

JUNIOR LYCEUMS & SECONDARY SCHOOLS ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2001

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 5

History (Option)

Time: 1h 45min

A Explain the following.

1. Dyarchy

_____ (2)

2. Letters Patent

_____ (2)

3. Reserved Matters

_____ (2)

4. The Senate

_____ (2)

5. Pari-Passu

_____ (2)

(5 x 2 = 10)

B Place in chronological order the following events by putting the correct number in the column near the event. Number 1 is being given as an example.

The Mac Donald Constitution.	
The Sette Giugno Riots.	
The Politico – Religious Question.	
The Amery – Milner Constitution.	
The Royal Commission (1931).	
The National Assembly.	(1)

(5 x 1 = 5)

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

“ The small educated class of the Maltese speak.”

English and Italian, nearly all of them. both languages in addition to their native Maltese. Maltese is the language of most of the sermons, in the shops, markets, streets and public, meetings, on election platforms and in the growing vernacular press. Italian has its chief footing in the University, law medicine and the church, but it is not known by the majority of the people.

Extract from the Report of the Royal Commission (1931 p 121)

- (1) To which particular problems in Maltese History does this paragraph refer to?
_____ (2)
- (2) Which were the official languages of Malta, according to the 1921 Constitution?
_____ (1) _____ (1)
- (3) Which languages were at that time being taught in the primary schools
_____ (1) _____ (1) _____ (1)
- (4) Which of the Maltese Political Parties then existing was.
(a) in favour of the Italian language. _____ (1)
(b) in favour of the English Language. _____ (1)
- (5) What particular recommendation did the Royal Commission make, with reference to the teaching of languages in the Primary Schools?
_____ (2)
- (6) Mention two measures that the Colonial Administration took between 1934 – 1936 to further the use of the Maltese language and to eliminate Italian.
_____ (2)
_____ (2)
- (15 marks)
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D. Write an Essay on one of the following.

- (1) What were the main features of the 1921 Constitution, and what led to its suspension in 1930.
- (2) The grant of Self Government led to considerable improvements in housing, education and social services, and the introduction of necessary social legislation. Discuss
- (3) Why was there considerable unemployment in Malta in the 1920's, and what measures were taken to alleviate this situation.

- (4) Which political parties were established in 1920, and who were their respective leaders?
Why had they dwindled to three by 1926.
- (5) (a) What was the Senate and how was it composed?
(b) Why was there a clash between the Government and the Senate in 1928?
(c) What measure did the Government take in 1929 to curtail the power of the senate?

(20 marks)

E. European History

With which countries do we associate the following dictators.

Number 1 is being given as an example.

1	Pilsudiski		Turkey
2	Adolf Hitler		Spain
3	Benito Mussolini		Italy
4	Francesco Franko		Russia
5	Josef Stalin		Germany
6	Kemal Ataturk	1	Poland

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- F. Put the following events in chronological order.
Number 1 is being given as an example.

The Locarno Treaty
The Invasion of Poland
The Treaty of Versailles
The Anschluss
The Wall Street Crash
The Munich Agreement

1

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- G. Give the names of five European countries which had a democratic form of government throughout the period 1919 - 1939.

1. _____
3. _____
5. _____

2. _____
4. _____

(one mark each 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- H. Read the following extract from Url Sharen "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, and answer all the questions.

On March 5, 1933, the day of the last democratic elections the German people were to know during Hitler's life, they spoke with their ballots. Despite all the terror and intimidation, the majority of them rejected Hitler. The Nazis led the polling with 17,277,180 votes – an increase of some five and a half million, but it comprised only 44 per cent of the total vote. A clear majority still eluded Hitler. All the persecution and suppression of the previous weeks did not prevent the Centre Party from actually increasing its vote from 4,230,600 to 4,424,900; with its ally the Catholic Bavarian People's Party, it obtained a total of five and a half million votes. Even the Social Democrats held their position as the second largest party, polling 7,181,629 votes, a drop of only 70,000. The Communists lost a million supporters but still polled 4,848,058 votes. The Nationalists, led by Papen and

Hugenberg, were bitterly disappointed with their own showing, a vote of 3,136,760, a mere 8 per cent of the votes cast and a gain of less than 200,000.

Still, the Nationalists' 52 seats, added to the 288 of the Nazis, gave the government a majority of 16 in the Reichstag. This was enough, perhaps, to carry on the day-to-day business of the government but it was far short of the two-thirds majority which Hitler needed to carry out a new, bold plan to establish his dictatorship by consent of the parliament.

1. With what particular name was the German Republic known till 1933?
_____ (2)
2. Why does the author describe the elections held on 5th March 1933 as the last Democratic elections? _____ (2)
3. What post did Hitler hold at the time of this election? _____ (1) and of which party was he leader _____ (1)
4. What additional post did Hitler acquire in the following year? _____ (1)
5. Which party mentioned in the text was disposed to support Hitler? _____ (1)
6. What particular incident during this election campaign did the Nazis turn to their advantage?
_____ (2)
7. Did Hitler obtain a two thirds majority in the Reichstag _____ (1) Give a reason to support your answer. _____ (1)

8. Was the author of this text favourable to Hitler?

Quote one phrase or sentence from this text to support your answer

_____ (2)

9. What does the term "Third Reich" refer to?

_____ (2)

I. Write an Essay on one of the following.

1. (a) In what circumstances was the league of Nations founded in 1920, and how was it organised?
(b) Account for one incident in the 1920's in which the league may be said to have been successful.
(c) Account for one incident in the 1930's in which the league was a failure?
(d) In what circumstances did the league fall into disuse?
2. What factors led to the rise of Fascism in Italy and what measures did Mussolini take after 1922 to transform Italy into a one party state?
3. Explain the origin of the Weimar Republic (1919) and account for its internal weaknesses to 1933?
4. Describe the causes, main events and results of the Spanish Civil War?
5. Describe the events (1933 – 1939) which led to the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939?

(20 marks)