



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	2 nd September 2019
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.
All three questions in this paper carry equal marks. This paper is marked out of 150 marks.
Answer all **THREE** questions. Follow the instructions given in each question.

1. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c). (50 marks)

- EITHER** (a) What did the Royal Commissioners sent to Malta in the late 1870s propose, and to what extent did they set the agenda of Maltese politics up to 1921?
- OR** (b) To what extent did the British accommodate Catholic interests in nineteenth-century Malta, and in what way?
- OR** (c) How did Maltese agriculture change in the nineteenth century, and why?

2. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c). (50 marks)

- EITHER** (a) To what extent, and in what way, were Malta's party politics between 1945 and 1964 polarized around the question on the future relationship with Britain?
- OR** (b) What were the main issues shaping Maltese politico-religious relations from 1921 to 1984?
- OR** (c) Discuss the significance of Britain's role in the Maltese economy from 1945 to 1964.

Questions continue on next page

3. **Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b).**

EITHER (a) House of Commons, 19th November 1919

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lieut.-Colonel Amery): His Majesty's Government have decided that the time has come to entrust the people of Malta with full responsible control of their purely local affairs, the control of the naval and military services, and of such other services and functions of government as are connected with the position of Malta as an Imperial fortress and harbour remaining vested in the Imperial authorities. Some time will necessarily be involved in working out the details of the proposed Constitution and in clearing up some of the more urgent financial and administrative problems created by the War, and I shall, at a later date, have to come to the House for a measure of assistance to the finances of the island, which have been seriously embarrassed by circumstances arising out of the War and the subsequent reduction of the garrison and of the dockyard staff. I hope, however, that it may be possible to dispose of all these matters in the course of the next year, and to enable the new system of local self-government to come into force at the beginning of 1921.

- (i) Discuss Malta's political and constitutional situation in 1919. (10)
- (ii) Discuss the significance of Amery's reference to 'the position of Malta as an Imperial fortress and harbour'. (10)
- (iii) Amery makes no reference to the *Sette Giugno* riots in this statement. Is it correct to state that the riots were the main reason leading the British 'to entrust the people of Malta with full responsible control of their purely local affairs', and why? (10)
- (iv) To what extent was the promise 'to entrust the people of Malta with full responsible control of their purely local affairs' a fulfilment of Maltese political demands since the early years of British rule? (10)
- (v) What were the main features of the new Constitution granted in 1921? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Colonial Reports – Malta, 1905-1906

On the whole, the material condition of the people during the year under review was good. For some years past, owing to the fact that large works were being carried out simultaneously by the Admiralty, the War Department, and the Civil Government, the rate of wages for labour of all classes has been abnormally high. The demand for labour was at one time so great that exorbitant wages were asked, with the result that both the dockyard authorities and the contractors for the new dry docks and breakwater were obliged to import foreign labour. With the completion of the dry docks, one arm of the breakwater and the new barracks at Pembroke, there is already a decrease in the demand for labour, which cannot but be accompanied by a corresponding fall in the rate of wages.

During the years of plenty the standard of living among the labouring classes has undoubtedly risen, and there is a tendency in some quarters to overlook the abnormal prosperity of the last few years, and to regard a return to a simpler standard of living as a hardship. The Government will be able to find employment for a considerable force of labour on the works connected with the drainage and water supply of the islands for a good many years to come; but the question of finding fresh outlets for the industry of the population will before long become a serious one.

- (i) What were the main characteristics of Malta's economy around 1900? (10)
- (ii) Comment on the 'large works' which 'were being carried out simultaneously'. (10)
- (iii) Comment on the 'standard of living among the labouring classes' mentioned in the document. (10)
- (iv) To what extent would 'the question of finding fresh outlets for the industry of the population' in the coming years be solved, and how? (10)
- (v) The document mentions the need 'to import foreign labour', but generally it was the other way round – Malta exporting its own workers. Discuss this with reference to the period up to 1921. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	3 rd September 2019
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.
All three questions in this paper carry equal marks. This paper is marked out of 150 marks.
Answer all **THREE** questions. Follow the instructions given in each question.

1. **Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) Why was German unification eventually achieved by Prussia rather than Austria?
- OR** (b) How did the Treaty of Versailles aim to secure a lasting peace at the end of World War I?
- OR** (c) What were the social repercussions of industrialization in France and Germany?

2. **Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) What were the main causes of World War II in Europe?
- OR** (b) What was the significance of the Vietnam War in the context of the Cold War? What were its main effects on East-West relations?
- OR** (c) Why did the United Kingdom join the 'European Communities', established in the 1950s, only in 1973, and what characterized its European membership up to 2004?

Questions continue on next page

3. **Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b).**

EITHER (a) Adolphe Thiers, 23rd May 1871.

We are masters of Paris, except for a very small part that will be occupied tomorrow. The Tuileries is in ashes, the Louvre has been saved. That part of the Ministry of Finance that runs along the Rue de Rivoli has been set on fire. The palace on the Quai d'Orsay, in which the Council of State and the *Cour des Comptes* were housed was also set on fire. Such is the state in which Paris has been delivered to us by the scoundrels who oppressed and dishonoured it. They left us 12,000 prisoners, and we will certainly have between 18-20,000. The ground is covered with their corpses. It is hoped that this horrible spectacle will serve as a lesson to the insurgents who dared declare themselves partisans of the Commune. Justice will soon satisfy a human conscience outraged by the monstrous acts that France and the world have just witnessed. The army was admirable. Even in our misfortune we are happy to be able to announce that thanks to the wisdom of our generals it suffered few losses.

- (i) What were the causes of 'the Commune' of 1871? (10)
- (ii) Who was Adolphe Thiers? (10)
- (iii) Describe the main events of March to May 1871 in Paris. (10)
- (iv) What did the Commune represent in the history of Europe? (10)
- (v) To what extent did 'this horrible spectacle ... serve as a lesson to the insurgents who declared themselves partisans of the Commune' in French history? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Will Thorne, *My Life's Battles*, 1925.

I was only seven years old when my father [a brickmaker] died in rather tragic circumstances in 1864. His death came about by a horse dealer hitting him a nasty blow in Lawley Street, Birmingham, one Sunday morning. He went to work the next day, but the blow had affected him so much that while at work he fell down in the muck and dirt and was taken to the Birmingham General Hospital, where he died the following Sunday.

...

My first job came when I was only a little over six years of age; it was turning a wheel for a rope and twine spinner at Rob's Rope Walk, Duddeston Mill Road, Vauxhall, Birmingham. I received 2s 6d per week, and worked from six in the morning until six at night, with a half-hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner. There were no Acts of Parliament to govern the lives and working conditions of children then. On Saturday we worked from six in the morning until one o'clock midday, and when I was finished at the rope walk I had to go to my uncle, who kept a barber's shop, and help by lathering the customers' faces until about eleven o'clock at night, and then again on Sunday from eight o'clock until two in the afternoon, and for this work I was given 1s a week. There were no laws governing the working hours or the sanitary conditions of barber shops, and I well remember the filthy and unsanitary conditions that I worked in.

It was about this time I experienced my first strike. It was a brief one, over 6d a week, and occurred when the spinner I worked for at the Rope Walk wanted to reduce my wages from 2s 6d per week to 2s per week. I refused to accept this reduction and went on strike. But that strike was never settled and I never returned.

- (i) Write a brief account of the general conditions of the working classes in early nineteenth century Britain. (10)
- (ii) Why was child labour used and what was the argument against it made by reformists? (10)
- (iii) Describe measures of social legislation controlling child labour which should have been in place by the time referred to in this document. (10)
- (iv) How did strike action become a significant form of protest in the hands of the working classes in Britain by the second half of the nineteenth century? (10)
- (v) Discuss organized forms of worker movements in nineteenth century Britain. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	4 th September 2019
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.
All three questions in this paper carry equal marks. This paper is marked out of 150 marks.
Answer all **THREE** questions. Follow the instructions given in each question.

1. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c). (50 marks)

- EITHER** (a) 'The Suez Canal was a major turning-point in Mediterranean history'. Discuss.
- OR** (b) What was at stake in the Congress of Berlin (1878), and to what extent did it achieve its objectives?
- OR** (c) Explain the significance of the Mediterranean in nineteenth century Anglo-French rivalry.

2. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c). (50 marks)

- EITHER** (a) How did Malta play such a prominent role in the Mediterranean theatre during World War II?
- OR** (b) Compare and contrast the process that led to the two former British possessions of Cyprus and Malta attaining their independence.
- OR** (c) Discuss the interests of the Superpowers in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Questions continue on next page

3. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b).

EITHER (a) General Observations on the Trade of Malta, 10th August 1812.

The commercial importance of this Island may indeed be dated from the year 1807, and it is in a great measure to be ascribed to the operation of the Orders in Council issued in opposition to the Berlin and Milan decrees of this & the preceding year; for, in consequence of the restrictions thereby imposed on a direct communication with the Continent, Malta, from its central position, its security and the facilities which as a Free Port it affords to commercial interchange, became the great depot for neutral as well as British merchandise.

- (i) Elaborate on Malta's 'central position, its security and the facilities which as a Free Port it affords to commercial interchange' in the early years of British rule. (10)
- (ii) Explain the reference to 'the Berlin and Milan decrees'. (10)
- (iii) The document highlights Malta's role in Britain's trade in the Mediterranean. Explain the effects this had on Malta. (10)
- (iv) To what extent did Malta remain 'the great depot for neutral as well as British merchandise' after 1812? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
- (v) Describe the measures taken to improve Maltese 'facilities' during the course of the nineteenth century. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) The Earl of Cromer, Why Britain acquired Egypt in 1882.

Egypt may now almost be said to form part of Europe. It is on the high road to the Far East. It can never cease to be an object of interest to all the powers of Europe, and especially to England. A numerous and intelligent body of Europeans and of non-Egyptian orientals have made Egypt their home. European capital to a large extent has been sunk in the country. The rights and privileges of Europeans are jealously guarded, and, moreover, give rise to complicated questions, which it requires no small amount of ingenuity and technical knowledge to solve. Exotic institutions have sprung up and have taken root in the country. The capitulations impair those rights of internal sovereignty which are enjoyed by the rulers or legislatures of most states. The population is heterogeneous and cosmopolitan to a degree almost unknown elsewhere. ... In addition to these peculiarities, which are of a normal character, it has to be borne in mind that in 1882 the [Egyptian] army was in a state of mutiny; the treasury was bankrupt; every branch of the administration had been dislocated; the ancient and arbitrary method, under which the country had for centuries been governed, had received a severe blow, whilst, at the same time, no more orderly and law-abiding form of government had been inaugurated to take its place. Is it probable that a government composed of the rude elements described above, and led by men of such poor ability as Arabi and his coadjutors, would have been able to control a complicated machine of this nature? ... The full and immediate execution of a policy of 'Egypt for the Egyptians', as it was conceived by the Arabists in 1882, was, and still is, impossible.

- (i) Historically evaluate the author's portrait of Egypt in the first half of this document. (10)
- (ii) Why did Egypt play a significant role in British policy in the Eastern Mediterranean? (10)
- (iii) Write an account to describe the events of 1882 in Egypt referred to by the author. (10)
- (iv) To what extent can Egypt be regarded as a test case of the rivalry between the Great Powers in the Mediterranean? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
- (v) Comment on the author's dismissal of 'Egypt for the Egyptians' in the last sentence. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)