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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	2 <sup>nd</sup> May 2024
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).**

- EITHER** (a) What were the circumstances which led to the granting of press freedom in Malta, and what were the main consequences?
- OR** (b) How and why did 'mixed marriages' test Church-State relations in Malta in the nineteenth century?
- OR** (c) To what extent, and in what way, did nineteenth-century Malta have a 'fortress economy'?

**(Total: 50 marks)**

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

- EITHER** (a) What were the circumstances which led to the granting of Self-Government in 1947, and why was it withdrawn in 1958?
- OR** (b) Why did the Maltese Church and the Malta Labour Party clash in the 1950s-60s?
- OR** (c) What role did Britain play in Maltese social and economic development from the end of World War II to independence?

**(Total: 50 marks)**

***Please turn the page.***

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

**EITHER** (a) Francis W. Rowsell, Report, 1877

Before quitting the subject of the revenue, I feel it necessary to draw attention to a subject which was gravely considered by the Commissioners in 1837, and which has been urged upon my attention by almost every Maltese witness, viz. the subject of the drawback [reimbursement] allowed to the Imperial Government on account of corn and cattle consumed by the garrison and the fleet. In 1837, the Commissioners reported in favour of the drawback not being claimed, and they seem to have done so on the broad principle that expenditure should be borne by the Imperial and Maltese treasuries in proportion as it is incurred for Imperial and Colonial services. ... This view was not adopted by the Home Government ... on the ground that the garrison defends the Maltese, and that "the Queen confers a great financial advantage on any colony which Her Majesty selects as the permanent residence of a large garrison," [however] it might be said that the Maltese Government pay a yearly contribution of £5,000 towards military defence, besides foregoing drawbacks; and that the financial benefit which undoubtedly flows from the presence of a large garrison and fleet, is the result of an occupation not designed with reference to such benefit, but solely with reference to Imperial interests.

- (i) Explain the background to the report on Malta by Rowsell in 1877. (10)
- (ii) What was the principal argument put forward by Rowsell in this passage? (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to 'the financial benefit ...from the presence of a large garrison and fleet'. (10)
- (iv) Which proposal made by Rowsell attracted controversy in Malta and why? (10)
- (v) What authority did the 'Maltese Government' have on local taxation and the local budget in the following decades? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) Joseph Chamberlain, House of Commons, 28 January 1902

The immediate question with which we have to deal is the language question but, believe me, if we had not the language question to deal with, we should have the marriage question, the taxation question, or some other question which would be raised, and upon which precisely the same issues would have to be decided. But what does the House imagine the language question of Malta to be? Listening to the hon. Gentleman the Member for South Kerry I should have supposed, if I had not known better, that Italian was the national language of Malta. ... The language of Malta is not Italian; the language of Malta is an Arabic patois, which is not a literary language, and which cannot, therefore, be adopted for literary purposes. ...But the Italian language ... if not the national language of the Maltese, at any rate the language of the cultured, is not understood by one in seven of the population of Malta. I believe I am understating the case. There are more people in Malta that speak and read English than speak and read Italian; and if, indeed, we are to distinguish between the national language and the language of the more highly educated classes, then I say undoubtedly, on the figures in my possession English more than Italian is the language to which we should give the preference.

- (i) Explain the reference to 'the language question'. (10)
- (ii) Who was defending the Italian language in Malta, and why? (10)
- (iii) What was the policy adopted by the British authorities with reference to English and Maltese? (10)
- (iv) What steps were taken in the following months by Chamberlain to address British concerns about the government of Malta? (10)
- (v) In what ways did the language question continue to be relevant in Maltese political life? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2024
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).**

- EITHER** (a) How was the unification of Italy completed between 1861 and 1871?
- OR** (b) What were the main elements of the Peace Settlement at the end of World War I and what were its consequences?
- OR** (c) To what extent did the German Industrial Revolution resemble that of Great Britain?

**(Total: 50 marks)**

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

- EITHER** (a) What was the policy of appeasement versus Nazi Germany and why did it fail?
- OR** (b) How did the United States pursue a policy of containment of the Soviet Union between the Korean and the Vietnam wars?
- OR** (c) What were the main factors affecting the European enlargements between 1995 and 2004?

**(Total: 50 marks)**

***Please turn the page.***

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

**EITHER** (a) Count Cavour to the Chamber of Deputies, Piedmont, 1858

After the disaster of Novara and the Peace of Milan, two courses were open to us. We could, bowing to adverse fate, renounce all the aspirations which had guided King Charles Albert during the last years of his reign, seal ourselves up within our frontiers, think only of the material and moral interests of this country ... On the other hand, we could, while accepting all the hardships imposed by accomplished facts, keep alive the faith that inspired the great actions of King Charles Albert, and, while declaring our firm intention to respect treaties, maintain in the political sphere the enterprise which was defeated in the military sphere ... In recent years, therefore, we have tried to do away with the last hindrances to our country, and we have lost no occasion to act as the spokesman and defender of the other peoples of Italy. This policy found one such occasion in the Crimean War. Our hopes were not disappointed in regard to the credit that Piedmont would acquire. As for the defence of the rights of Italy, that was our task in the course of the Congress of Paris... it was an outstanding fact that the cause of Italy was for the first time supported by an Italian power.

- (i) Explain the reference to 'the disaster of Novara and the Peace of Milan'. (10)
- (ii) What was the situation of Sardinia-Piedmont and 'the other peoples of Italy' in 1858? (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to 'the Crimean War' and 'the Congress of Paris'. (10)
- (iv) Which other people also defended 'the rights of Italy'? (10)
- (v) Describe the main events which soon resolved 'the cause of Italy'. (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) Otto von Bismarck, Speech to the Prussian Parliament, 1866

We had to avoid wounding Austria too severely; we had to avoid leaving behind in her any unnecessary bitterness of feeling or desire for revenge; we ought rather to reserve the possibility of becoming friends again with our adversary of the moment, and in any case to regard the Austrian state as a piece on the European chessboard. If Austria were severely injured, she would become the ally of France and of every other opponent of ours; she would even sacrifice her anti-Russian interests for the sake of revenge on Prussia. ... The acquisition of provinces like Austria Silesia and portions of Bohemia could not strengthen the Prussian state; it would not lead to an amalgamation of German Austria with Prussia, and Vienna could not be governed from Berlin as a mere dependency. ... Austria's conflict and rivalry with us was no more culpable than ours with her; our task was the establishment or foundation of German national unity under the leadership of the King of Prussia.

- (i) Explain Bismarck's reference to Austria in the first sentence. (10)
- (ii) Why did Bismarck fear that Austria 'would become the ally of France'? (10)
- (iii) Explain Bismarck's remark that 'Vienna could not be governed from Berlin as a mere dependency'. (10)
- (iv) Explain how Bismarck realized the idea of 'German national unity under the leadership of the King of Prussia'. (10)
- (v) How did Bismarck as Chancellor of Germany show his mastery 'on the European chessboard'? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	4 <sup>th</sup> May 2024
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).**

- EITHER** (a) What were the causes of the Eastern Question?
- OR** (b) Why was the opening of the Suez Canal a new chapter for Malta and the Mediterranean?
- OR** (c) Discuss the significance of the Egyptian crisis of 1882 for the Anglo-French rivalry in the Mediterranean.

**(Total: 50 marks)**

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

- EITHER** (a) What were the main turning points in the Mediterranean theatre during World War II?
- OR** (b) Compare the process of decolonization in a British and a French colony respectively in the post-war Mediterranean.
- OR** (c) What international efforts towards peace were made to resolve the Palestinian Question between 1945 and 1993?

**(Total: 50 marks)**

***Please turn the page.***

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

**EITHER** (a) The League of the Three Emperors, 18 June 1881

The Courts of Austria-Hungary, of Germany, and of Russia animated by an equal desire to consolidate the general peace by an understanding intended to assure the defensive position of their respective States, have ... agreed on the following Articles:

1. In case one of the High Contracting Parties should find itself at war with a fourth Great Power, the two others shall maintain towards it a benevolent neutrality and shall devote their efforts to the localization of the conflict. This stipulation shall apply likewise to a war between one of the three Powers and Turkey, but only in the case where a previous agreement shall have been reached between the three Courts as to the results of this war. ...
2. Russia, in agreement with Germany, declares her firm resolution to respect the interests arising from the new position assured to Austria-Hungary by the Treaty of Berlin. The three Courts, desirous of avoiding all discord between them, engage to take account of their respective interests in the Balkan Peninsula. They further promise one another that any new modifications in the territorial status quo of Turkey in Europe can be accomplished only in virtue of a common agreement between them. In order to facilitate the agreement contemplated by the present Article, an agreement of which it is impossible to foresee all the conditions, the three Courts from the present moment record in the Protocol annexed to this Treaty the points on which an understanding has already been established in principle.
3. The three Courts recognize the European and mutually obligatory character of the principle of the closing of the Straits of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles, founded on international law, confirmed by treaties, and summed up in the declaration of the second Plenipotentiary of Russia at the session of July 12 of the Congress of Berlin. They will take care in common that Turkey shall make no exception to this rule in favour of the interests of any Government whatsoever, by lending to warlike operations of a belligerent Power the portion of its Empire constituted by the Straits.

- (i) Describe the international background to this treaty between these three powers. (10)
- (ii) Explain the significance of Russia's participation in this treaty. (10)
- (iii) Elaborate on the meaning of the following references: 'the territorial status quo of Turkey in Europe'; and 'the Straits of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles'. (10)
- (iv) Explain the reference to 'lending to warlike operations of a belligerent Power the portion of its Empire constituted by the Straits'. (10)
- (v) How did later international alignments affect the promise of a 'benevolent neutrality' made in this treaty? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) Anglo-French Declaration, 1904

1. His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they have no intention of altering the political status of Egypt. The Government of the French Republic, for their part, declare that they will not obstruct the action of Great Britain in that country ...
2. The Government of the French Republic declare that they have no intention of altering the political status of Morocco. His Britannic Majesty's Government, for their part, recognise that it appertains to France, more particularly as a Power whose dominions are conterminous for a great distance with those of Morocco, to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require. They declare that they will not obstruct the action taken by France for this purpose, provided that such action shall leave intact the rights which Great Britain, in virtue of treaties, conventions, and usage, enjoys in Morocco, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco, enjoyed by British vessels since 1901.
3. His Britannic Majesty's Government for their part, will respect the rights which France, in virtue of treaties, conventions, and usage, enjoys in Egypt, including the right of coasting trade between Egyptian ports accorded to French vessels.

- (i) Describe the background to this declaration in the context of Anglo-French relations. (10)
- (ii) Explain the significance of the reference to Egypt in the first clause. (10)
- (iii) Why did France declare to have 'no intention of altering the political status of Morocco'? (10)
- (iv) How did the two countries consolidate their role as rival colonial powers in the Mediterranean in the nineteenth century? (10)
- (v) Explain the later events which soon tested the delicate balance between European colonial powers in the region. (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**