

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division Floriana

FORM 5

HISTORY (OPTION)

TIME : 1 hr 45 mins

Name: _____

Class: _____

Students should answer questions from Section A or Section B (Maltese History) and from Sections C or D (European/International History). Students are to answer in English or in Maltese.

SECTION A MALTESE HISTORY

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

The Mortmain Law	1
The Simmons – Rampolla Agreement	
The Separation of the Diocese of Malta from that of Palermo	
The death of Bishop Mattei	
The Exclusion of Ecclesiastics from the Council of Government (1857)	
The Abolition of Sanctuary	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

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

1	Mgr Vincenzo Labini	Chief Secretary to Government	
2	Sir Henry Bouverie	Royal Commissioner	
3	John Austin	Governor of Malta	
4	Sir John Lintorn Simmons	Bishop of Gozo	
5	Mgr Michele Buttigieg	The Marriage question	
6	Count Gerald Strickland	Bishop of Malta	1

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

3. Look at the following postage stamp carefully and then answer all the questions.



3.1 Which church is depicted in this stamp? (1)

3.2(i) To whom did it belong till June 1798? (1)

3.2(ii) To whom did it belong in 1815? (1)

3.3 What particular status did the Pope confer on it in 1816?

(2)
(5 marks)

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

For Malta the Golden Age of Coastal Defence had arrived. From 1870 onwards, Britain spent millions of pounds towards maintaining a credible defence of Malta based on the eventuality that the Mediterranean Fleet might have to be called from its base at short notice. Armament technology continued to develop extensively and very rapidly thus no sooner would a battery of guns be installed in a fort that it would have to be replaced within a year.

(Adapted from A Sammut Tagliaferro. *British Federation and Defence of Malta, 1800 – 1960. Archivum No 1 1981. p79.*)

4.1 What was Malta's connection with Britain in 1870?

_____ (1)

4.2 What particular use was Malta to Britain at that time?

_____ (1)

4.3 Give one particular reason why Britain finally decided to strengthen the fortifications of Malta? _____ (2)

4.4 Why does the author state that the Golden Age of Coastal Defence had arrived?

_____ (2)

4.5 Having read this passage, what type of economy do you conclude Malta had at that time?

_____ (2)

4.6 What impact did the construction of these fortifications have on the local economy?

_____ (2)

4.7(i) How were these additional fortifications manned _____ (1)

4.7(ii) Where did they reside? _____ (1)

4.8(i) What particular type of gun was brought over to Malta in the 1880's?

_____ (1)

4.8(ii) Where was it installed? _____ (1)

4.8(iii) Which organisation restored one of them recently? _____ (1)

(15 marks)

5. Answer in essay form, any one of the following questions.
- 5.1 What suggestions did the Royal Commissioners of 1836, and Patrick Keenan in 1878, make with reference to the teaching of Italian and English in Malta? Why did Keenan's suggestion trigger off the Language question?
- 5.2 What problems did the nomination for the bishopric of Malta create for the Vatican and the British Government in the nineteenth century?
- 5.3 The language question was mainly responsible for the development of political groups and alignments in Malta during the last two decades of the nineteenth century
- 5.4 Give a description of Malta in 1900. You should refer at least to four of the following topics; Administration, The Economy, Education, Transport, Health Care, Leisure Pursuits.

(20 marks)

SECTION B MALTESE HISTORY

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

The Closure of the Military Base	
Crown Colony Government	1
Malta makes a formal request for Independence	
The entrenchment of non alignment and neutrality in the Constitution	
Malta requests to join the EU	
The Independence Conference at Marlborough House	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

7. Five of the following politicians were leaders of political parties in the sixties and seventies.

Dr. Guze Cassar - Mr Dom Mintoff - Dr Albert Ganado - Miss Mabel Strickland - Dr. Herbert Ganado - Mr Toni Pellegrini - Dr George Borg Olivier - Dr Giovanni Felice

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

8. Look at the following postage stamp carefully and then answer all the questions.



- 8.1(1) What important event in Maltese History is depicted in this stamp?
_____ (1)
- 8.1(ii) Why did this come about?

_____ (2)
- 8.2 Name the two political parties who cooperated to bring about the event depicted in this stamp?

- _____ (1)
_____ (1)
- 8.3(i) Identify the person in the centre of the stamp?
_____ (1)
- 8.3(ii) What post did he hold from June 1971 to December 1974?
_____ (1)
- 8.3(iii) Who was he representing then? _____ (1)
- 8.3(iv) To what post was he elected to by the Maltese Parliament in December 1974?
_____ (1)
- 8.4 The event depicted in this stamp severed (brought to an end) a particular connection what was it? _____ (2)
- 8.5 How was the church in Malta effected by this constitutional change?

_____ (3)
- 8.6(i) Identify the person indicated by the letter A in the stamp?
_____ (1)
- 8.6(ii) Of which party was he then leader? _____ (1)
- 8.6(iii) What important post did he then hold? _____ (1)
- 8.7(i) What other important event in Maltese History took place four years and three months after the event depicted in the stamp? _____ (1)
- 8.7(ii) What impact did this event have on the Maltese Economy?
_____ (2)

(20 marks)

9. Answer in essay form one of the following questions.

- 9.1 Outline the process (August 1962 September 1964) which led to the grant of Independence.
- 9.2 Why was there a Constitutional Crisis in Malta after December 1981? What effects were made to solve it in 1983? How was it eventually solved in January 1987?
- 9.3 Describe the long process from December 1970 till the present date by which Malta eventually became a member of the European Community.
- 9.4 How did Independence and the closure of the British Base effect the Maltese Economy with reference to the Drydocks?

(20 marks)

SECTION C EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

10 Put in chronological order the following events, by inserting Nos 1 – 6. No 1 is being given as an example.

The Kulturkampf	
Bismarck resigns from the post of Chancellor	
The death of Kaiser William 1	
The Establishment of The German Empire	1
The establishment of the first German Colony in Africa	
The Austro-German Alliance (1879)	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

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

1	Marshal Mach Mahon	Massacres	
2	William II	British Protectorate	
3	The Boulangier Crisis	President of France	1
4	Alexander III	France	
5	Cyprus	Tsar of Russia	
6	Bulgaria	German Kaiser	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

12.1 Three of these countries had colonies in Africa

Great Britain – Austria – Hungary – Holland – France – Sweden – Portugal (3 x 1 = 3 marks)

12.2 Two of these Countries formed part of the Dreikaiser bund.

Germany, Portugal, France, Austria – Hungary, Turkey (2 x 1 = 2 marks)

13. Look carefully at the following cartoon and then answer all the questions



13.1(i) What particular event in European History is depicted in the cartoon?

_____ (1)

13.1(ii) What had led to it?

_____ (2)

13.2(i) Which state does the fat man in the centre of the cartoon

represent? _____ (1)

- 13.2(ii) Do you think that this is a good description of this state? _____ (1)
 Why? _____
 _____ (2)
- 13.3(i) Who is the statesman depicted by the letter A? _____ (1)
- 13.3(ii) Of which country was he Prime Minister? _____ (1)
- 13.3(iii) Which country's pretensions was he opposing? _____ (1)
- 13.4(i) Which Mediterranean Island does the lady wearing the crown represent?
 _____ (1)
- 13.4(ii) What were this island's connections with the state represented by the fat man in the
 centre and the statesman indicated by letter A?
 _____ (2)
 _____ (2)
- (15 marks)

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

- 14.1 Why and how did France and Germany participate in the Scramble for Africa?
- 14.2 Why were there various risings in the Balkans between 1875 – 1877?
 Why did Russia declare war on Turkey in 1877? What was the outcome of this war?
 What were the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano?
- 14.3 After the establishment of the German Empire in 1871, Bismarck's principal aims in
 foreign policy were twofold, the maintenance of the status quo and the isolation of
 France – Discuss
- 14.4 How did France finally decide between a Republic and a Monarchy in the period
 1871 – 1879?

(20 marks)

SECTION D EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

15 Put in chronological order the following events, by inserting Nos 1 – 6. No 1 is being given as an example.

The Establishment of the Common Market	
The Berlin Wall (1961)	
The Establishment of the Council of Europe	1
The Historic meeting of Bush and Gorbachov in Malta	
The Salt Talks	
The Establishment of the Warsaw Pact	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

16 Mark the following No1 is being given as an example

1	Bruno Kreisky	Poland	
2	Marshal Tito	West Germany	
3	Alexander Dubcek	Yugoslavia	
4	Nikolai Caucescu	Czechoslovakia	
5	Herr Willy Brandt	Austria	1
6	Lech Walesa	Rumania	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

17 Read the following passage carefully and then answer all the questions

The reunification of Germany began on 9 November 1989. It happened from below. Wherever I went in East Germany, I found evidence of new ties: from person to person, family to family, enterprise to enterprise, town to town, *Land* to *Land*. I talked to a floor tiler in Buckow. His cooperative had established links with a West German firm. They just came knocking on the door. I gave a cheerful agricultural worker a lift home from the pub/polling station in Seeberg. Yes he said, a baron from West Germany was going to invest in their poultry farm. The Recalm publishing house (East) has come to an arrangement with the Recalm publishing house (West). And so on. Yet this election was a turning point. It closed the second phase of the revolution, and opened the period of formal negotiation about the terms of unification between the democratically elected governments and parliaments of the two post-war German states.

Timothy Carter Ash History of the Present(1999)

17.1(i) Why was there a need of German Unification in 1989?

_____ (2)

17.1(ii) What had led to this? _____ (2)

17.2 Why does the author state “The Reunification of Germany began on 9 November 1989”? _____ (2)

17.3(i) Having read this paragraph which do you conclude was the mood in East Germany at the time of the authors visit? _____ (1)

17.3(ii) Why was it so? _____ (2)

17.4 What proof is there in this paragraph that radical change had already taken place in East Germany? _____ (2)

17.5 Who eventually became the first Chancellor of a reunified Germany?
_____ (1)

17.6 Give the names of three Eastern European Countries who like East Germany discarded the Communist System?
_____ (1) _____ (1) _____ (1)

17.7 Which Balkan Country was split up into several states after it had discarded the communist system? _____ (2)

17.8 Give the names of three Baltic States which reappeared on the map of Europe after the break up of the Soviet Union
_____ (1) _____ (1) _____ (1)

(20 marks)

18. Write an essay on one of the following.

18.1 Describe the long process by which the European Steel and Coal Community was subsequently transformed into the Common Market and later the European Union?

18.2 What attempts were made in the East European Communist Countries between 1953 – 1968 to reduce Russian Influence? Why did these attempts fail?

18.3 Outline the process which led to the break up of the Soviet Union in the late 1980's and early 1990's?

18.4 What led to the building of the Berlin wall in 1961. How did the building of this wall effect the everyday life of East Germany?

(20 marks)