

# JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007

Educational Assessment Unit – Education Division

FORM 3

HISTORY (OPTION)

TIME: 1h 30min

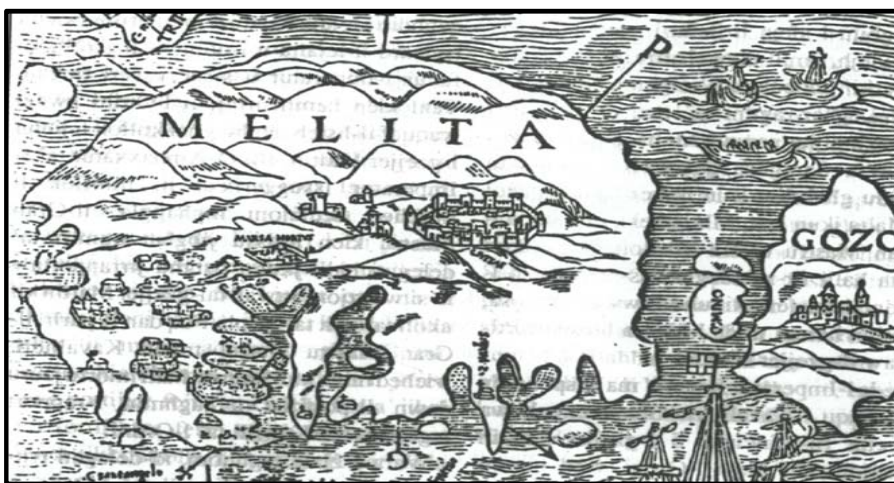
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Section A – Maltese History.

Answer all questions in this section.

Read the following extract then answer the questions:



(the map on the left shows the Maltese Islands; the map is by Jean Quentin and is dated 1536).

The following is part of the report made by a Commission set up by the Knights of St John; the Commission was sent to inspect the Maltese Islands in 1522. (Adapted from THE GREAT SIEGE by Ernle Bradford 1971 p. 19-20)

“...The Maltese Islands together with Tripoli had been presented to the Order of St John by Emperor Charles V of Spain.

The Grandmaster hesitated, especially when he read the report of the commission whom he had sent to investigate the Maltese Islands. {according to the report}

- Malta is very unfit to grow corn and other grain.....
- but Malta produces an abundance of figs, melons and fruit;
- the principal trade consists of honey, cotton and cummin;
- there are a few springs but no running water;
- wood is very scarce; for cooking thistles are used as fuel;
- the capital, Mdina or Città Notabile is situated on rising ground in the centre of the Island; most of Mdina’s houses are uninhabited;
- on the Eastern side there are two spacious and very fine harbours..... Capable of housing the largest of fleets ..... but they are very ill-protected.... a small castle guards part of the larger harbour;
- there are about 12,000 inhabitants ..... poor peasants speaking a kind of Arabic dialect; Gozo is greener .... it has 5000 inhabitants.

1. Mention a positive aspect of the Commission's report.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
2. Mention a negative aspect of the Commission's report.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
3. Who was the Grandmaster mentioned in the second paragraph?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
4. Underline the **three** places where the Knights had their home before coming to Malta:  
(Russia, Algeria, Jerusalem, Rhodes, Venetia, Pisa, Sweden, Cyprus, Denmark, China) (3)
5. What tragic event affected the majority of the 5000 Gozitan inhabitants during the first 25 years of the Order's rule? Say how the event continued to affect Gozo for many years.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

6. a) Say why the Knights preferred Birgu to Mdina as their base.

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



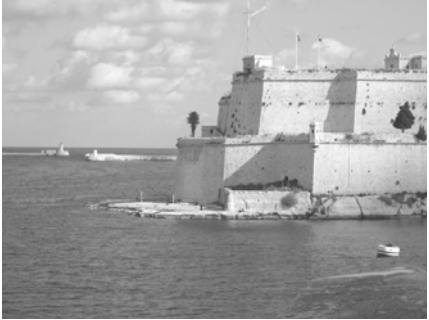
b) What important project was undertaken by the Knights in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century as regards the old capital city?

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

c) Say how this major project continues to affect the Maltese economy today.

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

7. The picture shows an important fortification guarding the Grand Harbour, as it looks today. In 1530 it was the only fortification guarding the main Maltese harbour.



a) Name the fortification:  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

b) How did the Knights fortify the Grand Harbour in preparation for the Great Siege of 1565?

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

c) Why did the Turks attack Malta in 1565?

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

d) Which was the only fortification conquered by the Turks during the whole siege?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

e) Why was the victory of the Knights and the Maltese over the Turks a very significant one?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

f) Immediately after the Great Siege, what major project was undertaken by the Knights to strengthen the defences of the Harbour area?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

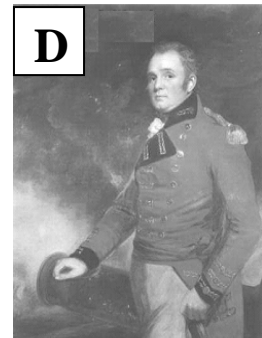
8. a) Which Institution was set up by the Catholic Church in various countries, including Malta, to defend the Roman Catholic Doctrine? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

b) With whom did this Institution often clash in Malta?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

9. a) Mention a serious plot against the Order that was uncovered in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

b) Mention a rebellion against the Order taking place in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

10. Look at the following pictures marked A, B, C and D then answer the questions:



a) Picture A shows the last Grandmaster of the Order in Malta. Who was he?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

b) Give one reason why the Order of St John declined towards the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

c) Who is the general shown in picture B? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

d) Give one reason why his campaign to conquer Malta was successful.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

e) Mention one important reform he carried out in Malta.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- f) Picture C shows a Maltese patriot who was shot by the French. Who was he?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- g) Why did his plot fail? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- h) Give one reason why the Maltese rose against the French.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- i) Picture D shows a very autocratic British governor of Malta. Who was he?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- j) Mention one reform he carried out.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- k) Why were Maltese leaders very disappointed with his rule?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

**(Total = 35 marks)**

**Write an ESSAY about ONE of the following, using a separate sheet of paper:**

- (i) The Knights of St John were basically a maritime and seafaring Order. Say how this affected the economy of the Maltese Islands. Refer to at least two important events involving the Order and the Maltese at sea.
- (ii) The Commission sent by the Knights to report on Malta in 1522 said that there were about 12,000 inhabitants. These inhabitants were described as *poor peasants speaking a kind of Arabic dialect*. Say how by 1798 the Knights had brought about a general improvement in the quality of life of the Maltese.
- (iii) The Maltese, the British, the Neapolitans and the Portuguese all gave their contribution during the French Blockade. Discuss.
- (iv) The Knights changed Mount Sciberras from a barren wasteland into a magnificent baroque city. Explain how the Knights achieved this.

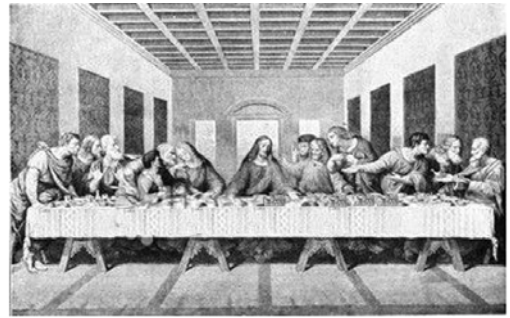
**(15 marks)**

## **Section B – European and International History**

Answer all questions by underlining the correct answers from the brackets **or** filling in the blanks.

1. a) The word RENAISSANCE means (resurrection, rebirth, painting, discoveries). (1)
- b) Where did the Renaissance begin? \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- c) Why did it begin there? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

2. The picture on the right is the famous *Last Supper*.
- a) It was painted by (Michelangelo, Saint Thomas Aquinas, Leonardo da Vinci, Christopher Columbus). (1)
- b) In which other area was the same artist involved during the Renaissance era?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)



3. During the Renaissance, artists, painters, sculptors, architects and musicians got a lot of inspiration from **classical times**. By *classical* we mean (English and German, Russian and American, Australian and Canadian, Greek and Roman). (1)



4. The statue on the right represents the Biblical figure **Moses**.
- a) The sculptor who made it was (Michelangelo, Saint Thomas Aquinas, Leonardo da Vinci, Christopher Columbus). (1)
- b) The same sculptor was also a very excellent (painter, engineer, poet, politician). (1)

5. Look at the following two pictures.



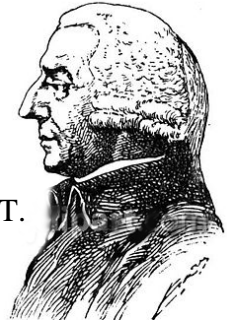
*The left picture shows Martin Luther. The picture on the right shows St Peter's Basilica in Rome, as it looks today.*

- a) St Peter's Basilica was being built during Luther's times. How did the Pope try to raise money for the building of St Peter's Church?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- b) What did Luther do to protest against the Pope's method of raising money?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- c) How did Luther's followers become known?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- d) In which parts of Europe did Martin Luther manage to spread his beliefs?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- e) Give **one** reason why Luther's revolt against the Catholic Church was successful.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

6. Give the name of a '**Reformation**' leader who helped to spread Protestant creed in Switzerland. \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

7. Mention one **consequence** brought about by the religious divisions of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century in Europe:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

8. The portrait on the right shows Adam Smith. Smith, among other works, wrote the '*Wealth of Nations*' - in this book he argued in favour of a division of labour, argued against government interference and was in favour of free trade. Adam Smith is considered as one of the **ENLIGHTENED PHILOSOPHERS**.



a) Mention two other philosophers belonging to the ENLIGHTENMENT.

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(2)

b) Write a sentence about each philosopher's contribution to the Enlightenment.

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

9. Mention an important reason why there was a movement called **THE ENLIGHTENMENT** in Europe.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

10. This portrait shows an **enlightened** Russian ruler.

a) Who is she?

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

b) Mention one important achievement she managed to accomplish during her reign.

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

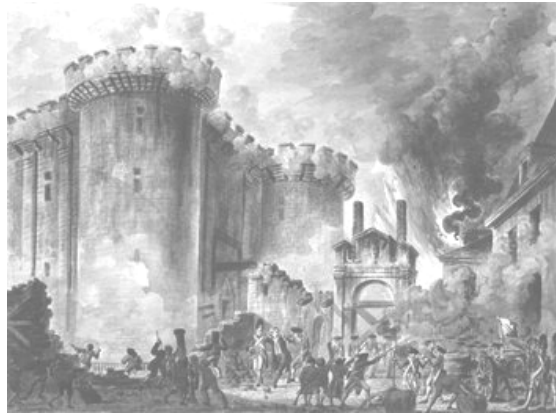


11. Underline the ruler considered as an **ENLIGHTENED DESPOT**:  
e

- Lord Nelson of Great Britain
- Louis XVI of France
- Henry VIII of England
- Maria Theresa of Austria
- La Valette of the Knights of Malta
- Voltaire of France

(1)

12. The picture on the right shows the People of Paris (the Parisians) storming and conquering a very famous prison. This important event took place on the 14<sup>th</sup> of July 1789; the French Revolution had begun.



- a) How was the prison known?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- b) Put the following events in **chronological order**: (write them down in the proper order)

*execution of Louis XVI, Tennis Court Oath, the Directory, the King's flight to Varennes.*

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_

(1)

13. Out of the chaos of the French Revolution, there arose a great general, **Napoleon Bonaparte**. Napoleon led many military campaigns, both in Europe and also in North Africa



- a) Mention a military campaign which helped Napoleon rise to power.

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

- b) Mention a campaign which helped to bring about the downfall of Napoleon.

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

14. Napoleon remains an important historical figure up to present times. He was both a military general as well as an administrator. In 1804 he worked hard to issue the **Code Napoleon**. The following two sources concern this famous set of laws. Notice how Napoleon's ideas are quite controversial by today's standards.

### Source A

#### the Code Napoleon 1804:

- All people are declared equal before the law.
- there are no longer any special privileges for Nobles, Churchmen or rich people;
- Feudal rights are ended;
- Trial by Jury is guaranteed by law;
- Religious Freedom is guaranteed;
- Parents are given full powers over their children;
- Wives are not allowed to sell or give away property; a wife can only own property with her husband's consent in writing;
- Fathers are allowed to imprison their children up to month.

### Source B

*Comments made by Napoleon when he was drawing up the CODE.*

*".....The husband must possess the absolute power and right to say to his wife:*

- 'Madam, you shall not go to the theatre,
- you shall not receive such and such a person,
- for the children you bear shall be mine!
- Women shall stick to knitting!

- a) What was Napoleon's attitude as regards women?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- b) From the above sources, how do we know that Napoleon liked discipline?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- c) Mention one law from the Code (Source A) that can be described as **FAIR**. Give a reason for your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- d) Mention one law from the Code (Source A) that can be described as **UNFAIR**. Give a reason for your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

**(Total = 35 marks)**

**Choose ONE topic and write an essay about it:**

- (i) Say how and why Portugal and Spain financed expeditions in attempts to discover the New World. Mention at least three important leaders of such expeditions and write about their successes.
- (ii) What do we mean by the term 'Catholic Counter-Reformation'? Write about methods used by the Catholic Church in its attempts to defend itself during the Reformation crisis.
- (iii) How did the slave trade come about? How did it operate and how was it eventually abolished?
- (iv) Why was there a revolution in France in 1789? **(15 marks)**