

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2005
Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

Form 5

HISTORY OPTION

Time: 1 h 45 min

Name: _____

Class: _____

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

SYLLABUS A - MALTESE HISTORY

1. Explain in a sentence what these terms about the Language Question implied:

1.1 *Pari passu*: _____

1.2 Free choice: _____

1.3 Italophiles: _____

1.4 Anglophiles: _____

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

2. Answer the following questions:

2.1 Give the full name of the political party of which the following were leaders:

(i) Sigismondo Savona in 1879: _____ (1)

(ii) Fortunato Mizzi in 1884: _____ (1)

In 1904, Britain and France, after years of rivalry and suspicion mostly over colonial issues, signed the *Entente Cordiale*.

2.2 How did this change in Anglo-French relations effect Malta's role as a British strategic base?

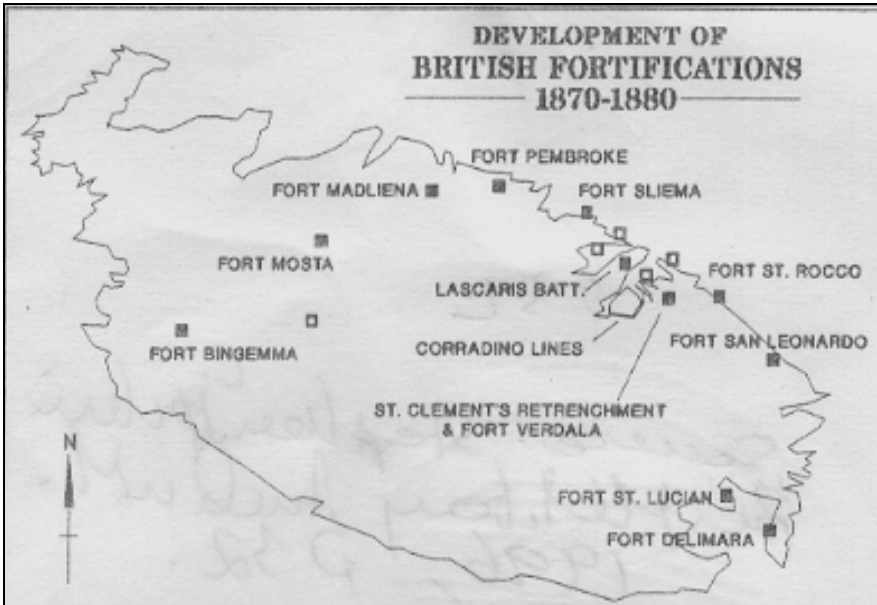
_____ (2)

2.3 (i) Name a major development in Grand Harbour at the turn of the century. _____ (1)

(ii) What impact did this development have on the Maltese economy?
_____ (2)

(Total = 7 marks)

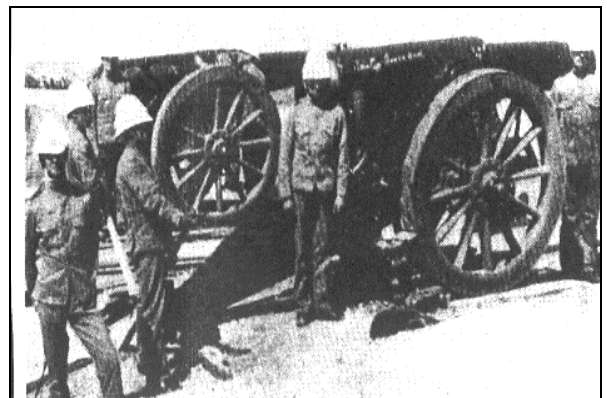
3. Study carefully the following sources on British fortifications in Malta and then answer all the questions.



Source A

Source B

Sources taken from:
British Military Architecture in Malta,
 Stephen C. Spiteri, 1996, pp. 32 and 399.



3.1 State if these sources are reproductions of a primary or a secondary source.
 Give reasons for your answer.

(i) Source A: _____
 _____ (2)

(ii) Source B: _____
 _____ (2)

3.2 Give **one** reason to explain why the British colonial government built so many new fortifications in Malta during those years.
 _____ (2)

3.3 Give the name of the fortification from the map that were intended to defend the following strategic posts.
 (i) Grand Harbour: _____ (1)
 (ii) the entrance to Marsaxlokk Bay: _____ (1)

3.4 Fort Madliena was linked through a particular line of fortification, built between 1875 and 1897.

(i) How was this line of fortification known: _____ (1)

(ii) Name two other forts that formed part of this fortification.

_____ (2)

(iii) Why were these fortifications built there?

_____ (2)

3.5 Give **one** defensive reason why the British decided to built the Corradino Lines, which happened to be their first major fortification building in Malta.

_____ (2)

(Total = 15 marks)

4. Answer in essay form any one of the following:

4.1 Account for the state and the development of Maltese education between 1769 and 1880. How did the British authorities regard education and schooling in Malta during the 19th century? What part did the Royal Commissioners of 1836 and 1878 play in the development of education and schooling in Malta? (20 marks)

4.2 Account for any **two** implications which the Language Question had upon the following:

(i) Maltese Constitutional development between 1880 and 1903.

(ii) The development in primary, secondary and tertiary education in Malta between 1880 and 1903.

(iii) Relations between the British and the Catholic Church in Malta between 1880 and 1903.

(iv) The setting up and the development of the first Maltese political parties in the 1880s.

(10 x 2 = 20 marks)

4.3 Outline the major developments carried out by the British in the Dockyard and the Grand Harbour in the 19th century. (20 marks)

4.4 Assess the contribution in Maltese historical development of any **two** of the following:

(i) Gerald Strickland

(ii) Sigismondo Savona

(iii) Fortunato Mizzi

(iv) Adrian Dingli

(10 x 2 = 20 marks)

(Total for each essay = 20 marks)

SYLLABUS B: MALTESE HISTORY

5. Give the name of the leaders of the following institutions during the politico-religious dispute of the 1930s:

- 5.1 The Maltese Church: _____
- 5.2 The Diocese of Gozo: _____
- 5.3 The Constitutional Party: _____
- 5.4 The Labour Party: _____
- 5.5 The Nationalist Party: _____

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

6. Explain in a sentence what did these terms imply with regards to the Maltese politico-religious dispute of the 1960s.

- 6.1 The 'Gunta' parties: _____
- _____
- 6.2 Catholic Action Movement: _____
- _____
- 6.3 Mintoff's 'Six Points': _____
- _____

(3 x 2 = 6 marks)

7. State what do the following terms mean:

- 7.1 non-aligned: _____
- _____
- 7.2 rundown: : _____
- _____

(2 x 2 = 4 marks)

8. Study carefully the following two sources and then answer the questions below.

Source A: "As a congregation and a religious corporation, the village parish owns land and other property, including the parish church. It also has an appointed leader in the parish priest. The inhabitants of the village meet regularly for worship, to take part in religious processions and to carry out other devotional activities. Furthermore, they act together to celebrate the annual *festa* of the patron saint, who symbolizes the unity of the secular and religious aspects of the village, for he is patron of both village and parish."

Source B: "The inhabitants of the villages in Malta no longer derive their livelihood from agriculture, though this was the rule a century ago. Today most are semi-skilled and unskilled industrial labourers who work outside their villages for the Malta Government, the giant dockyard in Cospicua, or for one of the various British Service Departments scattered over the island. Gozo is more dependent upon agriculture, but many Gozitan men work in Malta, returning to their families for the weekend."

Both sources adapted from *Saints and Fireworks, Religion and Politics in Rural Malta*, Jeremy Bosissevain, 1965, pp. 29-30.

- 8.1 Are the above extracts primary or secondary sources and why?
 _____ (2)
- 8.2 Suggest a short title that describes each of the above sources:
 (i) a title for source A: _____ (2)
 (ii) a title for source B: _____ (2)
- 8.3 Name one religious tradition in Malta mentioned in source A.
 _____ (1)
- 8.4 Which phrase from source A shows that the Maltese were very much devoted to their religion?
 _____ (1)
- 8.5 How did Malta's economy change in the 1960s?
 _____ (2)
- 8.6 Give **one** reason that made this change possible.
 _____ (2)
- 8.7 Name Malta's main industry that employed thousands of Maltese men at that time?
 _____ (1)
- 8.8 What does the author mean when he uses the words 'the various British Service Departments scattered over the island' (Source B, line 4)?

 _____ (2)

(Total = 15 marks)

9. Answer in essay form any one of the following:

- 9.1 Assess Malta's foreign policy as practiced during one of the following:
 (i) the Nationalist administration between 1962-1971
 (ii) the Labour Administration between 1971-1987 (20 marks)
- 9.2 Account for the development in relations between Malta and the European Union since 1970. (20 marks)
- 9.3 How was Malta's economy transformed from a fortress economy to a civilian one during the second half of the 20th century. (20 marks)
- 9.4 Assess the contribution of any two of the following:
 (i) George Borg Olivier (ii) Michael Gonzi
 (iii) Dom Mintoff (iv) Mabel Strickland (10 x 2 = 20 marks)

(Total for each essay = 20 marks)

SYLLABUS C – EUROPEAN HISTORY

10. Match the issues or events in column A with the information given in Column B. No 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	The Armenian Massacre of 1896		the Crimean War
2	Revolt in the Balkan against the Ottoman Empire, 1875		a Church State dispute in Bismarck's Germany
3	The Berlin Colonial Conference, 1884		civil war in France
4	The <i>Kulturkampf</i>		the Treaty of Paris, 1856
5	The Siege of Sebastopol		Bulgaria and Bosnia-Herzegovina
6	The Paris Comune, 1871		a case of anti-Semitism in France
7	The Internationalization of the Danube	1	the Ottoman Empire
8	The Dreyfus Affair		the scramble for Africa

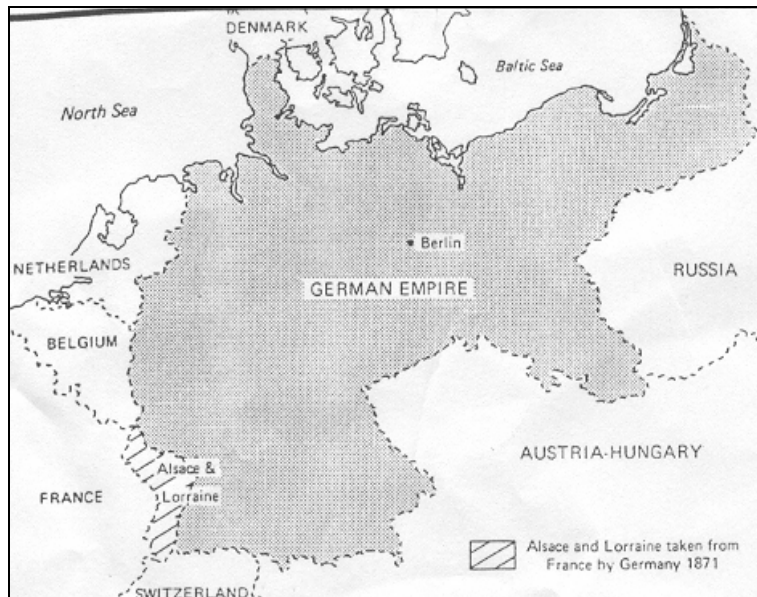
(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

11. Underline the correct answer in Column B that could have said the following statements in Column A. No 1 is given as an example.

	Column A	Column B
11.1	The Paris Commune is a clear sign of the imminent revolution of the working classes against Capitalism.'	<u>Karl Marx</u> , Leon Gambetta, Bismarck.
11.2	'I will only accept the Crown if the white flag of the Bourbons replaces the <i>tricolor</i> .'	Adolf Thiers, Count of Chambord, Marshall Machmahon.
11.3	'We cannot accept the Treaty of San Stefano for this gives Russia great influence in the Balkans.'	Victor Emmanuel II, Disraeli, Bismarck.
11.4	'Nowadays Germany needs a large navy in order to realise its destiny as a world power.'	Tsar Nicholas II, King Edward VII, Emperor William II.
11.5	'I prefer a Germany without overseas colonies for these can involve her in undesirable wars with the other Great Powers.'	William II, Bismarck, Bülow.
11.6	'Our main interest is to keep France weak and isolated in Europe.'	Disraeli, Bismarck, Napoleon III.
11.7	'I intend to make use of the press to show that Colonel Dreyfus did not receive a fair trial.'	Victor Hugo, Emile Zola, Jules Ferry.
11.8	'The Chancellor's move to resume talks for a peaceful solution of the <i>Kulturkampf</i> should not be rejected.'	Popes: Pius IX, Leo XIII, Pius X.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

12. Study carefully the following source map and then answer all the questions.



- 12.1 In which of the following year was the German Empire shown in the map above set up?
 1862, 1866, 1870, 1871, 1875 1878 (1)
- 12.2 Name the German emperors whose reigning dates are given below:
 (i) 1871 - 1888 _____ (1)
 (ii) 1888 - 1888 _____ (1)
 (iii) 1888 - 1918 _____ (1)
- 12.3 Which of these **did not** occupy the post of Chancellor of Germany between 1871 and 1908?
 Bismarck, Bülow, Caprivi, Andrassy, von Moltke. (2)
- 12.4 How did the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine come to form part of this Empire in 1871?
 _____ (2)
- 12.5 Underline the **two** provinces from those given below that **did not** form part of the German Empire between 1871-1908:
 Bavaria, Bohemia, Posen, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Luxemburg (2)
- 12.6 Describe the relations that these three groups had with Chancellor Bismarck in the German Empire after 1871.
 (i) the Catholics: _____ (2)
 _____ (2)
 (ii) the Liberals: _____ (2)
 _____ (2)
 (iii) the Socialists: _____ (2)
 _____ (2)

(Total = 16 marks)

13. Answer in essay form any one of the following:

- 13.1 Account for the various crises that hit the internal history of France as a consequence of its defeat by Prussia in 1870-71. (20 marks)
- 13.2 How did Bismarck show his skills as a statesman in balancing between the various conflicting interest groups within Germany and maintain his position as Chancellor until his sudden dismissal by the Emperor in 1890. (20 marks)
- 13.3 Account for the following events and issues dealing with the Great Eastern Crisis in the Balkans:
- (i) The Bosnian Revolt of 1875-76
 - (ii) The Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78
 - (iii) The Congress of Berlin in 1878
 - (iv) Major developments in the Balkans after 1878 (4 x 5 = 20 marks)
- 13.4 Write about **two** of the following:
- (i) The involvement of Czar Nicholas I and Emperor Napoleon III in the Crimean War.
 - (ii) Adolph Thiers, Marshall Machmahon and the establishment of the Third French Republic.
 - (iii) The involvement of Benjamin Disraeli and Otto von Bismarck in the Congress of Berlin. (10 x 2 =20 marks)

(Total for each essay = 20 marks)

SYLLABUS D – INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

14. Match the issues or events in column A with the information given in Column B. No 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	The Domino Theory		The setting up of the European Coal and Steel Community.
2	The Schuman Declaration		The peaceful democratic changes that took place in Czechoslovakia in 1989.
3	The 'Velvet' Revolution		The name for President Gorbachev's policies in the USSR.
4	NATO	1	the term used for the expansion of Communism in Asia.
5	The Treaty of Rome, 1957		the term used for the Communist states of Eastern Europe.
6	<i>Glasnost and Perestroika</i>		a crisis in the ex-Yugoslavia of the 1990s.
7	The Iron Curtain		one of the various defensive alliances during the Cold War era.
8	Ethnic cleansing		the agreement that founded the European Economic Community (EEC).

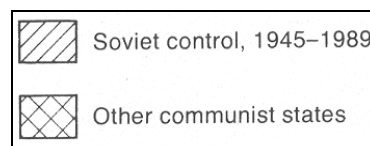
(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

15. Underline the correct answer in Column B that could have said the following statements in Column A. No 1 is given as an example.

	Column A	Column B
15.1	'The curbing of extreme Serbian nationalism was one way of saving the Yugoslav Federation from internal disintegration.'	<u>Josip Tito</u> , Slovođan Milosevic Vaclav Havel
15.2	'Our aim is to usher a new era of peace and cooperation between the states of Europe after the terrific experience of Two World Wars in less than half a century.'	Pope John Paul II Jean Monet Winston Churchill
15.3	'I will do my utmost to uphold the frontiers of the Yugoslav Federation as established in 1945.'	Slovođan Milosevic Mikhail Gorbachev Bill Clinton
15.4	'The solution to the Czechoslovak problem is to be decided by a referendum where Czechs and Slovaks vote for or against a single unified Czechoslovakia.'	Mikhail Gorbachev Margaret Thatcher Vaclav Havel
15.5	It is not in the interests of France that the United Kingdom be admitted as member of the EEC.'	François Mitterand, Charles de Gaulle Georges Pompadour
15.6	'Rest assured that after reunification, Germany will continue to respect its frontiers as set by the Allies in 1945.'	Willy Brandt Gerard Schroeder Helmut Kohl
15.7	'I am convinced that the best course to follow is to proceed towards the peaceful disintegration of the USSR.'	Boris Yeltsin Mikhail Gorbachev Vladimir Putin
15.8	'As leader of <i>Solidarnosh</i> , I demand that our trade union movement be officially recognised as such by the Polish Government.'	General Jaruzelski Pope John Paul II Lech Walesa

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

16. Study carefully the following sources and then answer all the questions.



Source A: *An Atlas of World Affairs*, Andrew Boyd, 1990, p. 43.



Source B: *Our World This Century*, Derek Heater, 1996, p. 136.

The map in source A shows Europe during the the Cold War.

16.1 Name **one** economic and one **military** bloc made up by Communist states in Eastern Europe during the Cold War.

_____ (2)

16.2 Name one other economic bloc in Western Europe.

_____ (1)

16.3 What part did the Scandinavian states, Switzerland, Austria and Ireland play in the Cold War in Europe and why?

_____ (2)

16.4 (i) Source B shows an episode that occurred in Europe in 1989. Name this event.

_____ (1)

(ii) What, do you think, was the political significance of this event to the people present in source B?

_____ (2)

16.5 Describe briefly the events that took place in Eastern Europe in 1989 that helped to bring about the event shown in Source B.

_____ (4)

16.6 Give the name of the following statesmen during the event shown in Source B:

(i) the East German President: _____ (1)

(ii) the West German Chancellor: _____ (1)

(iii) the US President: _____ (1)

(iv) the Soviet President: _____ (1)

(Total = 16 marks)

17. Answer in essay form any one of the following:

17.1 Trace the developments towards European integration since the early 1950s. (20 marks)

17.2 Write what you know about any **four** of the following issues or events connected to post-Communist Europe.

(i) The Romanian Revolution of 1989

(ii) The new role of NATO after 1989

(iii) The disintegration of the USSR after 1989

(iv) The enlargement of the European Economic Community after 1989

(v) The peaceful division of Czechoslovakia. (5 x 4 = 20 marks)

17.3 Suppose you are an 18-year old youth living in an Eastern European country in 1989 with the interest of keeping a diary of your daily experiences. How would you have recorded the most significant events that took place in your country after 1989 in your diary?

(20 marks)

17.4 Assess the contribution of any **four** of the following to aspects of international relations that have been studied:

(i) Helmut Kohl

(ii) Boris Yeltsin

(iii) Josef Tito

(iv) Mikhail Gorbachev

(v) Pope John Paul II

(5 x 4 = 20 marks)

(Total for each essay = 20 marks)