

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2006

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). Answers can be either in English or in Maltese.

SYLLABUS A - MALTESE HISTORY

1. Choose the correct answer from the four suggested answers in these questions.

1.1 During the last quarter of the 19th century, the British in Malta

- A built a Protestant Cathedral in Valletta.
- B built Dock No 1.
- C built a new University.
- D built a number of fortifications along the coast.

1.2 One political consequence of the Language Question in Malta in the 1880s was:

- A the sending of a Royal Commission of Inquiry.
- B the first elective Council of Government.
- C the setting up of the first Maltese political parties.
- D a dispute between the Church and the British Government.

1.3 One major public works undertaken by the British in the early 1900s was:

- A St Vincent de Paul Hospital.
- B Somerset Dock.
- C The Breakwater.
- D Porto Nuovo at the Menqa at Marsa.

1.4 Sigismondo Savona was leader of the:

- A Partito Nazionale.
- B Partito Popolare.
- C Partito Riformista.
- D Partito Anti-Riformista.

1.5 The Malta University of Studies was set up for the first time by:

- A Grandmaster Pinto.
- B Grandmaster De Rohan.
- C Napoleon Bonaparte.
- D Sir Thomas Maitland.

(Total = 5 marks)

2. Match information given in Column A with that of Column B by inserting numbers from 2 to 8 in the blank column. No 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	Keenan's Report		fell under the responsibility of the Admiralty.
2	Fort Mosta was built		was leader of the <i>Partito Nazionale</i> .
3	The Royal Commission of 1836		was appointed Inspector for Primary Schools.
4	The Dockyard		along the Victoria Lines.
5	The <i>Entente Cordiale</i>		were built to protect both harbours from attacks by enemy ships.
6	Fortunato Mizzi		tried to introduce a number of reforms in education.
7	During their brief occupation of Malta, the French		proposed the granting of the liberty of the press.
8	Forts Rinella and Cambridge	1	is considered one of the causes that started the Language Question.
9	Canon Paolo Pullicino		brought about more cooperation between Britain and France in the Mediterranean.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

2. Study carefully the following source and then answer the questions below.

3.1 Underline the years when it was built: (1883-1886)
(1889-1992) (1897-1900) (1903-1906) (1)

3.2 Where was this project built?
_____ (2)

3.3 Why was it built there?

_____ (2)

3.4 (a) What sort of benefit did the Maltese acquire from this project? Source: *The Malta Grand Harbour and the Dockyard*, Joseph Bonnici and Michael Cassar.
_____ (2)

(b) Did the Maltese enjoy this benefit for long? State why you think so.
_____ (1+ 2)

3.5 What benefit did the Grand Harbour acquire once this project was completed?
_____ (2)

3.6 (a) Why did the British enlarge the Dockyard in the 19th century?
_____ (2)

(b) Name one project undertaken by the British at the Dockyard in the 19th century.
_____ (1)

(c) What normally happened at the Dockyard in times of war in the Mediterranean?
_____ (2)

(Total = 17 marks)

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

4.1 The last quarter of the 19th century was a time of intensive fortification-building in Malta by the British. Account for the reasons that brought about this development. (20 marks)

4.2 How did the Language Question affect the political life of the Maltese between 1880 and 1903? (20 marks)

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

(i) Canon Paolo Pullicino

(ii) Sigismondo Savona

(iii) Sir Patrick Keenan

(10 x 2 = 20 marks)

(Total for each essay = 20 marks)

SYLLABUS B: MALTESE HISTORY

5 Choose the correct answer from the four suggested answers in these questions.

5.1 The politico-religious crisis of 1930 was between the Church authorities and:

- A the Nationalist Party.
- B the British Imperial Government.
- C the Compact Parties.
- D the Constitutional Party.

5.2 One consequence of the 1930 politico-religious dispute was:

- A the imposition of press censorship by the British Governor.
- B the Nationalist Party won the general election that was held in 1930.
- C the resignation of Strickland from Prime Minister.
- D the arrival, from England, of a Royal Commission of Inquiry.

5.3 One aspect where the Church **did not** exercise great influence in Maltese society was:

- A education.
- B family life.
- C politics.
- D economic life.

5.4 Relations between Malta and the EEC started in:

- A 1964.
- B 1970.
- C 1981.
- D 1990.

5.5 One major change brought about in Malta's foreign policy after 1971 was:

- A closer relations with Arab countries.
- B closer relations with NATO countries.
- C closer relations with the EEC.
- D a defensive alliance with Libya.

(Total = 5 marks)

6. Match information given in Column A with that of Column B by inserting numbers 2 to 8 in the blank column. No. 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	Gerald Strickland was Malta's Prime Minister		supported Strickland during his dispute with the Church authorities.
2	Malta was declared a Republic		during the politico-religious crisis of the 1960s.
3	Mgr. Michael Gonzi succeeded		brought to an end Malta's fortress economy.
4	The newspaper <i>Lehen is-Sewwa</i>	1	during the politico-religious crisis of 1930.
5	The Labour Party under Paul Boffa		Mgr. Mauro Caruana as Archbishop of Malta in 1943.
6	Dom Mintoff was Leader of the Opposition		was frozen under the Labour Government of 1996-1998.
7	The end of the British base		supported the Church during the politico-religious disputes of the 1930s and the 1960s.
8	Malta's application for membership in the EU		became one of neutrality and non-alignment.
9	After 1979 Malta's foreign policy		following a two thirds majority vote in Parliament.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

7. Study carefully the following source and then answer the questions below.

Political Parties in the 1962 general elections		Number of votes polled	% of votes polled	Number of seats gained
Nationalist Party	All these together were called the 'Junta Parties'.	63,262	42.0	25
Christian Workers' Party		14,285	9.5	4
Democratic Nationalist Party		13,968	9.3	4
Progressive Constitutional Party		7,290	4.8	1
Democratic Christian Party		699	0.5	-
Independent		128	0.1	-
Total anti-Labour front		99,632	66.2	34
Malta Labour Party		50,974	33.8	16
Grand Total [Voter turnout was 91%]		150,974	100.0	50

Source adapted from: *Prelates and Politicians in Malta*, Adrianus Koster, 1984, p. 182.

- 7.1 (a) Which political party won the 1962 general election? _____ (1)
 (b) How do we know this from the above table? _____
 _____ (2)
- 7.2 (a) Which was the largest political party in opposition? _____ (1)
 (b) How do we know this from the above table? _____
 _____ (2)
- 7.3 (a) Did any political party obtain an absolute majority of votes in this election? **YES / NO** (1)
 (b) How do we know this from the above table? _____
 _____ (2)
- 7.4 Do you agree that there was a heavy vote turnout in this election? Why?
 _____ (1+1)

7.5 What does the 'Junta Parties' mean? _____ (2)

7.6 Describe briefly the arguments of the Church and the MLP in this dispute.

_____ (4)

(Total = 17 marks)

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

8.1 Account for the main causes, events and consequences of the Maltese politico-religious crisis of 1930.

8.2 Account for the main events that brought about the gradual reduction and closure of the British Base in Malta in the 1960 and the 1970s.

8.3 What contribution did the Maltese Catholic Church give to Maltese society in the 20th century?

(Total for each essay = 20 marks)

SYLLABUS C: EUROPEAN HISTORY

9 Choose the correct answer from the four suggested answers in these questions.

9.1 The Crimean War took place between the years:

- A 1848 - 1850.
- B 1854 - 1856.
- C 1864 - 1866.
- D 1876 - 1878.

9.2 The Congress of Berlin in 1878 resulted in:

- A the setting up of an independent Greater Bulgaria.
- B the setting up of a smaller Bulgaria nominally subject to the Ottoman Empire.
- C an alliance between Russia and Germany.
- D a number of liberal reforms within the Ottoman Empire.

9.3 Bismarck resigned from Chancellor of the German Empire in 1888 because:

- A of ill health.
- B of old age.
- C of frequent disagreements with Emperor William II.
- D his party was defeated in elections to the Reichstag.

9.4 The Head of State of the Third French Republic in 1871 was:

- A Marshall Macmahon.
- B Adolphe Thiers.
- C Leon Gambetta.
- D Emile Zola.

9.5 The Dreyfus Affair was the result of:

- A a widespread anti-Semitic feeling among the French.
- B a widespread fear of war with Great Britain.
- C a financial scandal concerning the Panama Canal.
- D a attempted coup d'état to overthrow the Republic.

(Total = 5 marks)

10. Match information given in Column A with that of Column B by inserting numbers from 2 to 8 in the blank column. Number 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	Abdul Hamid II		was a politico-religious dispute in Germany in the 1870s.
2	One major event of the Crimean War was	1	ruled the Ottoman Empire between 1876 and 1909.
3	The Balkan Wars of 1911-1912		was presided by Chancellor Bismarck.
4	The <i>Kulturkampf</i>		planned the construction of the Panama Canal.
5	Ferdinand de Lesseps		was a popular politician in France in the 1880s.
6	The Congress of Berlin		brought about the end of the Turkish Empire in Europe.
7	General Boulanger		the siege of Sebastopol.
8	The revolt of the Paris Commune		in Germany among the working classes in the 1870s.
9	A strong Social Democratic Party developed		lasted between March and May 1871.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

11. Study carefully the following source and then answer all the questions.

‘Paris, 24 April 1871: We have now had more than a month of Communistic no-government administered by men of whose very names few ever heard before. Yet in truth we cannot say that our very natural apprehensions when we found ourselves in their hands have been realised. The object that they profess to aim at, namely, a sort of Federation of Paris and other cities, each sovereign and irresponsible, of course would be the utter ruin of the country could it be carried out, and it would be a less evil to be partitioned by our open enemies at once.’

The above extract was published in *The Royal United Service Magazine*, Paris 1871.

- 11.1 The above extract is a translation of a PRIMARY or a SECONDARY? Why? _____ (1+2)
- 11.2 Which event is the extract describing? _____ (2)
- 11.3 What type of government did France have at that time? _____ (2)
- 11.4 What type of government did Paris have at that time? _____ (1)
- 11.5 The leaders of this government were called: Communist, Comrades, Communards, Convicts. (1)
- 11.6 How do we know from the extract that the author is against this type of government? _____ (2)
- 11.7 How did this type of government in Paris come to an end? _____ (2)
- 11.8 The events described in the extract followed a war in which France was defeated. Name this war. _____ (1)
- 11.9 How did this war effect the people of Paris? _____ (2)
- 11.10 Who were ‘our open enemies’ mentioned in line 6 of the extract? _____ (1)

(Total = 17 marks)

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

- 12.1 What made the Government of the Third French Republic very much insecure between 1871 and 1879?
- 12.2 How did Bismarck try to solve the internal political and economic problems of the German Empire between 1871 and 1890?
- 12.3 Account for the following events and issues dealing with the Great Eastern Crisis in the Balkans:
- (i) The Crimean War
 - (ii) The Congress of Berlin in 1878
 - (iii) The Balkan Wars of 1912-1913

(Total for each essay = 20 marks)

SYLLABUS D – INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

13. Choose the correct answer from the four suggested answers in these questions.

- 13.1 One of the initial causes which led to the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe was:
- A the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.
 - B Gorbachev's reforms in the U.S.S.R.
 - C the end of the arms race between the superpowers.
 - D breakup of the Soviet Union in 1990-1991.
- 13.2 Prior to 1990, the most influential ethnic group in Yugoslavia were the:
- A Serbs.
 - B Croats.
 - C Bosnians.
 - D Albanians.
- 13.3 The Baltic States had lost their independence in 1940:
- A when they were invaded by Germany.
 - B when they joined Germany against the Soviet Union.
 - C when they were invaded by the Soviet Union.
 - D when they voted in a referendum to join the Soviet Union.
- 13.4 The European Community was set up in 1957 by:
- A the Treaty of Brussels.
 - B the Treaty of Rome.
 - C the Treaty of Amsterdam.
 - D the Treaty of Nice.
- 13.5 The Council of Europe was set up to:
- A bring about economic development in Europe.
 - B bring about the political unification of Europe.
 - C foster human rights and cultural diversity in Europe.
 - D a European common defense policy.

(Total = 5 marks)

14. Match the information given in Column A with that of Column B by inserting numbers from 2 to 8 in the blank column. No 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	The elections to the European Parliament		the currency unit in twelve EU member states.
2	Marshall Tito established		a custom's union between its member states.
3	The Maastricht Treaty of 1992		that broke away from the Soviet Union in 1991.
4	Czechoslovakia was divided in two independent countries	1	were held for the first time in 1979.
5	Georgia was one state		the Communist state of Yugoslavia in 1945.
6	In 2002 the <i>Euro</i> was adopted as		after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.
7	Germany was reunited		changed the name of the EEC to EU.
8	The Soviet Union was replaced by		after a referendum held in 1993.
9	In 1968 the EEC introduced		the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in 1992.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

15. Study carefully the following source and then answer all the questions.

Source:

*European leaders
signing of the
treaty that established
the Common Market
in 1957.*

15.1 Why was the Common Market established? _____
_____ (2)

15.2 Name the three European leaders from France, Germany and Italy that are considered as the founding fathers of the EU?
_____ (3)

15.3 Name the six original member states of the EU.

_____ (6)

15.4 Name two institutions that govern the EU.
_____ (2)

15.5 Why, prior to 1989, the EEC had been mainly a Western European institution. _____ (2)

15.6 What made it possible for countries from Eastern Europe to join the EEC after 1989? _____ (2)

(Total = 17 marks)

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

16.1 The terrible experience of two world wars in less than half a century made European leaders bring about more political and economic cooperation between European states. Discuss. (20 marks)

16.3 Suppose you are an 18-year old youth living in Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Describe your experience during the civil wars that characterised the break up of your country in those years.

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

- (i) Charles de Gaulle
- (ii) Robert Schuman
- (iii) President Milosevic
- (iv) Mikhail Gorbachev
- (v) Pope John Paul II

(5 x 4 = 20)

(Total for each essay = 20 marks)