

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 3 **HISTORY (OPTIONS)** **TIME 1hour 30mins**

Name: _____

Class: _____

Choose two Sections, one Section from A or B (Maltese History) and one section from C or D (European and International History).

You may answer in English or in Maltese

SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY

1. Look at the picture and answer the questions



1.1. This Grand Master De Rohan. In which years did he reign? (1741-1773), (1773-1775) or (1775-1797)?

_____ (1)

1.2. Mention two important reforms carried out during his Grand Mastership

_____ (2)

1.3. How was the revolt carried out during the Grand Mastership of Francesco Ximenes known? _____ (1)

1.4. Who was the principal leader of that revolt?

_____ (1)

1.5. Why did the revolt break out?

_____ (3)

1.6. Why did the revolt fail?

_____ (2)

- 1.7. Write a short paragraph about the effects of the French revolution on the Order of St. John and show how did the Grand Master try to solve the arising problems.

(6)

total 16 marks

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions

*Article I- A suspension of arms for twenty-four hours (to commence from six o'clock this evening, the 11th June until six o'clock tomorrow evening) is agreed to between the army of the French Republic, commanded by General Bonaparte, represented by Brigadier-General Junot, Aide-de-Camp of the General, on the one side, and **His Most Eminent Highness** and the Order of St. John on the other.*

Article II – During these twenty-four hours Deputies shall be sent on board the Orient to draw up the capitulation.”

(source: Michael Galea: “Sir Alexander Ball and Malta, the Beginning of an Era”)

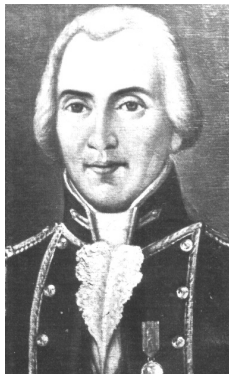
- 2.1. In which year was this truce signed? _____ (1)
- 2.2. Who is “His Most Eminent Highness”? _____ (1)
- 2.3. What was the outcome of the capitulation signed early in the morning of the next day? _____ (2)
- 2.4. Write a paragraph about Napoleon’s reforms in the Maltese administrative system.

(6)

- 2.5. Where was Napoleon heading for when the French invasion of Malta took place? _____(1)
- 2.6. What position did Claude Henri Vaubois hold in Malta? _____(1)
- 2.7. What sparked off the Maltese rebellion against the French in September 1798? _____(1)
- 2.8. Who was bishop of Malta at that time? _____(1)

total 14 marks

3. Look at the picture and answer the questions



- 3.1. Who is the British Captain in this picture? _____(1)
- 3.2. How did the Maltese show him respect after he died? _____(1)
- 3.3. Mention two things that the Maltese expressed a desire for in the Declaration of Rights of 1802.
 _____(2)
- 3.4. How did the Treaty of Amiens differ from the Treaty of Paris?
 _____(1)

total 5 marks

4. Write an essay on ONE of the following subjects

- 4.1. The first governor of Malta wanted to rule without interference or consultation. Show how far this is true by discussing Maitland's administration of Malta.
- 4.2. By the constitutions granted to Malta in the 19th century, the Maltese increasingly gained some power in the Councils of Government. Discuss.
- 4.3. What were the events which led to the suspension and definite revocation of the 1887 constitution?

total 15 marks

SECTION B: MALTA DURING THE 20TH CENTURY

5. Look at this picture and answer the questions



- 5.1. Which event is this monument by Boris Edwards commemorating? _____ (1)
- 5.2. Where do we find it? _____ (1)
- 5.3. What does the weeping lady on top of the dead bodies represent? _____ (1)
- 5.4. Why did an angry crowd gather in Valletta on 7th June 1919? _____ (2)
- 5.5. Why did the mob attack the house of Francesco Azzopardi during this riot? _____ (2)
- 5.6. Why was the premises of the *Daily Chronicle* burnt? _____ (2)
- 5.7. Write a paragraph about the main features of the 1921 Constitution

_____ (6)
- 5.8. What do you understand by the term “abstensionism”? _____ (2)

total 17 marks

6. Read the passage and answer the following questions

“The five years of conflict changed Malta completely. Cities were destroyed and thousands of people lost their homes and were living either with relatives and friends or with total strangers... There were those who made money and others who lost everything. Thousands of young women had found employment. Many things were still rationed. The people’s mentality especially that of the young was very different from that of five years earlier... Everybody was mentioning the word “rights”. The rights of Malta, the rights of those who fought the war to find employment, women’s rights, the right for voting, workers’ rights, consumers’ rights, the rights of the unions...”

(trans. & adapted from Herbert Ganado, Rajt Malta Tinbidel vol.III)

- 6.1. Mention two ways in which the Maltese had suffered during the Second World War.

_____ (2)

- 6.2. In what ways did the Second World War change the mentality about women in Maltese society?

_____ (2)

- 6.3. Write a paragraph about the arrival of the Santa Marija Convoy and its impact on the Maltese.

_____ (6)

- 6.4. Which politician had proposed ‘integration’ with Britain in the 1950s? _____ (1)

- 6.5. Why did this politician quarrel with his former leader Dr. Paul Boffa? _____ (2)

- 6.6. What do we understand by the term “Integration”? _____ (2)

- 6.7. Who was Malta’s prime minister when Independence was achieved in 1964? _____ (1)

6.8. What form of government did Malta have as a result of the constitutional amendments of 1974? _____(1)

6.9. How was the Head of State called from that year to date?
_____(1)

total 18 marks

7. Write an essay on ONE of the following subjects

7.1. Describe the role of Malta and the Maltese during the First and the Second World War.

7.2. Write about Manuel Dimech's contribution to the advancement of Maltese workers.

7.3. Trace the significant constitutional developments in Malta in the forty years from 1947 to 1987.

total 15 marks

SECTION C : EUROPEAN HISTORY

8. Look at the picture and answer the questions



The picture shows Louis XVI forced to wear the Phrygian cap.

8.1. The King is going to wear a cap instead of a crown. What does this signify?
_____(2)

8.2. Which event of great importance happened on 5th May 1789?
_____(1)

8.3. How many estates were represented in the Estates General?
_____(1)

8.4. What do you understand by the term “absolute monarchy”?

_____(2)

- 8.5. What was the main difference between the Jacobins and the Girondins?

 _____ (2)
- 8.6. Who were the émigrés ?
 _____ (1)
- 8.7. How did the declaration of war against France endanger the position of the French King?

 _____ (2)
- 8.8. Write a paragraph about Napoleon’s reform of France during the Consulate

 _____ (6)
- total 17 marks**
-

9. Look at the picture and answer the questions



- 9.1. Who is the Austrian Chancellor in the picture?
 _____ (1)
- 9.2. Mention one thing that the Congressmen of Vienna were worried about.
 _____ (1)
- 9.3. What do you understand by the ‘principle of legitimacy’ which the Congressmen wanted to uphold?

 _____ (2)
- 9.4. Who proposed the formation of the so-called “Holy Alliance”?
 _____ (1)

- 9.5. How did events in Belgium in 1830 challenge what was agreed upon in Vienna in 1814?

_____(2)
- 9.6. Which monarch was restored to the French throne in 1814?
_____(1)
- 9.7. By whom was he succeeded?
_____(1)
- 9.8. What did the Ultra Royalists want?

_____(2)
- 9.9. Why was Louis Philippe referred to as “the King of the French”?

_____(2)
- 9.10. What used to happen in the so-called “Reform Banquets”?

_____(2)
- 9.11. Louis Napoleon was elected President in December 1848. What position did he occupy four years later?
_____(1)
- 9.12. Why was there a lack of opposition against Napoleon III during the first years of his reign?

_____(2)
-
- total 18 marks**

10. Write an essay on ONE of the following subjects

- 10.1. The downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte was brought about by the Continental System and his disastrous Moscow campaign. Do you agree?
- 10.2. Account for the success and failures of the Congress System.
- 10.3. Account for Napoleon III’s foreign policy.

total 15 marks

SECTION D; INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

11. Look at the picture and answer the questions



- 11.1. What do you understand by the term “colonialism”? _____(2)
- 11.2. Besides the continent in the picture, mention another continent which was colonized by European powers. _____(1)
- 11.3. Mention two European countries which had colonies. _____(2)
- 11.4. Which incident almost brought armed conflict between two European colonizing states in Africa in 1898? _____(1)
- 11.5. Mention two disadvantages which colonialism brought to the colonies. _____(2)
- 11.6. Mention an advantage of colonialism to the colonies. _____(1)
- 11.7. Why did the German Empire stay behind in the scramble for Africa? _____(2)
- 11.8. Which Kaiser wanted to remedy this situation? _____(1)
- 11.9. Write a paragraph about Bismarck’s foreign policy after 1871

 _____(6)

total 18 marks

12. Look at the picture and answer all the questions



- 12.1. What form of government did Germany have after the First World War?
_____ (1)
- 12.2. Which form of government did this replace?
_____ (1)
- 12.3. Which party did this person in the picture lead?
_____ (1)
- 12.4. Which treaty did Hitler particularly denounce because of its disastrous effects on Germany? _____ (1)
- 12.5. Mention two provisions of that treaty

_____ (2)
- 12.6. Who was Hitler's ally in Italy? _____ (1)
- 12.7. How was the extreme right party known in Italy before the Second World War? _____ (1)
- 12.8. Mention two political groups in Germany which opposed Hitler and his party. _____ (2)
- 12.9. What was the main provision of the Kellogg Pact of 1928?

_____ (2)
- 12.10. Which economic crisis brought about hardship in the world especially in Germany? _____ (1)
- 12.11. From which country did this economic slump originate?
_____ (1)
- 12.12. What did Hitler intend by "*Lebensraum*" ?
_____ (1)
- 12.13. Why were Jews persecuted during the Nazi regime?

_____ (2)

total 17 marks

13. Write an essay on ONE of the following subjects

- 13.1. Why did events in the Balkan peninsula lead to the First World War?
- 13.2. Trace the causes, the events and the consequences of the Spanish Civil War on Spain and Europe in general.
- 13.3. The League of Nations was a weak attempt to keep peace in an aggressive world. Account for the successes and shortcomings of the League of Nations.

total 15 marks