

FORM 4

HISTORY (GENERAL)

TIME: 1h 30min

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Circle the FIVE objects that existed in Malta in the 19th century when Malta was under the British.



(Total: 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

2. Underline the odd one out, keeping in mind the period when Malta was under British rule.

- 2.1 cotton, agriculture, the dockyard, tourism, fisheries.
- 2.2 canons, rifles, shields, swords, forts.
- 2.3 Fort Tigné, Fort Rinella, Fort Sliema, Fort Bingemma, Victoria Lines.
- 2.4 St Luke's Hospital, Ingieret, Attard Mental Hospital, Mater Dei Hospital, Bighi Naval Hospital.
- 2.5 Carnival, Imnarja, Republic Day, the Regatta, village feast.

(Total: 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

3. Tick(✓) SIX of the following that were found in Malta in the 19th century.

| | | |
|------|------------------------------------|--|
| 3.1 | train | |
| 3.2 | cotton cultivation | |
| 3.3 | Luqa Airport | |
| 3.4 | St Luke's Hospital at Gwardamanga | |
| 3.5 | The Royal Theatre at Valletta | |
| 3.6 | Fort Rinella | |
| 3.7 | The Grand Harbour Breakwater | |
| 3.8 | Scheduled buses | |
| 3.9 | The Freeport at Birżebbuġa | |
| 3.10 | The Victoria Lines | |
| 3.11 | The University at Tal-Qroqq, Msida | |
| 3.12 | The Malta Dockyard | |

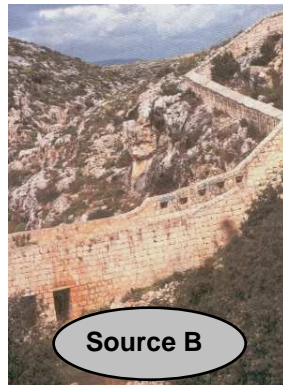
(Total: 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

4. **Underline the correct word that refers to the British rule in Malta.**

- 4.1 In 1813 the British turned Malta into a (*district, province, colony*) in the British Empire.
- 4.2 From their early years in Malta, the British used Malta as a (*tourist centre, a naval base, a military arsenal*).
- 4.3 The British tried to introduce (*baroque, medieval, neo-classical*) civil architecture in Malta.
- 4.4 After the Second War the Maltese Government started building a number of (*housing estates, slums, villas*) to ease the problem of lack of housing for the working classes.
- 4.5 An important project undertaken by the British which is still in use today is (*the Victoria Lines, the Breakwater, the Royal Theatre*).
- 4.6 Most of the fortifications in Malta lost their importance with (*the granting of Independence in 1964, the invention of the aeroplane in 1903, the end of the British base in Malta in 1979*).

(Total: 6 x 1 = 6 marks)

5. Look carefully at the following sources and then answer all the questions.



5.1 What do the three sources above have in common?

_____ (1)

5.2 Fort Mosta is shown in source: _____

(1)

5.3 Forti Rinella is shown in source: _____

(1)

5.4 A section of the Victoria Lines is shown in source: _____

(1)

5.5 Name **two** types of weapons that could have been used by soldiers sent to defend these fortifications in case there was an enemy attack.

_____ (2)

5.6 Which special type of armament was placed in Fort Rinella?

_____ (1)

5.7 Why was the fortress in Source C built with low walls?

_____ (1)

(Total: 8 marks)

6. Write TRUE or FALSE next to the following sentences.

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 6.1 | In 1813 Malta was hit by the plague epidemic. | |
| 6.2 | Undulant fever was a disease that attacked cows. | |
| 6.3 | Many Maltese emigrated to Australia in the 19th century. | |
| 6.4 | The Maltese Government helped emigrants by paying for the trip. | |
| 6.5 | The British granted the Maltese their first Council of Government in 1887. | |
| 6.6 | In 1921 the Maltese acquired Responsible Government in local affairs. | |

(Total: 6 marks)

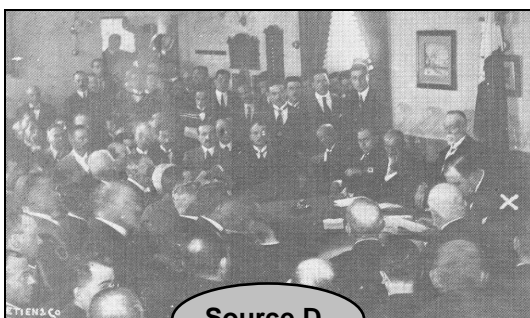
7. Fill in the black spaces with the correct words given below about the *Siege of Malta* of 1919.

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|--------------|----------|--------|
| forts | plague | begging | unemployment | emigrate | docks |
| naval | Crimean | farming | Suez | trade | cotton |

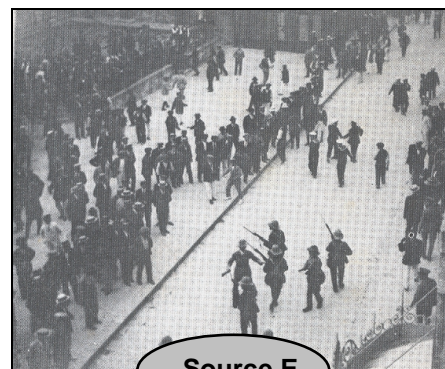
During their first years in Malta, the British turned the Grand Harbour into a centre for _____. Malta's economy was badly hit by the _____ of 1813. The cultivation of _____ started to decline with the result that _____ increased considerably and many people resorted to _____ in the streets. To try to ease this problem, the British Government encouraged Maltese to _____ to North Africa. The situation improved for a while during the _____ War, when Malta's harbours served as a _____ base for the British navy. The opening of the _____ Canal in 1869 resulted in an increase in employment around the harbours, so much so that many Maltese abandoned _____ and settled in the harbour towns. During this time the British started enlarging the dockyard by constructing new _____ and strengthened Malta's defences by the building of many _____ and batteries.

(Total: 12 x 1 = 12 marks)

8. Look carefully at the following sources and then answer all the questions.



Source D



Source E

8.1 Sources D and E are about a historical event that took place in Malta in 1919. What is this event called?

_____ (1)

8.2 Which war had just ended when this event took place?

8.3.1 How was the situation in Malta at that time? GOOD or BAD (1)

8.3.2 State why? _____

_____ (2)

8.4 Source D shows a group of Maltese political leaders during a meeting of the

_____ (2)

8.5 Source E shows _____ soldiers dispersing the _____

during the events that took place in Valletta. (2)

8.6 Why did this event have a tragic ending?

_____ (2)

8.7 Mention **one** measure which the British Government took to reduce the hardships of the Maltese working classes after this event.

_____ (1)

(Total: 12 marks)

9. Read carefully the following text and then answer all the questions.

During the second half of the 19th century new methods of transport came to Malta. These started to change the lifestyle of many Maltese. In 1857 the omnibus entered Malta. It resembled a long carriage that carried up to 16 passengers. The railway started operating from Valletta to Mdina in 1883. A few years later the tram started operating from Valletta to Cottonera and other towns such as Birkirkara and Sliema. At the end of the century, a ferry boat service made it easier for the Maltese to travel from Valletta to Cottonera and Sliema.

9.1 Name four types of transport mentioned in the source.

_____ (4)

9.2 Which transport was pulled by horses? _____ (1)

9.3 Which transport used coal? _____ (1)

9.4 Which transport used electric power? _____ (1)

- 9.5 Which part of Malta was best served by public transport by the end of the 19th century?

- 9.6 Mention **one** other type of transport that entered Malta in the early years of the 20th century.
_____ (1)
- 9.7 Mention **two** reasons why the Maltese started using public transport in those days.

_____ (2)
- 9.8 The introduction of public transport in Malta had three of the following effects on the Maltese way of life. Underline the **three** correct answers.
- (a) *The Maltese benefitted from the creation of new jobs.*
 - (b) *Many Maltese went to live in the harbour towns where there was public transport.*
 - (c) *Many Maltese started spending the greater part of their earnings on public transport.*
 - (d) *The British Government had to repair roads and build new ones.*
 - (e) *Many Maltese went to live in the quiet distant villages.*
 - (f) *Many Maltese started buying their own private car for greater convenience.* (3)
- 9.9 Which public transport mentioned in the text is still in use today?
_____ (1)

(Total: 15 marks)

10. Answer the following questions about Malta's population under the British.

- 10.1 The population of Malta in the early 19th century was about (10,000 / 100,000 / 300,000). (1)
- 10.2 The population increase of Valletta led to the development of new suburbs. Name **two** of them.
_____ (2)
- 10.3 The suburb of Paola developed because of the enlargement undertaken at the _____ (1)
- 10.4 Mention **one negative** effect brought about by this increase in population.
_____ (1)

(Total: 5 marks)

11. Choose TWO of the following titles and write not less than EIGHT sentences about each one of them.

- 11.1 Agriculture in the 19th century.
- 11.2 The traditional feasts of the Maltese in the 19th and 20th century.
- 11.3 The Language Question.
- 11.4 How the Second World War affected the life of the Maltese life/way of life.
- 11.5 Housing conditions in Malta in the 19th century.
- 11.6 The various Maltese Council of Government under the British.

(Total: 2 x 10 marks = 20 marks)

Title 1

Title 2

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the top right corner, there is a small, partially visible yellow rectangular object, which appears to be a sticky note or a piece of tape, with some illegible text on it. The rest of the page is empty and ready for writing.