

18 m - answers
in sources

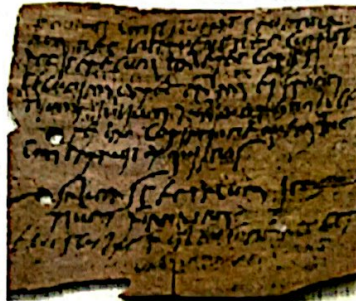
Total = 57 marks - 39 m - correct.

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	3
An iron key	4
A wooden writing tablet	2
A human jawbone, including teeth	6
A bone sword handle	1
A leather tent panel	5

18 marks
↓
6 x 3

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

3m

A man made object used by people in the past e.g. a coin. Must refer to man-made or used by people in the past.

only giving example = 1m.

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

6m

Archaeologists might learn the person's sex. They could also find out about the person's diet.

6
3m +
3m

Two points needed. →
fill writing
space available. if
in doubt

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

12m

First dating method:	Carbon-14 dating
How this method works:	All living things absorb carbon-14. When that living thing dies, the carbon starts to slowly leak away. Levels can be measured to determine age.
Second dating method:	Stratigraphy
How this method works:	Soil is made of many layers. The newer layers are closer to the top. If something with a known date, like a coin, is found then objects further down are likely older and objects above are likely newer.

Name
2 x 3 m
Explanation
2 x 3 m
6
Sliding
Scale
3m = 1st.
2m = second
1m = past
0m = incorrect

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

12 marks

3 needed
↓
number them to avoid errors

Name of ancient or medieval civilisation: Ancient Rome

Achievements: ① European languages. The Romans spoke Latin. This language spread to conquered areas like Gaul. Many European languages have Latin as their root language e.g. French, Italian + Spanish

② New cities were established as part of the Roman Empire e.g. Paris. These cities often have wide, straight streets as a feature.

③ Architecture. Many Roman buildings and structures still remain e.g. the Forum. Features of such classical architecture served as an inspiration during the Renaissance and afterwards e.g. the use of pillars + columns.

↓
3M
3x3M
↓
Sliding scale
3M = v.g.
2M = good
1M = poor
0M = incorrect

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

6 marks

The impact on European languages had the greatest impact on later history. While French and Portuguese are based on Latin, English is not, but the English language contains many words derived from Latin. Latin is also used by scientists when naming plants, animals and insects.

↓
6M = ex.
4M = v.g.
2M = poor
0M = incorrect