

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008
DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
Educational Assessment Unit

FORM 3

HISTORY (OPTION)

TIME: 1h 30min

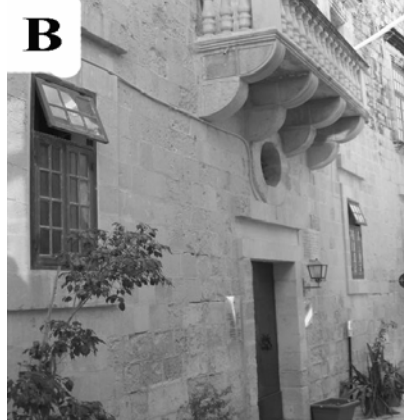
Name: _____

Class: _____

Answer all questions (*You can answer either in Maltese or in English*)

Section A: Maltese History.

A: Look at the following pictures and then answer the questions:



1. The Knights of St John took control of the Maltese Islands in 1530. Give **ONE** reason why Emperor Charles V gave the Maltese Islands to the Knights of St John.

_____ (2)

2. Picture A shows Fort St Angelo. Write a sentence to show how the Knights used Fort St Angelo between 1530 and 1566.

_____ (2)

3. In 1551 the Turkish corsair Dragut attacked the Knights of St John in different places. What happened to each of the following during Dragut's raid of 1551:

(a) MDINA: _____
_____ (1)

(b) GOZO: _____
_____ (1)

(c) TRIPOLI: _____
_____ (1)

4. Picture B shows one of the Knights' Auberges in Birgu. Mention another project undertaken by the Knights in Birgu.
_____ (1)
5. Picture C shows Fort St Elmo. Where was it built? _____ (1)
6. Why was the building of Fort St Elmo, after Dragut's raid of 1551, a very wise decision?
_____ (1)

(Total Ex A = 10 marks)

B: Match the following by writing numbers; No 1 is given as an example:

1	Grandmaster before the Great Siege	Hompesch	
2	The Restoration of Mdina	L'Isle Adam	
3	The first Grandmaster in Malta	Ximenes	
4	The last Grandmaster in Malta	La Valette	
5	The Revolt of the Slaves	Wignacourt	
6	The Rising of the Priests	Nicolas Cottoner	
7	The Aqueduct	La Sengle	1
8	Mattia Preti and the frescoes on the ceiling of St John's Conventual Church	De Vilhena	
9	The Grandmaster who led the Knights and the Maltese during the Great Siege	Pinto	

(8 marks)

C: Look at the picture and then answer the questions:



The picture on the left shows the Manderaggio, a ditch between Fort St Angelo and Birgu. It was here that the Order sheltered its small fleet during the Great Siege of 1565. The Order tried to dig another Manderaggio in Valletta but quarrying had to stop due to very hard stone encountered.

1. Give one reason why the fleet was so important to the Order of St John.

_____ (2)

2. Mention one instance when the Order took part in a naval expedition together with other Christian states.
_____ (1)

D: Look at the picture, read the following and then answer the questions:

In 1798 the French expelled the Knights of St John from Malta. General Napoleon Bonaparte, at the head of the French expedition, lived for six days at Palazzo Parisio (picture on the right).



1. How did Napoleon divide the Maltese Islands for administrative purposes?

_____ (1)

2. Mention one reform Napoleon introduced as regards:

(a) **EDUCATION:**

_____ (1)

(b) **THE MALTESE CATHOLIC CHURCH:**

_____ (1)

3. Write a sentence about each one of the following in relation to the French occupation of Malta:

(a) the **BLOCKADE:**

_____ (1)

(b) **DUN MIKIEL XERRI:**

_____ (1)

(c) **The INSURRECTION OF THE MALTESE:**

_____ (1)

4. Give one reason why Captain Alexander Ball earned the respect of many Maltese:

_____ (1)

5. The photo on the right shows a monument erected at the Upper Baracca Gardens in Valletta to the memory of Sir Thomas Maitland. Who was Maitland?



_____ (1)

6. Why were the Maltese unhappy with Maitland's administration of Malta?

_____ (1)

7. Write a sentence about each of the following in the context of the British Period in Malta:

(a) TREATY OF AMIENS: _____ (1)

(b) CONTINENTAL SYSTEM: _____ (1)

(c) The ROYAL COMMISSION OF 1812: _____ (1)

8. In 1800 different countries were interested in having some kind of influence over the Maltese Islands. Mention TWO of these countries:

(a) _____ (b) _____ (2)

(total Ex D = 14 marks)

E: Write an essay about ONE of the following, using a separate sheet of paper:

- (1) Why was the building of Valletta important for the Knights and the Maltese?
- (2) How were the Maltese Islands ruled during the time of the Knights? What was the Inquisition and what was its role?
- (3) Say how the Order of St John contributed to its own defeat at the hands of the French in 1798.

(15 marks)

Section B: European and International History

F: In each blank write one of the following to match: (No 7 is ready)
 RENAISSANCE, REFORMATION, ENLIGHTENMENT,
 NEW WORLD, COUNTER-REFORMATION

1. Leonardo da Vinci		6. Ferdinand Magellan	
2. Rousseau		7. Ulrich Zwingli	REFORMATION
3. Ignatius of Loyola		8. Council of Trent	
4. Vasco da Gama		9. Voltaire	
5. Machiavelli		10. Henry VIII	

(1 x 9 = 9 marks)

G: Write a short paragraph about ONE of the above in exercise F:

title: _____

(5 marks)

H: Arrange in chronological order by writing numbers. (No 5 is ready)

5	Luther supports the German princes during the Peasants' War
	Elector Frederick of Saxony defends Luther and protects him in his castle at Wartburg
	Martin Luther becomes an Augustinian monk
	Luther publishes his treatise or 95 Theses
	Martin Luther is excommunicated by the Pope

(2 marks)

I: Match the following by writing numbers:

1	When writing "The Wealth of Nations" he encouraged the division of labour	Voltaire	
2	In favour of free speech and religious toleration	Catherine the Great of Russia	
3	Emancipated (freed) serfs on royal estates, relaxed censorship	Rousseau	
4	"Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains"	Adam Smith	

(4 marks)

J: Mark the correct answer by means of a ✓ :

1. During the *Enlightenment* or *Age of Reason* (1750-1800), the philosophers encouraged:
 - Scientific, rational thought and freedom from superstition _____
 - Less agriculture and the building of more factories _____
 - The use of slaves to obtain more natural resources _____
 - Development of electricity to light up streets _____

2. The philosophers of the Enlightenment generally attacked:
 - Old Empires like the Aztecs and Incas _____
 - Monarchs and the established church _____
 - Fleets and sailors not making use of slaves _____
 - Slaves and peasants who revolted against their masters _____

3. Enlightened despots tried to:
 - issue policies according to Bible teachings _____
 - rule by means of the Inquisition _____
 - justify themselves by promoting their citizens' welfare _____
 - run factories by using soldiers as workers _____

(3 marks)

K: Write the Country where each of the following Enlightened Monarchs ruled: (Number 1 is given as an example)

	Monarch	Country
1	Example: Catherine the Great	Example: Russia
2	Marie Theresa	
3	Frederick II	
4	Joseph II	

(3 marks)

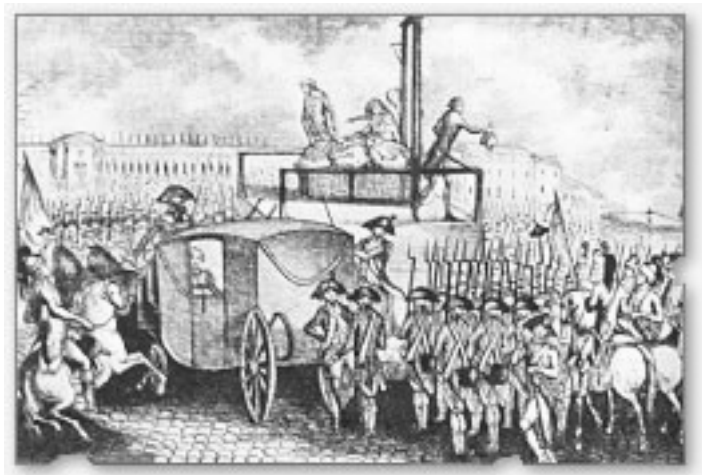
L: Answer the following: *the picture shows the execution of the King of France.*

1. Who was the King of France that was executed (killed) during the French Revolution?

_____ (1)

2. How was the King executed?

 _____ (1)



3. Who was the French Queen that was executed too? _____ (1)

4. An important event that happened on 14th July 1789 is regarded as the beginning of the French Revolution. How is this event referred to in history?
_____ (1)

5. How is this same event celebrated in France today?
_____ (1)

6. Choose **TWO** of the following and write a sentence about each one you have chosen.

THE TENNIS COURT OATH, ESTATES GENERAL, REIGN OF TERROR,
ABOLISHMENT OF FEUDAL PRIVILEGES

(a) _____
_____ (2)

(b) _____
_____ (2)

(Total = 9 marks)

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

1. What do we mean by the word RENAISSANCE? Where did the Renaissance begin? Say why it began in that country.
2. What were the main causes of the French Revolution?
3. Why do you think that Napoleon was successful at first? Which were his most important campaigns? What brought about his downfall in the long run?

(15 marks)