

# JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2009

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education  
Educational Assessment Unit

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**FORM 4**

**HISTORY (OPTION)**

**TIME: 1h 30 min**

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

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

## **Section A – Maltese History**

1. READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER CAREFULLY AND THEN ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

### **Source A**

Valletta 19<sup>th</sup> June, 1856

To His Excellency  
Sir William Reid

Your Excellency,

Being convinced that my humble services can be of no good to my country, which has elected me as a member of the Council of Government; and having observed in the voting of matters of great importance a systematic opposition on the part of the nominated members against the popular will, I therefore with regret submit my resignation to Your Excellency as one of the elected members of the Council of Government.

Your obedient servant  
George Mitrovich

(A translation of the original letter in Italian conserved in the National Archives Rabat L.G.O. Reid Vol.17 (1856) No. 9972).

1. 1.1 For what purpose did George Mitrovich write this letter?

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

1. 1.2 Why did he send it to Sir William Reid?

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

1. 1.3 What was his contribution to the National Cause in the late 1830's?

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

1. 2.1 The letter mentions a Council of Government. Under which Constitution had it been granted?

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

1. 2.2 How many members did this Council have and how many of them were elected?

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

1. 3. Give a reason why at that time George Mitrovich and a number of other Maltese were not pleased with the way in which this Council was functioning. (1)

\_\_\_\_\_

1. 4. The Council of Government mentioned in Source A, ceased to function in 1887, because it was substituted by another legislative Council. Why were the Maltese satisfied with the Council set up in 1887?

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

1. 5. In your opinion why was the original letter written in Italian?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(10 marks)

2. Read the following passage carefully and then answer all the questions.

### Source B

An examination of TABLE 1 of this report tends to establish several facts of much interest. It points to a death rate for the past decade of 28.30 per 1,000 from all causes. It is true that several severe epidemics during period (1864-1874) have tended to raise the death rate to an abnormally high standard.

In 1865, 1817 persons or 12.2 per 1,000 of persons living died from cholera. In the epidemic of 1867 the number of persons who died from cholera and another disease was 403. From 1870 to 1873, 1119 died from small pox and from 1867 to 1873 no less than 842 died from diphtheria.

From 1867 to 1874 a period during which there were epidemics of cholera and small pox the death rate was as follows.

Year	Death Rate
1867-1871	29.00 per 1000
1872	24.28 per 1000
1873	22.39 per 1000
1874	34.86 per 1000

Adopted from the report of the Commission appointed by H E the Governor on the 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1874, to inquire into and report on the causes of the recent increase of the death rate in Malta (Malta 1874/p.1)

2. 1 Source B is taken from a particular report which was drawn up in 1874. For what purpose was it drawn up?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
2. 2 Source B states that various epidemics hit the Maltese Islands between 1864-1874. Mention any two of them.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
2. 3 Why was the 1874 death rate quoted in Source B a cause of alarm for the Government?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
2. 4 Mention another disease or epidemic not mentioned in Source B which effected the Maltese Islands, in the first two decades of the nineteenth century.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
2. 5 Name two factors which contributed to the outbreak of the epidemics mentioned in Source B.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
2. 6 What important project undertaken by the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT in the harbour AREA between 1877-1881 led to a considerable improvement in the SANITARY CONDITION of these islands?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
2. 7 Give the names of two hospitals which were constructed by the Colonial Government in the nineteenth century.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(10 marks)

3. Read the following sources carefully and then answer all the questions.

### Source C

“Wednesday afternoon (8<sup>th</sup> June) the first large concrete block weighing some 38 tons was successfully laid in position” (extract from The Daily Malta Chronicle 10-VI-1904)

### 3. Source D

“Messrs Paulson and Son the contractors placed on Thursday last (22<sup>nd</sup> October) the last heavy concrete block on the building superstructure. This completes the heavy portion of the wall in connection with this great engineering undertaking”. (extract from the Daily Malta Chronicle 24<sup>th</sup> October 1908).

3. 1. How do we know that sources C and D are primary sources?

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

3. 2.1 To which great engineering structure are sources C and D referring?

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

3. 2.2 Why was this project undertaken? Give two reasons.

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

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

3. 2.3 What particular building material was used in its construction?

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

3. 3. What measure did the British Government take to speed up the construction of this project?

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

3. 4. How did the Maltese worker benefit from this project?

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

3. 5. Name another important project undertaken in the Grand Harbour by the British Government.

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

3. 6. Why did the British Government give special attention to the development of naval facilities in the Grand Harbour during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?

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

**(10 marks)**

4. Write in detail an essay on one of the following:

4. 4.1 What led to the out break of the Sette Giugno riots? What actually happened on the 7 June 1919? What was the outcome of these riots?

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4. 4.2 A succession of booms and depressions dominated the local economic scene from 1806 to 1870.

4. 4.3 Write a paragraph on four of the following issues which relate to Church State relations during the British period.

The Mortmain Law

The Abolition of Sanctuary

The Ownership of St. John's Church in Valletta

The Nomination to the Bishopric of Malta

The Liberty of the Press

The Election of Priests to the Council of Government.

(20 marks)

### **Section B – European History**

5. Read carefully the following and then answer all the questions.

#### **Source E**

The original November Rising of 1830-1 was perhaps the most tragic. Of course, the attempted assassination of the Tsar's brother was a serious matter. The Tsar would not hear of concessions, and appealed instead to force. The Army of the Congress Kingdom was well armed and well trained; and in the early battles the invading Russians suffered severe setbacks. Later, Polish resistance was undermined by indecisive generals, by political divisions between the 'Whites' and the 'Reds', and by the lack of foreign support. After the Battle of Ostroleka in May, the Russian invasion force gathered strength. Warsaw was captured by Storm in September; the Constitution was suspended. All officers who had served the National Government were automatically expelled and deprived of their property. All remaining Polish soldiers were drafted into the Russian Army for service in the Caucasus. (extract from N. DAVIES "HEART OF EUROPE THE PAST IN POLAND'S PRESENT" p.146.)

5. 1.1 Who was the Tsar referred to in this source? (1)

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5. 1.2 What was his connection with POLAND?

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(1)

5. 2. Two of these powers participated in the partition of Poland in the late eighteenth century. Underline the correct two.  
 Turkey – Austria – Sweden  
 Prussia- Finland – Lithuania (2)
5. 3. Give one reason why the Poles revolted in 1831.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
5. 4. Give two reasons why this revolt failed.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
5. 5. In this source there is reference to a ‘Congress Kingdom’. To which Congress is the writer referring to?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
5. 6. Mention two measures which the Tsar took against the Poles after this rebellion.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (10 marks)**

6. Read the following passage carefully and then answer all the questions.

**Source F**

The two biggest political events in the history of Europe from 1830 to 1880 were the extension of the sovereignty of the House of Savoy over the whole Italian peninsula from 1859 to 1870, and the acceptance by William I, king of Prussia, of the offer from the German princes of the title of Emperor of Germany in 1871. The more important of the two events was clearly the unification of Germany, which emerged as the most populous country in Europe after Russia, and without exception the strongest military power. Yet so far constitutional forms went the Italian achievement was the more complete. Germany remained a federation of ancient states. The new Italy was an integrated nation state: all the former kingdoms and duchies other than that of Sardinia-Piedmont were dissolved, and no transitional phase of federalism was considered necessary. In practice the distinction did not matter very much. In terms of political power two new nations had appeared in the world, each with a strong sense of national identity, a single foreign policy and a single sovereign monarch.

6. 1. Source F mentions the House of Savoy and Sardenia-Piedmont. Explain the connection between the two.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

6. 2. What contribution did the House of Savoy give to Italian Unification?

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6. 3. Which Great European Power was opposed to the Unification of Italy and Germany?

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 (1)

Why? (2)

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6. 4. What was the main difference between the two states after their unification?

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 (2)

6. 5. Why according to this source was Germany Unification, more important than Italian Unification?

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 (1)

6. 6. What according to source F did the new states have in common?

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 (1)

(10 marks)

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

### Source G

#### The War

A world war does not have one cause, it has many. Russia fought Austria because of the Balkan question. France fought Germany because of the Alsace-Lorraine question. Britain fought Germany for very little reason and she fought Austria for none at all. Italy remained neutral because at this stage she could not tell which side would win.

Bismarck's Germany had avoided conflict with Britain by three simple rules: do not interfere with Constantinople nor with Belgium, and do not build a navy. All three were tradition tender spots with Britain, but Kaiser Wilhelm, with great foolhardiness, ignored the precepts of the wise old Chancellor. The Baghdad railway had threatened Constantinople, the navy had been built, and German armies on their way to attack France had marched through Belgium, which was the actual cause of Britain's entry into the war.

The war itself began between Austria and Serbia. A fanatical Serbian murdered the Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and Austrian reprisal was so severe that war was inevitable. The whole chain of all alliance was brought in and the First World War had begun.

Extract from EUROPE before the 1914 – 1918 WAR. Knowledge No. 122 Vol 11 p. 1941.

7. 1.1 Who is the wise old Chancellor mentioned in this text?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. 1.2 To whom did this old Chancellor give advice?

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

7. 1.3 Why did he advise him not to build a navy?

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

7. 2. Why does source G state that France fought Germany over the Alsace-Lorraine question?

\_\_\_\_\_

(1)

7. 3.1 Source G mentions “a chain of alliances”. Name the two rival alliances.

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

7. 3.2 Name the great powers which made up anyone of these rival alliances?

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

7. 4. Which was the immediate cause of the First World War?

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

**(10 marks)**

8. Write in detail, an essay on one of the following:

8. 1. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the Industrial Revolution?

8. 2. Describe the process which led to the Unification of Italy 1859-1870.

8. 3. The Versailles Treaty humiliated Germany and laid the seeds of the Second World War. Discuss.

**(20 marks)**