

JUNIOR LYCEUMS ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2001

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 3

History (Option)

TIME : 1hr 30min

Name: _____

Class: _____

Students are to choose one section from Maltese History (sections A and B) and one section from European History (section C and D)

Section A Maltese History (1800 – 1848)

1. Put in chronological order the following events. No 1 is being given as an example.

The Rising of the Maltese against the French	
The Treaty of Amiens (1802)	
The Plague	
The French Invasion of Malta	1
The Austin – Lewis Commission	
The 1835 Constitution	

(5 x 1 = 5)

2. Match the following by putting the appropriate number in the spaces near the second column. Number 1 is being given as an example

1	Sir Alexander Ball.	Return of Malta to the Order St John	
2	Ferdinand Von Hompesch	Reforms in the Law Courts	
3	Notary Emm Vitale.	The 1849 Constitution	
4	Sir Richard Moore u Ferall	Commander of the Maltese Forces	
5	Sir Thomas Maitland	The last Grand Master	
6	Treaty of Amiens	Civil Commissioner	1

(5 x 1 = 5)

3. Read the following passage carefully and then answer all the questions.

“The Chief Authority is vested in the Governor. The authority of the Governor is limited only by order of the King. He is responsible to his Majesty and to his country for his conduct but his discretion is not to be shackled by any person or any body. of persons resident in Malta.

If however you shall see fit (either for the transaction of Public Business or for other sufficient reasons). to form a council for the investigation and discussion of said matters relating to the Civil Interests of Malta as you may think proper to lay before it, you are authorised to do so observing that the number of members shall not exceed six inclusive of the Governor and the Bishop of Malta, the President of the Court of Appeal, the Public Secretary and the Treasurer of the Island shall sit on the Council. The other members to be named at your discretion.

*N(ational) A(rchieves) M(alta) Despatch from.
Lord Bathurst to Sir Thomas Maitland, 28th July 1813*

- (1) Is this a primary or a secondary source? _____ (2)
- (2) What office did Sir Thomas Maitland hold in Malta? _____
_____ (1)
- (3) (i) Who is the King being referred to in this despatch? _____ (1)
(ii) What was his connection with Malta? _____ (1)
- (4) Did Maitland have any limitations on his authority in Malta? _____
_____ (2)
- (5) (A) What suggestion did the secretary of state make to the Governor of Malta on
the administration of Malta? _____ (2)
(B) What limitation was placed on the Council? _____ (2)
(C) (i) Was the suggestion of the secretary of state ever implemented by
Maitland? _____ (1)
(ii) Why did Maitland adopt this attitude?
_____ (2)
- (6) Give the names of two civil servants who are mentioned in this despatch.
_____ (1) _____ (1)
- (7) Give one reason why Maitland was unpopular with the Maltese?
_____ (2)
- (8) What similarity can be seen in the Council proposed by the Secretary of State in
1813, and the Council granted by Letters Patent on the 1st April 1835?
_____ (2)

(20 marks)

4. Write an Essay on the following.

1. Which of the reforms introduced by the French were beneficial to the Maltese?
2. The Maltese, the British, the Neapolitans and the Portugese all gave a valuable contribution during the blochade Discuss
3. Account for the various reasons which led to the outbreak of the rebellion of the Maltese against the French in September 1798.
4. For what reasons can the period 1813 – 1842, be considered as one fo the worst periods in Maltese History in economic terms. What circumstances led to this situation and what was its impact on he population?
5. What were the principal reasons why the Maltese elite were disappointed with the British colonial Administration till 1849? Which political and constitutional rights were conceded by the Colonial Government till 1849?

(20 marks)

Section B Maltese History till – 1921

(1) Put the following in chronological order No 1 is being given as an example.

The Building of the Breakwater	
The Royal Commission 1911	
The 1887 Constitution	1
The National Assembly	
The Sette Giugno Riots	
The Amery – Milner Constitution	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(2) Match the following by putting the appropriate number in the spaces near the second column No1 is being given as an example.

1	Malta as a Naval Base	The Nurse of the Mediterranean	
2	Sir Gerald Strickland	The Amery – Milner Constitution	
3	Lord Plumer	The National Assembly	
4	Sir Filippe Sciberras	Secretary of State for the Colonies	
5	Joseph Chamberlain	The Dockyard	1
6	Malta and World War 1	Chief Secretary to Government	

(5 x 1 = 5)

(3)



(1) This picture gives us an indication of the economic structure Malta had at that time. What type of economy did Malta have at the time?

_____ (2)

(2) In connection with the economic structure mentioned in question 3.1, give the name of an important establishment in the harbour area where thousands of Maltese were employed.

_____ (2)

(3) The man depicted in the picture lived in a particular building. What were these buildings called?

_____ (1)

(5 x 1 = 5)

4. Read carefully the following passage and answer all the questions.

“Thus in 1903, the elected members rejected members rejected the Education Estimates owing to the Government refusal to abolish the free choice by the parents of the language to be taught to their children in the schools. Mr Chamberlain then Secretary of State for the colonies decided that the time had come for a change. A new Constitution was set up of a more strict Crown Colony Type with an official majority in the legislative body. The elected members of the Council of Government were reduced to eight and the official members were increased to ten.

From 1903, onwards the elected members devoted themselves almost entirely to protests against the new form of government. They largely refrained from taking part in the work of legislation or administration. In the press and on the platform inside they devoted themselves to criticise the government”

(Extract from “The Malta Royal Commission 1931 Report).

1. What status did Malta have in 1903? _____ (1)

2. What was the principal difference between the 1887 Constitution and the 1903 Constitution _____ (4)

3. From the extract what do you conclude was one of the principal reasons for the withdrawal of the 1887 Constitution? _____ (2)

4. (i) Do you think that the elected members were happy or dissatisfied with the new Constitution? _____ (2)

(ii) Give two reasons to support your answer
 _____ (2)
 _____ (2)

5. What did the Maltese do to obtain a better Constitution? _____ (2)

(15 marks)

5. Write an Essay on one of the following.

- (1) Write a description of Malta at the turn of the 20th century by giving details on the following points
 (A) Status (B) constitution (C) Economic Structure
 (D) Education (E) Transport Facilities
- (2) Why was a Royal Commission sent to Malta in 1911? What were its recommendations?
- (3) (1) What circumstances led to the Grant of the 1887 Constitution?
 (2) What were its main features?
 (3) What circumstances led to its withdrawal in 1903?
- (4) Account for the causes that led to the Sette Giugno Riots in 1919.
- (5) (1) Who convened the National Assembly in 1919 and who participated in it?
 (2) What request did the National Assembly make to the British Government?
 (3) How did the British Government react to the Assembly's request?

(20 marks)

Section C – European History

1. Put the following in chronological order No 1 is being given as an example.

The Battle of Trafalgar	
The Battle of Lodi.	
The outbreak of the French Revolution	1
The Moscow Campaign	
The Siege of Toulon	
The Battle of Aboukir	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

2. Match the following by putting the appropriate number in the spaces near the second column No1 is being given as an example.

1	Metternich	King of Spain	
2	Alexander 1	British Admiral	
3	Napoleon Bonaparte	First Consul of France	
4	Lord Nelson	King of France	
5	Louis XVI	Gzar of Russia	
6	Ferdinand VII	Austrian Minister.	1

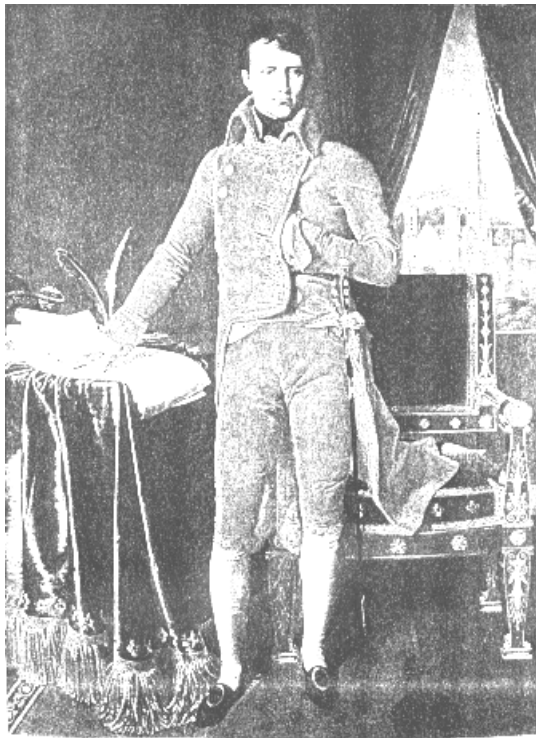
(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

3. Five of these battles were fought during the Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic. Underline them.

Blenheim – Marengo – St Quentim – Austerlitz – Jena – Lepanto –
 Leipzig – Kossovo – Wagram – Solferino

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

4.



- (1) (A) Who is the person depicted in this picture? _____ (1)
(B) Give the Name of one European State which he defeated _____ (1)
(C) Give the name of one European Country which he never Conquered.
_____ (1)
- (2) On the table there is a sheaf of papers. With reference to the person depicted in the picture. What could these papers possibly be. _____ (2)
- (3) What type of building is depicted in the background? _____ (1)
Why do you think did the painter include this building in the picture?
_____ (2)
- (4) State whether the person depicted in the picture is wearing military or civilian clothes?
_____ (1) , and mention a post which he held in connection with
your answer. _____ (2)
- (5) Who was the British Prime – Minister who built up a series of coalitions to defeat the
person depicted in the picture?
_____ (2)
- (6) Which battle was responsible for his final downfall? _____ (1)
and to which island was he subsequently exiled? _____ (1)

(15 marks)

5. Write an Essay on one of the following

- (1) Account for the various causes which led to the outbreak of the Revolution in France?
- (2) Napoleon was not only a general but also an administrator. Discuss this statement with reference to the various reforms he carried out.
- (3) The Map of Europe was redrawn after the Congress of Vienna? Discuss
- (4) Outline the process which led either to .
(A) Greek Independence (B) The Belgian Independence
- (5) Various European Countries expected the Revolutions in 1848. Outline the course of these revolutions in the various sections of the Austrian Empire in 1848, and describe how they were all subsequently crushed.

(20 marks)

Section D European History.

(1) Put in order the following events. No 1 is being given as an example.

The Gallipoli Campaign	
The Assassination of Frans Ferdinand	1
The Battle of Jutland	
The Treaty of Versailles	
The Locarno Treaty	
Anchluss	

(5 x 1 = 5)

(2) Match the following by putting a number in the appropriate box against the second column No 1 is being given as an example.

1	Nicholas II	Emperor of Austria	
2	William II	Foreign Secretary of England	
3	Edward Grey	Prime Minister of England	
4	Francis Joseph	Gzar of Russia	1
5	David Lloyd George	President of the USA	
6	Woodrow Wilson	Emperor of Germany	

(5 x 1 = 5)

(3) Answer the following by underlining the correct answer

Five of the following personalities were dictators. Who were they?

Benes – General Franco – King George V – Hitler – Winston Churchill – Mussolini – Kemal Ataturk – Stalin – Gustavus Stresseman – Hindenburg.

(5 x 1 = 5)

(4) Look carefully at this picture and answer all the questions.



- (1) Which country does the young man represent? _____ (1)
- (2) Which country does the big old man with the stick represent? _____ (1)
- (3) What do the words "No Thoroughfare" mean? _____ (2)
- (4) How would you describe the attitude of the big old man? _____ (2)
- (5) What did the country represented by the big old man actually want to do? _____ (2)

- (6) When did the incident in this cartoon occur? _____ (1)
- (7) (A) Which war was at its initial stages at that time? _____ (1)
- (B) Which country found itself involved in this war as a direct result of the incident depicted in the cartoon? _____ (1)
- (C) Give the name of a European Country which was not involved in this war. _____ (1)
- (D) Give the name of three peace treaties which were signed at the end of this war? _____ (1) _____ (1) _____ (1)

(15 marks)

5. Write an Essay on one of the following.

- (1) What alignments existed in Europe in 1900 and what further developments took place till 1907?
- (2) Discuss the causes which led to the outbreak of the Revolution in Russia in 1917.
- (3) The map of Europe was completely redrawn by the Peace Treaties which were drawn up after the First World War. Discuss.
- (4) Various factors were responsible for the rise of Fascism in Italy after the First World War. Discuss
- (5) What factors led to the rise of Nazism in Germany? What measures did Hitler take after 1933 to establish a one party state?

(20 marks)