

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2010

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education
Educational Assessment Unit

FORM 4

HISTORY (OPTION)

TIME: 1h 30 min

Name: _____

Class: _____

SECTION A

1. Source A:

Read the following letter and answer all the questions.

Translation

Valletta, Malta.
4th March 1919.

Your Excellency,

In the name of the National Assembly, convened on the 25th of February last, I have the honour to pray Your Excellency to transmit to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Resolution adopted unanimously (excepting one contrary vote) by the said Assembly, and a list of the adhesions to the same Assembly received by me and duly published in the "Malta" and other local papers.

I enclose in original three copies of the Resolution and lists in Italian and the relative English translations.

(sd) Dr Filippo Sciberras.

(NAM Petition, 1919, No. 497)

1.1.1 Which constitution was in force when this letter was written?

_____ (1)

1.1.2 Why were the Maltese Politicians not satisfied with it?

_____ (1)

1.2.1 What role did Dr Filippo Sciberras have in the National Assembly?

_____ (1)

1.2.2 Why had it been summoned?

_____ (2)

1.3 Mention two groups that were represented in it.

_____ (1)

1.4 What tragic event took place in Valletta about three months after this letter was written?

_____ (1)

1.5 How far were the Maltese successful in their endeavour by 1921?

_____ (2)

(10 marks)

2. Source B:

War Department:

Malta
14th January 1857

Statement of the expenditure for building and repairing works at Malta from the 1st January till the 31st December 1856.

For the construction and repair of military works including barracks, military prisons, regimental School, Chapel, huts etc £35,135 1s
(National Archives Malta, Csg/01/Reid Vol. 74, No.11.082)

Source C:

Garrison with wives and children and persons connected with it not natives of Malta, present on the 31st December 1857. Regiments, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 14th Regiment, 21st Regiment, 28th Regiment, 57th Regiment, 71st Regiment, Officers and men 4,794, wives and children 1147. Servants 25, Total 5966.
(NAM csg/01/Reid Vol. 87, No. 12,911)

2.1 What do sources B and C indicate about the type of economy Malta had at that time?

_____ (1)

2.2 Why was this type of economy beneficial to the Maltese? Give two reasons.

_____ (1)

_____ (1)

2.3 What important establishment in the harbour area formed an essential part of this economic structure?

_____ (1)

2.4 Mention two wars, one in the 19th century and the other in the 20th century, when this economy was in full swing.

_____ (2)

2.5.1 Why was this type of economy gradually dismantled in the late 50's and early 60's?

_____ (2)

2.5.2 Which economic structure gradually substituted it?

_____ (2)

(10 marks)

3. Source D:

The Church in Malta

The revolt (1798) served as an eye opener to their successors in the government of Malta. As a matter of fact, at first, the British were wise enough not to touch the Church rights, privileges and property, but with the passing of time they gradually passed laws which directly or indirectly reduced such rights. Sometimes there was little or no reaction on the part of the people. At other times there were popular demonstrations. Bishops and Governors as a rule were always on very good terms.

(Adopted from A. Bonnici, 'History of the Church in Malta', Vol. III p. 282)

- 3.1 What effect did the 1798 revolt have on the British attitude towards the Church in Malta? (2)
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- 3.2 The paragraph states that by time the British introduced laws which reduced the power of the Church in Malta. Give two examples. (2)
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- 3.3.1 Which particular church in Valletta created particular problems for Church – State relations in Malta? (1)
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- 3.3.2 Why? (2)
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-
- 3.4 Underline the names of two bishops of Malta who were involved in Politic-Religious disputes in the 20th century. (2)
- Mgr Vincenzo Labini – Mgr. M. Gonzi – Mgr. Pietro Pace –
Mgr. Ferdinando Mattei – Mgr. Maurus Caruana
- 3.5 Generally speaking, how would you describe the reactions between Church and State, during the British Colonial Administration? (1)
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- (10 marks)**

4. Write an essay on ONE of the following topics.

- 4.1 In the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the 20th century, the British Government transformed Malta in a First Class Naval Base. What impact did this have on the local economy?
- 4.2 What measures were taken by the British Colonial Administration in the nineteenth century to improve health services, sanitary conditions and the water supply in the Maltese Islands?
- 4.3 The 1921 constitution ushered in a long process which eventually led to the grant of Independence (1964) and the establishment of the Republic (1974). Discuss.

(20 marks)

SECTION B – EUROPEAN HISTORY

5. Read the following sources carefully and then answer ALL the questions.

Source E:

The king of the Belgians, Leopold, spoke for the kings and queens of Europe in general, when he expressed his feelings writing to queen Victoria on the 26th February 1848: “I am very worried in consequence of the awful events in Paris what will soon become of us, God knows.”

Source F:

The hours of the 13th March 1848 were crucial. Metternich, the most celebrated figure of European Conservatism, was forced to leave the city.

Source G:

By the spring of 1849, the revolutionary movement had particularly ended everywhere. There was only one important bastion of 1848 left: Hungary.
(Adopted from JAS Grenville, ‘Europe Reshaped 1848 – 1878’, pp. 22, 24, 42.)

- 5.1 To which events are the three sources referring?
_____ (1)
- 5.2 Having read source E, what do you conclude was the general feeling amongst the kings and queens of Europe in February 1848?
_____ (1)
- 5.3.1 Source E mentions the ‘awful events in Paris’. To which events is the source referring to?
_____ (1)
- 5.3.2 What was the ultimate result of these events?
_____ (1)
- 5.4.1 Who was Metternich?
_____ (1)
- 5.4.2 What did his departure signify?
_____ (1)
- 5.5.1 Referring to source G, do you think that these events were finally successful?
_____ (1)
- 5.5.2 Give one reason why this happened.
_____ (1)
- 5.6.1 Why did the revolt in Hungary drag so long?
_____ (1)
- 5.6.2 How was it eventually crushed?
_____ (1)

(10 marks)

6. Source H:

Read the following extract and then answer ALL the questions.

Prince Otto Leopold von Bismarck was the dominant political personality in Europe in the second half of the nineteenth century. He was regarded, universally, as the 'Iron Chancellor'. He brought together and created the state of Germany under Prussian leadership. He transformed some thirty-nine independent territories into one unified state. The new empire included the kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover and the duchy of Schleswig – Holstein. Under Bismarck, the Germanic peoples acquired a single national identity, a capital city and a constitution.

(from 'Knowledge' No. 84 p.1332)

- 6.1.1 Why was Bismarck nicknamed the 'Iron Chancellor'? (1)

- 6.1.2 Why was he considered as the dominant political personality in Europe in the 19th century? (2)

- 6.2.1 Which was the new Empire mentioned in the text? (1)

- 6.2.2 Which was its capital city? (1)

- 6.3 Which political movement did Bismarck use to achieve unification? (1)
Socialism – Liberalism – Nationalism (underline the correct answer).
- 6.4 With which countries did Bismarck wage war to achieve unification? (3)
a) _____ b) _____ c) _____
- 6.5 What foreign policy did Bismarck pursue after achieving his aim in 1870? (1)

- (10 marks)**

7. Source I:

Read the following source and then answer ALL the questions.

Italy: 1919 – 1939

The tragedy of Italy was that she tried to run before she could walk. After the First World War, Italy expected to be treated as a major power. Consequently she felt humiliated when her claims were ignored. At the Treaty of Versailles Italy gained the Trentino, pushed her frontier to the top of the Brenner Pass, and also obtained Trieste. Yet other demands were rejected. The Prime Minister, Orlando, was constantly criticized by right-wing ‘nationalist’ politicians like D’Annunzio and Mussolini.

Most Italian politicians in the years following the war showed a hopeless grasp of what was wanted. Italy was an impoverished country. Much of her population, particularly in the south, was backward, illiterate, and lawless. Yet the ‘nationalist’ fixed their eyes on a policy of ‘glory’.

(from ‘Knowledge’ No. 174, Vol. 15 p. 2778)

- 7.1 Why do you think Italy ‘tried to run before she could walk’?
_____ (2)
- 7.2 Why was there great discontent in Italy after the First World War?
Give one reason.
_____ (1)
- 7.3 How do we know that Italy had weak politicians after the war?
_____ (2)
- 7.4 The text says that ‘the nationalists fixed their eyes on a policy of glory.’ What did these policy lead to?
_____ (1)
- 7.5.1 The text mentions a particular political leader. Of which party was he leader?
_____ (1)
- 7.5.2 What instructions did he give to his supporters in October 1922?
_____ (1)
- 7.5.3 What was the result of these instructions?
_____ (1)
- 7.6 How did Mussolini settle the existing problem with the Roman Catholic Church?
_____ (1)

(10 marks)

8. Write an essay on ONE of the following.

- 8.1 In 1848 – 1849, the Austrian Empire was on the point of disintegration. It was, however, saved by various factors. Discuss.
- 8.2 Discontent led to the rise of the Nazi Party in Germany. Discuss with reference to the years 1919 – 1933.
- 8.3 Why did Industrialization start in Britain? (10)
What social problems did it give rise to? (10)

(20 marks)