

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008

Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

FORM 4

HISTORY (OPTION)

Time: 1h 30min

Name: _____

Class: _____

Students are to answer all the questions in both sections.

1. Put the following in chronological order. Number 1 is being given as an example.

The Establishment of the Diocese of Gozo	
The Mortmain Law	1
The Abolition of Sanctuary	
The Exclusion of Priests from the Council of Government	
Abolition of the Censorship of the Press	
The Separation of the Diocese of Malta from that of Palermo	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

2. Underline the correct answers.

- 2.1 **Two** of the following were Prime Ministers during the politico-religious crisis of the 20th century:
Joseph Howard – Gerard Strickland – Francesco Buhagiar – Dom Mintoff – Enrico Mizzi (2)
- 2.2 **Two** of these hospitals were built during the British Colonial Administration:
Santo Spirito – St Luke's – Mater Dei – St. Vincent de Paule (2)
- 2.3 **One** of these aqueducts was built in the 1840s.
Wignacourt – Fawwara – Bingemma (1)
- 2.4 The most important pillar of the fortress economy was:
the Breakwater – the Dockyard – Agriculture (1)
- 2.5 The **three** languages involved in the language question were:
Italian – Spanish – French – English – Maltese (3)
- 2.6 After the Second World War thousands of Maltese emigrated to:
Tunis – Brazil – Australia – New Zealand (1)

(Total 10 marks)

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

The Palace, Valletta
23rd March 1837

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies,
London.

The Central Committee which assembles daily in Valletta is self constituted and made up of the persons detailed in the enclosed list. To it are referred grievances, real or imaginary, of which one pretends or believes that he has suffered. Under the direction of the Committee are two or three delegates in all the casals and villages. They meet occasionally and exercise some influence.

Frederick Hankey
Chief Secretary to Government

N.A.M. Duplicate
Dispatches, Gov
UI. 2/16 23-iii-1837

- 3.1 Is this a primary or secondary source?
_____ (1)
- 3.2 Who wrote this letter and what important post in Malta did he hold at that time?
_____ (1) _____ (1)
- 3.3.1 How was the Central Committee formed?
_____ (1)
- 3.3.2 For what purpose had it been set up?

_____ (2)
- 3.4 What proof do we have from this dispatch that:
- 3.4.1 the Central Committee was active?

_____ (2)
- 3.4.2 it was organized on a national basis?

_____ (2)
- 3.5 Two years before this despatch was written, a Constitution had been granted to the Maltese Islands.
- 3.5.1 State whether the Maltese were satisfied or not with this Constitution.
_____ (1)

3.5.2 Give **one** reason to support your answer.

_____ (2)

3.6 Give the names of two Maltese, who were particularly active in the political field during the 1830s.

_____ (1) _____ (1)

(Total 15 marks)

4. Write in detail on one of the following:

4.1 What were the causes and results of the Sette Giugno?

4.2 During the nineteenth century a series of economic booms alternated by depressions characterized the local economic scene.

4.3 What were the main improvements in the Health Services, Drainage Systems and Water Supply in the nineteenth century?

(Total 20 marks)

Section B – European History

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

1.	Charles X	Prime Minister of Italy	
2.	Leopold I	King of Prussia	
3.	Frederick William IV	King of Belgium	
4.	Otto von Bismarck	King of France	1
5.	Nicholas II	Chancellor of Germany	
6.	Count Camillo Cavour	Czar of Russia	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

6. Underline the correct answers.

6.1 **Two** of the following formed part of the Austrian Empire in 1848.

Württemberg – Bohemia – Bavaria – Lombardy – Belgium (2)

6.2 **Two** of the following were independent states in Italy in 1859.

Civitavecchia – Tuscany – Kingdom of the Two Sicilies – Padova – Verona (2)

6.3 The **two** countries which formed the Dual Alliance in 1879.

Russia – Austria – Germany – France – Italy (2)

6.4 **Two** of the following countries formed part of the Triple Entente in 1907.

Holland – England – Spain – Russia – Sweden (2)

- 6.5 **Two** of the following countries had authoritarian governments in the 1930s.
France – Germany – Holland – Belgium – Italy (2)

(Total 10 marks)

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

Belgian Independence. The July Revolution in Paris had great repercussions in Belgium. The resentment of the Catholic, French, and Flemish sections of the southern Netherlands against their domination by the Dutch since the compulsory union of 1815 had steadily grown in strength. It rested as much on nationalist desires for independence as on liberal opposition to the rule of William I. Within the union Belgians outnumbered the Dutch by two to one, yet they had only equal representation in the States-General. The country was run mainly in the interests of the Dutch minority, and mainly by Dutch officials. By 1828 the two main sections of opposition, the conservative Catholics and the Liberals, united to resist Dutch domination. The fall of the legitimist monarchy in France and the victory of liberalism there overthrew one main pillar of the restoration settlement of 1815. Might not Belgian revolt destroy another?

[David Thomson, *Europe since Napoleon*, 1966, p. 168]

- 7.1 In which year did the union of Belgium and Holland take place? _____ (1)
- 7.2 Why does this paragraph describe this union as compulsory? _____ (2)
- 7.3 Do you think the Belgians were satisfied with this union? _____ (1)
Give **two** reasons for your answer. _____ (2)
- 7.4 What was the Belgian reaction to the July Revolution in France? _____ (2)
- 7.5 What was the ultimate result of this reaction? _____ (2)
- 7.6 Which neighbouring country sent its troops to help the Belgians? _____ (1)

7.7 What status was granted in Belgium by the Treaty of 1839?

(2)

(Total 15 marks)

8. Write in detail on one of the following.

8.1 The Industrial Revolution had positive and negative results.

8.2 Explain how the revolts in Austria-Hungary threatened the survival of the Habsburg Dominions in 1848-1849. Why did these revolts fail?

8.3 Various causes led to the success of the Nazi Party in Germany. Discuss.

(Total 20 marks)