

# JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

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**Form 4**

**HISTORY OPTION**

**Time: 1h 30min**

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

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

Candidates are to answer questions from only two sections.

## Section A – Maltese History

1. Put in chronological order the following events. The first one is being given as an example.

The Plague	
The Liberty of the Press	
The Opening of the Suez Canal	
The Continental System	<b>1</b>
The Crimean War	
The Abolition of Sanctuary	

(1 × 5 = 5 marks)

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2. During the first half of the nineteenth century there was unorganized immigration to five of the following places Underline the correct five.

Morocco – Corfu – Algiers – Tunis

Constantinople – Spain – Egypt

(1 × 5 = 5 marks)

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3. Read the following passage carefully and then answer all the questions:

During the nineteenth century the economy of the islands experienced widely fluctuating fortunes. The prosperity of the early years of the century had been cut short by the plague of 1813 and a decade of difficulty had followed. It was not until 1825 that trade began to pick up once more. However, the general health of the economy remained fragile; large numbers of Maltese continued to endure low living standards and the reports of the 1836–8 Royal Commission indicate a considerable degree of poverty in the islands. In the eighteen–forties prosperity returned and during the Crimean War (1853–56) boom conditions were enjoyed. Prosperity was not solely due to the increased military spending but also to the general increase in Mediterranean trade which took place around this time.

*Brian Blouet “the Story of Malta”*

3.1 (a) Which factor was particularly responsible for the prosperity of the early years of the nineteenth century?

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

(b) In what particular area did it generate considerable employment?

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

3.2 (a) Give the names of two epidemics which afflicted the Maltese Islands between 1813–1837.

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

(b) Mention two negative results connected with them.

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

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

3.3 (a) Which conclusion can be drawn regarding the standard of living of the majority of the Maltese families from the report of the Royal Commission (1836)?

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

(b) Mention one negative effect of this situation.

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

3.4 How would you describe the state of the Maltese economy between 1813–1842?

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

3.5 How did the opening of the Suez Canal affect the Maltese islands?

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

(15 marks)

4. Write in detail on one of the following:

4.1 Although the British Government showed great respect towards the Roman Catholic Church, it took a number of measures which effected it. Discuss.

4.2 What circumstances led to the granting of the Liberty of the Press. What were its immediate effects?

4.3 Why did the process of Italian Unification create problems for Sir Richard More O’Ferrall?

4.4 Various factors led to the economic depression which effected the Maltese Islands between 1813–1842. Comment.

(25 marks)

**Section B – Maltese History**

5. Put the following events in chronological order. The first one is being given as an example.

Compulsory Education	
The Closure of the British Base	
Secondary Education for all	
The Royal Commission (1911)	<b>1</b>
Integration Referendum	
The Demolition of the Manderaggio	

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

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6. After the Second World War, organized mass migration took place on a large scale to three of the following countries. Underline the correct answers.

Zanzibar – Australia – Italy – England – Canada

(1 x 3 = 3 marks)

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7. Explain the meaning of the following:

7.1 Reconstruction \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

7.2 Compulsory Education \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

7.3 Rundown \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

(2 x 3 = 6 marks)

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

“In this endeavour the Maltese Government (1921–1927) secured the passage of acts for the protection of women and children for the grant of pensions to the widows and orphans of government employees for the provision of modern hygienic dwellings for the working classes and for the restriction of rents. They also pursued a prudent financial policy by setting aside in 1925 a Reserve Fund of £50,000 to meet any future contingencies of an extraordinary nature”

(The Report of the Royal Commission 1931 pg10)

8.1 Having read this passage what conclusion can you draw regarding the attitude of the Maltese Government to social matters?

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

8.2 a) This extract mentions the construction of modern hygienic dwellings. Give the names of three places where they were constructed till 1927?

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

8.2 b) Why were they constructed in these areas?

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

8.3 a) Mention three measures taken by the Maltese Governments between 1921 – 1927 to promote education.

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

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

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

8.3 b) Which social problem did this measure aim to eradicate?

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

(11 marks)

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9. Write in detail on one of the following:

9.1 What do you understand by a Fortress Economy? What led to the crisis of 1906? How was it addressed?

9.2 Considerable improvements took place in the system of education in Malta between 1921 – 1974.

9.3 Despite limited funds, progress was achieved in education, public health and housing between 1921 – 1932. Discuss.

9.4 Describe the process begun in 1959, by which the local economy was transformed from one based on Military and Naval expenditure to a new structure based on industry, tourism and services.

(25 marks)

**Section C – European History**

10. Match the following. The first one is being given as an example.

1	Metternich	King of Belgium	
2	Count Camillo Cavour	Emperor of France	
3	Napoleon III	Chancellor of Germany	
4	Louis Philippe	Austrian Chancellor	<b>1</b>
5	Otto Von Bismarck	King of the French	
6	Leopold 1 <sup>st</sup>	Prime Minister of Piedmont	

(1 x 5 = 5 marki)

11. In 1848, there was a revolution in five of the following states or cities.

Underline the correct answers.

Prussia – France – Great Britain – Austria – Holland – Milan – Prague

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

12. Look carefully at the following cartoon and then answer all the question.



*[Reproduced by permission of the Proprietors of 'Punch.'*  
**THE MAN IN POSSESSION.**  
 V-R E-M-L. "I WONDER WHEN HE WILL OPEN THE DOOR."

12.1 With what particular process in European History is this cartoon connected?

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

12.2 a) Who is the person depicted by letter A in this cartoon?

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

b) Which provinces had just been liberated by him?

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

12.2 c) How were these provinces liberated?

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

12.3 a) Who is the person depicted by letter B in the cartoon?

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

b) Which newly unified kingdom was under his rule?

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

c) Who was his Prime Minister?

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

12.4 What is the meaning of this cartoon?

\_\_\_\_\_ (3 marks)

12.5 Which was the sequel of the event depicted in this cartoon?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)

12.6 How was the process described in the cartoon fully achieved in 1870?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (15 marks)

13 Write in detail on one of the following:

13.1 Describe the process which led to the independence of one of the following countries  
Greece – Belgium

13.2 Account for the various revolutions in the Austrian Empire (1848 – 1849) and state why they were all subdued.

13.3 Show how the struggle for German Unification (1864 – 1870) led Bismarck into successive wars with Denmark, Austria and France.

13.4 What were the benefits and social consequences of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain?  
(25 marks)

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**Section D – European History**

14. Put in chronological order the following events. The first one is being given as an example.

The Construction of the Berlin Wall	
The Marshall Plan	
The End of the Second World War in Europe	1
The Establishment of the U.N.O	
The Cuban Crisis	
The Establishment of N.A.T.O.	

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

15. Match the following. The first one is being given as an example

1	Truman	German Chancellor	
2	Marshal Tito	Yugoslav Dictator	
3	Nikita Krushev	President of the U.S.A.	1
4	Fidel Castro	Secretary General of the Communist Party	
5	Alexander Dubcek	Cuban Dictator	
6	Helmut Kohl	Czech Leader	

(1 x 5 = 5 marki)

16. Read the following passage properly and then answer all the questions.

In August the East Germans began to construct a massive barrier through Berlin to check the flow of refugees from East to West which had reached the rate of 20,000 a month. The construction of the Berlin Wall aroused intense hostility in West Berlin and there were massive demonstrations. It seemed that there might be a physical assault on the hated barrier. The Berliners were held in check however by their Social Democrat mayor, Herr Willi Brandt, while the Americans and their allies moved tanks up to the checkpoints to the East. The Western powers calculated, however, that the Wall was a defensive move rather than one intended to spark off a conflict with NATO.

16.1 The incident described in this passage illustrates the situation in Europe at that time.

How is it referred to?

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

16.2 a) To what is the author referring to with the words “West” and “East”?

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

16.2 b) Why? \_\_\_\_\_

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

16.3 For what particular purpose was the Berlin Wall constructed?

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

16.4 Why was there a continuous flow of refugees from East to West?

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

16.5 What actually happened to many individuals who tried to cross the Berlin Wall?

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

16.6 Mention one negative factor connected with the construction of this barrier?

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

16.7 When was the Berlin Wall dismantled? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

\_\_\_\_\_ (15 marks)

17. Write in detail on one of the following:

17.1 What circumstances led to the rise of Fascism in Italy?

17.2 What circumstances led to the rise of Nazism in Germany and the subsequent establishment of the Nazi Tyranny. Discuss.

17.3 What were the causes of the Revolution in Russia in 1917.

17.4 Account for the Prague Spring of 1968, and the subsequent Soviet Union Response.

(25 marks)