



SUBJECT: **History**
DATE: 3rd May 2018
TIME: 9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

Answer **ALL FOUR** questions, the **TWO** in Section A and the **TWO** in Section B.
All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

Question 1

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

- [Either]** (a) Discuss the main features of Maltese constitutional development in the period from 1800 to 1887.
- [Or]** (b) Why did Maltese politicians feel the need to organize themselves differently from around 1880 onwards, and what pattern did Maltese politics come to follow up to 1921?
- [Or]** (c) Discuss the impact of war in the Mediterranean on the economy of Malta in the nineteenth century. Illustrate your answer with reference to the wars you have studied.

Question 2

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

- [Either]** (a) How was the principle of balance of power maintained in Europe after 1815, and to what extent did it succeed?
- [Or]** (b) 'Without foreign help, the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont could never succeed in uniting Italy'. Discuss.
- [Or]** (c) Why was there a 'Great Eastern Crisis' from 1875 to 1878, and how was it resolved?

Please turn the page.

SECTION B

Question 3

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

[Either] (a) George Mitrovich, *The Claims of the Maltese Founded Upon the Principles of Justice*, 1835.

On the breaking out of the insurrection against the French republicans in September 1798, the first measure of the Maltese was to re-establish this council (which had been despotically suspended by the latter Grand Masters of the Order of St John of Jerusalem), to which they then gave the name of Congress. This Congress was composed of representatives of the clergy and of the people of the whole country freely elected, and had appointed as president Sir Alexander Ball, then commanding His Majesty's naval forces in the blockade of Valletta.

When the British troops took possession of the fortifications in September 1800, the Congress was suspended by Sir Alexander Ball, the very man who had stipulated with the Maltese and promised its preservation; he established a system of government entirely arbitrary and despotic, contrary to the expectations of the Maltese, and instead of allowing them to be governed by their ancient laws, conformably to the spirit of the British constitution, he adopted the detested code of Rohan, which had already destroyed some of their privileges, and which code is in force in the island to this day.

This system of government has now existed in Malta for thirty-five years ...

In 1813, Sir Thomas Maitland arrived in Malta as governor, when the last deadly blow was given to the remaining national institutions of the Maltese.

- (i) Write a brief account of the Maltese 'insurrection against the French republicans in September 1798'. (5)
- (ii) Explain the historical significance of the 'Congress' established by the Maltese. (5)
- (iii) Comment on the author's claim that the British went against the spirit of their own constitution by governing Malta in an 'arbitrary and despotic' manner. (5)
- (iv) Explain the background of events to the appointment of Sir Thomas Maitland as Governor of Malta in 1813. (5)
- (v) Why did the British keep 'this system of government ... in Malta for thirty-five years', namely from 1800 to the date of the document? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

[Or] (b) Letter of Fortunato Mizzi and Salvatore Cachia Zammit, *Daily Chronicle*, London, 1899.

When Commissioner Rowsell ... came, at the proposal made by a Maltese, to Malta, and suggested the diminution of the Bread Tax by a half, and the subsequent substitution of several other taxes, many publications in the Maltese dialect were made in favour of the diminution of the Bread Tax. This question lasted long after Mr. Rowsell had left Malta, and publications in Italian and in Maltese have been numerous. The Government upheld the reformist party. The accusation that the upper classes were selfish and cruel was made use of; but the people, especially the lower classes, asked the question whether, simultaneously with the diminution of the Bread Tax, a 'Meta', that is a limitation in the price of bread would also be established; and when they heard that the English principle of free trade was against the 'Meta', they answered that the benefit of the diminution would depend on the action of the merchants, whilst the burden of the new taxes was a matter of fact. So Commissioner Rowsell's reform was strongly opposed, and it must be known that the reasoning of the Maltese population – masses included – agreed with the

opinion expressed by the Royal Commissioners sent to Malta in 1836, who reported that, however anomalous the Bread Tax might be, its abolition would entail the necessity of creating other taxes, and that it was (and we add, it is) very problematical whether the poorer classes would benefit by the abolition.

- (i) Write a brief account of the work of the Royal Commissioners in Malta in the late 1870s. (5)
- (ii) Comment on the significance of the proposed diminution of the Bread Tax by a half'. (5)
- (iii) Explain why 'the people, especially the lower classes', resisted this proposal. (5)
- (iv) Comment on the reference to the Royal Commissioners of 1836. (5)
- (v) Explain the significance of the mention of 'the reformist party' by the authors of this letter. (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 4

Answer EITHER part (a), or part (b).

- [Either]** (a) Count Cavour, speech to the parliament of the Kingdom of Sardinia - 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 defense 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) Write a short account of the events mentioned by Count Cavour in the first sentence. (5)
- (ii) What were the 'aspirations which had guided King Charles Albert'? (5)
- (iii) Count Cavour claims Sardinia – Piedmont is 'the spokesman and defender of the other peoples of Italy'. Describe the political divisions of Italy in this period. (5)
- (iv) How did Sardinia – Piedmont pursue 'the cause of Italy' in the next twelve months or so? (5)
- (v) How was 'the defense of the rights of Italy' eventually achieved in the 'military sphere'? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Please turn the page.

[Or] (b) La Marseillaise, 1792.

Arise, children of the Fatherland,
The day of glory has arrived!
Against us tyranny's
Bloody banner is raised,
Do you hear, in the countryside,
The roar of those ferocious soldiers?
They're coming right into your arms
To cut the throats of your sons, your women!

To arms, citizens,
Form your battalions,
Let's march, let's march!
Let an impure blood
Soak our fields!

What does this horde of slaves,
Of traitors and conspiratorial kings want?
For whom are these vile chains,
These long-prepared irons?
Frenchmen, for us, ah! What outrage
What fury it must arouse!
It is us they dare plan
To return to the old slavery!

To arms, citizens ...

What! Foreign cohorts
Would make the law in our homes.
What! These mercenary phalanxes
Would strike down our proud warriors!
Great God! By chained hands
Our brows would yield under the yoke
Vile despots would have themselves
The masters of our destinies!

To arms, citizens ...

- (i) Explain briefly why the French Revolution broke out in 1789. (5)
- (ii) Write a brief account of the main events which took place between 1789 and 1792. (5)
- (iii) Comment on the call to citizens to defend 'the Fatherland'. (5)
- (iv) Explain the verse: 'It is us they dare plan / To return to the old slavery'. (5)
- (v) To what extent did events between late 1792 and 1795 consolidate the Revolution? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)