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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	29 <sup>th</sup> August 2022
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), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) How far did the 1887 constitution satisfy Maltese political aspirations, and why was it withdrawn after less than two decades?
- OR** (b) Discuss the role played by Maltese archbishops to foster good relations with the British colonial authorities.
- OR** (c) What were the main proposals of the Royal Commissioners who visited Malta in the late 1870s in the educational field, and why were they deemed controversial in the context of Maltese educational development?
- OR** (d) How was Malta granted freedom of the press, and what were the main consequences?

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

- EITHER** (a) What were the main challenges faced by the Self-Government administrations of 1921-33?
- OR** (b) To what extent did the proposal for Malta's integration with the UK present a realistic alternative to independence?
- OR** (c) Why were leading Maltese politicians drawn into the politico-religious crisis of the 1960s?
- OR** (d) What factors encouraged Maltese economic development between 1945 and 1979?

**3. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b).****EITHER** (a) The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, 2 March 1887.

He agreed with the noble Lord that inasmuch as the Island of Malta was not acquired by this country in the course of conquest, but the Maltese people having of their own free will asked to be placed under the protection of the British Crown, there was a reason why we should feel all the more bound to consider their reasonable and legitimate aspirations. ... He was justified in saying that the policy of Her Majesty's Government had always been to meet the views of the Nationalist Party, and the present Government was not less desirous of doing so than any of its predecessors. It must be borne in mind that there were two conditions essential to the enjoyment of Representative Institutions. The first was that the country desiring them should be willing to accept them, and should be capable of discharging the great responsibilities they involved. He would not say anything as to whether the Maltese were capable of undertaking these responsibilities ... The second point in this case was that Malta was one of a chain of fortresses between this country and the Suez Canal; and it would be admitted that a Dependency which enjoyed the advantages of connection with the British Crown should, to some extent, subordinate its individual interests to the interests of the Empire at large. Therefore, Her Majesty's Government were not asking too much of the Maltese when they asked them to remember that their fortress was absolutely indispensable to the British Empire, and that nothing could be allowed to occur in that Island which would for one moment withdrawn from the Representatives of the Imperial Government the ultimate control of every matter which affected Imperial interests.

- (i) Explain the following statement: 'the Island of Malta was not acquired by this country in the course of conquest'. (10)
- (ii) Explain the reference to 'the Nationalist Party'. (10)
- (iii) Comment on the reference to Malta as 'one of a chain of fortresses between this country and the Suez Canal'. (10)
- (iv) What important concessions were made by the British to Malta in 1887? (10)
- (v) How did Britain safeguard 'Imperial interests' in Malta? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) Colonial Office Minute, 9 July 1919.

There are really three alternative policies possible in Malta.

First, the policy which we have pursued for the last 40 or 50 years which consists in granting Malta from time to time more or less illusory constitutions and then withdrawing them as soon as the Maltese attempted to use their power in any way which does not approve itself to us. The second is to grant a real measure of self-government such, for example, as is possessed by Barbados. Having regard to the fact that even such matters, which seem to be purely matters of local concern, such as water supply and drainage, are in fact of essential interest to the Imperial garrison, which is the *raison d'être* of Malta as part of the British Empire and on which its prosperity entirely depends, it does not seem that this policy is feasible. The third alternative is that now proposed by the Governor, which may be called 'killing Home Rule with kindness', accepting as a principle that Malta cannot ever be ceded to any Power or given any measure of autonomy which might be prejudicial to Imperial interests, and, as a recompense for the disability so imposed on the inhabitants, granting them liberal doles in various ways. The objection to this third policy was that it will be very extravagant, especially if money is to be spent as suggested at the will of Military Governors who are seldom inclined to economy. Moreover, the more money you spend in Malta the more people you will have to support – the population of the island is already far in excess of what the Island can support from its own resources.

- (i) Comment on the reference to 'the policy which we have pursued for the last 40 or 50 years.' (10)
- (ii) What were the causes of the Maltese riots of June 1919? (10)
- (iii) Comment on the writer's claim that Malta's 'prosperity entirely depends' on 'the Imperial garrison'. (10)
- (iv) How did the British authorities address the problem created by 'the population of the island' mentioned in the final sentence of the passage? (10)
- (v) Write about the significance of 'the real measure of self-government' given to Malta by the British government soon after 1919. (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**




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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	30 <sup>th</sup> August 2022
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), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

**EITHER** (a) What role did nationalism play in the revolutions of 1848 in Europe?

**OR** (b) Discuss the role played by Giuseppe Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.

**OR** (c) How did the international alliances of 1870-1914 develop, and what was their effect?

**OR** (d) How did the Industrial Revolution spread to France and Germany in the period between 1848 and 1914?

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

**EITHER** (a) To what extent was the rise of Fascism in Italy a result of nationalistic discontent following World War I?

**OR** (b) How was the Third Reich established?

**OR** (c) Discuss the significance of the Cuban Missile Crisis in the Cold War.

**OR** (d) Discuss the role of Franco-German relations in the process of European integration since 1945.

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

**EITHER** (a) Emile de Girardin, *The French Revolution: A History of Thirty Hours*, February 1848.

22<sup>nd</sup> of February

Early in the morning, numerous groups of men of all classes, especially workmen, covered the public spaces, and moved along the streets following the same direction, the east of Paris. The threshold of almost all the doors were crowded with women, or persons who, more sedentary without appearing less agitated, seemed to wish, by remaining stationary, to associate themselves with the interest of distant events. At ten o'clock, the students of the schools of law and medicine assembled near the Pantheon. They formed into two files and advanced in this order to the number of 1500 or 1800, apparently obeying the orders of a young man of twenty, of colossal stature, placed at their head. Arrived at the quay, they met a body of about 2000 workmen, descending from the Faubourgs. They joined and mingled in the same ranks, without disturbing the order of their march.

Half-past eleven. It is the time fixed for the general meeting at La Madeleine. Students and workmen, agitators and spectators, are there in multitudes. Innumerable masses cover the place, the streets Royale and Tronchet, the entrance of the Boulevards, and all the abutments. They sing the Marseillaise. They shout Vive la Reforme! - A bas Guizot! [Long live the Reform! Down with Guizot!] ...

Half-past twelve. The whole city is now become the scene of alarm and agitation. It is reported that serious engagements have taken place at the faubourg Saint Marceau; that ten wounded municipal officers have been conveyed to Val de Grace; that a captain has been killed. Barricades have been erected near the marché St Honoré and the rue de Rivoli.

Two o'clock. The Chamber is sitting. In order to regain some of that popularity they have so justly lost, M. Barrot and his friends place upon the Bench of the Chamber their motion of impeachment, as if nothing more was expected from them than weak hostility, which was evidently predestined to impotence and sterility by the immoveable obstinacy of a corrupt majority. ...

Four o'clock. M. Thiers, upon leaving the Palace-Bourbon, went to the Champs Elysées to join the spectators. He was recognised, and soon surrounded by a mob of workmen and boys who endeavoured to carry him about in triumph. ...

Five o'clock. A call was now heard throughout the streets to assemble the National Guard.

- (i) Write about the background to the political situation in France by the beginning of 1848. (10)
- (ii) Explain the significance of the events described in this report of February 1848. (10)
- (iii) Explain the references to: Guizot; Thiers. (10)
- (iv) What challenges were faced by the Second French Republic? (10)
- (v) What was the outcome of the 1848 Revolution in France? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) Nicholas II, Manifesto of 17 October 1905

We, Nicholas II, By the Grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all Russia, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., proclaim to all Our loyal subjects:

Rioting and disturbances in the capitals and in many localities of Our Empire fill Our heart with great and heavy grief. ... The disturbances that have taken place may cause grave tension in the nation and may threaten the integrity and unity of Our state.

By the great vow of service as Tsar We are obliged to use every resource of wisdom and of Our authority to bring a speedy end to unrest that is dangerous to Our state. We have ordered the responsible authorities to take measures to terminate direct manifestations of disorder, lawlessness, and violence and to protect peaceful people who quietly seek to fulfil their duties. ... We require the government dutifully to execute our unshakeable will:

(1) To grant to the population the essential foundations of civil freedom, based on the principles of genuine inviolability of the person, freedom of conscience, speech, assembly and association.

(2) Without postponing the scheduled elections to the State Duma, to admit to participation in the duma (insofar as possible in the short time that remains before it is scheduled to convene) of all those classes of the population that now are completely deprived of voting rights; and to leave the further development of a general statute on elections to the future legislative order.

(3) To establish as an unbreakable rule that no law shall take effect without confirmation by the State Duma and that the elected representatives of the people shall be guaranteed the opportunity to participate in the supervision of the legality of the actions of Our appointed officials.

- (i) What was the situation of Russia at the beginning of 1905? (10)
- (ii) Explain the reference to 'rioting and disturbances in the capitals and in many localities of Our Empire'. (10)
- (iii) What were the main objectives of the October manifesto? (10)
- (iv) How far did the Russian government fulfill its own manifesto? (10)
- (v) Why did the events of 1905 prove to be so significant in Russian history? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**



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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	31 <sup>st</sup> August 2022
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), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) What were the ambitions of Napoleon Bonaparte in the Mediterranean?
- OR** (b) Why did the Crimean War break out, and what was its aftermath?
- OR** (c) How and why did the Ottoman empire disintegrate in the early twentieth century?
- OR** (d) To what extent and why did Malta prove to be a British Mediterranean 'fortress colony' in the nineteenth-century?

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

- EITHER** (a) What was Italian irredentism and how did it affect Malta in the inter-war period?
- OR** (b) Blitzed but not beaten: how did Malta defend itself in World War II?
- OR** (c) What does the Algerian war of independence show about decolonization?
- OR** (d) How and why did the Palestinian Question remain unresolved from 1948 to the Oslo Accords?

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

**EITHER** (a) Convention of London for the pacification of the Levant, 15 July 1840.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST MERCIFUL GOD. His Highness the Sultan having addressed himself to their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, to ask their support and assistance in the difficulties in which he finds himself placed by reason of the hostile proceedings of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt,—difficulties which threaten with danger the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the independence of the Sultan's throne, Their said Majesties, moved by the sincere friendship which subsists between them and the Sultan; animated by the desire of maintaining the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire as a security for the peace of Europe; faithful to the engagement which they contracted by the Collective Note presented to the Porte by their Representatives at Constantinople, on the 27<sup>th</sup> of July, 1839; and desirous, moreover, to prevent the effusion of blood which would be occasioned by a continuance of the hostilities which have recently broken out in Syria between the authorities of the Pacha of Egypt and the subjects of the Sultan; Their said Majesties and His Highness the Sultan have resolved, for the aforesaid purposes, to conclude together a Convention, and they have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries ...

ARTICLE I. His Highness the Sultan having come to an agreement with their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, as to the conditions of the arrangement which it is the intention of His Highness to grant to Mehemet Ali, conditions which are specified in the Separate Act hereunto annexed; Their Majesties engage to act in perfect accord, and to unite their efforts in order to determine Mehemet Ali to conform to that arrangement; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself to co-operate for that purpose, according to the means of action which each may have at its disposal.

[Separate Act annexed to the Convention:]

His Highness the Sultan intends to grant, and to cause to be notified to Mehemet Ali, the conditions of the arrangement hereinafter detailed:

SECTION 1. His Highness promises to grant to Mehemet Ali, for himself and for his descendants in the direct line, the administration of the Pashalic of Egypt; and His Highness promises, moreover, to grant to Mehemet Ali, for his life, with the title of Pasha of Acre, and with the command of the Fortress of St. John of Acre, the administration of the southern part of Syria ...

- (i) Explain the rise of 'Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt'. (10)
- (ii) Explain the reference to the Egyptian-Ottoman war. (10)
- (iii) What were the objectives of the European powers mentioned in the Convention? (10)
- (iv) How did the Ottoman emperor propose to resolve the crisis? (10)
- (v) After diplomatic efforts failed, which steps did the powers take to enforce the Convention? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**



**OR** (b) W.J. Wyatt, *The Eastern Question from an English Point of View*, 1876.

The cause of the complication may be easily traced. The explanation lies in a nut-shell: Abdul Aziz, having decided at all hazards to change the dynastic law in favour of his son, the Powers secretly designing the disintegration of Turkey, used all means to force her to the verge of destruction. They fully believed that the Sultan, to avoid his own fall, and to obtain the accession of his son, would then agree to any terms they might dictate. The advent to power of the Conservative party in England, the rapidly increasing prosperity of France, the financial arrangements of England with the Khedive, the appearance of the British fleet in Besika Bay, finally, the dethronement of Abdul Aziz, have in a great measure blighted the hopes of those who desired to aggrandise themselves at the expense of the Turkish Empire.

Let us now consider the ulterior objects of the several Powers interested in the solution of the problem. The policy of Russia has ever been to bring about the supremacy of the Czar over the entire Greek Church in the East. Such has been her constant aim since the days of Peter the Great. Catherine was the first who attempted to carry out practically the policy of her great predecessor, and her successors have systematically, under the mask of religion, sought to increase their territory at the expense of Turkey, and especially to obtain possession of a sufficient portion of so much sea-board as would give her the command of the Turkish and Greek waters. The formation of a Panslavonic State on the ruins of the Byzantine Empire would be the commencement of the dismemberment of Russia and Austria. The former could never allow the spiritual head of the Greek Church to have his seat at Constantinople. All that she desires is the formation of a member of petty principalities only partially civilized, and imbued with a spirit of extreme religious fanaticism.

- (i) Why was Britain directly interested in the affairs of the Ottoman empire? (10)
- (ii) Was the author's assessment of Russian objectives correct, and why? (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to the 'dethronement of Abdul Aziz'. (10)
- (iv) Explain the references to: 'command of the Turkish and Greek waters'; 'a Panslavonic state'. (10)
- (v) How did the great powers move to resolve the Eastern Question? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**