

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008

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).

Section A – Maltese History (1775-1907)

1. Match the information given in Column A with that given in Column B by putting numbers from 2 to 9 in the blank column. Number 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	Patrick Keenan		at the entrance to Grand Harbour
2	The Language Question		Fort Rinella and Fort Cambridge
3	The Dockyard		the simultaneous teaching of Italian and English in the primary schools.
4	The University of Malta		the new Director of Education in 1880.
5	100 ton guns		the first Maltese political parties.
6	The Breakwater		Fort Madliena and Fort Mosta
7	Pari passu	1	report on state education in 1879.
8	Sigismondo Savona		Somerset Dock of 1871.
9	Victoria Lines		Grandmaster Pinto

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

2. Explain briefly the part played by these personalities in the early phase of the Maltese Language Question.

2.1 Gerald Strickland: _____

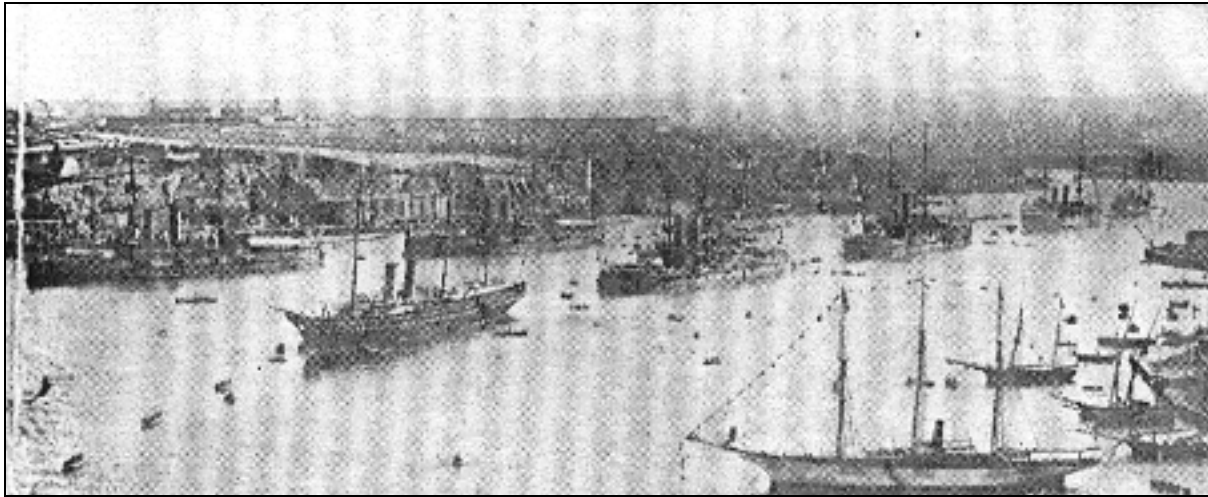
2.2 Fortunato Mizzi: _____

2.3 Nerik Mizzi: _____

2.4 Colonel Hawson: _____

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

3. Look carefully at the following source and then answer all the questions.



Photograph showing the Malta Grand Harbour in the early 20th century

- 3.1 Is the source a primary or secondary source? Why? _____
_____ (2)
- 3.2 Choose the correct date of the source: 1800, 1850, 1900, 1950. (1)
- 3.3 Identify two types of ships that are found in the source.
_____ (2)
- 3.4 Who ruled Malta at that time? _____ (1)
- 3.5 Mention one important industry centred in the picture shown in the source that had a great impact on Malta's economic development. _____ (1)
- 3.6 Explain briefly how this industry expanded in the 19th century.

_____ (2)
- 3.7 Explain what is meant by the term 'fortress economy' in the context of Maltese history at that time?

_____ (2)
- 3.8 Which project constructed at that time made the Grand Harbour safer for ships?
_____ (1)
- 3.9 This project was started in _____ and completed in 1906. (1)
- 3.10 How did the Maltese benefit from this project?
_____ (1)

(Total = 14 marks)

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

- 4.1 Give an overview of the fortifications built by the British in the late 19th century. On what grounds did the British build so many new fortifications in Malta in such a short period of time?
- 4.2 Account for the state of Maltese education at the time of the Keenan Report of 1878 and what suggestions did Keenan put forward to improve state education in Malta? What were the long-term consequences of this report?
- 4.3 How did the Language Question between 1880 and 1903 affect also the political and constitutional development of Malta?

(Total = 20 marks)

Section B – Maltese History (1907-1999)

5. Match the information given in Column A with that given in Column B by putting numbers from 2 to 9 in the blank column. Number 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	Gerald Strickland		end of the British base in Malta
2	The Pastoral Letter of 1930		agreement between the Church and the MLP
3	1971		Toni Pellegrini
4	The Gunta Parties		Archbishop of Malta
5	The Father Carta Incident	1	Maltese Prime Minister between 1927-30
6	1969		closure of the NATO base in Malta
7	Christian Workers’ Party of 1961		the politico-religious crisis of 1961-62
8	1979		the suspension of the general elections
9	Michael Gonzi		the politico-religious dispute of 1928-32

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

6. Explain briefly the part played by these personalities in 20th century Maltese History.

- 6.1 Paul Boffa: _____

- 6.2 Herbert Ganado: _____

- 6.3 Mabel Strickland: _____

- 6.4 Lord Carrington: _____

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

7. Look carefully at the following source and then answer all the questions.

7.1 Complete the following table on the two politico-religious crises. Some of the answers are given as an example.

		Dispute of 1930-32	Dispute of 1961-62
a	The Bishops of Malta at the time	<i>Mgr. Mauro Caruana</i>	
b	A political party that was in conflict with the Church		<i>Malta Labour Party</i>
c	A leader of a political party that came into conflict with the Church		
d	A political party that supported the Church		

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

7.2 What did the Royal Commission of 1931 conclude about the cause of the politico-religious dispute at that time?

_____ (2)

7.3 How was the politico-religious crisis solved in 1932?

_____ (2)

7.4 Explain the term **Interdict** in the context of the politico-religious dispute of 1961-62.

 _____ (2)

7.5 Identify **one** social effect upon the Maltese caused by the politico-religious crises of 1930 and 1961.

_____ (2)

(Total = 14 marks)

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

8.1 Account for the events that took place during the Church-State dispute of 1961-62. How was this dispute settled in the end?

8.2 ‘The social life of the Maltese was very much influenced by the Catholic Church in 19th and early 20th century.’ Comment on this statement focusing your arguments on feasts, leisure, education, charity and politics.

8.3 Assess the changes in Malta’s foreign policy and relations with foreign countries between 1964 and 2004.

(Total = 20 marks)

Section C – European History (1789-1907)

9. Match the dates in Column A with the events described in Column B by putting numbers from 2 to 9 in the blank column. Number 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	The Treaty of Paris		was a dispute between Bismarck and the Catholic Church.
2	The Bulgarian Revolt		took place when William II was German Emperor.
3	The First Balkan War		was directed against the Ottoman Empire.
4	The Congress of Berlin	1	ended the Crimean War.
5	Bismarck's resignation		resulted in a civil war in Paris in 1871.
6	The <i>Entente Cordiale</i>		had an effect on the internal politics of the Third French Republic.
7	The <i>Kulturkampf</i>		set up an independent Bulgaria.
8	The Panama Scandal		was fought in 1911-1912.
9	The Paris Commune		was signed between Britain and France.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

10. Explain briefly the part played by these personalities in the history of the Third French Republic.

10.1 Adolph Thiers _____

10.2 Marshall MacMahon: _____

10.3 Jules Ferry: _____

10.4 Emile Zola _____

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

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

Source A

‘Bismarck is now master of the situation at home and abroad. The Emperor, the ministers, the army, the press, and the national majority in Parliament are instruments in his hands, while abroad he can so bribe the great powers as to prevent a coalition and make them subservient to his policy. . . . To accomplish this he may require another war . . . which he now puts forward to keep up the war spirit of the Germans and to remind Europe of his powers. . . .’

Part of a letter of Lord Russell, British ambassador in Berlin to Lord Lyons, British ambassador in Paris, 20th February 1874.

Source B



- 11.1 Is the above extract a primary or a secondary source? Why? _____
 _____ (2)
- 11.2 (a) Who is the person mentioned in the first sentence of the extract? What position did he hold in Germany at that time?
 _____ (2)
- (b) When and why did this person resign from this post? _____
 _____ (2)
- 11.3 Quote the exact words from the extract that show that this person exercised great influence:
 (a) within Germany: _____
 _____ (2)
- (b) on Europe: _____
 _____ (2)
- 11.4 Name the Emperor mentioned in line 1 of the extract? _____ (1)
- 11.5 Mention **three** main features of the German Constitution of 1871 as promulgated by the person shown in source B?

 _____ (3)

(Total = 14 marks)

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

- 12.1 Account for the causes of the Crimean War. What were the conditions of the Peace Treaty of Paris that ended this war in 1856?
- 12.2 How was the German Empire governed internally between 1871 and 1890? Account for the difficulties which Bismarck encountered in the implementation of his policies.
- 12.3 How did the following events affect the early history of the Third French Republic:
 (a) The revolt of the Paris Commune
 (b) The Boulanger Affair
 (c) The Panama Scandal
 (d) The Dreyfus Case

(Total = 20 marks)

Section D – International History (1900-1999)

13. Match the cause (Column A) with the effect (Column B) by putting numbers from 2 to 9 in the blank column. Number 1 is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
1	The setting up of the Council of Europe		it was replaced by the Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.).
2	Gorbachev became leader		became the currency in most E.U. countries in 2002.
3	The East German state		set up the European Economic Community (E.E.C.).
4	The Treaty of Maastricht		became members of the E.E.C. in 1973.
5	When the U.S.S.R. broke up in 1991		ceased to exist when Germany was reunited in 1990.
6	The fall of the Berlin Wall		when the U.S.S.R. was already in decline.
7	The Treaty of Rome of 1957	1	took place in Strasbourg in 1949.
8	The U.K., Ireland and Denmark		symbolised the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe.
9	The euro		changed the name of the E.E.C. to E.U.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

14. Explain briefly the contribution of these personalities in 20th century international history.

14.1 Boris Yeltsin: _____

14.2 Slobdovan Milosević: _____

14.3 Helmut Kohl: _____

14.4 Konrad Adenhauer: _____

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

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

‘Yugoslavia was made up of a number of different ethnic groups. In particular, there were three main religions: Catholic, Orthodox Christians and Muslims. Also, the Serbs and Croats disliked each other. The problem for the government was to give the various peoples enough local freedom to prevent discontent, but to keep enough power to prevent Yugoslavia as a country from falling apart. Marshall Tito managed this. He made Yugoslavia a federation. . . . His own fame and authority, and the power of the Communist Party, kept the country united. In 1980 Tito died.’

Derek Heater, *Our World This Century*, p. 199.

- 15.1 Identify **four** out of the six republics that made up the Federation of Yugoslavia? _____ (4)
- 15.2 Mention **two** main differences between the peoples that made up Yugoslavia.

_____ (2)
- 15.3 Which ethnic group dominated the Yugoslav state after 1945? _____ (1)
- 15.4 What kind of problem developed in Yugoslavia in the 1980s?

_____ (2)
- 15.5 Who was Marshall Tito mentioned in the extract? _____ (1)
- 15.6 How did Tito manage to keep Yugoslavia united as a federation?

_____ (2)
- 15.7 How did the Serbian government react to the break up of the Yugoslav Federation in the 1990s?

_____ (2)
- (Total = 14 marks)**

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

- 16.1 What part did Pope John Paul II and Mikhail Gorbachev play in the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. in the 1980s?
- 16.2 Why was the Council of Europe set up in 1949? Describe how this Council works and what are its main objectives?
- 16.3 Write what you know about the following stages in Western European integration:
(a) the Treaty of Rome
(b) the Common Agricultural Policy
(c) the Maastricht Treaty
(d) the adoption of the euro

(Total = 20 marks)