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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	7 <sup>th</sup> September 2020
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

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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 (c). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) To what extent did the British govern nineteenth century Malta as a fortress colony without giving in to Maltese constitutional demands?
- OR** (b) 'Protestant Britain found in the Maltese Catholic Church a reliable ally.' To what extent could this be said with reference to the clergymen and Bishops of nineteenth century Malta and Gozo?
- OR** (c) Explain the significance of migration in nineteenth century Maltese history.

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

- EITHER** (a) What was the role of the working class in Maltese party politics in Malta's first period of Self-Government?
- OR** (b) Explain the relevance of the Republic of Malta's agreements involving the Roman Catholic Church.
- OR** (c) How were the main challenges of Malta's postwar reconstruction addressed?

***Questions continue on next page***

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

**EITHER** (a) Editorial in the newspaper *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 the historical background to the statement: 'Ever since then the Government has been resolutely advancing towards its ideal of anglicising the people'. (10)
- (ii) To what extent, and in what way, is the editorial correct in asserting that 'the people began to struggle against the idea of the Government'. (10)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the 'Elected Members' in Malta's Council of Government. (10)
- (iv) What were the arguments put forward by the opponents of the British Government in the 'Language Question'? (10)
- (v) Explain the historical significance of the reference to 'Mr Chamberlain' in the editorial. (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) G. Percy Badger, Description of Malta and Gozo, 1838

Notwithstanding the stony soil of Malta the culture which is bestowed upon it renders it very fertile. The mould is not remarkably rich nor very deep in any part of the island. On many of the hills and rising grounds the fields are enclosed by stony walls, built up so as to form terraces, in order to prevent the heavy rains of winter from washing away the soil, and preventing the cattle from entering them. ... The chief productions of the island are corn and cotton. In some parts the land yields 40 and even 60 to one of the former while in others not more than from 12 to 25. This fertility must be attributed as well to the industry of the Maltese farmers, as to the natural richness of the soil. Indeed, the industry of the country people in cultivating their little island is surprising. The land is never permitted to rest, but is labored and sown year after year without intermission. Wheat is sown every alternate year with barley and clover about the month of November; the harvest commences in June. The barley is gathered about the month of May. After this crop, the fields are sown with cotton, melons, cumin, sesam and other seeds. By this process, the land is not exhausted, and should it appear to be getting poor, instead of barley, peas, beans, Indian corn is substituted.

The cotton of Malta is of a very fine quality, and forms the chief article of export. It is of two kinds, distinguished by their colours, one being white, and the other of a dark nankeen colour. This plant is sown about the end of May, and gathered in the yearly part of September when the rain begins. In the year 1801, the value of raw cotton produced in these islands amounted to about half a million sterling. From various causes, however, especially the new discoveries of machinery for preparing this article, and the abundant supplies from Egypt, from whence it can be procured at a cheaper rate, the value of late years has diminished one half. The seed of this plant is used by the inhabitants for fattening their cattle...

- (i) Explain the social and economic role of agriculture in Malta at the start of British rule. (10)
- (ii) Comment on the description of Maltese cotton as 'the chief article of export' in the context of the nineteenth century. (10)
- (iii) To what extent, and in what way, did Maltese farming and livestock production adapt to nineteenth century changes and opportunities? (10)
- (iv) Which other economic activities became the principal source of employment in nineteenth century Malta? (10)
- (v) Explain the relevance of agriculture to proposals for the reform of local taxation in nineteenth century Malta. (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**



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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	9 <sup>th</sup> September 2020
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

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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 were the main consequences of the French Revolution of 1789?
- OR** (b) Explain the historical significance of the Paris Commune.
- OR** (c) Which were the principal challenges facing working class conditions in nineteenth century Britain, and how were they addressed?

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

- EITHER** (a) How and why was Adolf Hitler able to come to power in Germany?
- OR** (b) What were the main features of the postwar relationship between Western Europe and the United States of America?
- OR** (c) What were the main factors leading to the Treaty of Rome in 1957?

***Questions continue on next page***

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

**EITHER** (a) Decree by Giuseppe Garibaldi, 1860

ITALY AND VICTOR EMMANUEL

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, Commander in Chief of the National forces in Sicily,  
Upon the invitation of notable Citizens and with the deliberations of the free Communes of the  
Island,

Considering that in times of war it is necessary that civil and military powers are concentrated  
in one man,

Decreases:

To assume in the name of VICTOR EMMANUEL King of Italy the Dictatorship in Sicily.

Salemi 14 May 1860

Giuseppe Garibaldi

The Dictator

- (i) Explain briefly the significance of the Second War of Italian Independence. (10)
- (ii) Explain the significance of Giuseppe Garibaldi's leadership in the process of Italian Unification. (10)
- (iii) Explain the historical significance of the reference to Victor Emmanuel as 'King of Italy'. (10)
- (iv) Which foreign powers stood in the way of Italian unification, and why? (10)
- (v) Which major hurdles were faced by the newly declared Kingdom of Italy a few months later? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

- OR** (b) From a report entitled 'On the health of the workmen employed in cotton factories in France', 1855

The cough is the first symptom of a slow and formidable disease of the chest, which is always relieved by simple cessation of this kind of work, and which at the commencement is cured by abandoning the beating room. I have seen workmen who have in this manner suspended and resumed the cough. This disease takes on, during its development, the appearance of consumption.... The victims frequently go to the hospital to die... It is especially the women, children, and young persons who thus die, because beating cotton by machinery not requiring muscular efforts, full grown men are never employed at it. When the cotton is beaten by hand or by sticks this is different. Formerly there was no other means of beating cotton but this latter. But at the present time, in all the mills where they do not manufacture the finest threads (and they are the greater number) machinery has been substituted. The invention of these machines and their application to the manufactures of cotton and woolen materials, especially the latter, have been a great benefit to the workmen, and the cause of great saving to the manufacturer; for they have permitted, in the great number of factories, the suppression of the hand-pickers, of whom there were great numbers, and to diminish, in a very large proportion, the number of workmen employed in the beating. In order to appreciate this benefit, one should see, in the establishments where cotton is still beaten by sticks, the fatigue of the wretches doomed to this operation. It is much to be regretted, however, that up to the present time it has not been possible to construct a machine fit for opening and cleaning all kinds of cotton, and that it is always necessary, for fine spinning, to pick and beat by hand.

- (i) Which factors encouraged the growth of the Industrial Revolution in France? (10)
- (ii) Explain the role of textile manufacturing in early industrialization. (10)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the reference to worker health and working conditions. (10)
- (iv) Which other economic sectors witnessed the expansion of the Industrial Revolution in France? (10)
- (v) What were the main social consequences of French industrialization? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**




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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	12 <sup>th</sup> September 2020
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

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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) Explain the significance of the Greek War of Independence in Mediterranean history.
- OR** (b) 'Nationalism was the main cause of the Balkan conflicts of the early twentieth century.' Discuss.
- OR** (c) What led to the British occupation of Egypt in 1882, and with what consequences?

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

- EITHER** (a) What were the main arguments for an 'Italian' Malta, and who made them?
- OR** (b) 'Malta and Cyprus both attained their independence from Britain, but their paths to independence diverged substantially.' Discuss.
- OR** (c) Discuss the role played by the Superpowers in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

***Questions continue on next page***

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

**EITHER** (a) From a report to the Colonial Office on Malta, 1817

The trade of Malta is in its nature different from that of most other Countries. The commerce of almost all other places is founded principally on the Produce & Consumption of the adjoining Territories, whereas the Produce & Consumption of Malta cannot employ even half the Capital of the Natives, and much less that of the British and Foreign Merchants who have been in the habit of trading in this Island.

The Trade therefore which is of the greatest importance to this Island is the Transit Trade, or in other words, the Import & Export of the Produce & Manufacture of other Countries. ...

That the Transit Trade of Malta is subject to greater Duties, Charges and Obstructions than such Trade has ever been in time of Peace is unfortunately too severely felt by all Classes of Persons ... Would it not then be advisable to make a last effort by diminishing the Duties, and granting such facilities as must necessarily attract this Trade, if the Island be actually susceptible of it?

At no time was such an effort so necessary as at present. Several Respectable Merchants are on the point of breaking up their Establishments, and many of the Greek houses, who for the last two Years have been the Principal Purchasers of Goods, despairing of being able to defray their expenses another Year, now speak of removing ...

- (i) Write an account of the commercial experience of Malta in the first decade of British rule and the factors which contributed to it. (10)
- (ii) Explain the reference to Malta's role in Mediterranean 'transit trade'. (10)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the reference to a 'time of peace' for Maltese commerce. (10)
- (iv) Which Maltese 'facilities' were expanded under British colonial rule? (10)
- (v) What were the principal characteristics of the economy of Malta as a British fortress colony in the Mediterranean? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**



**OR** (b) From a Serbian account dated 25 December 1876

When Serbia and Montenegro went to war with the Porte, the rest of the Serbian nation in the district of Pec [in modern Kosovo] and in all Old Serbia who were unable to join the Serb armies under the standard of the Petrovic and Obrenovic suffered indescribable and terrible persecution. Even in the beginning of the war Turkish robber bands went about Pec killing our people and plundering at their will whatever belonged to Serbs. These robbers were sent and commissioned by the authorities of Pec, in order to slake their fanatic rage and revenge the great losses of the Turkish army and the injuries inflicted by the brave Montenegrin troops. We hear that peace has been made, but it is only to our ill and infinite harm. ... On this day our happy brethren throughout the righteous world are celebrating in peace and joy the birth of the Saviour; but we are praising God that this morning we did not all fall victims to the bloodthirstiness of the Turks, and I thank God who has kept me alive to publish to the world the unheard-of oppressions which the Turks are now exercising upon us. This morning before daybreak we went to the sacred Patriarchate [of Pec] to hear the Divine service, but the Turks had filled the hill Kestenova, which rises immediately above the church, with their ruffians, and when the pious people were assembled in the churchyard these Mussulmans fired upon us across the hedge. A second and a third time they fired. Thus on the day of the birth of Christ the blood of innocent men, women, and children was shed about and around the church. The happiest day which our Church celebrates we have spent in the greatest grief and sorrow. Instead of hymns of joy have resounded funeral lamentations and wailings of women and children. We have buried today twenty-nine men, sixteen women, and eight little children, killed by Turkish guns. This is our 'peace on earth'.

- (i) Explain the significance of antagonism between Christian and Muslim populations in the Balkan territories under Ottoman rule in this period, as evidenced in the document. (10)
- (ii) Why did Christian populations under Ottoman rule become a major question in nineteenth century international relations? (10)
- (iii) Why were the great powers divided over the future of the Ottoman empire? (10)
- (iv) Describe briefly the war which soon followed in 1877-78, and its results. (10)
- (v) What were the main measures adopted by the great powers under the direction of Otto von Bismarck with regard to the Ottoman empire? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**