

# JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 4

HISTORY (OPTION)

Time: 1 h 30 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). Answers can be either in English or in Maltese.

## SECTION A - MALTESE HISTORY

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

1	Mgr. F.S. Caruana	The Mortmain Law	
2	Sir Thomas Maitland	The first Bishop of Gozo	
3	Mgr Michele F Buttigieg	The Abolition of Ecclesiastical Immunity	
4	Sir John Lintorn Simmons	The Conferment of Benefices	
5	Sir Frederick Cavendesh Ponsomby	The Marriage question	
6	Sir Henry Bouverie	Bishop of Malta	1

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

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

The Maltese who emigrated, generally went to North Africa exploiting the existing trade links and travelling very cheaply on the small vessels which plied the Central Mediterranean and coast of North Africa. By the end of the nineteenth century there were over 50,000 Maltese scattered around the coasts of the Mediterranean. Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli and Egypt contained the most important colonies. However there were also significant communities in Smyrna, Constantinople, Gibraltar, Sicily and the Ionian Islands. Attempts to settle groups of Maltese in the West Indies had failed and only few of the islanders had reached North America and Australia.

*(Adapted from Brian Blouet "The Story of Malta" pg. 178)*

2.1. Give one reason why many Maltese had to emigrate in the nineteenth century.

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

2.2 a) To which area did the Maltese generally emigrate in the nineteenth century?

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

b) Give two reasons why they mainly emigrated to this area.

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

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

2.3 Give one reason why many Maltese emigrated to Corfu.

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

2.4 Why did attempts for a Maltese settlement in the West Indies fail?

\_\_\_\_\_ (4 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_ (14 marks)

3. **The Liberty of the Press**

- 3.1 In which year did the British Government grant the Liberty of the Press?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
- 3.2 Why was it so necessary for the Maltese?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 3.3 What was the immediate effect of the grant of the liberty of the Press?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 4.1 Mention two epidemics which afflicted the Maltese Islands in the nineteenth century.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 4.2 Mention two factors which caused these epidemics.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (11 marks)
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5. **Write an essay on one of the following:**

- 5.1 What exactly was the continental system and what were its effects on Malta?
- 5.2 Although the British Government did its utmost to maintain cordial relations with the Roman Catholic Church in Malta, nevertheless during the first forty years of British Rule (1800 – 1849) it did not refrain from enacting legislation which curtailed the power of the church. Comment.
- 5.3 The process of Italian Unification created problems for Sir Richard More O’Ferrall during the turbulent period of 1848 – 1849. Comment.
- 5.4 The Crimean War had positive and negative effects on the Maltese Islands. Comment.  
(20 marks)
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**SECTION B - MALTESE HISTORY (20<sup>th</sup> Century)**

6. Give three examples of Social legislation introduced by Maltese Governments between (1921 – 1933).  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)  
(2 x 3 = 6 marks)
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7. **Post War Reconstruction**

**Read the following paragraph carefully and then answer all the questions.**

Malta was given £30,000,000 by the British Government to finance reconstruction and this was of immense benefit to the islands. Just as the reconstruction and development spending of the Order after the Great Siege refinanced the Maltese Economy and raised its earning capacity so the War Damage Fund kept the economy of the islands running at a high level and generally helped to increase wealth.

*(Adapted from Brian Blouet “The Story of Malta” pg. 178)*

- 7.1 a) Why was reconstruction necessary?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 7.1 b) Mention two harbour towns where this reconstruction was particularly necessary.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
and state why. \_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 7.2 Why was Britain morally bound to finance the reconstruction process?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 7.3 a) What type of economy did Malta have during the reconstruction period?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
- b) Which particular establishment in the harbour area connected with this type of economy employed thousands of Maltese? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
- 7.4 What effect did the Reconstruction Funds have on the local economy?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 7.5 Which sector of the economy benefited particularly from the Reconstruction Funds?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 7.6 Notwithstanding the injection of £30,000,000 in the Maltese Economy, thousands of Maltese had to emigrate. Give one reason why they had to do so. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 7.7 Name three places where the mass of the Maltese emigrated after the Second World War.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 7.8 Mention two measures adopted by successive governments to assist emigration.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 7.9 Mention one positive effect of this mass emigration. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)
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- (24 marks)

## 8 Write an essay on one of the following

- 8.1 What measures were taken by successive governments during the Self Govt Constitution (1921 – 1933) to improve Education, Housing and Health Services?
- 8.2 What important measures were taken in the sphere of Education between 1921 – 1974?  
What was their impact on the life of the Maltese people?
- 8.3 What exactly was the Fortress Economy?  
What led to its gradual dismantlement in the 1960's?  
Which economic structure replaced it?
- 8.4 Discuss the establishment, growth and gradual development of the Welfare State in Malta from the 1920's to date.
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- (20 marks)

## SECTION C – EUROPEAN HISTORY

### 9. Match the following. No1 is being given as an example

1	Louis Philippe	President of the Second French Republic	
2	Napoleon III	Emperor of Germany	
3	Victor Emmanuel II	Prime Minister of Piedmont	
4	Louis Napoleon Bonaparte	King of Italy	
5	Count Camillo Cavour	King of the French	1
6	William 1 <sup>st</sup>	Emperor of France	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

### 10. Read the following passage carefully and then answer all the questions

Though 1848 had passed in vain, at least one corner of the peninsula had taken a step towards liberty. The Constitution granted in Piedmont by Charles Albert still held good. The young Victor Emmanuel was ardently patriotic. The most interesting and significant development of the next few years was the process by which Victor Emmanuel's kingdom was transformed into a modern state.

Count Camillo Cavour was one of the members of Piedmont's first parliament. In 1850 he was appointed Minister of Commerce; he became Prime Minister in 1852.

(Adopted from Denis Richards Modern Europe 1789 – 1945)

10.1 a) To what peninsula is the paragraph referring to? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

b) Which State in this peninsula is specifically mentioned? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

c) Mention three other states in the same peninsula?

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

10.2 The state referred to in question (10.1 b) had two things mentioned in this text, which distinguished it from all the other states in the same peninsula after 1849. Which were these?

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

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

10.3 The paragraph mentions two kings:

a) Give their names. \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

b) State what happened to one of them in 1849. \_\_\_\_\_

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

c) State what happened to the other in 1861. \_\_\_\_\_

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

10.4 The paragraph mentions a politician

a) Who was this person? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)

b) What important posts did he hold from 1850 onwards?

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

(18 marks)

11 a) In 1848 there was a revolution in four of the following provinces or states of the Russian Empire. Underline the correct four.

Hungary – Tyrol – Dalmatia – Vienna  
Prague – Cracow – Milan – Zagreb (1 x 4 = 4 marks)

b) In 1848 Poland still formed part of three neighbouring states. Mention them.

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

12 **Write an essay on one of the following.**

- 12.1 Why was there a revolution in Belgium in 1830 and why was it a cause of preoccupation for the Great Powers?
- 12.2 Various circumstances led to the fall of the July Monarchy in France in 1848 – Discuss.
- 12.3 Describe the movement for German Unity (1848 – 1850). Why was it a failure?
- 12.4 What was the Industrial Revolution? Why did it take place in England and not in some country on the European Mainland?  
Why were some European countries industrially backward in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

(20 marks)

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**SECTION D – EUROPEAN HISTORY**

13. **Put in chronological order the following events. No 1 is being given as an example.**

The March on Rome	
Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany	
The October Revolution in Russia	1
The Berlin Airlift	
The Hungarian Revolution	
The Establishment of the Warsaw Pact	

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

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14. **Five of the following countries joined N.A.T.O. Underline those countries.**

Finland – U.K. – Austria – Belgium – France  
Portugal – Switzerland – Italy – Sweden

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

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15. **Read the following passage properly and then answer all the questions:**

In October of 1920, a general strike and lock out resulted in a dramatic occupation of the factories by the workers who had to run them without the management. Not surprisingly the Fascists gained strength in many northern towns notably, Milan. Mussolini began to talk of overthrowing the Government by force and in October 1922, his followers marched in Rome.

The Prime Minister Giovanni Facta, gave orders for the army to repel the Fascists, however the frightened Victor Emmanuel III unconstitutionally and unpardonably refused to ratify Facta's order and invited Mussolini to become Prime Minister. At that time Mussolini had only 35 seats in the House of Representatives.

15.1 Of which party was Mussolini leader?

(1 mark)

15.2 Give the names of two other political parties in Italy in the early 20's of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

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

- 15.3 Mention two factors which contributed to the rise of Fascism in Italy?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 marks)  
(2 marks)
- 15.4 Who was the Prime Minister of Italy in October 1922, during the March on Rome?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1). Having read this paragraph, what conclusion do you draw  
about his abilities as a political leader? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 marks)
- 15.5 a) Who was the King of Italy in October 1922? \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark)  
b) Give a possible reason why the king asked Mussolini to form a Government?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 marks)
- 15.6 What ultimate effect did the March on Rome have on Italian History in the 1920's and 1930's?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 marks)  
and after the 1940's? \_\_\_\_\_ (2 marks)
- 15.7 What type of foreign policy did Mussolini have?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(2 marks)
- 15.8 Give the name of the German Dictator, with whom Mussolini made an alliance.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(1 mark)  
(20 marks)
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**16 Write an essay on one of the following topics**

- 16.1 Various factors led to the outbreak of the revolution in Russia in March 1917. Discuss.
- 16.2 What factors led to the rise of Nazism in Germany and the subsequent establishment of the Nazi Dictatorship?
- 16.3 What led to the launching of the Marshall Plan, and how did Western Europe benefit from it?
- 16.4 Account for the major developments of the Cold War in Europe between 1945 – 1961?  
(20 marks)