

# JUNIOR LYCEUMS ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2000

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

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**FORM 3**

**History (Option)**

**TIME : 1hr 30min**

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Maltese History

1 Answer the following questions:

1.1 Give one reason why a Jacobin party was established in Malta in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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1.2 Mention two laws/regulations passed by the French administration in Malta which had a negative effect on the population.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 Why did the Maltese feel cheated with the September 1800 Capitulation of the French?

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1.4 What do we mean when we say that Malta became a British colony?

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1.5 How did the Plague of 1813 destroy trade and commerce in Malta?

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1.6 What did Mrs Sarah Austin do in favour of education in Malta?

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1.7 A Royal Commission was sent to Malta in 1836. What was a Royal Commission and what was it supposed to do?

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1.8 Explain the meaning of “cause” and “effect and give an example from the period that you have been studying

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1.9 What do you understand when you say that Malta was (a) an important naval base and (b) a military station?

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

1.10 Mention two contagious diseases (apart from the plague) which seriously affected social conditions in Malta in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ (b) \_\_\_\_\_

(20 marks)

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2 Read the following sources and answer the questions that follow.

“The island of Malta and its dependencies shall be evacuated by the troops of His Britannic Majesty, and restored to the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem.”

Article IV of the Preliminary Treaty, October, 1801.

Source 1

“It has been with the deepest pain, and greatest surprise, that the Maltese people have heard of the sad and unmerited lot to which they are destined, by the return of the Orders of Saint John of Jerusalem

Maltese Deputies to Lord Hobart March 1802.

Source 2

2.1 Explain in your own words what source 1 is telling us?

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(2 marks)

2.2 What is meant by “its dependencies” in source 1?

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(2 marks)

2.3 Pick up two words or phrases from source 2 which clearly indicate that the Maltese were very much against what had been decided in the Preliminary Treaty of 1801.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)

2.4 Why did the Maltese use the phrase “greatest surprise” in source 2?

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(3 marks)

2.5 In what way do source 1 and source 2 differ?

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(3 marks)

2.6 Why is it that source 1 and source 2 are primary sources?

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(3 marks)

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(15 marks)

3. Answer on the provided foolscap  
Choose one and answer in an essay form.

3.1 Write about five causes which brought about the decline of the Order of St. John.

3.2 Write about three factors which had an effect on Malta’s economy during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

3.3 Maltese politicians asked the British for the

- a) Consiglio Popolare
- b) Trial by Jury
- c) Liberty of the Press

Choose two of the above and explain:

- (i) What did the Maltese mean by these demands?
- (ii) How far were these demands satisfied during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

(15 marks)

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## History of Europe

4. Answer the following questions

4.1 Who were the “bourgeoisie” in France before the French Revolution?

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4.2 Explain the difference between a “monarchy” and a “republic”.

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4.3 In European history we often refer to the “foreign policy” of a government or country. What do we mean? \_\_\_\_\_

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- 4.4 What were the Napoleonic wars? \_\_\_\_\_  
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- 4.5 Who was Metternich? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6 What do we mean when we say that during the period under review Italy was only “a geographical expression”? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4.7 During the first years of his reign Alexander 1 of Russia appeared to favour liberal ideas. What sort of ideas are generally associated with “liberalism”?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3 marks)
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- (total 15 marks)

5. Read carefully the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

“ A revolt in Belgium in 1830 developed into a move for separation from Holland with whom there were all sorts of economic, religious and cultural differences. The absolutists’ proposals for intervention to deal with this first rupture of the 1815 settlement were resisted by Britain and France, who organised an international conference to ratify the situation, forced the Dutch King to give way and then arranged the general European guarantee of Belgian neutrality. In fact, France was better off with this small friendly state on her frontier. However, Louis Philippe was criticised for not accepting the invitation by the Belgian National Congress for his son the Duc de Nemours to become King of the Belgians, and because he did not incorporate Belgium despite support in both countries for this step.”

Miller, (1997) *Mastering Modern European History*, p.69.

- 5.1 (a) What sort of differences existed between Belgium and Holland?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Give details about one of the differences you mentioned.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5.2 (a) What was the opinion of the “absolutists” regarding the Belgian revolt?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Why were they of that particular opinion?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5.3 (a) Mention two countries that supported Belgian independence.

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(b) What did they do to help Belgium?

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5.4 (a) What do you think is meant when we say “Belgian neutrality”?

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(b) Some Frenchmen did not want Belgium to be neutral. What did they want instead?

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(c) Explain how Louis Philippe lost some of his popularity because of the Belgian affair.

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5.5 Explain why the passage is a secondary source.

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(20 marks)

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6. Answer on the provided foolscap  
Choose one and answer in an essay form

6.1 Write about five causes of the French Revolution.

6.2 Write about five areas of Napoleon’s home policy.

6.3 Which principles guided the decisions of the Great Powers in 1814? Show how the principle of nationality was ignored. Illustrate your answer with practical examples.

6.4 Review the revolutions of 1848. What brought about these revolutions?

(15 marks)