

# JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2007

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

**FORM 4**

**HISTORY (OPTION)**

**Time: 1h 30min**

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

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

Students are to answer questions from Section A or Section B, and questions from Section C or Section D.

## SECTION A

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

The Freedom of the Press	
The establishment of the diocese of Gozo	
The death of bishop Labini	<b>1</b>
The Mortmain Law	
The exclusion of priests from the Council of Government	
The abolition of sanctuary	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

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

The outbreak of plague in 1813, which killed over 4,000 Maltese, marked the end of a period of prosperity. From this point the economy stagnated for many years and population increase slowed down. In 1830 an outbreak of smallpox killed 756 of the islanders, and in 1837, a cholera epidemic was responsible for a further 4,253 deaths. In addition the Maltese had begun to emigrate due to low wage levels which were persisting in the island

[Adapted from Brian Blouet, *The Story of Malta*, 1972]

2.1 The paragraph mentions a period of prosperity before 1813. How did the Maltese benefit from it?

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

2.2 The paragraph mentions various epidemics. Name **two** of them.

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

2.3 Mention **one** factor which was a cause of these epidemics.

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

2.4 The extract states that the economy stagnated for many years. Mention **two** effects of this economic stagnation, apart from emigration, on the Maltese islands.

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

2.5 Many Maltese emigrated to various places in the Mediterranean between 1800-1850. Mention **three** of these places.

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

2.6 Why was emigration in the first half of the nineteenth century mainly restricted to the Mediterranean basin?

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

2.7 Which event in European history, between 1854-1856, finally brought out the Maltese islands from the long period of stagnation mentioned in the paragraph?

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

**(Total 15 marks)**

3.1 Why did the Maltese insist on being granted the freedom of the press?

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

3.2 What was the attitude of the Ecclesiastical Authorities towards the grant of the freedom of the press?

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

3.3 How was the problem solved?

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

3.4 Mention **one** effect of the grant of the freedom of the press.

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

3.5 Why was the Italian *Risorgimento* a problem for Sir Richard More O’Ferrall?

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

**(Total 10 marks)**

**4. Write in detail on one of the following:**

- 4.1 Although the British Government did its utmost to maintain cordial relations with the Roman Catholic Church in Malta, nevertheless it enacted several measures which restricted the power of the Roman Catholic Church in Malta. Discuss.
- 4.2 Discuss the efforts of the Crimean War on the Maltese Islands.
- 4.3 What measures were taken for the development and safeguard of Public Health in the Maltese Islands?

**(Total 20 marks)**

**Section B**

- 5.1 What led to the economic boom which prevailed between 1900-1906?

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

- 5.2 Why was there an economic depression after 1906?

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

- 5.3 How did the British Government try to remedy this situation?

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

**(Total 5 marks)**

**6. Read the following passage carefully, and then answer all the questions.**

The British inherited the Order's small shipyard, and at a very early stage the Royal Navy laid plans to expand its facilities. However, it was not until 1844 that the foundation stone was laid for the first drydock, which was built at the head of Galley Creek. The drydock was opened in 1848 and shortly afterwards plans were drawn up to build similar works to cope with the increased volume of naval repairs. A great debate started as to whether the French Creek in the Marsa would be the best site. In the end the debate was resolved in favour of the French Creek and a start was made on the huge Somerset Dock which was opened in 1871.

[Adapted from Brian Blouet, *The Story of Malta*, 1972]

- 6.1 What conclusion do you draw from this paragraph about Malta's economy during the greater part of British rule?

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

6.2.1 With reference to this paragraph what did the British Government inherit from the Order of St. John?

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

6.2.2 Where was it located?

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

6.3 Why was it so essential for Britain to have an efficient dockyard in Malta?

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

6.4 Why was the dockyard so important for the Maltese worker?

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

6.5 What did the British Government do in the 1840's to expand the existing facilities in the dockyard?

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

6.6 Having read this paragraph, what proof do we have that, by 1871, the workforce at the dockyard had to be increased?

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

6.7 What was the contribution of a Malta dockyard toward the Allied cause during the Second World War?

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

**(Total 14 marks)**

**7. Read the following passage carefully, and then answer all the questions.**

Due to the deaths caused by the Second World War and the lack of marriages caused by housing shortage, population growth slowed down. However in 1946, the trend was reversed and the population increased by about 9,000, as it did in the following year. In 1947 the Maltese Government began to pay 75% of the approved migrant cost and this helped to slow the population growth. In 1949 a passage assistance agreement was signed with Australia and in the same year 5,000 persons went to Australia and population growth was halted.

[Adapted from Brian Blouet, *The Story of Malta*, 1972]

7.1 Identify **two** social effects of the Second World War on Malta.

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

7.2 Mention **two** reasons why emigration was so necessary after the Second World War.

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

7.3 Mention **three** countries to where the Maltese emigrated from 1947 onwards.

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

7.4 Mention **two** measures which Maltese Government took to encourage emigration.

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

7.5 Why did emigration slow down in the 1970's?

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

**(Total 11 marks)**

**8. Write in detail on one of the following.**

8.1 What measures were taken by successive Maltese administrations between 1921-1933 to improve education, housing and health?

8.2 What measures of social legislation were introduced by successive Maltese governments between 1947-1958?

8.3 What exactly was the Fortress Economy?  
Why did it have to come to an end in the late 50's and early 60's? Describe the new economic structures which substituted the Fortress Economy.

**(Total 20 marks)**

## **SECTION C – European History**

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

1.	Leopold		King of Italy
2.	Louis Napoleon		Prime Minister of Piedmont
3.	Louis Philippe		King of France
4.	Count Camillo Cavour		Chancellor of Prussia
5.	Otto von Bismarck		President of France
6.	Victor Emmanuel II	<b>1</b>	King of Belgium

**(Total 5 x 1 = 5 marks)**

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

In 1821 the Greeks rose in revolt. At that time the Napoleonic Wars had not long been over and the great powers of Europe were trying hard to stamp out the French Revolution. They had a horror of all kinds of rebellion and some of them regarded the Greek rebels with great suspicion.

At first, the rebellion did not go well. On land the Greeks were heavily defeated and it was only their superiority at sea which enabled them to keep them going. But then the Pasha of Egypt, Mehmet Ali, intervened on behalf of the Turkish Sultan, and it looked as if the Greek people would be wiped out.

It was at this point that Great Britain intervened. The Prime Minister George Canning had great sympathy for the Greeks, and he persuaded France and Russia to join with Britain to go to their help.

A few months later at the Battle of Navarino the entire Turkish fleet was destroyed by the combined British, French, and Russian fleets. Meanwhile Russian forces attacked by land and by sea. The Turks were ready to negotiate, and in 1830, recognized Greece as an independent state.

[Adapted from *Knowledge*, No. 76, Vol. 7]

10.1.1 Of which Empire did the Greeks form part in 1821?

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

10.1.2 Why did they revolt against it?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2)

10.2 The above passage mentions the great European powers. Which **one** of them was considered to be a friend of the Empire mentioned in question 1?

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

10.3.1 Which of the three great European powers mentioned in the text was traditionally hostile to the same Empire

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

10.3.2 What was this great power expecting to happen?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2)

10.4 Why did some of the European powers regard the Greek rebels with great suspicion?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2)

10.5 Why was the Greek rebellion nearly suppressed?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(2)

10.6 What was the Russian contribution toward the Turkish defeat?

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

10.7 Why was there a change in the map of the Balkans in 1830?

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

**(Total 15 marks)**

11.1 Between which countries was Poland divided in the nineteenth century?

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

11.2 How did the Poles show their opposition to this situation?

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

11.3 To which country was Belgium united between 1815-1830?

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

11.4 Give **two** reasons why this union was unworkable.

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

**(Total 10 marks)**

**12. Write in detail on one of the following.**

12.1 Describe the process which led to the formation of the kingdom of Italy 1859-1870.

12.2 Describe the process which led to the formation of the German Empire 1862-1871.

12.3 The Industrial Revolution like all other movements had its advantages and disadvantages.

**(Total 20 marks)**

## SECTION D

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

1.	Adolf Hitler		secretary of the Russian Communist Party
2.	Fidel Castro		president of the U.S.A.
3.	Josef Stalin		last president of the U.S.S.R.
4.	Josef Tito	<b>1</b>	leader of Nazi Germany
5.	Mikhail Gorbachov		president of Cuba
6.	Harry Truman		president of the Yugoslav Federation

**(Total 5 x 1 = 5 marks)**

14.1 What did the march on Rome in October 1922 signify?

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(2)

14.2 Mention **one** measure which Mussolini took to establish a fascist dictatorship?

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(2)

14.3 To which country did Italy ally itself in the 1930's?

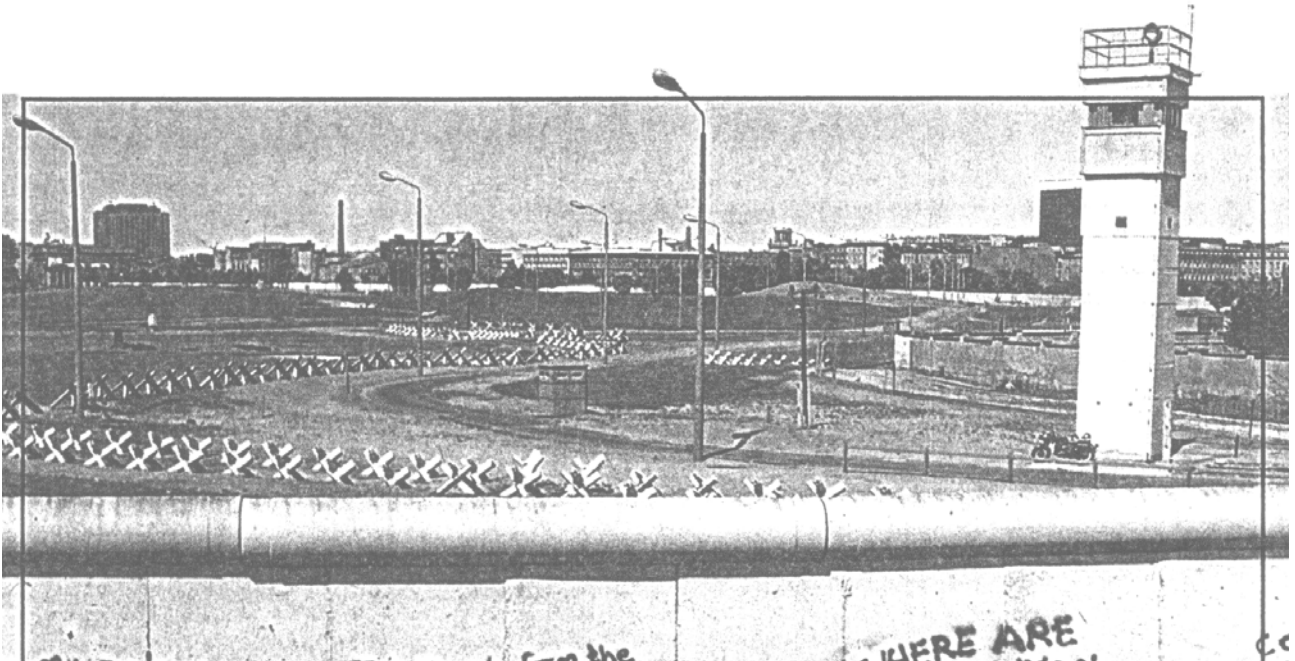
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(1)

**(Total 5 marks)**

**15. Look at the following picture carefully and then answer all the questions.**



15.1 In which German city was this wall erected?

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(1)

15.2 Why was it erected?

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(2)

15.3 What did this wall signify?

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(2)

15.4 What happened to these persons who tried to escape over this wall?

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(2)



15.5 The city divided by this wall had to face a previous crisis in 1949. What was this crisis?

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

15.6 The two crises connected with this city form part of a particular period in European history. How was this period known?

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

15.7.1 During this particular period two opposing armed alliances were formed throughout Europe. Give the names of these **two** particular alliances.

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

15.7.2 Give the name of **two** countries which formed part of each respective alliance.

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

15.8 In 1989, the wall depicted in the picture was dismantled. Why was it possible to do so?

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

15.9 What was the ultimate result of the dismantlement of this wall?

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

**(Total 20 marks)**

**16. Write in detail on one of the following.**

16.1 Various factors led to the outbreak of the revolution in Russia in 1917. Discuss.

16.2 There were various changes in the map of Europe after the Second World War. Discuss.

16.3 What was exactly the Iron Curtain?

What happened in Hungary (1956) and in Czechoslovakia (1968). What was the Soviet reaction to these events?

**(20 marks)**