

# JUNIOR LYCEUMS ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2003

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

**FORM 5**

**HISTORY (Option)**

**TIME: 1hr 45 mins**

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

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

Students are to answer in English or in Maltese.

Candidates are to answer one section in Maltese History and another section in European History.

## **Section A**

### **Maltese History**

1. Put in chronological order the following events No1, is being given as an example.

The Establishment of the Diocese of Gozo	
The beginning of the Language Question.	
The Mortmain Law	1
The Construction of the Victoria Lines	
The Abolition of Ecclesiastical Immunity	
The Hewson Case	

(5 x 1 = 5)

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

1	Sir Thomas Maitland	Crown Advocate	
2	Sir William Reid	Director of Education	
3	Sigismondu Savona	Mortmain Law	1
4	Mgr F. S. Caruana	Royal Commissioner	
5	Sir Penrose Julyan	Bishop of Malta	
6	Sir Adrian Dingli	Governor of Malta	

(5 x 1 = 5)

3. Answer the Following.

3 (1) Mention one political party or formation in Malta during the last two decades of the nineteenth century (1880 – 1899)? \_\_\_\_\_

3 (2) Name a Maltese political leader who was directly involved in the Language Question during the last two decades of the nineteenth century.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 (3) From which archdiocese in Sicily was the Maltese diocese dismembered through the insistence of the British Government in the 1830's?

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- 3 (4) During British Colonial Rule there were two “one hundred ten guns in Malta “  
Mention one of the batteries where one of these guns was located?
- 

- 3 (5) Give the name of the prelate who was nominated as first bishop of Gozo.
- 

(5 x 1 = 5)

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

**PROCLAMATION.**

(Anno Domini 1828.)

[No. VI.]

**By His Excellency Major General the Honorable FREDRICK CAVENDISH  
PONSONBY, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath,  
&c. &c. &c. Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Malta and its Dependencies.**

*A Law for the Abolition of Sanctuary in Criminal Cases.*

Whereas, in consequence of certain Privileges or immunities heretofore claimed as belonging to divers Churches and other Holy ... Places in these Islands, wicked ... men have often been tempted to commit murders, robberies and other ... crimes in the hope of escaping punishment by taking refuge in such places; and ... although the most sacred duty of every Government is to cause justice to be ... administered, yet in the course of such administration a due respect may and ought to be paid to the sanctity of places dedicated to the service of Almighty God.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR is therefore pleased hereby to order and declare that, from and after the day of the date of this proclamation, no local privilege or immunity whatsoever, shall be in any manner available to prevent the due execution of the law in matters criminal.

Palace, Valletta, 10<sup>th</sup> April, 1828.  
By Command of His Excellency,

FRED. HANKEY,  
*Chief Secretary to Government.*

**GOD SAVE THE KING**

*National Archives Malta Duplicate Despatches 1828*

- 1 (i) Is this a primary or secondary source? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(ii) Why? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- 2 (i) This proclamation refers to the abolition of a particular privilege in Malta. Which was this privilege? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (ii) What exactly did it mean? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 3 (i) Why was the privilege mentioned by you in question 2(i) an obstacle? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 4 With whom did the British Government have to consult before abolishing this privilege? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 5 Having read this proclamation what do you think was the attitude of the British Government to the Catholic Church in Malta? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 6 In this proclamation are mentioned two important offices in the island's administration. Name Them: \_\_\_\_\_(1) \_\_\_\_\_(1)
- 7 Why does this proclamation end with the words "God Save the King"? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (15 marks)
- 

5. Answer in essay form, any one of the following questions.

- 5 (1) What led to the formation of political parties or alignments in Malta? What political parties or formations in fact existed in Malta till the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
- 5 (2) What strategy did the British adopt to strengthen the fortifications of Malta during the last quarter of the twentieth century?
- 5 (3) What exactly was the Language question? Why did it become an issue in the 1880's? Outline its main developments till the end of the nineteenth century?
- 5 (4) Although the British Colonial Administration took great pains not to offend the religious sentiments of the Maltese, nevertheless during the first half of the nineteenth century (1800 – 1850) they took various measures which curtailed the power and jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Church in Malta, and to lessen what they considered foreign influence on it. Comment.

(20 marks)

### **Section B. Malta During the 20<sup>th</sup> century**

6. Put in chronological order. No 1, is being given as an example.

The Blood Constitution.	
Crown Colony Government.	1
The Establishment of The Republic.	
The Entrenchment of Neutrality and Non-Alignment in the Constitution.	
The Grant of Independence.	

7. Three of the following held the post of Governor in Malta prior to Independence. Underline the correct answers.

George Borg Olivier – Sir Maurice Dorman – Dom Mintoff – Sir Edward Wakefield –  
 Sir Guy Grantham – Sir Robert Laycock (3 x 1 = 3)

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

1	Integration.	Quasi – Independence.	
2	Bailey.	First President of the Republic.	
3	Sir Anthony Mamo.	Politico – Religious Crisis.	
4	Archbishop Michael Gonzi.	Teacher of the P.C.P.	
5	Miss Mabel Strichland.	Commercialization of the Dockyard.	
6	Dominion Status.	Union with Britain.	1

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

9. Answer the following.

- 9 (1) What particular system was adopted by successive administrations from 1959 onwards to diversify the Maltese Economy?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- 9 (2) What particular impact did the closure of the British base in 1979 have on the Maltese Economy?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(2 marks)

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

AS WAS TO BE EXPECTED, the British government took considerable time to study the recommendations of the Blood report. Not until March 8, 1961, did the Secretary tell the House of Commons that the report was to be accepted – announcement was made March 15 – and work started at once on a draft constitution based upon it. This, he believed, would be an improvement on the previous constitution was not a final stage but a step forward to permit an election, after which the new Malta government would decide the next move. The election might possibly be held before the end of 1961. The Secretary was asked whether he would be willing to hold a conference with the parties who had given no evidence before the commission. His answer was that if they were willing to discuss matters with him, he would see how it could be done.

Political parties in Malta, now numbering six, started a campaign for the election as soon as the British government's acceptance of the Blood report was announced.

Extract from E. Dobie Malta's *Road to Independence*. (1967) p. 207

- 10.1 (i) What form of Government did Malta have at that time?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- 10.1 (ii) Why did Malta then have that type of Government? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 10.1 (iii) Give a Reason Why the majority of the Maltese were dissatisfied with this type of Government. \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 10.2 What does the word "Blood" in the text refer to? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 10.3 (i) The text mentions six political parties. Mention two political parties who were against independence? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (ii) Give the names of the two main political parties? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- Who were their respective leaders? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- What did these two parties have in common? \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- (15 marks)

11. Answer in essay form any one of the following.

- 11.1 What were the main features of the Blood Constitution?
- 11.2 What exactly was the fortress economy? Describe the process which led to the transformation of the Maltese Economy from a fortress economy to one based on agriculture, industry and tourism.
- 11.3 What were the main features of the Nationalist Government (1962 – 1971) or of the Labour Government (1971 – 1987)?
- 11.4 What led to the politico-religious crisis of the 60's, and how was it eventually solved?
- (20 marks)

### Section C. European History.

12. Put in chronological order the following events. No1 is being given as an example.

The Triple Alliance	
The Congress of Berlin	
The Dual Alliance	
The Republican Constitution in France	1
The Dual Entente	
The Dreikaiserbund Treaty	

(5 x 1 = 5)

13. Match the following. No1 is being given as an example.

1	Adolphe Thiers	Kaiser of Germany	
2	Benjamin Disraeli	Executive Head of the Republic	1
3	Francis Joseph	Prime Minister of England	
4	William 1 <sup>st</sup>	Emperor of Austria	

5	Alexander II	Chancellor of Germany	
6	Otto Von Bismarck	Tsar of Russia	

(5 x 1 = 5)

14. Answer all the following questions.

14.1 Mention one of the three crises which the Third French Republic had to face?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

14.2 For what purpose did Bismarck introduce the Welfare – State in Germany?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

14.3 Which fleet was sent to the Bosphorus in 1877 to protect Turkey?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

14.4 Which country joined the Dual Alliance in 1882, thus transforming it into the Triple Alliance? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

14.5 Which European Country apart from Britain and France joined in the Scramble for Africa in the nineteenth century? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(5 x 1 = 5)

15. Look at the following picture carefully and then answer all the questions.



15.1 (i) Which country is depicted by the person indicated by the letter A?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

15.1 (ii) What impression do you get about this country from the way it is depicted? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

15.2 (i) Which four Balkan States or provinces are depicted by the four dogs?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

15.2 (ii) Why are they being depicted in this way? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

- 15.3 (i) Which country is depicted by the person who is controlling the dogs?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 15.3 (ii) What was the relationship between this country and the country depicted by the person indicated by letter A? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 15.4 (i) Which country is depicted by the person who is looking over the fence?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 15.4 (ii) What does the expression on his face indicate?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (15 marks)

16. Write an essay on one of the following.

16.1 Describe how Africa was carved up and divided between the various European powers in the nineteenth century.

16.2 Outline the process by which Europe was divided into two armed camps (1879–1907).

16.3 What problems did Bismarck have to face in his domestic policy between 1871–1890? How did he try to solve them?

16.4 Give an account of the crises which threatened the Third French Republic at home till 1905. How were they surmounted?

(20 marks)

**Section D. European History.**

17. Put the following in chronological order. No1 is being given as an example.

The Treaty of Maastricht	
The Blockade of Berlin	1
The Reunification of Germany	
The Treaty of Rome	
The Breakup of the Soviet Union	
Britain's Entry into the Common Market.	

(5 x 1 = 5)

18. Five of the Following Countries were members of N.A.TO.

Underline them : Bulgaria – Norway – UK – France - Austria – Finland – Belgium – Switzerland – Holland. (5 x 1 = 5)

19 Answer all the following questions.

19 (1) What particular event marked the end of the Cold War?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- 19 (2) Give the name of one country which was a founder member of the E.F.T.A. (European Free Trade Association.) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 19 (3) Who was the Soviet leader who began gradually to dismantle the communist System in Russia? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 19 (4) Who was the Chancellor of West Germany at the historic moment of Reunification? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 19 (5) Name one of the independent states into which Yugoslavia was divided after its disintegration? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (5 x 1 = 5 marks)

20. Read the following passage carefully and then answer all the question.

#### The Treaty of Rome.

The Treaty of Rome which created the E.E.C and the European Atomic Energy Commission was signed by six countries on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 1959. Membership was not however strictly limited to the six founding members; associate states membership was created for countries which had previously enjoyed strong, political and economic links with full member states. Countries accorded associate status were able to trade and obtain aid from the E.E.C in preferential terms. The treaty not only set out the policies of the E.E.C., but also created the institutions which could develop and implement these policies.

*(Extract from European Studies Second Edition 1998 pp 104,105)*

- 20 (1) Mention one factor which led to the establishment of the Common Market.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 20 (2) (i) How many countries actually signed the treaty of Rome? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (ii) Name any two of them? \_\_\_\_\_(1) \_\_\_\_\_(1)
- 20 (3) Mention an immediate effect of the signing of the Treaty of Rome.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 20 (4) The E.E.C. has a number of institutions; Name three of them.  
\_\_\_\_\_(1)  
\_\_\_\_\_(1)  
\_\_\_\_\_(1)
- 20.5 What is the principal aim of the institutions of the E.E.C? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 20.6 What was the principal aim of the Treaty of Maastricht? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 20.7 Where are the Headquarters of the E.E.C.? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (15 marks)

21. Write an essay on one of the following

- 21 (1) Account for the relations between the Super – Powers between 1970 – 1989.



- 21 (2) Which were the circumstances which led to the collapse of Communism in Russia and the Soviet Bloc in Eastern Europe in the late 80's and early 90's?
- 21 (3) What led to the Establishment of the Council of Europe in 1949. Describe its structure and its principal achievements.
- 21 (4) What led to the disintegration of Yugoslavia in the early 90's? What problems did the member states of this federation have to face after disintegration.

(20 marks)