



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	10 th June 2021
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), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) Why did the Language Question become so significant in Malta in the period between the late nineteenth century and 1921?
- OR** (b) Why did the Sette Giugno riots erupt, and what were the main consequences?
- OR** (c) How did the British manage their relationship with the local Church in nineteenth century Malta?
- OR** (d) Why and how did Maltese emigration become so significant in the nineteenth century?

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

- EITHER** (a) What were the main challenges and achievements of Self-Government in Malta during 1947-1958?
- OR** (b) What were the main positions adopted by Maltese political leaders on future relations with Britain from the end of World War II to 1964?
- OR** (c) Why and how did the Maltese Church clash with Prime Minister Gerald Strickland?
- OR** (d) How did Malta manage to become less economically dependent on emigration after independence (1964 to 1979)?

Please turn page.

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

EITHER (a) Extract from a debate in the House of Commons, 25 May 1849

Mr W. Lockhart objected to the sum proposed to be voted for the expenses of the staff at Malta. He regretted to say there was not a single military man in the kingdom who would defend the propriety of having a civil governor in Malta. No man could say that a military post should be governed by a civil officer, or that the division which had taken place of the offices of the governor and commander of the forces should have been made. He wished to test the opinions of hon. Gentlemen, for the purpose of ascertaining who would favour a job, and who would not favour a job; and he would, therefore, move that the staff allowance of the lieutenant-general should be stopped after the 1st of September.

...

Mr Hawes thought that the hon. Gentleman, without understanding much of the subject on which he had spoken, had characterised the transaction in a manner that was utterly unjust and unjustifiable, if he meant to call the arrangement that had been made for the government of Malta a job. He did not know anything which the people of Malta had longer called for than the appointment of a civil governor of that island, and he did not know an appointment ever made more successful or more conducive to the welfare of that island. When his noble Friend the Colonial Secretary felt called upon to appoint a civil governor of that island, he took into account that there would be an increase of expense, and he had reduced the salary of the governor ...

From the island no complaint was heard; on the contrary, that appointment had called forth the strongest expressions of approbation and satisfaction. They could not appoint a civil governor of Malta without increasing the expense. The former governor (Sir Patrick Stuart) was a military officer, and united in himself the offices of the governor and commander of the troops, and therefore when they separated the offices the expense was increased. What had been done by Mr. More O'Ferrall since his appointment? He (Mr. Hawes) did not wish to speak disparagingly of the preceding administration of the island. Sir Patrick Stuart was a gentleman of ability, and administered the government to the satisfaction at least of previous Secretaries of State; but when Mr. More O'Ferrall went to the island, there was great popular discontent and dissatisfaction. That feeling was allayed by the satisfaction which Mr. More O'Ferrall had given, and the reforms introduced by him were far greater than the total expenditure incurred. It was quite true that the additional expenditure falls upon the Imperial Government; but were they not to regard the interests of the people of Malta when they called for a civil government? Complaints previously were made, and petitions were sent from Malta. Since Mr. More O'Ferrall was appointed, no complaint had been made, and trade had increased. He had inquired into and reformed the various institutions of the island; and he (Mr. Hawes) did not know an instance in the whole range of colonial government to which he could refer in terms of stronger justification than to the appointment of a civil governor in Malta.

Mr B. Osborne: As the trade of the population of Malta has increased under Mr. More O'Ferrall's management, I don't see why they should not pay for the civil governor themselves.

- (i) Describe the constitutional situation of Malta in the first fifty years of British rule. (10)
- (ii) In what ways was the administration of 'military men' seen to be different from that of a civil governor in Malta? (10)

- (iii) The passage refers to 'great popular discontent and dissatisfaction' prior to More O'Ferrall's arrival, as well as 'complaints previously...made, and petitions...sent from Malta'. Explain these references. (10)
- (iv) The debate refers to reforms undertaken by More O'Ferrall in Malta. Explain this reference. (10)
- (v) The debate concerned expenditure, and mention was made of an increase in Malta's trade during this period. Malta's trade in the early nineteenth century also went through phases of decline. Discuss. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Extract from a debate in the House of Commons, 15 July 1884

Mr Jenkins remarked, that there was a slight increase in the Estimates of this year of £10,000 in connection with works at Malta. He regarded Malta as one of the most valuable Dockyards we possessed, and he would be glad to know whether the works there were being extended?

Mr Campbell-Bannerman said, the item referred to was for wages and matters unconnected with the proposed works. The Government were quite alive to the importance of Malta. It was a Dockyard which it was the policy of the Admiralty to develop considerably. In the first place, labour was very cheap, and in consequence work could be economically done there; moreover, the work was well done. Malta also afforded the great advantage of enabling ships to be repaired there, instead of their being sent home. He was bound to say, speaking generally, that the Admiralty found it every year more feasible to re-commission ships at Malta, instead of bringing them home, which was a very great advantage to the Service. As a Mediterranean station, Malta was of very great importance.

Mr W.H.Smith said, he entirely concurred with the view with regard to Malta taken by the hon. Gentleman opposite. He believed Malta to be the most valuable Dockyard we had out of England, and he fully confirmed the statement of the Secretary to the Admiralty, that the work done there was both good and cheap. He had no doubt that economy as well as the efficiency of the Service would be greatly promoted by making the Docks at Malta in every way suitable for the work to be done there. They had been enabled to repair ships at Malta, which must have come home and gone out again a distance of 4,000 miles, were it not that they were able to do the work at Malta. He believed, also, now that the ships' boilers lasted longer, there was no doubt that ships could be re-commissioned and refitted at Malta at a less cost than would be incurred in this country. Still, he hoped that nothing would be allowed to interfere with the efficiency of the ships in any way.

- (i) Why was Malta 'a Mediterranean station...of very great importance' to the British? (10)
- (ii) How did the Malta Dockyard become Britain's 'most valuable Dockyard ...out of England'? (10)
- (iii) Discuss the following: 'the work done there was both good and cheap'; 'come home and gone out again a distance of 4000 miles'. (10)
- (iv) Explain the role of the Admiralty in nineteenth century Malta. (10)
- (v) Which events showed Malta's growing strategic value in this period, and in what way? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	11 th June 2021
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), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) How was the Napoleonic Empire created, and to what extent did it serve the French Revolution?
- OR** (b) Why and how did the Franco-Prussian war enable the unification of Germany?
- OR** (c) What were the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917?
- OR** (d) How did the Industrial Revolution start, and why did Britain become the first industrial power?

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

- EITHER** (a) Why and how did Benito Mussolini come to power in Italy?
- OR** (b) What were the main causes of World War II in Europe?
- OR** (c) How did the USSR control Eastern Europe in the period from 1945 to 1989, and what were the main challenges to its control?
- OR** (d) Which major steps marked western European integration between 1950 and 1992?

Please turn the page

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

EITHER (a) Johann Gustav Droysen, Speech to the Frankfurt Parliament, 1848

We cannot conceal the fact that the whole German question is a simple alternative between Prussia and Austria. In these states German life has its positive and negative poles – in the former, all the interests which are national and reformative, in the latter, all that are dynastic and destructive. The German question is not a constitutional question, but a question of power; and the Prussian monarchy is now wholly German, while that of Austria cannot be.

...

We need a powerful ruling house. Austria's power meant lack of power for us, whereas Prussia desired German unity in order to supply the deficiencies of her own power. Already Prussia is Germany in embryo. She will merge with Germany.

- (i) What was the situation of the German Confederation in the years up to 1848? (10)
- (ii) Write a brief account of the events of 1848 leading to the Frankfurt Parliament (10)
- (iii) Explain the statement that 'the whole German question is a simple alternative between Prussia and Austria'. (10)
- (iv) Comment on the statement that 'The German question is not a constitutional question, but a question of power'. (10)
- (v) Droysen states that "Prussia is Germany in embryo. She will merge with Germany." To what extent do later events prove Droysen right? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) An article in The Age of Steel, 1891

The German Vulcan

Germany occupies the third place in the production of manufactured iron. Great Britain for many years headed the list, and was in fact in an apparently impregnable position as the Vulcan of Europe and the world. That eminence is no longer held by the Briton. The enterprise and industrial progress of the United States has placed the young republic at the head of the nations in the industries related to iron and steel. There is no probability of any change in this matter, but, on the contrary, a continuous widening of the distance between the totals of the two nations. The mineral resources on this side of the Atlantic are practically unlimited; the development of industrial skill is in line with its opportunities, and its markets have no foreign coincidence in magnitude and demand. On this basis American supremacy is beyond a challenge. The position of Great Britain in this matter is not so favorable, and is less so in the last decade than in any previous time. Germany is now an active and persistent competitor, and in skill, energy and enterprise is fast closing the gap between the Teuton and the Briton.

From the annual reports issued by the German Chamber of Commerce a comparison can easily be made between German and British trade. The statistics furnished date back to 1850, and are totalized at the end of each decade up to 1890. During the first fifty years Great Britain produced 2,250,000 tons of raw iron and Germany only 208,000 tons. In the year 1890 the British product had increased to 8,000,000 tons, and the German output to 4,637,000 tons.

...

The comparison in the production of steel is equally as significant, the British product in 1872 being 417,000 tons and the German figures standing at 180,000 tons. In 1890 the census of product gave Britain 3,636,000 tons and Germany 2,161,000 tons...

The gradual displacement of a commanding industry is not without its economic lessons. No supremacy in any one industry has ever been the undisputed right of any nation. Conditions change; it may be in markets, or it may be in men. In the one, geography is a factor, and in the other, the progress or decline of national energy and character are a deciding factor. On these issues Germany has, if not the maritime advantage, yet an equal share with the Briton, of energy, aggressiveness and thorough methods in commerce and industry.

- (i) Comment on the article's assertion that 'Great Britain for many years...[was] the Vulcan of Europe and the world'. (10)
- (ii) How did Germany progress rapidly in her industrialisation? (10)
- (iii) Explain the importance of iron and steel in industrialisation. (10)
- (iv) Discuss the role played in the Industrial Revolution by: 'markets'; and 'the maritime advantage'. (10)
- (v) To what extent did developments between 1890 and 1914 confirm the picture given in this article? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	12 th June 2021
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 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), OR part (d). (50 marks)

- EITHER** (a) Explain the significance of Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign.
- OR** (b) Why was the Crimean War a turning-point in the Eastern Question?
- OR** (c) Why are the Balkan wars of the early twentieth century considered a prelude to World War I?
- OR** (d) Why did European competition over Morocco become so significant in the early twentieth century?

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

- EITHER** (a) What were the main objectives of Italian foreign policy in the Mediterranean from 1922 to 1940?
- OR** (b) 'The Second Siege of Malta was one of the epic battles of the Mediterranean theatre in World War II.' Discuss.
- OR** (c) What were the main challenges faced by the British colony of Cyprus in the path to independence?
- OR** (d) Which factors and events made possible the establishment of the State of Israel?

Please turn the page

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

EITHER (a) The Greek Declaration of Independence, 1822

We, descendants of the wise and noble peoples of Hellas, we who are the contemporaries of the enlightened and civilized nations of Europe, we who behold the advantages which they enjoy under the protection of the impenetrable aegis of the law, find it no longer possible to suffer without cowardice and self-contempt the cruel yoke of the Ottoman power which has weighed upon us for more than four centuries, a power which does not listen to reason and knows no other law than its own will, which orders and disposes everything despotically and according to its caprice. After this prolonged slavery we have determined to take arms to avenge ourselves and our country against a frightful tyranny, iniquitous in its very essence, - an unexampled despotism to which no other rule can be compared.

The war which we are carrying on against the Turk is not that of a faction or the result of sedition. It is not aimed at the advantage of any single part of the Greek people; it is a national war, a holy war, a war the object of which is to reconquer the rights of individual liberty, of property and honor, - rights which the civilized people of Europe, our neighbors, enjoy today; rights of which the cruel and unheard-of tyranny of the Ottomans would deprive us - us alone - and the very memory of which they would stifle in our hearts.

- (i) Write an account of the events which led the Greeks to declare independence in 1822. (10)
- (ii) Which countries supported the Greek action, and why? (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to: 'the cruel yoke of the Ottoman power which has weighed upon us for more than four centuries'; 'a national war, a holy war'. (10)
- (iv) How did the Greek War of Independence progress between 1822 and 1829? (10)
- (v) Discuss the consequences of the Greek War of Independence. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) The New York Times, 11 September 1869

The opening to commerce of the much talked of Suez Canal, which is to take place in November next, promises to revolutionize the course of commerce and to bring about vast changes in the relative wealth and importance of cities and nations. ... The whole trade of Europe with Asia that is now done by the route of the Cape of Good Hope, by land transfer across the Isthmus of Suez and overland from Russia, will henceforth seek the short and expeditious line of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, connected by the Suez Ship Canal.

The first Napoleon used to say that the opening of the Suez Canal would do more than anything else to establish the empire of the Sultan on a secure basis. Whether it will have that effect now is rather questionable. Even if the tendency were not to make the Pacha of Egypt independent of the Porte, it would seem inevitable that Russia will now more than ever covet possession of Constantinople and of the Straits of the Dardanelles. So that, with this double menace to the Turkish Empire, the Suez Canal is just as likely to be fatal as it is to be propitious to its existence.

The maritime supremacy of England, too, is rather apt to suffer diminution from this same cause. The countries washed by the Mediterranean are those that have the best chance of controlling the trade of Asia. Marseilles will be the great European seaport to which that trade will come, and from which it will be disseminated through Europe. ... No wonder that England turned a cold shoulder on M. de Lesseps and his project, and sought by quiet diplomatic means to prevent its being realized, for it must be confessed that there is in the Suez Canal an element of danger to the commercial greatness of Liverpool and London.

- (i) Why and how did the construction of the Suez Canal happen? (10)
- (ii) Why did Britain oppose the construction of the Suez Canal? (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to: 'to make the Pacha of Egypt independent of the Porte'; 'Russia will now more than ever covet possession of Constantinople and of the Straits of the Dardanelles'. (10)
- (iv) Was the article proven right by later events in predicting that the 'maritime supremacy of England' will 'suffer diminution from this same cause'? (10)
- (v) Write about the impact of the Suez Canal on one of the countries 'washed by the Mediterranean'. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)