

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 3

HISTORY (OPTIONS)

TIME 1hour 30mins

Name: _____

Class: _____

SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY

1. Look at the picture below and answer the questions related to it



1.1. This person led the priests in a revolt. Name him.
_____ (1)

1.2. Who was the Grand Master at the time of the revolt?
_____ (1)

1.3. Why were the priests unhappy with this Grand Master?

_____ (3)

1.4. What happened to Bishop Pellerano when he tried to oppose the Grand Master?
_____ (2)

1.5. Where was the person in the picture imprisoned?
_____ (1)

1.6. What happened to the person in the picture when Napoleon Bonaparte came to Malta?
_____ (2)

(total 10 marks)

2. Read the passage and answer the questions

“Summons of 25 Prairial, Year VI (13th June 1798)

By Order of Bonaparte, Commander in Chief

Art. 1. The Islands of Malta and Gozo shall be administered by a Commission of a Government composed of nine persons, who will be nominated by the Commander in Chief.

Art. 2. Each member of this commission will preside it in turn for six months; the Commission will choose a Secretary and a Treasurer

*Art. 3. Within this Commission of Government there will be a **French** Commissioner.*

Art. 4. This Commission will be especially in charge of the administration of the Islands of Malta and Gozo, and the surveillance of the all the direct and indirect contributions. It will take measures relative to the provisioning of the Island. The administration of health will be especially under its orders...

Bonaparte”

(part of Bonaparte’s instructions regarding Malta’s government – translated from the French)

2.1. Is this document a primary or a secondary source?

_____ (1)

2.2. How did Bonaparte ensure French involvement in the Commission of Government?

_____ (1)

2.3. How were the villages governed during the French administration?

_____ (2)

2.4. Give **two** reasons why the Maltese opposed the French in the beginning of September 1798?

_____ (4)

2.5. Why was foreign help necessary for the Maltese during the blockade?

_____ (2)

(total 10 marks)

3. Study the document below and answer the questions



The words on the monument read as follows:

“These islands are given to the Mighty and Invincible Britain by the love of the Maltese and through the consent of Europe. AD 1814.”

3.1. What did article 10 of the Treaty of Amiens state concerning Malta?

_____ (2)

3.2. Why were the Maltese not happy with the Treaty of Amiens?

_____ (2)

- 3.3. By which treaty was Malta given to Great Britain? _____ (1)
- 3.4. Sir Thomas Maitland was known as “King Tom”. Why, do you think, was this nickname appropriate? _____ (2)
- 3.5. Why did Maitland strive to maintain good relations with the local bishop? Give **one** example.

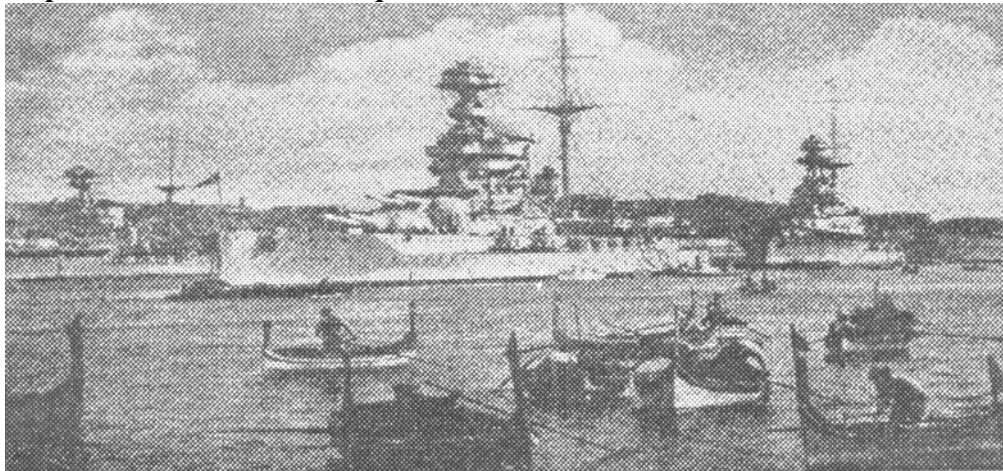
 _____ (2,1)
- (total 10 marks)**

4. Write in detail on one of the following

- 4.1. The early Maltese liberal politicians were disappointed by the treatment they were given by the British authorities on the island. Write about the work of Giorgio Mitrovich or Camillo Scceberras for the Maltese cause.
- 4.2. Compare and contrast the constitutions given to the Maltese in the 19th century.
- 4.3. Why was the 1887 constitution revoked and replaced by another one in 1903?
- (total 20 marks)**

SECTION B; MALTA DURING THE 20TH CENTURY

5. Look at the picture and answer the questions



- 5.1. What do we mean by the term “naval base”?
 _____ (2)
- 5.2. Give two instances how the Maltese benefited because Malta was a British naval base.
 _____ (2)

5.3. Why was Malta considered to be the “Nurse of the Mediterranean”?

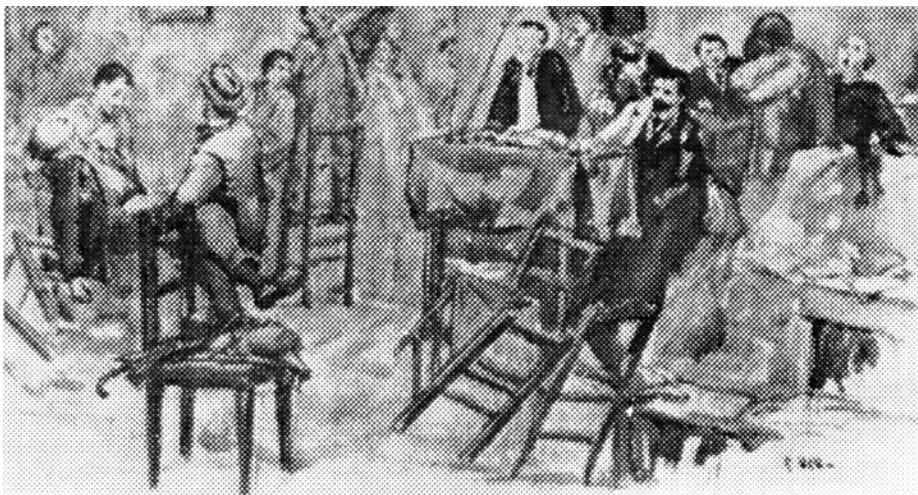
(2)

5.4. What was Malta’s contribution during the First World War?

(4)

(total 10 marks)

6. **Look at the source and answer the questions**



6.1. This is a famous sketch by Gianni Vella. What do you think is happening in the picture?

(2)

6.2. Is this sketch a primary or a secondary source? Why?

(2)

6.3. Why did the Maltese take to the streets in June 1919? Mention **two** reasons.

(4)

6.4. In terms of constitutional development, what was the follow-up of the 7th and 8th June riots?

(2)

(total 10 marks)

7. Look at the source and answer the questions



- 7.1. This is Mgr. Ignazio Panzavecchia. Of which political party was the leader?

_____ (2)
- 7.2. Name two other political parties which contested the 1921 elections. _____
_____ (2)
- 7.3. Panzavecchia's party won the elections. Who became Malta's first Prime Minister? _____ (1)
- 7.4. Why was the constitution revoked in 1936?

_____ (3)

- 7.5. What do you understand with the term "abstentionism" as it was used in Maltese politics from 1908 to 1918?

_____ (2)
- (total 10 marks)**

8. Write in detail on one of the following

- 8.1. How was Malta to be governed according to the 1921 constitution.
- 8.2. Manwel Dimech was a controversial figure and politician. Describe his life and achievements.
- 8.3. Assess the proposals for Integration and explain why these proposals were not eventually put into practice.
- (total 20 marks)**

SECTION C; EUROPEAN HISTORY

9. Read the passage and answer the questions related to it

*"The French Revolution of 1789 is one of the most important events in European history. During its development people from a **social class** who were hitherto ignored in France took control of the destiny of their country and wanted to proclaim their ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity to the rest of the Continent. The French Revolution was a unique social and political experiment; a whole nation threw away a decadent absolute monarchy to establish a republic. In some ways the experiment succeeded, in others it failed."*

- 9.1. To which "social class" does this passage refer?
_____ (1)
- 9.2. What were the "cahiers"?
_____ (1)

9.3. Why did Louis XVI's flight to Varennes in 1791 make matters worse for the monarchy?

_____ (2)

9.4. What harm did the émigrés cause to the French king?

_____ (1)

9.5. Put these events in chronological order

	The Tennis Court Oath
	Declaration of the Rights of Man
1	the convocation of the Estates General
	the Fall of the Bastille
	the Civil Constitution of the Church
	the execution of the King

(5)

(total 10 marks)

10. Look at the source and answer the questions



Napoleon at the Battle of Wagram 1809

10.1. Against the army of which Empire did Napoleon fight this battle?

_____ (1)

10.2. What title does Napoleon hold when this picture was painted?

_____ (1)

10.3. What was the aim of Napoleon when he promulgated the Berlin and Milan Decrees?

_____ (2)

10.4. Mention **two** reasons which led to Napoleon's downfall?

_____ (2)

10.5. What do we mean by "The Hundred Days"?

_____ (2)

10.6. How was France governed after Napoleon's downfall?

_____ (2)

(total 10 marks)

11. Examine the picture and answer the questions



the Congress of Vienna

11.1. Mention **two** problems which had to be solved by the people in the picture in 1815. Explain how these problems were solved.

(2,2)

11.2. What did these diplomats do to Belgium and Holland? Why was this an unwise decision?

(1,2)

11.3. How was the Congress System used by Prince Metternich?

(3)

(10 marks)

12. Write in detail on one of the following

12.1. In 1848 there were many revolts in the Hapsburg Empire. Describe the events in at least **two** parts of this Empire.

12.2. The Orleanist Monarchy was an attempt to introduce a constitutional monarchy in France. Where did Louis Philippe succeed and fail in his mission?

12.3. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte wanted to imitate his uncle but did not possess his uncle's abilities. Describe Louis Bonaparte's rise to power and the causes of his downfall.

(total 20 marks)

SECTION D; INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

13. Read the passage and answer the questions

“Until the 1880’s Bismarck was uninterested in the question of colonies for Germany. He regarded Germany as essentially a European Power which neither needed nor demanded further territory... However, pressure was brought to bear on him from various quarters which feared that Germany was being left behind in the great colonial scramble, to her great disadvantage. This pressure on Bismarck was organised chiefly by the German Colonial League, an organisation composed mainly of German businessmen and explorers...”

(source; H.L.Peacock, “A History of Modern Europe 1789-1970”)

13.1. Mention two other European countries which had colonies in Africa.

_____ (2)

13.2. Give two reasons why these countries wanted to colonise Africa?

_____ (4)

13.3. Which dangerous incident between France and England happened in 1898?

_____ (1)

13.4. What caused this incident? How was it finally resolved?

_____ (1,2)

(10 marks)

14. Examine the document and answer the questions



14.1. This is a photograph of the Fascist March on Rome. Who is the person leading the March?

_____ (1)

14.2. Why are they wearing black shirts?

_____ (1)

14.3. Why did this movement become popular in Italy after the First World War?

_____ (4)

14.4. How did Fascist Italy intervene in the Spanish civil war?

_____ (2)

14.5. Mention an instant when Fascist Italy posed a serious problem to the League of Nations.

_____ (2)
(total 10 marks)

Look at this caricature and answer the questions



15.1. Bismarck is leaving the ship.

(a) What post did he hold?

_____ (1)

(b) What does the ship represent?

_____ (1)

(c) Who is the man looking down on Bismarck?

_____ (1)

15.2. Why was Bismarck dismissed?

_____ (2)

15.3. What was Bismarck's objective of Germany's foreign policy after its unification?

_____ (3)

15.4. Which countries allied against Germany following Bismarck's dismissal?

_____ (2)
(total 10 marks)

16. Write in detail on one of the following

16.1. The system of alliances preceding the First World War was an attempt to establish a balance of power between the Great Powers. Comment.

16.2. Analyse the reasons why the Versailles Treaty signed at the end of the First World War left Germany a humbled, defeated and dangerous country.

16.3. The League of Nations was an attempt to save the peace in very difficult years. Account for the achievements and failures of the League of Nations.

(total 20 marks)