

**FORM 4**

**HISTORY (OPTION)**

**TIME: 1h 30min**

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

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

**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN BOTH SECTIONS.**

**You may answer in English or in Maltese.**

**MALTESE HISTORY SECTION**

**1. Study the following source and then answer all the questions.**

**Source A**

We, in the name of the Maltese people – which has been rendered a stranger in its country – protest against the restrictions, to which up to this day we have been unjustly subjected against our will, of all political liberty and of any official participation in the administration of our affairs – having been prevented from developing our own resources, and from improving our condition, and having been subjected to heavy taxation against our will ... we likewise protest against the pretext brought forward by the Secretary of State to justify the decision arrived at by the Government. The Government says that it has decided to abolish the constitution ... and to revert to that of 1849.

Protest by the Elected Members against the suspension of the Constitution in 1903.  
Adapted from *Maltese Political Development 1798-1964*, Henry Frendo, p. 215.

1.1 Why are the authors claiming to be writing *in the name of the Maltese people*?

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

1.2 Why are they maintaining that they have *been rendered a stranger in their own country*?

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

1.3 Give **two** examples of political liberty the Maltese had acquired under British rule during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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

1.4 Mention an example of taxation which the Maltese had to pay at that time.

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

1.5 What was the role of the Secretary of State in relation to Malta?

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

1.6 What does the word **constitution** mean?

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1.7 *The Government says that it has decided to abolish the constitution.* When was this constitution granted and why was it important to the Maltese?

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(3)

1.8 Mention a **positive** and a **negative** feature of the 1849 constitution.

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(2)

(Total: 15 marks)

## 2. Study the following sources and then answer all the questions.

### Source B

We were twelve brothers and sisters, Nina, Jane, Mary and I. Then, there was Duminku who died at the age of one and a half. By the way even before Nina there were another three children who died. Michael, Karmenu, Ġuża and Tessie are the ones younger than me. Nina died recently in Australia and Michael still lives there. I remember that when we were young many children used to die as there was no proper cure. They used to die even of a minor illness such as diarrhoea.

My father was a contractor, working with my mother's family, who had a small dockyard for the maintenance of ships in Ras Hanżir. As soon as the war began they started to construct a runway and hangers for aeroplanes.

*An interview with Ċensina Buttigieg – Age 79 – interviewed on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2008.*

Source C



2.1 Which period in the 20th century is Ċensina describing in the interview?

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2.2 The source mentions three children who died young. Mention **two** causes for this.

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(2)

2.3.1 The source says that Nina and Michael emigrated to Australia. Why did many Maltese emigrate to Australia at that time?

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(1)

2.3.2 What advantages did Australia offer to Maltese emigrants?

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(1)

2.3.3 Maltese emigration started in the 19th century. Name **two** countries to which the Maltese preferred to emigrate at that time?

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(2)

2.3.4 Give **two** reasons why they chose these countries.

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(2)

2.4 What does source C depict?

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(1)

2.5 What consequence did this custom have on the health of the Maltese?

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(1)

2.6 Who do you think was mostly affected by this custom and why?

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(2)

2.7 Mention **two** measures taken by the government to solve this problem.

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(2)

**(Total: 15 marks)**

**3. Choose ONE from the following themes and answer in essay form.**

3.1 How and why did the British develop the harbour and the dockyard in the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> century? What effects did this development bring upon the Maltese?

3.2 What was the Language Question? How and why did it divide the Maltese?

3.3 Choose any **four** of these headings and write in detail about them:

- (a) the problem of the Conventual Church of St. John
- (b) the Mortmain Law
- (c) the Freedom of the Press
- (d) the Oath Question
- (e) the role of priests in the Council of Government
- (f) the Foreign Marriage Act

(5 marks x 4 = 20)

**(Total: 20 marks)**

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## INTERNATIONAL HISTORY SECTION

### 4. Study the following sources and then answer all the questions.

#### Source D

“In the view of the Allied Powers the war which began on August 1st 1914, was the greatest crime against humanity and the freedom of peoples ... No less than seven million dead lie buried in Europe because Germany saw fit to go to war. There must be justice for the dead. There must be justice for the people who now stagger under war debts. There must be justice for those millions whose homes and lands German savagery has spoiled and destroyed.”

*(Allied statement to the German delegation, June 1919)*

#### Source E

“We were told that we should acknowledge that we alone are guilty of having caused the war. I would be a liar if I agreed to this. We are not trying to avoid all responsibility for this World War. However, we strongly deny that the German people should be seen as the only guilty party. Over fifty years the imperialism of all European states has poisoned the International situation.”

*(Count Brockdorff, the leader of the German delegation, 7th May 1919)*

4.1 To which war do these sources refer?

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

4.2 Who were the Allied Powers?

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

4.3 Discuss the different arguments over the war blame as presented by the two delegations in sources D and E.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

4.4 Which treaty was signed with Germany at the end of this war?

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

4.5 How was Germany punished for starting the war? Mention at least **three** measures.

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(3)

4.6 Source E says that *the imperialism of all European states has poisoned the international situation*. Comment on this statement.

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(3)

4.7 If you go back in time to change this settlement, how would you change it and why?

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(3)

**(Total: 15 marks)**

**5. Study the following sources and then answer all the questions.**

**Source F**

The year 1851 had marked the height of Britain's position as the workshop of the world. But already this model of industrial development was being copied. In 1825 there were at least 2000 British workers on the continent and from their teaching developed a generation of skilled workers.

*(Modern European History, K. Perry p. 14)*

**Source G**

It was in the towns, however, that the most glaring social problems arose..... The hours and conditions of work during the Industrial Revolution were also a grave social problem.

*(An Illustrated History of Modern Europe 1789-1974, Denis Richards p. 194-5)*

5.1 Why was Britain called *the workshop of the world*?

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5.2 What helped Britain to become so? Give **three** causes.

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 (3)

5.3 Why do you think that there were *2000 British workers on the continent*?

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 (2)

5.4 What was the Industrial Revolution?

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 (2)

5.5 Why was it in towns that *the most glaring social problems arose*? (Source G)

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 (3)

5.6 Source G refers to the *conditions of work*. Account for these conditions.

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 (3)

**(Total: 15 marks)**

**6. Choose ONE from the following themes and answer in essay form.**

6.1 Account for the unification of Germany in the 19th century.

6.2 Account for the 1848 revolutions in **two** of the following:

- (a) the Austrian Empire
- (b) France
- (c) the German Confederation
- (d) the Italian States

6.3 Write about the inter-war period by choosing **four** of the following

- (a) the Great Depression
- (b) the League of Nations
- (c) the Weimar Republic
- (d) the rise of Mussolini
- (e) Hitler's foreign policy

(5 marks x 4 = 20)

**(Total: 20 marks)**

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