

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

MATRICULATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
ADVANCED LEVEL
SEPTEMBER 2012

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	4th September 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) What were the major Maltese political demands during the period 1800 to 1921, and what was the British reaction to them?

[**Or**] (b) Considering the political and constitutional background of Malta up to 1921, what was the main achievement of the 1921 constitution?
2. To what extent was the cooperation of the Catholic Church in Malta in the nineteenth century safeguarded by the British administration, and in what ways?
3. What were the main effects on Malta of the island's use as a strategic fortress by the British in the period 1800 to 1921?
4. The economic history of British Malta in the early nineteenth century has been described as a 'case-study in economic backwardness'. How far may this description be extended down to 1921, and why?
5. 'The growth of a mostly pro-British urban working class in Malta between 1870 and 1921 played a major role in the so-called 'Language Question' in Malta'. Discuss.

SECTION B

6. **[EITHER]** (a) Malta's future relations with Britain were the subject of major disagreement among the local political parties in the ten years leading up to independence.' Discuss.
- [OR]** (b) 'Up to 1964, there were Maltese politicians who argued against independence from Britain.' Discuss.
7. How far did different sectors of Maltese society benefit from social and economic developments taking place in Malta in the period 1921 to 1939?
8. To what extent were the politico-religious disputes between 1921 and 1984 in Malta comparable to one another as clashes of leading personalities, and why?
9. 'Malta's demographic characteristics have changed considerably since 1945, notably with respect to the younger and older age brackets.' Discuss.
10. In what ways have Maltese political parties sought to build and preserve electoral support since 1921?

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SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	II – INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	5th September 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) ‘The rise of nationalism in nineteenth-century Europe was the major force behind the unification of Italy and Germany’. Discuss.

[OR] (b) To what extent did the revolutions of 1848 succeed in changing the course of European history, and why?
2. What were the main effects of industrialisation on the European working classes in the second half of the nineteenth century?
3. In the late nineteenth century, the Balkans became a major arena for Great Power rivalry’. Discuss.
4. ‘Bismarck’s system of alliances sought to preserve German domination in Europe’. Discuss.
5. What were the main causes behind the rise of Fascism in Italy?

SECTION B

6. **[EITHER]** (a) What were the main stages in the development of the Cold War in Europe between 1945 and 1989?

[OR] (b) ‘The nuclear arms race was a major source of tension between the two Cold War superpowers’. Discuss.

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7. 'The process of decolonisation in the Mediterranean after 1945, as elsewhere, was strongly linked to the emergence of the Third World'. Discuss.
8. Discuss the role played by the United States in the Arab-Israeli conflict in the period from 1945 to 1987.
9. What were the main obstacles to European integration between 1952 and 1992?
10. Discuss the role played by newly-independent states in East-West relations in the period from 1962 to 1989.

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SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	III – SOURCE, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
DATE:	6th September 2012
TIME:	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

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

George Mitrovich, *The Claims of the Maltese*, London, 1835

It would occupy too much space to enumerate here the hardships and sufferings of the Maltese people. Deprived of their liberty, their rights and privileges disregarded or suspended, without any Representatives of their own to whom they could apply for redress, reduced to the lowest state of destitution and misery, a general discontent prevails amongs them, though they are patient, submissive, and quiet. Who and where is the interested person that can wish to perpetuate this horrible system, and who dare or can contradict the truths here stated? Let him come forward if there be any; we shall be ready to meet him.

To remedy all these grievances, however, a most unexpected and extraordinary proclamation was issued at Malta, on the 1st of May last, creating and constituting a council for the Island of Malta, composed of eight members, all selected or appointed by the King and the Local Government, of whom five, including the Governor, must hold offices, and not one is elected by the people! A Council of this kind is certainly not according to the wishes, interests, and prayers of the Maltese, and therefore they have determined to apply to the British Parliament, in order to obtain the restitution of what has been despotically and unjustly taken from them, and for which they have, on several occasions, in ancient or modern times, sacrificed immense property, and shed their blood.

- (i) Describe the political situation in Malta in the period from 1813 to 1835. (10 marks)
- (ii) In the first paragraph, the author refers to what he calls the numerous '*hardships and sufferings of the Maltese people*', and mentions various factors contributing to this situation. To what extent was the author correct, and why? (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the following: '*a most unexpected and extraordinary proclamation*'; and '*to obtain the restitution of what has been despotically and unjustly taken from them*'. (10 marks)
- (iv) Describe the significance, or otherwise, of the changes of 1835 in Maltese constitutional history. (10 marks)
- (v) Which later Maltese political developments may be said to have addressed some of the concerns voiced by Mitrovich in 1835? (10 marks)

Question 2

Anglo-Maltese Relations, 1945-1979

House of Commons debate, 25 June 1947

Brigadier Mackeson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he expects to make an announcement regarding the new Constitution of Malta.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr Creech Jones): The drafting of the necessary Instruments has now reached an advanced stage, and a working party from the Colonial Office, including my legal adviser, is at present in Malta discussing details with the Maltese Government and with representatives of the Maltese National Assembly. I am not at present able to state precisely when the new Constitution will come into force, but I trust that, as a result of the consultations now taking place, the remaining stages will be accelerated.

- (i) What was the political situation in Malta in 1945? (10 marks)
- (ii) The Secretary of State for the Colonies mentions the drafting of a *new Constitution of Malta*. Comment on the significance of developments between the end of the war and 1947 for Anglo-Maltese relations. (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the reference to *the Maltese National Assembly*. What was the role played by this body, and what were the results? (10 marks)
- (iv) Discuss the significance of the constitution of 1947 in Maltese history. (10 marks)
- (v) How far did the constitution of 1947 prove to fulfill Maltese ambitions with regard to future Anglo-Maltese relations? (10 marks)

SECTION B: Answer EITHER question 3 OR question 4.

Question 3

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

Prince Metternich, *Political Confessions of Faith*, 1820

The revolutionary seed had penetrated into every country and spread more or less. It was greatly developed under the régime of the military despotism of Bonaparte. His conquests displaced a number of laws, institutions, and customs; broke through bonds sacred among all nations, strong enough to resist time itself; which is more than can be said of certain benefits conferred by these innovators. From these perturbations it followed that the revolutionary spirit could in Germany, Italy, and later on in Spain, easily hide itself under the veil of patriotism.

We are convinced that society can no longer be saved without strong and vigorous resolutions on the part of the Governments still free in their opinions and actions. We are also convinced that this may yet be, if the Governments face the truth, if they free themselves from all illusion, if they join their ranks and take their stand on a line of correct, unambiguous, and frankly announced principles.

By this course the monarchs will fulfill the duties imposed upon them by Him who, by entrusting them with power, has charged them to watch over the maintenance of justice, and the rights of all, to avoid the paths of error, and tread firmly in the way of truth. Placed beyond the passions which agitate society, it is in days of trial chiefly that they are called upon to despoil realities of their false appearances, and to show themselves as they are, fathers invested with the authority belonging by right to the heads of families, to prove that, in days of mourning, they know how to be just, wise, and therefore strong, and that they will not abandon the people whom they ought to govern to be the sport of factions, to error and its consequences, which must involve the loss of society. The moment in which we are putting our thoughts on paper is one of these critical moments. The crisis is great; it will be decisive according to the part we take or do not take. Union between the monarchs is the basis of the policy which must now be followed to save society from total ruin.

- (i) The author refers to the ‘*revolutionary seed*’ which ‘*greatly developed under the régime of the military despotism of Bonaparte*’. Explain this reference in the context of European history in the period 1789-1815. (10 marks)
- (ii) Explain the author’s reference to the need for ‘*strong and vigorous resolutions on the part of the Governments still free in their opinions and actions*’. How did Prince Metternich himself carry out this advice? (10 marks)
- (iii) Prince Metternich advised the ‘*monarchs*’ to ‘*join their ranks*’ and ‘*fulfil the duties imposed on them*’. How was this advice fulfilled among the Great Powers? (10 marks)
- (iv) Prince Metternich regarded it as his duty ‘*to save society from total ruin*’. How far did his political system fulfill its stated objectives, considering later events? (10 marks)
- (v) How far was the author correct in interpreting the ‘*revolutionary spirit*’ as hiding under ‘*the veil of patriotism*’, considering later events in Italy and Germany? (10 marks)

Question 4

The Cold War, 1949-1989

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, House of Commons, 16 March 1950

I come to the wider aspects of our military affairs. The decision to form a front in Europe against a possible further invasion by Soviet Russia and its satellite States was at once grave for us and also imperative. There was a school of thought in the United States which held that Western Europe was indefensible and that the only lines where a Soviet-satellite advance could be held were the Channel and the Pyrenees. I am very glad that this view has been decisively rejected by the United States, by ourselves and by all the Powers concerned in the Brussels Treaty and the Atlantic Pact.

I find it necessary to say, however speaking personally, giving my own opinion, that this long front cannot be successfully defended without the active aid of Western Germany. For more than 40 years—and what years!—I have worked with France. Britain and France must stand together primarily united in Europe. United they will be strong enough to extend their hands to Germany. Germany is at present disarmed and forbidden to keep any military force. Just beyond her eastern frontier lies the enormous military array of the Soviet and its satellite States, far exceeding in troops, in armour and in air power all that the other Allies have got. We are unable to offer any assurance to the Germans that they may not be overrun by a Soviet and satellite invasion.

Seven or eight millions of refugees from the East have already been received and succoured in Western Germany. In all the circumstances this is a marvellous feat. Another quarter of a million are now being or about to be driven across the Polish and Czech frontiers. The mighty mass of the Russian armies and their satellites lies, like a fearful cloud, upon the German people. The Allies cannot give them any direct protection. Their homes, their villages, their cities might be overrun by an Eastern deluge and, no doubt, all Germans who have been prominent in resisting Communism or are working for reconciliation with the Western democracies would pay the final forfeit.

We have no guarantee to give except to engage in a general war which, after wrecking what is left of European civilisation, would no doubt end ultimately in the defeat of the Soviets, but which might begin by the Communist enslavement of Western Germany, and not only of Western Germany.

- (i) Prime Minister Churchill refers to the formation of the *Atlantic Pact*. Give the early Cold War background which led to the establishment of this Pact. (10 marks)
- (ii) The Prime Minister refers to ‘*a possible further invasion by the Soviet Union and its satellite States*’. Explain how the Soviet Union came to have these *satellite States*. (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain: ‘*Germany is at present disarmed and forbidden to keep any military force*’; and ‘*the Communist enslavement of Western Germany, and not only of Western Germany*’. (10 marks)
- (iv) Describe briefly how East-West relations were soon put to the test by a major conflict within months from the date of this speech. (10 marks)
- (v) What possibly kept a ‘*general war... wrecking what is left of European civilisation*’, as forewarned by Prime Minister Churchill, from taking place? (10 marks)