches**; a sample hole dug to see if there is anything of interest present and judge if it is worth excavating the whole site.
3. Remove the **topsoil** (the topmost, most recent layer of soil) using a digger or pick axe.
4. Dig very carefully to make sure they do not damage anything, using **trowels** and **shovels** for smaller amounts of soil.
5. Use **brushes** to remove soil delicately from any objects found.
6. Use **sieves** to ensure nothing is thrown away in the soil.
7. **Record** the position of every artefact found - everything is carefully drawn and photographed.
8. **Catalogue** the details of each artefact on **computers** and in the excavation's **site book**.
9. Put the artefacts into separate, labelled bags and then boxes which are numbered and sent to **laboratories** for tests.
10. Once the tests are finished, artefacts are usually brought to **museums** where they can be **displayed** for people to learn from.

Radio-Carbon Dating	Geophysical Surveying	Pollen Analysis
Radio-Carbon Dating is when the level of carbon-14 testing in the once-living tissue of humans, animals and plants is tested to investigate its age. The older the tissue, the less carbon-14 it contains - how little can tell us how old. Using radio-carbon dating, archaeologists were able to investigate Mount Sandel, Co. Derry where they found evidence that can be dated back to 7,000 BC - meaning Mount Sandel is between 9,000 and 10,000 years old!	A geophysical survey is like an x-ray of the ground, creating maps and images of underground evidence without excavation. Geophysical surveys can locate artefacts, as well as ruined buildings and structures. This method was used recently to investigate Newgrange , Ireland's most famous passage tomb at Brú na Bóinne, Co. Meath. The aim of the geophysical survey was to see whether there were any hidden passageways or chambers - but none were discovered.	Pollen analysis is the study of pollen remains to find out what was growing at a site during a particular time period. Archaeologists have records of when certain pollens were common so that they can match the pollens to the correct period when excavating. Pollen analysis can be used to date objects. This method was used to investigate the Céide Fields, Co. Mayo which showed a dramatic drop in tree pollens, proving that pine forest areas were cleared to create fields for farming. The blanket bog which grew over the fields preserved the site, leaving it in excellent condition for archaeologists to study it, finding it to be around 4,000-3,000 years old.

Stratigraphy	Dendrochronology	Pollen Analysis
Stratigraphy is used to date artefacts and evidence by how deep in the ground they were when found; the deeper they are, the older they will be. If you were to drop something today, it would lie on the surface. But over thousands of years, it would become covered by soil, leaves and other matter. Eventually, it would end up buried many meters deep. The method is used in most archaeological excavations.	Dendrochronology , also called tree-ring dating , is a method of dating that uses the unique growth patterns of tree rings as a guide. If you cut through a tree trunk, you will see rings spreading from the centre outwards. Each ring is a year of growth. The rings are wide when the tree grew fast, for example when the summer was good. Archaeologists have created a continuous record of tree ring patterns dating back to 5,300 BC.	DNA Testing can tell us about the origins and ethnicity of a person. 3D Reconstruction using computer modelling allows archaeologists to reconstruct a face based on the skull in order to see what a person looked like. Examining bones can teach archaeologists a lot about a person's sex, age, height and diet. A combination of these methods was used to investigate the Clonycavan Man which archaeologists believe to be 2,300 years old (Iron Age) after his body was discovered in a peat bog in 2003. Archaeologists think he may once have been a king and was ritually sacrificed. It was estimated that he was aged between 24 and 40 when he died.

The contribution of archaeology

Archaeology provides a hands-on link to the past, enhanced by new technologies like ground-penetrating radar and radiocarbon dating. These tools not only help identify and date artefacts precisely but also enrich students' understanding of the methodologies behind historical enquiry. Simply put, archaeology can be a bit like detectives, rooting around in the ground to stitch together a story from yesteryear. Their work is essential for filling in the blanks in what we know about history, especially when there are no written records to go by.

For Junior Cycle History, getting your head around what archaeology contributes can help you see that there's more than one way to learn about the past. Here's the lowdown:

1. **Finding Lost Civilisations**: Archaeology can let us in on whole societies we never even knew were there.
2. **Everyday Life**: Unlike the history books that are all about the high kings and battles, archaeology tells us how your average Joe or Josephine lived.
3. **Understanding Culture**: Looking at bits and bobs like old pots, tools, or even religious stuff gives us a fair idea of what people believed and how they went about their lives.
4. **Techy Stuff**: Having a nose at ancient tools and machinery shows us how technology has come along over time.
5. **Checking the Facts**: Sometimes what you dig up can either back up or call into question what's written down in history.
6. **The Environment**: Archaeology isn't just about people; it can also tell us what the weather was like back in the day and how the Earth has changed over the donkey's years.
7. **Skirmishes and Deals**: Clues about wars, trading, or pacts between different groups can come to light through digging and sifting.
8. **The Big Questions**: Archaeology can get you thinking about the right and wrongs of it all—like who gets to say what history is and how it should be shown to the world.



Ch. 2 - The Archaeologist

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes

Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

WHAT IS ARCHAEOLOGY?

- Archaeology is the study of the **remains** left by people in the past.
- **Excavation** is the process of digging up the ground to find **evidence** of human activity.
- Archaeology helps us understand **prehistory** (the time before writing) and also aids in filling gaps in written history.

HOW ARCHAEOLOGISTS FIND SITES

- **Visible ruins** (e.g., Bective Abbey, Co. Meath).
- **Aerial photography**: Photographs taken from above (e.g., Hill of Tara).
- **Research archaeology**: Using maps and documents to locate possible sites.
- **Rescue archaeology**: Investigating sites before construction (e.g., before building the M3 motorway).
- **Accidental discoveries**: Archaeological finds by accident (e.g., Ardagh Chalice).

HOW EVIDENCE IS PRESERVED

- **Extreme heat** in deserts (prevents decay by drying out objects).
- **Airtight conditions** (e.g., sealed tombs or volcanic ash like in Pompeii).
- **Peat bogs** in Europe: The cold, acidic water and airless conditions preserve bodies (e.g., Clonycavan Man).

THE STEPS IN EXCAVATING A SITE

1. **Survey** the site.
2. **Dig test trenches** to see if there is evidence worth exploring.
3. **Remove topsoil** using a digger or pickaxe.
4. **Dig carefully** using smaller tools like trowels, shovels, and brushes.
5. **Use sieves** to catch small items.
6. **Record the position** of artefacts with drawings and photographs.
7. **Catalogue finds** in an excavation site book and on computers.
8. **Label and store artefacts** in bags and boxes for laboratory tests.

METHODS USED BY ARCHAEOLOGISTS

- **Radio-carbon dating**: Measures carbon-14 in once-living things to determine age.
- **Stratigraphy**: Dating artefacts by how deep in the ground they are found.
- **Dendrochronology**: Uses tree rings to date wooden objects.
- **Pollen analysis**: Studies pollen remains to understand what plants grew at a site.
- **Conservation**: Protecting and preserving historical objects so that they do not decay (e.g., objects displayed in museums or stored in archives).
- **DNA Testing & 3D Reconstruction**: Modern techniques used to study bodies and reconstruct faces from skeletal remains.
- **Bones**: Can provide information about a person's **age**, **diet**, **health**, and even how they died (e.g., Clonycavan Man's violent death).

Ch. 2 - The Archeologist

Read this excerpt from a news report and answer the questions that follow.

Archaeologists found bones of a Stone Age child and an adult in tiny cave

Chance discovery is fresh evidence of Knocknarea's Stone Age links

Archaeologists at IT Sligo have found bones of a Stone Age child and an adult in a tiny cave high on Knocknarea mountain near the town. Radiocarbon dating has shown that they are some 5,500 years old, which makes them among the earliest human bones found in the county. The find represents important fresh evidence of Knocknarea's Neolithic (Stone Age) links and a prehistoric practice known as 'excarnation'.

Researchers discovered a total of 13 small bones and bone fragments in an almost inaccessible cave last November. Three were from the child and 10 from the adult. They included foot bones and fragments of skull. The adult was aged 30 to 39 and the child 4 to 6 years. It was not possible to establish gender.

'It's an enormously exciting discovery,' said Dr Marion Dowd of IT Sligo, who is Ireland's only specialist in the archaeology of Irish caves. "This might seem like a small quantity but it has yielded fantastic results.'

It was a chance discovery by IT Sligo archaeology graduate Thorsten Kahlert while he was investigating a series of little known caves on the slopes of Knocknarea. 'I was surveying one small cave when something on the cave floor caught my eye,' he said. 'I took a closer look and realised it was a human foot bone.' Further examination revealed other bones strewn on the cave floor.

Dr Dowd says that the small number of bones and their small size suggest that the cave was an excarnation site. That involved a corpse being laid in a cave and, after decomposition, the dry bones being transferred elsewhere. Fragments were sometimes accidentally left behind.

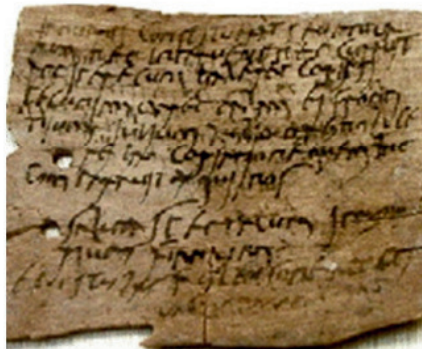
- (a) According to the news report, where were the bones discovered?
- (b) What dating method was used to date the bones? How old were they?
- (c) Name and explain another method of dating that archaeologists might use.
- (d) Give two pieces of information that archaeologists can gather from studying human bones.
- (e) Give two reasons why conservation is important.
- (f) These bones were a chance discovery. What are two ways in which archaeologists identify sites for planned archaeological excavations?

Question 1

During the period 85-370 AD, Vindolanda was the site of a Roman fort near Hadrian's Wall in the north of England. It is now an important archaeological site. Look at the photographs of six items found at Vindolanda and answer the questions which follow.



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4



Photograph 5



Photograph 6

(a) Match each item with the correct photograph number.

Item	Photograph number
A lady's shoe	
An iron key	
A wooden writing tablet	
A human jawbone, including teeth	
A bone sword handle	
A leather tent panel	

(b) What is meant by the term 'artefact'?

(c) What information might an archaeologist learn from DNA analysis of the human jawbone?

(d) Name and explain **two** different methods used to date items found during archaeological excavations.

First dating method:
How this method works:
Second dating method:
How this method works:

- (e) Name the ancient or medieval civilisation you studied for your Junior Cycle History course. Describe **three** important achievements of the civilisation you studied.

Name of ancient or medieval civilisation:
Achievements:

- (f) In your opinion, which of these achievements had the greatest impact on later history? Explain your answer.

Question 1

An archaeological dig took place at Doon Point in Co. Kerry in May-June, 2021. Use the photograph and report below to answer the questions which follow.



Doon Point is a long, narrow strip of land that extends over 500 metres into the sea. It is one of 95 coastal promontory forts on the Dingle peninsula. All are at risk of coastal erosion.

Sandra Henry, lead archaeologist on the project says, 'The reason we are doing this dig is that we are trying to gather as much information as possible as these places are under increasing risk of erosion, cliff collapse and rising sea levels.'

Local farmer, Dennis Curran, estimates that about half an acre of the promontory fort has fallen into the sea. He has noted rising sea levels and an increase in the number of rock falls.

(a) Where in Ireland is Doon Point located?

(b) When did the dig take place?

(c) What was the role of Sandra Henry at the dig?

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(d) What evidence from the photograph and the report shows the impact of climate change at Doon Point?

(e) The photograph was taken using a drone. Explain why drone technology is a useful tool for archaeologists.

(f) Name **two** other tools used by archaeologists and briefly explain how they are used.

(g) Pick a topic from your Junior Cycle History course that you can link to archaeology, e.g.,

- a named ancient or medieval civilisation
- early Christian Ireland
- a pattern of settlement in Ireland
- another named topic of your choice.

How did archaeological evidence help you to learn about **three** different aspects of that topic?

Name of topic:
How archaeological evidence helped you to learn about the topic:

Question 2

Archaeological discoveries add to our knowledge of history. Use the account and photographs below to answer the questions which follow.

In June 2020, a 12-year-old Roscommon student found a five-and-a-half metre long logboat in a local lake. Water levels had dropped after several weeks of dry weather, and the boat was lying in less than half a metre of water.

Archaeologists from the Underwater Archaeology Unit of the National Monuments Service and the National Museum of Ireland inspected the site. The boat was recorded, drawn and photographed before being carefully placed back in the water to keep it waterlogged and protected.

There is an early medieval crannóg just 100m away in the lake, and it is possible that the logboat dates from the medieval period. It could be much older; logboats have been used on Irish lakes and rivers since the Stone Age (8000-4000 BC).



- (a) How did weather conditions contribute to the discovery of the logboat?

- (b) Name the two organisations that sent archaeologists to examine the logboat.

1.
2.

(c) What is being done with the logboat in the two photographs?

(d) If the logboat dates from 4000 BC, approximately how old is it?

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(e) Name and explain one method that archaeologists could use to date the logboat.

(f) This logboat was an accidental discovery. What are two ways in which archaeologists identify sites for planned archaeological excavations?

Question 1

The photographs below show artefacts on display in the National Museum of Ireland. They are from different periods of settlement in Ireland from the Stone Age up to the Viking Age. Look at the photographs of the six artefacts and answer the questions which follow.



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4



Photograph 5



Photograph 6

(a) Match each artefact with the correct photograph number.

Artefact	Photograph Number
Stone Age axe heads	
A dugout canoe	
A gold collar	
A bronze cauldron (cooking pot)	
The Ardagh Chalice	
A Viking slave chain	

(b) Which of the six artefacts shown above is from Early Christian Ireland?

(c) Explain the job of an archaeologist.

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(d) The National Museum is the largest museum in Ireland. Name **one** other museum that you have learned about in your studies.

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(e) Name and explain **two** reasons why museums are important.

First reason:
Explanation of first reason:
Second reason:
Explanation of second reason:

Question 1

Archaeology is the study of human history and pre-history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains. Read the following extract from an RTÉ news report of June 2023, and answer the questions which follow.

Public reminded that artefact finds must be reported

The National Museum is reminding the public that the discovery of archaeological objects must be reported by law. It follows the recent conviction of a man for the possession of archaeological artefacts.

Silver medieval coins were among the more than 60 items recovered by gardaí as part of an investigation into the possession of unreported archaeological artefacts.

The investigation led to the conviction of a man under Section 4 of the National Monuments Act. Welcoming the outcome of that case, the National Museum said that all archaeological objects "without a known owner" are the property of the State.

The use of metal detectors to search for artefacts and the reporting of their discovery are both regulated under the National Monuments Act 1930-2014. Under Irish law, people are required to apply for a license to use metal detectors to search for archaeological objects. The National Museum said this is to "protect our nation's heritage" and that the unregulated use of detection devices "poses a serious risk to Ireland's archaeological heritage".



(a) What was the man convicted of?

(b) What law was he convicted under?

(c) According to the National Museum, why are people required to have a licence to use metal detectors to search for archaeological objects?

- (d) Archaeologists find excavation sites in many different ways. Other than the use of metal detectors, identify **two** ways that an archaeologist can locate a site for excavating.

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- (e) In order for an archaeological dig to be methodical, it is important that once a site has been identified, a series of steps are followed. Number the steps of an archaeological dig in the correct sequence on the grid below. The first one has been done for you.

Label and catalogue the find.	8
Measure out the site into a one-metre-squares grid, and give each square a letter and number.	
Take a photograph of the artefact in position with the help of a photographic scales, and record its location in the site book.	
Cordon off the site.	
Search the earth and clear, using hand trowels and shovels.	
Get written permission from the land owner to conduct the excavation.	
Remove the topsoil.	
Survey the site and draw a detailed map of the area.	



Question 8

Read the advertisement below and answer the questions which follow.



OPW Conservation Crafts Demonstration at Ormond Castle

15th August, 2pm – 3pm

Ormond Castle

Castle Park, Off Castle Street, Carrick-on-Suir, E32 CX59, Co. Tipperary

The mission of the OPW (Office of Public Works) Heritage Service is to conserve and protect the built heritage in the care of the State. The bulk of the conservation and restoration work undertaken at National Monuments Service in State care is carried out by the OPW's highly skilled team of craft, trade and general operatives.

While always open to new techniques, best conservation practice is that, for authenticity, the skills used to preserve a structure should reflect those used at the particular period in history when the structure was first erected.

The OPW also recognises the importance of handing on traditional skills and experience. This Heritage Week, visit Ormond Castle and meet some of the OPW's carpenters and stonemasons/cutters and learn about the unique set of skills they have developed to ensure that the expertise necessary to maintain our National Monuments into the future is retained and developed.

OPW Conservation Crafts Demonstration at Ormond Castle | National Heritage Week 12 – 20 August 2023



(a) Where and when is this event taking place?

Where:

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When:

--

(b) What is the mission of the OPW?

(c) What tradespeople are employed by the OPW?

(d) Explain the term 'conservation'.

(e) Choose an event, issue, place, or person from your local area that you have studied which is connected to the bigger history of Ireland and/or the history of Europe and the wider world.



(f) Describe how the topic you chose in (e) above had an impact on the history of your local area.

(g) Explain how what you chose in (e) above is connected to the bigger history of Ireland and/or the history of Europe and the wider world.

Question 1

Archivists must undergo extensive training to learn how to catalogue, describe and maintain documents and records. Look at the photograph below and answer the questions which follow.



- (a) Briefly explain why the archivist in the photograph above is wearing white cotton gloves.

- (b) Outline **one** difficulty that the archivist might encounter when studying the document pictured above.

(c) Match each of the terms below with the correct description.

Term	Description
A. Excavation	1. The study of the layers of soil or the depth of a buried artefact to date an object or age of a site.
B. Artefact	2. The period of time before the invention of writing.
C. Radiocarbon dating	3. An object made or changed by humans, usually of historical, cultural or archaeological significance.
D. Dendrochronology	4. The process of removing layers of soil at an archaeological site to uncover and study artefacts and archaeological features.
E. Stratigraphy	5. A dating method that uses the growth rings of trees to establish the chronological order of events or dates of wooden artefacts.
F. Prehistory	6. A dating method that measures the amount of carbon remaining in an object in order to estimate its age.

A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
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(d) Explain **two** differences between the work of an archaeologist and the work of a historian.

1.
2.

(e) Outline **two** challenges that historians face when studying the past.

1.
2.

Study the sources and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: An edited extract from an article published in the *Irish Times* in 2018. It discusses Taoiseach Leo Varadkar's suggestion that the anniversary of the declaration of the Irish Republic in 1949 should be publicly commemorated in 2024.

Taoiseach Leo Varadkar has suggested the Decade of Centenaries* should end in 2024 with events to mark the 75th anniversary of the Republic of Ireland. The State was declared a republic on April 18, 1949.

The Republic of Ireland Act abolished the last traces of British rule in Ireland and established the State as a republic.

Speaking at an event, Mr. Varadkar proposed that both the 70th anniversary next year and the 75th anniversary in 2024 should be marked as State occasions.

Mr. Varadkar suggested that the Decade of Centenaries which is due to end in 2023 would end with a "downbeat note" if it ended with commemorations to mark the Civil War. Instead, he proposed that marking the 75th anniversary of the Republic in 2024 would end it on an "upbeat and optimistic note".

**Decade of Centenaries* – a ten-year government programme commemorating the events that led to Irish independence

Source 2: The front page of the *Irish Times* from 18 April 1949.



(f) In what century was the Irish state declared a republic?

(g) According to Source 2, how was the declaration celebrated on 18 April 1949?

(h) Briefly explain why it is important to commemorate significant events and/or influential people in history.

(i) Outline **one** way in which historians can play a role in commemorating historical events.

Question 1

British archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb of the pharaoh Tutankhamun in 1922. The following sources relate to that discovery from ancient Egypt. Examine the sources and answer the questions that follow.

Source 1: photograph of Carter's initial examination of the pharaoh's inner coffin



Source 2: extract from Carter's personal journal

With the light of an electric torch as well as a candle we looked through the hole in the door. Our sensations and astonishment are difficult to describe as the light revealed to us the marvellous collection of treasures: two ebony-black sculptures of a King; couches decorated with gold; small ornamental boxes; black shrines with a snake appearing from within; ordinary looking white chests; a golden inlaid throne; white oval boxes; stools of all shapes and designs.

A sealed doorway between two statues proved there was more beyond, and with the inscriptions bearing the name of Tutankhamen on most of the objects before us, there was little doubt that there behind was the grave of that Pharaoh.

- (a) Name **four** things that Howard Carter and his team saw when they shone a light through the hole in the door.

- (b) What precaution are both people in the photograph taking in order to protect the coffin of Tutankhamun?

- (c) Name and explain **one** method an archaeologist could use to date the body of Tutankhamun.

Method of dating:
Explanation:

- (d) Place the following years in chronological order, starting with the earliest, in the column on the right.

Year	Chronological Order
850 AD	
1200 BC	
800 BC	
253 AD	

Question 1

Using both sources below, answer the questions which follow.

Source 1



Source 2

We've all visited a museum at some point in our lives, whether it was during a school trip or with family on holiday. Approximately 850 million people visit American museums each year, but have you ever stopped to wonder how many people that museum impacted or why it came to be?

In 1683, the first museum (the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford) opened its doors and the rest is history. For centuries, museums have played an integral role in preserving the history of our society. Exhibits tell us stories about how our nation, our communities and our cultures came to be and without them, those stories could be forgotten.

Museums possess what the classroom may not: the materials and information that enrich and create an experience that is memorable. Yes, the information found in museums can also be found within a textbook in a school's library, a classroom or on the web through search engines such as Google, but what those materials don't always effectively show is the impact that those stories had on the places our students live.

"The collections within a museum are a significant resource to the community. They allow people to experience things from all over the world without ever leaving town," said Jill Krieg-Accrocco, Curator of Anthropology and Exhibitions with the Boonshoft Museum of Discovery.

"My favorite thing about working in a museum is when I have the chance to show children visiting from a school a fossil or an object on display, and explain to them what it is and why it is important. When they look up at me and smile, I can see the impact that we are making," said Krieg-Accrocco.

- (a) What is it called when a museum displays artefacts based on specific themes as seen in the image in Source 1 above?

- (b) Why is conservation a very important role of museums?

- (c) Why is visiting museums and archives important for historians? Give an example to prove your point.

- (d) How many people, approximately, visit American museums each year according to the document above?

- (e) What is the integral role that museums play in society according to the document above?

(f) What advantage does a museum have over a classroom or digital technology as detailed above?

(g) Describe any museum/archive/historical site that you have visited and explain how your visit added to your understanding of history.

Question 1

Study this word cloud and answer the questions which follow.



- (a) Choose any five words from the word cloud above and explain what each of your chosen words means.

Word chosen	Explanation

- (b) Place the following years in order from the earliest to the latest:

1948 AD	547 AD	485 BC	1594 AD	1230 BC

- (c) What were the first and last years of the fifth century BC?

First year:
Last year:

- (d) Explain one way that an archaeologist chooses a site for an excavation.

- (e) Give one reason why you would use more than one source to research a topic in history.

- (f) Explain the difference between archaeology and history.

Question 2

Archaeological discoveries add to our knowledge of history. Use the account and photographs below to answer the questions which follow.



The Health Service Executive (HSE) had just begun excavation works at the building site of the new community hospital project in Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal when the discoveries were made by archaeologist Tamlyn O'Driscoll McHugh. The discoveries consisted initially of an ancient burial capstone and, later, a Bronze Age burial urn.

Tamlyn was carrying out normal site analysis and supervision, as the construction site was over a hectare in size and less than 1 km from the nearest urbanised area. "On the edge of the site was a boulder just under the pavement of the allotment. I flagged it as I thought that might be something of archaeological interest."

Tamlyn undertook the normal archaeological analysis that might help identify areas of potential interest. She was aware of discoveries at Ballyhanna and artefacts that had been found along the river before, but was delighted when she and her team found more than they could have hoped for. In situations like this, which is called 'rescue archaeology', it then becomes a race against time to get as much excavation work done as possible.

(a) What two significant discoveries were made at the site in Ballyshannon?

1.
2.

(b) What work was the archaeologist called on to the site to do?

- (c) What work is being carried out by the archaeologists in the two photographs?

Photograph 1:
Photograph 2:

- (d) 'She was aware of discoveries at Ballyhanna and artefacts that had been found along the river before.' Why was this information important to the archaeologists?

- (e) Explain the term 'rescue archaeology'.

- (f) Apart from rescue archaeology, name two other ways in which archaeological sites are identified for possible excavation.

1.
2.