
SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	29 th August 2024
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).

- EITHER** (a) What were the main causes of the Sette Giugno riots, and what changes, if any, did they bring about?
- OR** (b) To what extent were relations between the British authorities and the Maltese Church in the nineteenth century based on the protection of mutual interests?
- OR** (c) What were the causes of the decline of the cotton industry in Malta during the nineteenth century?

(Total: 50 marks)

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

- EITHER** (a) What were the main developments in the 'Language Question' in Malta between 1921 and 1936?
- OR** (b) What were the main issues influencing politico-religious relations in Malta in the 1980s?
- OR** (c) What were the main challenges in Malta's post-World War II reconstruction, and how were they addressed?

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) Earl Bathurst to Sir Thomas Maitland, 1813

Since the island of Malta and its Dependencies came under the protection and Dominion of His Majesty in the year 1800, no permanent or defined system has been laid down for their government. They appeared at first to be valuable only as affording a secure Naval Station, from which the Enemy's Designs upon Egypt or the Levant might be watched & counteracted and the state of Europe rendered it probable that Great Britain might withdraw Her pretensions to the sovereignty of those Islands in the event of peace.

The circumstances of the present war have occasioned a material change in the actual Island of Malta, as well as in regard to our holding a permanent station in the Mediterranean.

- (i) Explain how 'Malta and its Dependencies came under the protection and Dominion of His Majesty'. (10)
- (ii) Explain Bathurst's reference to 'the Enemy's Designs upon Egypt or the Levant'. (10)
- (iii) When did Britian plan to 'withdraw Her pretensions to the sovereignty' of Malta? (10)
- (iv) Which system did the British adopt for the government of Malta from 1813? (10)
- (v) Explain the significance of Bathurst's remark on 'holding a permanent station in the Mediterranean' in light of nineteenth century events. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Governor More O'Ferrall to Earl Grey, 1 February 1849

After many confidential communications with Your Lordship during the passed year on the subject of proposed changes in the Constitution of the Government of this Island, and having maturely considered the observations and suggestions with which Your Lordship has favoured me, I am now prepared to state the conclusions at which I have arrived.

The circumstances of the present time render the task, I have undertaken one of no small difficulty, and I can assure Your Lordship I approach its execution with diffidence and anxiety. I have had to consider this important subject not alone with reference to the internal government of the Island but also with regard to its position and intimate intercourse with other states where great changes are in progress, and to endeavour to frame a system of government for Malta consistent with its character as a fortress and dependency of the Crown, yet in harmony with the institutions recently established in neighbouring states.

- (i) Explain the significance of More O'Ferrall's appointment as Governor of Malta. (10)
- (ii) Explain More O'Ferrall's reference to 'the subject of proposed changes in the Constitution of the Government of this Island'. (10)
- (iii) Explain More O'Ferrall's reference to 'other states where great changes are in progress' in relation to Malta. (10)
- (iv) What changes were adopted as a result of More O'Ferrall's efforts? (10)
- (v) Explain the significance of this passage in light of later developments in the century. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	30 th August 2024
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).**

- EITHER** (a) Why did 1848 become a 'year of revolutions' across Europe?
- OR** (b) The episode known as 'the Paris commune' (1871) ended in failure. Discuss the reasons why this was so.
- OR** (c) Why was Great Britain the first industrial power?

(Total: 50 marks)

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

- EITHER** (a) What led the tide to turn against the Axis powers in World War II in Europe?
- OR** (b) Discuss the relationship of the United States and West Germany during the Cold War.
- OR** (c) What were the main causes and characteristics of the Great Depression (1929-1939)?

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) Parliamentary papers 1831-2, Deposition of Andrew Crabtree

What age are you? — Twenty-two.

What is your occupation? — A blanket manufacturer.

Have you ever been employed in a factory? — Yes.

At what age did you first go to work in one? — Eight.

How long did you continue in that occupation? — Four years.

Will you state the hours of labour at the period when you first went to the factory, in ordinary times? — From 6 in the morning to 8 at night.

Fourteen hours? — Yes.

With what intervals for refreshment and rest? — An hour at noon.

When trade was brisk what were your hours? — From 5 in the morning to 9 in the evening.

Sixteen hours? — Yes.

With what intervals at dinner? — An hour.

How far did you live from the mill? — About two miles.

Was there any time allowed for you to get your breakfast in the mill? — No.

Did you take it before you left your home? — Generally.

During those long hours of labour could you be punctual; how did you awake? — I seldom did awake spontaneously; I was most generally awake or lifted out of bed, sometimes asleep, by my parents.

Were you always in time? — No.

What was the consequence if you had been too late? — I was most commonly beaten.

Severely? — Very severely, I thought.

In those mills is chastisement towards the latter part of the day going on perpetually? — Perpetually.

So that you can hardly be in a mill without hearing constant crying? — Never an hour, I believe.

- (i) Describe the main characteristics of early industrialization in Britain. (10)
- (ii) Explain the significance of 'long hours of labour' in the early Industrial Revolution. (10)
- (iii) Why were employers permitted to use 'chastisement'? (10)
- (iv) Which legislation sought to reform these labour conditions? (10)
- (v) How did industrial workers organize to improve their situation by 1870? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

- OR** (b) David Hansemann to Prussian Interior Minister Ernst von Bodelschwingh, 1 March 1848

For thirty years, the Continental governments have – with violence, cleverness, and consistency – pursued a system of bondage for the peoples. In one country, this has been achieved by the unvarnished ostentation of the most unrestricted princely power; in others, one has held fast to the principle of Absolutism, but sought to wrap it in somewhat more pleasant forms; in yet other countries, the government has arbitrarily changed a liberal constitution, or one has – by influencing the election of the estates or their composition, or by excluding unpopular members of the estates – twisted and turned it in such a way that one created the majorities one wanted, to the extent that this could be done. And even when these estates expressed their view with large majorities, one has preferred not to regard them as the wishes of the people. One has variously, specifically in German and Italian lands, established principles on the part of the governments, the purpose of which was to give the dynasties more importance than the nations.

The government ministers who have pursued such a policy, I assume, have done so in the honest conviction that they were following a good and reasonable path; but it is high time to realize that one was very much mistaken; it is now urgent to turn back and take a different path. In France, the expulsion of a legitimate dynasty, and now also (at least for the time being) the expulsion of a new dynasty, a branch of the older one, and a state of affairs whose future shape is beyond human foresight ... In Italy, in all the lands not completely dependent on Austria, [there are] constitutional monarchies for now – but after the events in France, it is not at all certain whether this kind of development toward freedom will end matters, and additionally [there is] the liveliest spirit of nationality, linked with the strongest hatred against the Germans, whom one views as oppressors of Italian freedom.

- (i) Explain Hansemann's statement 'For thirty years, the Continental governments have – with violence, cleverness, and consistency – pursued a system of bondage for the peoples.' (10)
- (ii) Elaborate Hansemann's reference to 'the expulsion of a legitimate dynasty' in France. (10)
- (iii) Explain the significance of Hansemann's reference to: 'German and Italian lands' and 'the liveliest spirit of nationality'. (10)
- (iv) What were generally 'the wishes of the people' in 1848, and were they realized through contemporary actions? (10)
- (v) Was the 'principle of Absolutism' abandoned in Europe after 1848? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	2 nd September 2024
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).

- EITHER** (a) Discuss the significance and failure of French ambitions in the Mediterranean between 1798 and 1813.
- OR** (b) Why did the Ottoman empire disintegrate at the end of World War I?
- OR** (c) What was Malta's strategic significance from the end of the nineteenth century to 1918?

(Total: 50 marks)

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

- EITHER** (a) Were Italian ambitions in Malta realistic, and how did the British and Maltese authorities respond to them?
- OR** (b) How and why did decolonization in Cyprus lead to the island's division?
- OR** (c) What were the circumstances which led to the establishment and early consolidation of the State of Israel?

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) Secretary of State for War and the Colonies to the Governor of Malta Maitland, 1813

As a military post, as a naval arsenal, as a secure place of depot for the British merchants, there is no spot in the South of Europe which appears so well calculated to fix the influence and extend the interests of Great Britain, as the Island of Malta.

To these weighty considerations must be added that the Maltese people have (with an inconsiderable exception) attached themselves enthusiastically to the British connection, and offer to His Majesty a wealthy and concentrated population of 100,000 persons, whose active industry is most satisfactorily attested by the astonishing increase which has taken place in the trade and general affluence of the island within the last few years.

- (i) Describe the background to Britain's influence and interest in 'the South of Europe' in the early decades of the nineteenth century. (10)
- (ii) Elaborate on the strategic value of Malta to Britain up to 1813 as stated in the first sentence. (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to 'a wealthy and concentrated population of 100,000 persons'. (10)
- (iv) Which international developments had affected 'the trade and general affluence' of Malta? (10)
- (v) How apt was Malta's description in the first sentence in light of its later experience under British rule? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Treaty of San Stefano, 1878

Article III Serbia is recognized as independent. ...

Article V The Sublime Porte recognizes the independence of Rumania, which will establish its right to an indemnity, to be discussed between the two countries. Until the conclusion of a direct Treaty between Turkey and Rumania, Rumanian subjects will enjoy in Turkey all the rights guarantee to the subjects of other European Powers.

Article VI Bulgaria is constituted an autonomous tributary Principality, with a Christian Government and national militia. ...

Article VII The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers. No member of the reigning dynasties of the great European Powers shall be capable of being elected Prince of Bulgaria. ...

Article XIX The war indemnities and the losses imposed on Russia ... and which the Sublime Porte has bound itself to reimburse ... consist of: ... total 1,410,000,000 roubles. Taking into consideration the financial embarrassments of Turkey, and in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the Sultan, the Emperor of Russia consents to substitute for the payment of the greater part of the moneys enumerated ... the following territorial cessions ...

Article XXIV The Bosphorus and the Dardanelles shall remain open in time of war as in time of peace to the merchant-vessels of neutral States arriving from or bound to Russian ports.

- (i) Describe the significance of the treaty of San Stefano of 1878 in the Eastern Question. (10)
- (ii) How was the Ottoman empire obliged to agree to the treaty of San Stefano of 1878? (10)
- (iii) Why did Russia insist on the constitution of an autonomous Bulgaria? (10)
- (iv) Which international developments addressed concerns raised by the treaty of San Stefano of 1878? (10)
- (v) How did the situation in the Balkans change after 1878? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)