

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2002
Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 4

HISTORY (OPTION)

TIME: 1 hr 30 min

NAME: _____

CLASS: _____

Students are to answer questions from Sections A and C or from Sections B and D.

Sections A

(Your may answer this Section in Maltese).

1. Explain the following words.

- 1. CONSTITUTION _____
- 2. NAVAL BASE _____
- 3. DOCKYARD _____
- 4. ROYAL COMMISSION _____
- 5. LETTERS PATENT _____

(5x2= 10)

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

1.	The opening of the Suez Canal	
2.	The Crimean War	
3.	The Cardwell Principle	1
4.	The Somerset Dock	
5.	The 1887 Constitution	
6.	The Keenan Report	

(5x1= 5)

3.



3:1. To which nation did this vessel (ship) belong?
_____ (1)

3:2. Why were ships so important for this nation?
_____ (2)

3:3. What connection did this nation have with Malta?

_____ (2)

3:4. _____ for the ship?

- _____ (2)
- 3:5. With what were the sails replaced later in the second half of the nineteenth century? _____ (2)
- 3:6. What particular establishment in the Grand Harbour did this ship make use of? _____ (2)
- 3:7. How was this establishment enlarged in the 1860's? _____ (2)
- 3:8. Why was this establishment important for the Maltese People? _____ (2)
(15 marks)
4. Write an Essay on **one** of the following.
- 4:1. Where exactly is the Crimea and which powers were involved in the Crimean War? (5 marks)
How did the Crimean War effect the Maltese Islands? (15 marks)
- 4:2. Between 1849 – 1861 Malta was a haven (place of refuge) for various Italian Refugees. Discuss (20 marks)
- 4:3. What recommendations were made by the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1877, with reference to the use of languages in the Law Courts, in the Government Departments, and in the schools? (20 marks)
- 4:4. Between the years 1850 – 1885, Malta passed through various periods of prosperity and depression. Discuss (20 marks)
- 4:5. Which were the main features of the 1887 constitution?
Which amendments were made in it during the years 1887 – 1903?
Why was it withdrawn in 1903? (20 marks)

Section B

(You may answer this question in Maltese.)

1. Explain the following.
- 1:1. Pari-Passu _____
- 1:2. Dyarchy _____
- 1:3. Compact _____
- 1:4. Dominion Status _____
- 1:5. Integration _____ (5x2= 10 marks)
2. Put in chronological order the following events. Number 1 is being given as an example.

1.	Maltese becomes an official language	
2.	The fusion of the U.P.M. and the P.D.W.	
3.	Integration	
4.	The Granting of the Amery-Milner Constitution	1
5.	The Santa Marija Convoy	
6.	The 1947 Constitution	

(5x1= 5 marks)

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

Damage to the island, particularly in the dockyard and harbour towns, was on a very large scale; 35,000 homes had been destroyed or damaged together with a number of important historical monuments in Valletta and the Three Cities. Before the war nearly 8,000 people had lived in Senglea, yet in 1948, five years after bombing had ceased, the town contained less than 3,000 inhabitants. The settlement lay in the heart of the naval dockyard and large areas of the town were flattened during attacks on the yard. The population of Vittoriosa was reduced in similar manner and at Cospicua, where the pre-war population had exceeded 12,000, there were only 5,000 inhabitants in 1948. The islands entered the post-war era with an acute housing shortage.

Brian Blouet "The Story of Malta" (1967) pg. 215

- 3:1. Is this a Primary or a Secondary Source? _____ (1)
 Give a reason for your answer? _____ (2)
- 3:2. To what particular period in Maltese History does this period refer to?
 _____ (1)
 To what geographical area in Malta is the area referring to?
 _____ (2)
 Mention two consequences of the period mentioned by you in 3:1 on this geographical area, mentioned by you above
 _____ (1)
 _____ (1)
- 3:3. A particular establishment is mentioned in this paragraph
 Mention this establishment _____ (1)
 Why was it important for the Maltese? _____ (2)
 Why was its important for Britain? _____ (2)
 _____ (2)
- 3:4. Having read this paragraph mention one problem which Malta had to face after the period mentioned by you in question one
 _____ (2)
- (15 marks)

4. Write an essay on **one** of the following

- 4:1. Under various administrations during the period 1921 – 1933, progress was registered in Education, Health, Housing and Social Legislation. Discuss (20 marks)
- 4:2. What led to the suspension in 1930 and in 1933 of the 1921 Constitution. What led to its withdrawal in 1936? (20 marks)
- 4:3. What were the main effects of the Second World War on Malta? (20 marks)
- 4:4. What were the main features of the 1947 Constitution, and why was it eventually suspended in 1958? (20 marks)
- 4:5. What important measures were introduced by the Labour Administration 1947 – 1950, and why was there a split in the Labour Party in 1949? (20 marks)

Section C European History

1. Match the following. Number 1 is being given as an example.

1.	Napoleon III	Chancellor of Germany	
2.	Count Camillo Cavour	Czar of Russia	
3.	Otto Von Bismarck	Prime Minister of Italy	
4.	Alexander II	Emperor of France	1
5.	Benjamin Disraeli	King of Italy	
6.	Victor Emmanuel	Prime Minister of Britain	

(5x1= 5 marks)

2. Put in chronological order the following events number 1 is being given as an example.

1.	The battle of Sedan	
2.	The Paris Commune	
3.	The Crimean War	1
4.	The Congress of Paris	
5.	The Emancipation of the Serfs in Russia	
6.	the Treaty of San Stefano	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

3. Five of the following events are associated with Italian Unification. Underline them.

Balaclava – Magenta – Solferino – Sadowa – Castelfidardo –
 The Part of Plombieres – The Landing of Garibaldi in Sicily –
 The Commune - The Siege of Paris

(5x1= 5 marks)

4. Look carefully at this cartoon and answer all the questions



- 4.1 Who is the young Czar who is depicted in this cartoon? _____ (1)
 Who was his father? _____ (1)
 Of which empire was he Czar? _____ (1)
- 4.2 What is the Czar doing in this cartoon? _____ (1)
 Why is he doing so? _____ (2)
- 4.3 What does the eagle in the throne represent? _____ (2)
- 4.4 On the Czar's seat there is a number of nails what do they represent? _____ (2)

- 4.5 Was the general condition of Russia in 1881 better or worse than it had been in 1855? _____ (1)
 Give two reasons to support your answer.
 _____ (2)
 _____ (2)
 _____ (2)
- (15 marks)

5 Write an essay on **one** of the following

- 5.1 What obstacles to Italian Unification existed after 1849. How were they overcome by 1870
- 5.2 Describe Napoleon's measures between 1852 – 1870 to improve the social and economic conditions in France. Explain why his domestic policy met with increasing opposition after 1860?
- 5.3 Show how the struggle for the unification of Germany (1864 – 1870) led Bismarck into successive wars with:
 (1) Denmark (2) Austria (3) France
- 5.4 A. Why did Britain and France take part in the Crimean War?
 B. How far did the Treaty of Paris satisfy their aims?
- 5.5 Napoleon III said "My Empire Means Peace" Do you agree with the Emperor's statement? Give reasons and practical examples to justify your answer
- (20 marks)

Section D
European History

1. Match the following. No 1 is being given as an example.

1.	Josef Stalin	U.S.A	
2.	H.Truman	Yugoslavia	
3.	Marshal Tito	U.K	
4.	Winston L. Churchill	Germany	1
5.	Hitler	Italy	
6.	Benito Mussolini	U.S.S.R	

(5x1= 5 marks)

2. Underline five of the following countries which had a communist government in post-war Europe.

Britain - Bulgaria - Rumania - Albania - France
 Sweden - Norway - Yugoslavia - Holland - Hungary

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- 3.1 Who led the German Forces in North Africa in 1942?
 3.2 Give the name of the conference which decided the future of Europe in 1945?
 3.3 Which German city was divided into two sectors during the Cold War?
 3.4 Give the name of a European Country which formed part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 3.5 Who was the President of Egypt during the Suez crisis?

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

4. Read the following paragraph and then answer all the questions.

In May 1945, there was nothing like the enthusiasm which had greeted the end of the First World War. Statesmen took stock of their battleground countries, their shattered cities, their ruined economies, and their disputed frontiers. The problems facing them were far too complex to solve overnight. Some of the problems remain unsolved today. What was needed was a long period of peace.

(Adapted from Knowledge No 178 p. 2833)

- 4.1 To what period in European History is the paragraph referring to? _____ (2)
 Give the names of two European leaders at that time.
 _____ (1) _____ (1)
 4.2 What was the state of Europe at that time?
 _____ (4)
 4.3 What did Europe need at that time?
 _____ (2)
 4.4 Which country provided massive aid for the reconstruction of Europe?
 _____ (1) What was this aid called? _____ (2)
 Who refused it? _____ (1) and why? _____ (1)

(15 marks)

5. Write an essay on **one** of the following topics.
- 5.1 Account for Germany's initial military success till 1942, and her ultimate failure in 1945.
 - 5.2 Describe the origins, aims and structure of the United Nations Organisation
 - 5.3 "An Iron Curtain has descended over the Continent" Explain what Churchill meant by this statement in 1946 How did this actually happen in subsequent years?
 - 5.4 What led to the Suez Crisis in 1956, and how it was solved?
 - 5.5 Give reasons why Warsaw Pact troops entered Budapest (1956) and Prague (1968) What were the consequences?
- (20 marks)
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