



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	5 th May 2022
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) What were the main considerations of the British authorities where Maltese political demands were concerned in the nineteenth century?

OR (b) Which factors led to the development of the Language Question in Maltese politics in the period up to 1921?

OR (c) Discuss the role played by Church-related issues in Maltese politics in the nineteenth century.

OR (d) How and why did the Malta Dockyard become so important between 1800 and 1921?

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

EITHER (a) What were the main difficulties facing Maltese proposals for self-determination in the period from 1945 to 1964?

OR (b) How did Maltese political leaders propose to meet the challenges faced by newly-independent Malta in the period from 1964 to 1979?

OR (c) How and why were the years leading to independence in Malta marked by politico-religious conflict?

OR (d) Discuss the main socio-economic challenges faced by Malta in the period between the end of World War II and independence.

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

EITHER (a) Royal Commissioners, 1812

In surveying with this view the political map of the Country, it was a matter of gratulation to find that in opposition to some representations recently made by a small disaffected Party in the Island, the great mass and body of the People were happy and contented, warm in their protestations of attachment to Great Britain, and thriving in wealth and population to a degree almost unprecedented. The Commercial Port of the Community we found daily increasing in prosperity and opulence, fully sensible to the peculiar advantages derived from the protection of Great Britain; anxious only that this Protection shall on no future occasion be withdrawn, and that the permanent annexation of Malta to the British Crown may constitute the pledge of its future security and happiness.

...

So firmly are we persuaded of the mischievous effects that would result from entrusting any portion of political power to a people so singularly unfitted to enjoy it, that with a view to the real happiness of the Maltese, we have no hesitation in saying, that were the pretensions to a former existence of a deliberative and legislative Assembly, as clear and incontestible as they really are obscure and groundless, we should still feel it our duty to recommend most earnestly a positive refusal of its re-establishment, as a measure fraught with the greatest danger, and involving the most ruinous consequences.

- (i) Describe briefly Malta's political situation between 1800 and 1812. (10)
- (ii) Explain the significance of the reference to economic activities in the first paragraph. (10)
- (iii) What were the demands of 'a small disaffected Party'? (10)
- (iv) Explain the significance of the remark: 'a people so singularly unfitted to enjoy it'. (10)
- (v) Did later constitutional concessions in the nineteenth century lead to 'the most ruinous consequences' feared by the Royal Commissioners of 1812? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Extract from a speech by Sigismondo Savona, 1880.

Even the concession made in 1849 was far from satisfying the just and reasonable expectations of the Maltese, after the proofs of unswerving loyalty to the British Crown, which they had given during forty-nine years. Not only did Her Majesty reserve full power and authority to disallow any Law or Ordinance to be made, ordained and established by the Governor and Council of Government ... but whilst only eight members were appointed by the people, ten members were appointed by the Crown, the Governor for the time being having, besides his original vote, also a casting vote. Eleven votes being thus secured to the Government, against the eight votes of the people's representatives, it is evident that the representation conceded in 1849 was nominal, rather than real; but, as it was at the time stated that the said concession had been made as an experiment, it was hoped that the privilege then granted would, in the course of time, be extended, and that the people's representatives would be empowered efficiently to control the civil administration of the island the expenditure of the people's money.

- (i) Who was Sigismondo Savona and what were his views? (10)
- (ii) Explain Savona's reference to 'the concession made in 1849'. (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to 'the expenditure of the people's money'. Which issues tested this subject in the late nineteenth century? (10)
- (iv) How did the British authorities address Maltese political demands? (10)
- (v) Which circumstances led the British Crown to reverse Malta's constitutional setup back to the situation described by Savona? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	6 th May 2022
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) 'Napoleon I betrayed the ideals of the French Revolution.' Do you agree, and why?

OR (b) How did Otto von Bismarck achieve the unification of Germany?

OR (c) What were the principal features of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, and what were its main shortcomings?

OR (d) How were working class conditions improved in Britain from the start of the Industrial Revolution to the mid-nineteenth century?

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

EITHER (a) How and why did Nazism come to power in Germany?

OR (b) How and why did the war in Europe turn against Nazi Germany?

OR (c) To what extent and in what way did the USSR control the Warsaw Pact from 1955 to 1989?

OR (d) What caused the Great Depression of 1929?

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

EITHER (a) Declaration of the Powers against Napoleon, 13 March 1815

The Powers who have signed the Treaty of Paris reassembled in Congress at Vienna, having been informed of the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe to their dignity and the interest of social order a solemn Declaration of the sentiments which that event has inspired in them.

In thus violating the convention which established him in the Island of Elba, Bonaparte destroyed the only legal title for his existence. By reappearing in France with projects of disorder and destruction, he has cut himself off from the protection of the law and has shown in the face of the world that there can be neither peace nor truce with him.

Accordingly, the Powers declare that Napoleon Bonaparte is excluded from civil and social relations, and, as an Enemy and Disturber of the tranquillity of the World, that he has incurred public vengeance.

At the same time, being firmly resolved to preserve intact the Treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, and the arrangements sanctioned by that treaty, as well as those which have been or shall be arranged hereafter in order to complete and consolidate it, they declare that they will employ all their resources and will unite all their efforts in order that the General Peace, the object of the desires of Europe and the constant aim of their labours, may not be again disturbed, and in order to secure themselves from all attempts which may threaten to plunge the world once more into the disorders and misfortunes of revolutions.

And although fully persuaded that all France, rallying around its legitimate sovereign, will strive unceasingly to bring to naught this last attempt of a criminal and impotent madman, all the Sovereigns of Europe, animated by the same feeling and guided by the same principles, declare that if, contrary to all expectation, there shall result from that event any real danger, they will be ready to give to the King of France and the French Nation or to any government which shall be attacked, as soon as shall be required, all the assistance necessary to re-establish the public tranquillity, and to make common cause against all who may attempt to compromise it.

- (i) What was the background of the events leading to the Treaty of Paris of 1814? (10)
- (ii) Explain the reference to 'the Island of Elba' and Napoleon Bonaparte's 'entrance into France with an armed force.' (10)
- (iii) How were the principal objectives of 'the Powers...reassembled in Congress at Vienna' carried out? (10)
- (iv) Explain the reference to the 'legitimate sovereign' of France in the context of French history after 1815. (10)
- (v) How did 'the Sovereigns of Europe' propose to prevent in future 'all attempts which may threaten to plunge the world once more into the disorders and misfortunes of revolutions'? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) US Senator William Frye on the condition of unprotected labour in Europe, 1887

My conclusion was that the wages in Germany were hardly as high as in Belgium. Agricultural laborers seemed to be plenty at 20 cents a day, while women wood-sawyers in the streets of Munich were content with the same. I was told by a German statistician, an investigator of the labour problem, that the cotton mills, employing mostly women, could hire them for any thing they pleased to pay, and that some corporations without soul were taking advantage of this condition and paying wages 'atrocious in their meagerness'. To test the influence of their tariff on wages, a call was made upon 233 establishments, engineering, iron and steel, where presumably, the highest wages are paid, for returns for the years 1879 and 1886. The responses show that the average wages paid before were about 15 shillings a week, and 16 shillings 6 pence in 1886, while the increase of workmen in these industries was 30,000. The supply of labour still exceeded the demand, and the rise had been small. I see that one of our consuls reports the average wages of women employed in the German factories to be \$2.38 a week. I am clearly of opinion that he is deceived, that he procured these figures from the employers and not from the employed. I am entirely confident that one can employ all the women he requires at 25 cents a day to do any kind of work. At Stuttgart, an important manufacturing point, there is an immense corset factory, and the wages actually paid were not one-third of those in a like concern in the United States. The entire product was shipped to this country and invoiced at one-half of its market price. ... From careful inquiries... I am entirely satisfied that the average annual earnings of able-bodied men in Germany will not exceed \$115, and of women \$85, while the agricultural laborers and the women employed in out-of-door work earn still less.

- (i) How did industrialisation develop and progress in Germany during the late nineteenth century? (10)
- (ii) Comment on the author's report on the conditions of work and pay of different workers in Germany. (10)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the following sectors in German industrialisation: 'cotton mills'; 'engineering, iron and steel'. (10)
- (iv) What measures were taken by the German government to protect industrial workers in this period? (10)
- (v) What were the principal challenges of working-class conditions in Germany by 1914? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	7 th May 2022
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) How was Napoleon I's Continental System planned to work, and why did it fail?
- OR** (b) What were the most significant developments of the Eastern Question between 1821 and 1856?
- OR** (c) Discuss the impact of the Suez Canal on Malta.
- OR** (d) Why did the Anglo-Egyptian War break out in 1882, and what were its consequences?

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

- EITHER** (a) What were the objectives of Fascist Italy's foreign policy in the Mediterranean?
- OR** (b) What was the significance of the defense of Malta against the Axis in the Mediterranean theatre during World War II?
- OR** (c) Why was the Cypriot path to independence as well as its aftermath marked by conflict?
- OR** (d) Why did the Six-Day War break out in 1967, and what were its consequences?

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

EITHER (a) Letters from the Crimea, 1854

December 7: The Russian troops... were relieved this morning by a fresh body of men: as near as we could judge, they consisted of about 7000 infantry, 28 guns, and some squadrons of Cossacks. The large force of cavalry which was in the plain of Balaklava until only a few days ago has entirely disappeared.

December 8: I have just seen the parade state of the English army in the East. The grand total of all ranks is 39,360. This appears a very formidable force, but the following deductions reduce its effective strength nearly one-third viz.:

Sick and wounded	10,400 men
Cavalry (not effective)	1,200
On command at Scutari, Varna etc.	3,600
Total	15,200

Which leaves only 24,160 of all ranks effective: of these 2900 belong to the Royal Artillery. So, you see, in spite of the almost daily reinforcements we have received since the battle of Inkermann, amounting to upwards of 8000 British troops, we are now scarcely 5000 men stronger. The number of deaths since the same period has been very large. Last week they averaged from 80 to 100 per day... this includes those killed in action and dying of wounds, but the greater portion are from cholera or diseases of that nature.

- (i) What were the Russian objectives with regard to the Ottoman empire by the mid-nineteenth century? (10)
- (ii) Why did the western European powers intervene? (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference in the text to: Balaklava; Inkermann. (10)
- (iv) How did the war proceed after 1854? (10)
- (v) What were the principal consequences of the Crimean war? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Malta and the Eastern Question, in The London Journal, 1878

It is not our usual practice to enter into political matters, the discussion of which involves merely party considerations, but in a subject like the Eastern Question, in the proper settlement of which the gravest interests of the empire are concerned, we may be pardoned for expressing our opinion that the Government, by the decided stand they have made against the aggression of Russia, have had not only the welfare of the nation at heart, but have taken the best means of preserving peace. It has often been urged that the surest method of securing tranquillity is being prepared for the reverse, and we may conscientiously affirm that this country was never more ready for war than at the present moment.

Our army is well organized, our soldiers enthusiastic, and in splendid condition, while our navy is not only the finest in the world, but the best we have ever possessed ourselves. It has always been felt, however, by military men that in the face of the enormous numerical strength maintained by the greatest Continental powers our own army, however brave and well appointed, was inadequate to represent our position on land as our fleet does at sea. It has therefore been determined to make the experiment, should war arrive, of employing auxiliaries from the native Indian army, and several regiments have been ordered on active service.

If successful, and there is every reason to hope that it will be so, we need never be afraid to cope with foreign armies, however numerous. ... It is even stated that the classes from whom they are recruited are manifesting the greatest eagerness to be enlisted and employed. Continental military opinion is in favour of their great ability, and at Berlin a high authority has declared if the difficulty presented by the long train of camp followers an Indian army requires can be got over, and if its organization can be brought up to the European standard of perfection, England will be as formidable as a military as she is as a naval power. All this shows that the experiment is worthy of trial, and that the Government have exercised a prudent boldness in making it.

The destination of these troops in the first instance is Malta – that island fortress in the Mediterranean which has been the wave-washed witness of so many vicissitudes – so many changes- not alone in Eastern politics, but the condition and policy of the whole of Europe.

- (i) How did the Eastern Question come to affect 'the gravest interests of the Empire'? (10)
- (ii) The article refers to 'the aggression of Russia'. What position had the 'greatest Continental powers' taken towards Russian objectives? (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to: Britain's 'naval power'; Malta 'island fortress in the Mediterranean'. (10)
- (iv) What did the Great Powers decide in 1878? (10)
- (v) How was Britain's position in the eastern Mediterranean after 1878? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)