

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

ADVANCED LEVEL

MAY 2012

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	21 st May 2012
TIME:	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.

Answer FOUR (4) questions in total.

From Section A, answer QUESTION 1 and ANY OTHER question. From Section B, answer QUESTION and ANY OTHER question.

SECTION A

1. **[EITHER]** (a) What were the circumstances that enabled Maltese politicians to obtain a better constitution in 1887, and why did this not work out in the long run?

[Or] (b) ‘By 1850 the Maltese had managed to obtain both Freedom of the Press and a partly-elected Council of Government.’ What led the British to make these concessions, and did these achievements satisfy Maltese demands?
2. ‘A powerful Catholic Church thriving under a staunchly Protestant colonial power.’ How far is this a good description of the situation of the Maltese Church in the nineteenth century, and why?
3. How far did Malta’s strategic and commercial importance increase after the mid-nineteenth century, and how did this affect the island’s economic and political situation up to 1921?
4. What were the main issues affecting Malta’s economic situation in the period from 1870 to 1914, and how were these issues addressed?
5. ‘With the rise of Fascism in Italy, the Language Question in Malta assumed far greater political significance than before.’ Discuss.

Please turn the page.

SECTION B

6. **[EITHER]** (a) How did relations between the Malta Labour Party and Britain evolve between 1947 and 1979?
- [OR]** (b) 'Local economic and social development was a major factor affecting Anglo-Maltese relations in the post-Second World War era'. Discuss.
7. 'Maltese governments between 1921 and 1933 enacted social legislation mainly to attract the vote of the working class'. To what extent is this statement correct, and why?
8. In what ways did Gerald Strickland's conflict with the Church differ from that of Dom Mintoff's?
9. 'Emigration was the main measure taken to lessen Malta's economic difficulties in the post-Second World War period.' Discuss.
10. Do you see much continuity from the political parties that existed before the Second World War and those that came after 1945, and why?

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MAY 2012

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	II – INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	22 nd May 2012
TIME:	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.

Answer FOUR (4) questions in total.

From Section A, answer QUESTION 1 and ANY OTHER question. From Section B, answer QUESTION 6 and ANY OTHER question.

SECTION A

1. **[EITHER]** (a) ‘French political history between 1789 and 1870 developed along a series of revolutions.’ How did this happen, and why?

[OR] (b) In what ways did the process of political unification of Italy differ from that of Germany?
2. Discuss the role played by new processes of production in European industrialisation during the second half of the nineteenth century. What were their social impact?
3. Why did the decline of the Ottoman Empire during the nineteenth century become an issue of such importance in relations between Great Britain and Russia? Answer with reference to the period from 1821 to 1914.
4. Given Britain’s traditional rivalry with both France and Russia, explain why Britain ended up joining them against the Central Powers in 1914.
5. What were the reasons for the popularity of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany during the inter-war period?

Please turn the page.

SECTION B

6. **[EITHER]** (a) 'A divided Germany was the main problem of the Cold War in Europe between 1945 and 1989.' How far do you agree, and why?
- [OR]** (b) To what extent were the two superpowers able to project their interests outside Europe during the Cold War?
7. 'The Algerian War of Independence is a major example of violent decolonisation in the Mediterranean'. Discuss.
8. How far was the Palestinian question an important cause of Arab-Israeli conflict between 1945 and 1978, and why?
9. 'Economic union paved the way for a political union'. Do you agree with this statement about European integration between 1952 and 2004, and why?
10. Discuss the development of 'détente' and of 'Ostpolitik' in Cold War East-West relations.

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ADVANCED LEVEL

MAY 2012

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	III – SOURCE, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
DATE:	23 rd May 2012
TIME:	4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.

Answer TWO questions in total, ONE from Section A and ONE from Section B.

The marks allocated for the parts of the questions are indicated in brackets.

Study the documentation carefully and answer the questions that follow.

SECTION A: Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

Question 1

Political Development, 1800-1921

From an editorial of the Malta, 1903

The language question, as is well known, reached the beginning of its last stage – or the beginning of the end – in 1878. Ever since then, the Government has been resolutely advancing towards its ideal of Anglicising the people: and the people began to struggle against the idea of the Government. If the people had from the beginning grasped the ultimate aim of the Government, the opposition would have been such as to block the way to the enemy at his first step, and then the victory would have been infinitely easier than it is today: but, unfortunately, not everybody understood the antiphony at the beginning, and many believed, for a long time, that it was only a question of encouraging the study of English: and the cunning, hypocritical, and deceitful Government was doing all in its power in order that many people might not notice its ultimate aim, and the Council debates resound with lies on the part of the Government meant to reassure the people on this score.

...the fact, at any rate, will remain manifest to Europe and to the whole world, that Mr Chamberlain wishes to punish this country simply because the Elected Members did not act in accordance with the wishes of the Government, from which fact it is deduced that the Council in Malta can exist only on condition that it does what the Government wishes. And this is the strange notion that Mr Chamberlain has of a Constitution for Malta. Hurrah for British Liberty!

- (i) Write a brief account of the political and constitutional background which led to the circumstances described in this editorial of 1903. (10 marks)

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- (ii) Explain in context the phrase: *the cunning, hypocritical and deceitful Government was doing all in its power in order that many people might not notice its ultimate aim.* (10 marks)
- (iii) The editorial refers to the *language question*. What were the main characteristics of this conflict? (10 marks)
- (iv) Who was in favour of fostering the English language in Malta, and what were the arguments in its favour? (10 marks)
- (v) Explain fully the statement: *Mr Chamberlain wishes to punish this country* In your view, is this a correct description of what happened in 1903? (10 marks)

Question 2

Anglo-Maltese Relations, 1945-1979

Statement by the Leader of the Christian Workers Party during the Malta Independence Conference at Marlborough House in 1963

The Christian Workers Party is concentrating its energies to avoid a national catastrophe through the granting of immediate independence to Malta. This must not be misinterpreted: we are not against independence [as such]. We are against independence because Malta is not prepared for such a fundamental change in the Constitution.

Independence is meaningless unless it enables Malta to continue to exist under conditions of free democratic institutions and traditions, as gradually developed during a century and a half of British rule; unless it enables Malta to keep and improve the standard of living and cultural values so far attained.

We are positively certain that Dr Borg Olivier's strategy of rushing helter-skelter into independence, and letting the devil take the hindmost, leads directly and almost immediately into political and economic chaos. Within three or four years it would deprive the Maltese of all advantages and benefits accrued under the British and it would not remove the restrictions and the limitations which our people have had to accept under a colonial rule; it would simply multiply and accentuate them under some other power.

- (i) What was the immediate historical context in which this document was written? (10 marks)
- (ii) Write a brief account of the events that led to the summoning of the Malta Independence Conference in London in 1963. (10 marks)
- (iii) What were the positions adopted by the different political parties with regard to Malta's future ties with Britain? (10 marks)
- (iv) Explain the statement in context: *Independence is meaningless unless it enables Malta to continue to exist under conditions of free democratic institutions and traditions, as gradually developed during a century and a half of British rule; unless it enables Malta to keep and improve the standard of living and cultural values so far attained.* (10 marks)
- (v) The document warns of future *political and economic chaos*. What were the major concerns regarding the granting of independence to Malta, and how far did such fears prove to be justified? (10 marks)

SECTION B: Answer EITHER question 3 OR question 4.

Question 3

Socialism, Liberalism, Nationalism (in France, Italy, Germany and Russia), 1789-1917

King Victor Emmanuel: Address to Parliament, Rome, 1871

Senators and Deputies, gentlemen!

The work to which we consecrated our life is accomplished. After long trials of expiation Italy is restored to herself and to Rome. Here, where our people, after centuries of separation, find themselves for the first time solemnly reunited in the person of their representatives: here where we recognise the fatherland of our dreams, everything speaks to us of greatness; but at the same time it all reminds us of our duties. The joy that we experience must not let us forget them. ... We have proclaimed the separation of Church and State. Having recognised the absolute independence of the spiritual authority, we are convinced that Rome, the capital of Italy, will continue to be the peaceful and respected seat of the Pontificate. ... Economic and financial affairs, moreover, claim our most careful attention. Now that Italy is established, it is necessary to make it prosperous by putting in order its finances; we shall succeed in this only by persevering in the virtues which have been the source of our national regeneration. Good finances will be the means of re-enforcing our military organisation. Our most ardent desire is for peace, and nothing can make us believe that it can be troubled. But the organisation of the army and the navy, the supply of arms, the works for the defense of the national territory, demand long and profound study. ... Senators and deputies, a vast range of activity opens before you; the national unity which is today attained will have, I hope, the effect of rendering less bitter the struggles of parties, the rivalry of which will have henceforth no other end than the development of the productive forces of the nation.

- (i) Write a brief account of the events which led to the establishment of *Rome the capital of Italy*. (10 marks)
- (ii) Explain the King's statement: *After long trials of expiation Italy is restored to herself and to Rome. Here, where our people, after centuries of separation, find themselves for the first time solemnly reunited in the person of their representatives*. (10 marks)
- (iii) What were the main factors which had helped the unification of Italy, called by the King *the fatherland of our dreams*, become a reality under his reign? (10 marks)
- (iv) Explain the significance of the King's statement that *We have proclaimed the separation of Church and State*. (10 marks)
- (v) The King insists on Italy's *ardent desire for peace* but also refers to the defensive needs of the new state. Briefly describe how a united Italy tried to address these needs on a European level up to 1914. (10 marks)

Please turn the page.

Question 4

The Cold War, 1949-1989

Speech Delivered by President Kennedy before the American Society of Newspaper Editors at Washington, D.C., April 20, 1961

I have decided in the last 24 hours to discuss briefly at this time the recent events in Cuba. On that unhappy island, as in so many other areas of the contest for freedom, the news has grown worse instead of better. I have emphasised before that this was a struggle of Cuban patriots against a Cuban dictator. While we could not be expected to lend our sympathies, we made it repeatedly clear that the armed forces of this country would not intervene in any way. It is not the first time that Communist tanks have rolled over gallant men and women fighting to redeem the independence of their homeland. Nor is it by any means the final episode in the eternal struggle of liberty against tyranny, anywhere on the face of the globe, including Cuba itself. ... [T]here are from this sobering episode useful lessons for all to learn. Some may be still obscure and await further information. Some are clear today. First, it is clear that the forces of communism are not to be underestimated; in Cuba or anywhere else in the world, the advantages of a police state - its use of mass terror and arrests to prevent the spread of free dissent - cannot be overlooked by those who expect the fall of every fanatic tyrant. ... Secondly, it is clear that this Nation, in concert with all the free nations of this hemisphere, must take an even closer and more realistic look at the menace of external Communist intervention and domination in Cuba. The American people are not complacent about Iron Curtain tanks and planes less than 90 miles from our shores. ... The evidence is clear - and the hour is late. ... Third, and finally, it is clearer than ever that we face a relentless struggle in every corner of the globe that goes far beyond the clash of armies or even nuclear armaments. The armies are there, and in large numbers. The nuclear armaments are there. But they serve primarily as the shield behind which subversion, infiltration, and a host of other tactics steadily advance, picking off vulnerable areas one by one in situations which do not permit our own armed intervention. Power is the hallmark of this offensive-power and discipline and deceit. The legitimate discontent of yearning peoples is exploited. The legitimate trappings of self-determination are employed. But once in power, all talk of discontent is repressed - all self-determination disappears - and the promise of a revolution of hope is betrayed, as in Cuba, into a reign of terror.

- (i) Write a brief account of the developments which form the background to this speech by President Kennedy. (10 marks)
- (ii) Explain President Kennedy's statement that: *It is not the first time that Communist tanks have rolled over gallant men and women fighting to redeem the independence of their homeland. Nor is it by any means the final episode in the eternal struggle of liberty against tyranny, anywhere on the face of the globe, including Cuba itself.* (10 marks)
- (iii) President Kennedy mentions *a relentless struggle in every corner of the globe that goes far beyond the clash of armies or even nuclear armaments.* Explain the significance of this statement in the context of Cold War rivalry. (10 marks)
- (iv) Who was the leader of the Soviet Union, an ally of Cuba, in this period, and what is he renowned for? (10 marks)
- (v) The US President mentioned the threat of *Iron Curtain tanks and planes less than 90 miles from our shores.* Explain the significance of this statement in the context of later developments in Cuba. (10 marks)