
SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	22 nd May 2023
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) Discuss Maltese constitutional development in the second half of the 19th century. Why was the constitution changed again in the early years of the 20th century?

OR (b) In the context of British colonial rule, how did Church-State relations develop in 19th century Malta?

OR (c) Despite developments in education in Malta in the period leading up to 1921, there were obstacles preventing these reforms. Discuss this statement.

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

EITHER (a) What were the main challenges faced by different Maltese administrations between 1947 and 1958?

OR (b) The Church in Malta was uncomfortable with both the integration and independence proposals. Discuss this statement.

OR (c) How did Malta's economy develop between 1964 and 1979?

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) Sigismondo Savona in the Council of Government, 1895

This is the most important question, perhaps the most important question ever brought before this Council. It is a question in substance between Responsible Government and government on garrison principles. ... That description has not been invented by me. I found it in a despatch of 1811 in which it was stated that the people of this island were governed on garrison principles. That was a straightforward and honest way of saying things. At present, although the Government is still conducted on garrison principles, we are supposed to have a representative Government. But whatever constitution may be granted, so long as the permanent advisers of the Governor continue to be appointed by the Secretary of State ... so long as both the Legislative and the Executive Council continue to be mere consultative bodies whose opinion and advice the Governor is bound on certain occasions to ask, without being bound to follow that advice, any constitution based on such principles must necessarily be a government conducted on garrison principles and nothing more. And that is not the government of the people of these Islands, the free and loyal subjects, but not the vassals of Her Majesty the Queen, have a right to claim.

- (i) What does the speaker mean by 'government on garrison principles'? (10)
- (ii) Why does Savona describe the Maltese as 'free and loyal subjects, but not the vassals of Her Majesty the Queen'? (10)
- (iii) Why does Savona describe the Legislative and Executive Councils as 'mere consultative bodies'? (10)
- (iv) What had been the main Maltese demands up to this date? (10)
- (v) When and how did Malta obtain 'Responsible Government'? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) From the Report by the Malta Royal Commission, 1888

6. In pursuance of the above notice, we received separately on successive days in Valletta, the capital of Malta, all persons who volunteered or consented to give us information. We thus acquired a great mass of valuable and independent evidence, both verbal and documentary, for a large number of witnesses representing Maltese opinions of every shade...

7. We have also visited all parts of the islands of Malta and Gozo; meeting, by previous appointment, and conferring with the leading clergy and laymen of each district in the chief centres of the rural population. We have thus acquired a clear insight into the opinions and feelings of all sections of the inhabitants...we have satisfied ourselves by abundant proofs that the decision of Your Majesty's Government to divide Malta into several electoral districts was equally just in itself and in accordance with the interests and wishes of the great majority of the persons principally affected by this change from the former system, under which the entire community, both urban and rural, was treated as one single constituency. ...

14. We have found that in regard to local industries, occupations, and needs, the capital city of Valletta and the cities of Cospicua, Vittoriosa, and Senglea, with their immediate suburbs, are closely engaged in the varied services of the port. In the more remote country districts, quarrying, agriculture (chiefly for the supply of the cities and the port), and a steadily increasing domestic manufacture of cotton-cloth and lace, are industries equally distributed in all parts. But a large number of residents in all the casals, or villages, within five or six miles of Valletta, habitually earn daily wages at the port as coalheavers, and for other similar services connected with the shipping.

15. As there are no municipal rates or other direct taxes on property in Malta, and as rent and other indications of value are entirely matter of private arrangement, we had no data for estimating the relative wealth and business importance of the several districts...

16. Another point specially affecting electoral divisions is the large comparative number of illiterate electors on the register. An official estimate has been prepared for us which shows that out of the 9,696 registered electors, 6,113 are illiterate....

- (i) Describe the main features of Malta's economy in the years leading up to this period. (10)
- (ii) The commissioners 'visited all parts of the islands'. What were the main differences between the two islands in this period? (10)
- (iii) Comment on the statement that 'in regard to local industries, occupations, and needs, the capital city of Valletta and the cities of Cospicua, Vittoriosa, and Senglea ... are closely engaged in the varied services of the port.' (10)
- (iv) What were the main changes in local agriculture in the nineteenth century? (10)
- (v) What were the main social and economic problems from the late nineteenth century to World War I? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	22 nd May 2023
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). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) Napoleon's rise and fall changed the history of Europe. Discuss.
- OR** (b) Germany's foreign policy after unification resulted in its encirclement by unfriendly great powers by 1914. Discuss.
- OR** (c) What advantages did Britain have for it to become the first industrial power?

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

- EITHER** (a) Why did World War II break out over Poland rather than Czechoslovakia?
- OR** (b) Discuss the rise of Solidarnosc in Poland and its role in the fall of communist rule.
- OR** (c) Discuss the role played by the United States of America in restoring political stability and helping the economic reconstruction of western Europe after 1945.

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) Louis de Saint-Just on the Reign of Terror in France, 1794.

Citizens, how could anyone delude himself that you are inhuman? Your Revolutionary Tribunal has condemned three hundred rogues to death within a year. Have the assizes [the Courts of Law] in England slaughtered no one in that period? What about the kings of Europe, does anyone moan to them about pity? Oh, do not allow yourselves to become soft-hearted! Since the month of May last [1793], our history is a lesson about the terrible extremities to which indulgence leads. In what period, Dumouriez had abandoned our conquests; patriots were being assassinated in Frankfurt; Custine had abandoned Mainz, the Palatinate and the banks of the Rhine; Calvados was in revolt; the Vendée was victorious; Lyon, Bordeaux, Marseilles and Toulon were in arms against the French people; Condé, Valenciennes and Le Quesnoy had capitulated; our armies were being beaten in the Pyrenees and around Mont Blanc, you were being betrayed by everyone and it seemed as if men headed the government and the armies only to destroy them and plunder the debris. The navy was bribed, the arsenals and ships were in ashes; the currency was undermined, our banks and industries were controlled by foreigners. Yet the greatest of our misfortunes was a certain fear of the concentration of authority necessary to save the State. Today there are still some who would like once again to break these weapons.

- (i) Describe the background of the events that led to the Reign of Terror in France. (10)
- (ii) How and why did Revolutionary France end up at war with other European countries? (10)
- (iii) As Saint-Just indicates, the First Republic was also facing internal revolt. Comment on the antagonists of the Revolution within France. (10)
- (iv) Saint-Just supported Robespierre until the end. Discuss the main characteristics of the Reign of Terror (1793-4). (10)
- (v) Comment about events in France after the end of the Reign of Terror and the regime which succeeded it. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Account of Kaiser Wilhelm I's speech at the opening of the Reichstag, 15 February 1881

His Majesty the Emperor with reference to the [anti-socialist] law of 21 October 1878 expressed the hope that the Reichstag would not refuse its continuing co-operation in remedying social ills by means of legislation. Such remedy shall be sought not only in the repression of socialistic excesses, but also in the promotion of the welfare of the workers. In this respect the care of such workers as are incapable of earning their livelihood is the first step. In their interest His Majesty the Emperor had a bill on the insurance of workers against the result of accidents presented to the Bundesrat – a bill which is intended to meet a need felt equally by workers and employers. His Majesty the Emperor hopes that the bill will receive the assent of the Governments of the States, and that it will be welcomed by the Reichstag as a complement of the legislation on protection against social-democratic activity. The now existing provisions which should have protected the worker from becoming helpless through the loss of his earning by accident or old age have proved inadequate, and their inadequacy has contributed no little to turning members of this class to participation in social-democratic activity in order to seek help.

- (i) Explain the background to the Industrial Revolution in Germany. (10)
- (ii) Comment on the Kaiser's reference to 'the repression of socialistic excesses'. (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to 'a bill on the insurance of workers against the result of accidents'. (10)
- (iv) To what extent was social legislation during the German Industrial Revolution successful in its social and political objectives? (10)
- (v) Comment on the role played by the German Empire in supporting industrialization. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	25 th May 2023
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) Explain the causes of the Crimean War. What were the long-term effects of this conflict?

OR (b) Which factors accelerated the end of the Ottoman empire?

OR (c) Discuss the nineteenth century events that underlined Malta's value as a British island fortress during the nineteenth century.

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

EITHER (a) Discuss the significance of Malta's 'Second Great Siege' (1940-43) in the history of World War II.

OR (b) How did the two island states of Malta and Cyprus attain their independence?

OR (c) Discuss the main factors in the Arab-Israeli conflict from 1945 to 1978.

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) From *The Times* of London, 1880.

Readers of *The Times* may see almost daily in that journal an article headed "Suez Canal"; in it are registered the names, tonnage, and nationality of ships touching at Malta on their way to and from the Suez Canal, chronicling a new era in maritime history ... But how few among the millions of these readers do more than glance at the heading, and then pass on to subjects more genial to their feelings?

What is to them the Suez Canal? When the subject was first broached, were they not told by Lord Palmerston that it was the visionary scheme of an adventurer, which, if persisted in, could but lead to disappointment and ruin; and were they not cautioned against investing their capital in so wild and hopeless an undertaking?

And yet, in spite of this prediction, and in spite of the caution, a company for the purpose was formed in France, capital was found ... suffice it that the scheme condemned by Lord Palmerston as visionary became an accomplished fact.

It is with this with this fact we are about to deal. ... [readers] must admit the magnitude and multiplicity of interests hanging upon that strip of water connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, and admit also that these interests are emphatically British interests.

- (i) Describe the background to the opening of the Suez Canal. (10)
- (ii) Why are the reports said to be 'chronicling a new era in maritime history'? (10)
- (iii) Explain the references to: Lord Palmerston; and 'visionary scheme of an adventurer'. (10)
- (iv) Comment on the impact of the Suez Canal on Malta. (10)
- (v) Explain the reference to 'the magnitude and multiplicity of interests hanging upon that strip of water connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea'. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Account of the visit of Wilhelm II in Tangier, 31 March 1905

Gibraltar, 31 March, 1905

After overcoming the difficult technical task of landing in Tangier, there was a very fitting reception on the dock by Moroccan officials and the German colony. Then a ride through the gaily decorated streets amid the indescribable joy of the natives and the European population ...

In conversing with the French agent, although at first the talk was without significance, yet when the latter conveyed his respects and greetings from Delcassé, the Kaiser replied that his visit meant that His Majesty wanted free trade for Germany and complete equality of rights with other countries.

When Count Cherisey was about to acknowledge these remarks courteously, His Majesty said that he would like to treat directly with the Sultan, the free ruler of an independent country, as an equal; that he himself would be able to make his just claims valid, and that he expected that these claims would also be recognized by France. Count Cherisey became pale. He was about to respond, but was curtly dismissed. He withdrew with drawn head.

His Majesty remarked that he looked upon the Sultan as the ruler of a free and independent empire subject to no foreign control; that he expected Germany to have advantages equal to those of other countries in trade and commerce; and that he himself would always negotiate directly with the Sultan....

On the whole the brief visit of His Majesty came off splendidly without any unfortunate event and apparently made a great impression upon Moors and foreigners.

His Majesty was highly satisfied with the visit, especially with the confidential message of the Sultan, brought to His Majesty, that he would initiate no reforms without a previous understanding with the Imperial Government.

- (i) Explain the background for the interest of the European powers in Morocco. (10)
- (ii) Explain the tension between the Kaiser and the French officials during the visit. (10)
- (iii) Comment on the events that took place in the months after the Kaiser's visit. (10)
- (iv) What were the longer-term consequences of the Kaiser's visit for France and Britain? (10)
- (v) Explain how a later incident which also involved Morocco led to an international crisis. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)