

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2003

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 3

HISTORY (Option)

TIME: 1hr 30mins

Name: _____

Class: _____

Candidates are to answer questions from only two sections. They are to answer all questions from Section A or from Section B and all the questions in Sections C or D. Students may answer in Maltese or in English

Section A - Maltese History

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

The Liberty of the Press	
The French Invasion	
The Treaty of Paris	
The Rising of the Priests	1
The Treaty of Amiens	
The Blockade	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

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

1	Ferdinand Von Hompesch	French Commander in Malta	
2	General Vaubois	Civil Commissioner	
3	Sir Alexander Ball	Petition to Secretary of State	
4	Camillo Sceberras	Royal Commissioner	
5	Edward Cardwell	The last Grand-Master	1
6	John Austin	Secretary of State for the Colonies	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

3. Answer the following questions

- 3.1 Where did the Order have the bulk of its property? _____ (1)
- 3.2 Who was the Commander of the French Expeditionary Force which attacked the Maltese Islands in 1798? _____ (1)
- 3.3 To whom were the Maltese Islands to be given according to the Preliminary Treaty of London of 1801? _____ (1)
- 3.4 Which British Governor restructured the Maltese law Courts in 1815?
_____ (1)
- 3.5 In which Constitution, the elected members were in a majority in the Council of Government? _____ (1)

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

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



Valletta
19th June - 1856

To H. E. Sir William Reid
Governor and Comander in Chief
of the Island of Malta and its
Dependences

Your Excellency.

Moved by the humble conviction that my humble services could not be of any benefit to my native land, which had entrusted me to represent it in the Council of Government, having observed from the proceedings in various divisions, over matters of great importance, a certain systematic opposition on the part of the nominated members against the elected members, as a result of the set up of the Council, which defect is well known amongst the greater part of the inhabitants of these islands, I am rendering my resignation. as a member of the Council of Government.

George Mitrovich

(Translation of the original letter in Italian, preserved in the National Archives Malta L.G.O Reid, Vol. 67 (1856), No. 9972

4.1 Is the original letter in Italian a Primary or a Secondary Source?

_____ (1)

4.2 (i) Who was the officer responsible for the administration of the Maltese Islands at that time? _____ (1)

(ii) What posts did he hold? _____ (2)

(iii) Were the Maltese satisfied that he held this dual role. _____ (1)

Give a reason to support your answer. _____
_____ (2)

4.3 (i) In this letter Mitrovich refers to a Council of Government. Under which Constitution had this Council been granted? _____ (1)

(ii) Was Mitrovich satisfied with the existing set up of the Council?
_____ (1)

(iii) What "defect" is Mitrovich referring to?
_____ (2)

4.4 What did the Maltese do in the 1880's to show their disapproval of this Council of Government? _____ (2)

4.5 Apart from the fact that he was a member of the Council of Government in the 1850's, what role did Mitrovich play in Maltese politics in the 1830's?

_____ (2)

(15 marks)

5. Answer in essay form one of the following:
- 5.1 Account for the various reasons which led to the rising of the Maltese against the French.
- 5.2 Why were certain Maltese dissatisfied with British Rule from 1800 – 1849? What important concessions were in fact made to the Maltese in the decade 1839 – 1849?
- 5.3 Maitland's reforms effected various aspects of Maltese life. Discuss.
- 5.4 Why did the British Government send a Royal Commission to Malta in 1836? What recommendations were in fact made by the Commission and which of these were implemented?
- 5.5 What were the main features of the 1849 Constitution?
 Why were certain Maltese politicians dissatisfied with it?
 Why was the CARDWELL PRINCIPLE (1864) so important? **(20 marks)**

Section B - Maltese History

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

The Establishment of the Republic	
The Sette Giugno Riots	
The Amery Milner Constitution	
The First World War	1
The Santa Marija Convoy	
The Grant of Independence	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

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

1	Nationalist Party	British Governor	
2	Lord Plumer	First President of the Republic	
3	Sir Anthony Mamo	Prime Minister	
4	Lord Strickland	Dominion Status	1
5	Malta Labour Party	Leader of the Unione Politica Maltese	
6	Mgr. Ignazio Panzavecchia	Integration	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

8. Answer the following questions:

- 8.1 What particular name was given to the 1939 Constitution?
 _____ (1)
- 8.2 What particular award was given Malta during the Second World War?
 _____ (1)
- 8.3 For what particular purpose was there a National Assembly between 1944 – 1947?
 _____ (1)
- 8.4 Give the name of one small political party which existed in Malta between 1958 – 1966?
 _____ (1)
- 8.5 Mention a very important amendment which was entrenched in the Constitution in 1987?
 _____ (1)

(5 marks)

9. Read the following paragraph carefully and then answer all the questions.

In any case the economy began to improve by 1914. With the outbreak of the First World War full employment returned. Malta was used increasingly not only the Royal Navy but also by the warships of allied navies, particularly the French. The dockyard was working at full capacity, repairing damage and refitting vessels. Malta became a hospitalization center for casualties from the Dardanelles and Salonika campaigns and tens of thousands of wounded men were treated in the Island.

However the First World War was not an unmixed economy blessing. The disruption of trade reduced government revenue, and food prices tended to rise in response to shortages and higher freight rates, with the result that the cost of living was soon rising rapidly and the price of several basic commodities became inflated. The incomes of all sections of the community did not increase and in 1917, the dockyard workers came out on a token strike after being granted a 10% wage increase which was generally considered inadequate.

(Brian Blouet, *The Story of Malta*, 1972, pp. 189)

9.1 Having read the first sentence of this paragraph what conclusion do you draw about the state of the Maltese Economy before 1914?

_____ (2)

9.2 Mention two aspects in which Malta gave a valuable contribution to the Imperial Cause during the First World War?

_____ (2)

_____ (2)

9.3 (i) What particular establishment is mentioned in this paragraph?

_____ (1)

(ii) Why was it so important for the Maltese economy?

_____ (2)

9.4 (i) Having read this paragraph, what conclusion do you draw about the economic condition of the majority of Maltese families during the First World War?

_____ (1)

(ii) What was the principal cause of this condition? _____

_____ (2)

(iii) What particular institution took the initiative in these circumstances?

_____ (1)

9.5 (i) What important event in Maltese history, took place immediately after the end of the First World War? _____ (1)

(ii) What was its principal positive result? _____ (1)

(15 marks)

10. Write an essay on one of the following.
- 10.1 What were the social and economic effects of the Second World War on Malta?
- 10.2 What led in the Sette Giugno Riots?
What were their negative and positive aspects?
- 10.3 The 1921 Constitution was the beginning of a long process which notwithstanding its ups and downs, eventually led to the grant of independence and the establishment of the republic? Discuss.
- 10.4 Compare and contrast the 1921 and 1947 Constitutions. What led to their withdrawal?
- 10.5 In the 1960's there was a proliferation of political parties in Malta. How many parties were there, and who were there leaders? What did they stand for? Why were there only three political parties left by 1971? **(20 marks)**

Section C - European History

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

The Battle of Waterloo.	
The fall of the Bastille	1
The Moscow Campaign	
The Congress of Vienna	
Battle of Trafalgar	
The Beheading of Louis XVI	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

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

1	Otto Von Bismarck	Foreign Minister of Austria	
2	Alexander 1 st	King of France	
3	Louis XVI	Tsar of Russia	
4	Lord Nelson	British Admiral	
5	Louis Philippe	Chancellor of Prussia	1
6	Metternich	The Orleans Monarchy	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

13. Answer the following questions.

- 13.1 By what name was the French Parliament known? _____ (1)
- 13.2 What was the name of the new form of government which was given to France in 1800? _____ (1)
- 13.3 Which country was mainly responsible for the formation of coalitions against France? _____ (1)
- 13.4 What did the Congress of Vienna decide about Finland?
_____ (1)
- 13.5 What form of Government did France have after the fall of the Orleans Monarchy?
_____ (1)

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

14. Look carefully at the following pictures and then answer all the questions.



1804
A



October 1815
B

- 14.1 (i) Who is the person depicted in the two pictures? _____ (1)
(ii) By what method did he acquire power in 1799? _____ (1)
(iii) What post did he hold between 1800 – 1804?
_____ (1)

- 14.2 (i) In the painting depicted by letter A he is depicted in a glorious moment in his life. What was it?
_____ (2)
(ii) In contrast in the painting depicted by letter B he is depicted in a completely different situation. What was it?
_____ (2)
What does the expression on his face indicate?
_____ (2)

14.3 The person depicted in both paintings was a great general. Give the names of two battles and the country which he defeated in both battles.

Battle of _____ (1) Country _____ (1)
Battle of _____ (1) Country _____ (1)
(4 marks)

14.4 The person depicted in both pictures was also a great administrator. Mention one of his achievements.
_____ (2)

(15 marks)

15. Answer in an essay from any one of the following:

- 15.1 Various causes led to the outbreak of the Revolution in France in 1789. Discuss.
15.2 Napoleon was not only a great general but also an administrator. Discuss.
15.3 Account for the various causes which led to Napoleon's downfall.
15.4 "The map of Europe was redrawn after the Congress of Vienna." Discuss.
15.5 By 1848, the Orleans monarchy was unpopular for several reasons. Discuss.

(20 marks)

Section D – European History

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

The Outbreak of the First World War	
The Dual Alliance	1
The Balkan Wars	
The Treaty of Versailles	
The Triple Entente	
The March on Rome	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

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

1	Francesco Franco	Emperor of Austria	
2	Otto von Bismarck	Chancellor of Germany	
3	William II	Italian Dictator	
4	Nicholas II	Spanish Dictator	1
5	Francis Joseph	Czar of Russia	
6	Benito Mussolini	German Kaiser	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

18. Answer all the following questions:

18.1 In 1914 there were only two independent states in Africa. Name one of them.

_____ (1)

18.2 Which huge country in Asia, was granted independence in 1945?

_____ (1)

18.3 Name the Crown Prince who was assassinated at Sarajevo in 1914.

_____ (1)

18.4 Give the name of the Peace Treaty which was signed with Austria in 1919.

_____ (1)

18.5 Mention one particular instance where the League of Nations was a failure.

_____ (1)

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)



- 19.1 (i) Who is the dictator depicted in this picture? _____ (2)
 (ii) Of which country was he Prime Minister? _____ (1)
 (iii) Of which party was he leader? _____ (1)
- 19.2 What type of uniform is he wearing? _____ (1)
- 19.3 (i) What had he promised when he had signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact?
 _____ (2)
 (ii) However what does the action depicted in the cartoon indicate?
 _____ (2)
 (iii) Give two examples: _____ (1)
 _____ (1)
- 19.4 (i) This dictator tried to emulate another dictator.
 Who was this dictator? _____ (1)
 (ii) Of which country was he the Chancellor? _____ (1)
 (iii) Which party had he established? _____ (1)
- 19.5 For what purpose did the dictator depicted in the picture intervene in the Spanish Civil War? _____ (1)

(15 marks)

20. Write an essay on one of the following:

- 20.1 Describe the process by which Europe was gradually divided into Two Armed Camps (1879 – 1907).
- 20.2 The period 1945 – 1975 saw the dismantling of various colonial Empires. Discuss with reference to Africa and India.
- 20.3 The Peace Treaties drawn up between 1919-1922 unintentionally laid the basis for the outbreak of the Second World War. Discuss.
- 20.4 Account for the rise of Nazism in Germany.
- 20.5 What led to the establishment of the League of Nations. Describe its structure. Mention its principal achievements. **(20 marks)**