
SUBJECT:	History
DATE:	31 st August 2018
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 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) Why was the right to hold political elections such an important issue in nineteenth century Maltese constitutional development, and how was it achieved?
- [**Or**] (b) What were the proposals made by the Royal Commissioners of the late 1870s concerning language use and education in Malta, and why did they meet with local resistance?
- [**Or**] (c) 'Malta's strategic value from 1800 to 1921 as a Mediterranean fortress was highlighted especially in times of war.' Discuss.

Question 2

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

- [**Either**] (a) Why is 1848 known as 'the Year of Revolution' and 'the Spring of Nations', and to what extent was it a turning point in European history?
- [**Or**] (b) Why did Germany have to be unified, as Bismarck famously remarked, 'by blood and iron'?
- [**Or**] (c) What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917?

Please turn the page.

SECTION B**Question 3**

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

[Either] (a) Remonstrance by the Maltese Deputies to Lord Hobart, 1 March 1802.

Your Excellency: It has been with the deepest pain, and greatest surprise, that the Maltese people have heard of the sad and unmerited lot to which they are destined, by the return of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, and its re-acquisition of the Islands of Malta and Gozo. The defection and teachery of which they (the Order) were guilty will be events in the annals of the world no less surprising than that which again throws us under its despotic government, after having delivered us over to an army unfaithful to its promises and engagements.

The sentence which posterity will pronounce will certainly not be one of eulogy worthy of the century in which we now live, and were we from any unworthy timidity to be silent, before the righteous and magnanimous tribunal, to which we now have the advantage to appeal, we should but anticipate the laments and reproaches of our children.

We would not wish to hide from your Excellency all that which justifies us in our resentments against the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem. The blood which has been shed, the death of about 20,000 of our citizens, following the most distressing misery, the expenses incurred during the early months of the Revolution for the support of the Battalions, the loss of 6,000,000 scudis (£500,000) are sufficient proofs to belie the atrocious calumnies which the author of the reply to the Manifesto of the Priory of Russia has sought to heap on our heads.

The slander contains within itself its own condemnation, for it is well known that the plan for the invasion of Malta was conceived in Paris, and the secret confided to the most important Knights of the Order, resident in Malta.

Letters in cypher were continually arriving, without opening the eyes of either Grand Master de Rohan, or his successor Hompesch. Following such undeniable facts, of which we might cite without number, consider, Your Excellency, whether the Maltese people can witness without horror, and in cold blood, the authors of their misfortunes regain possession of Malta, and have at their disposal the freedom of the nation. Nay indeed, for even if we wished to keep silence, the still warm ashes of those who gave up their lives to liberate and recover their native land would spur us on to better defend our rights, and give the greater prominence to truth.

- (i) Write briefly the international background to the news mentioned in the first paragraph concerning 'the return of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem'. (5)
- (ii) Explain why the Maltese representatives express 'deepest pain, and greatest surprise' at the suggested 're-acquisition of the islands of Malta and Gozo' by the Order. (5)
- (iii) Comment on the actions taken by the Maltese representatives to inform the international community of their political demands, and the result they achieved. (5)
- (iv) Comment briefly on the main reasons why Maltese fears expressed in this passage were not realized in the period from 1802 to 1813. (5)
- (v) To what extent were the Maltese representatives proven right by history in expecting the British to recognize 'the freedom of the nation', and why? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

- [Or]** (b) Commercial Tariffs and Regulations of the Several States of Europe..., part vii, Italian states, including Gibraltar, Malta and Ionian islands. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1843.

This island became during (the Napoleonic wars) an important entrepôt for all kinds of merchandise in order chiefly to be conveyed in contraband to the continental states of the Mediterranean. This trade disappeared with the war, which brought it into existence. Vexatious impositions and discriminating duties, added to the depression. Most of those restrictions were continued until the year 1837, when on the recommendation of Messrs. Austin and Lewis, the British Commissioners of Inquiry, the then old tariffs of customs duties and other charges were abolished; and the following tariff of duties was consequently promulgated and enforced ...

...
 Grain, wheat per salm Import duties £0.10s.0d Store Rents £0.0s.2d
 ...
 Other inferior grain, do Import duties £0.05s.0d Store Rents £0.0s.2d
 ...

Manufactures of Malta – Formerly there were several distilleries, but these were suppressed for fiscal purposes.

The cotton used in the manufactures, is the growth of the island. The cotton cloths are chiefly of a coarse quality for the use of the inhabitants, and for exportation. Black silk stuff is much used; an attempt was made some years back, to make it in the island but without success; it is chiefly imported from Sicily. The stone for paving and building is exported in considerable quantities to Constantinople, the Black Sea, Egypt, etc. The intrinsic value of the metals is included in the value of the wrought gold and silver. The Maltese are good shipwrights, and shipbuilding is much increased of late years. The timber is chiefly from the Adriatic.

- (i) Explain the reference to 'the recommendation of Messrs. Austin and Lewis, the British Commissioners of Inquiry', with regard to taxation in Malta. (5)
- (ii) Comment on the significance of the reference to the role of Malta as an 'important entrepôt for all kinds of merchandise' highlighted in the first sentence. (5)
- (iii) The document states that 'the Maltese are good shipwrights, and shipbuilding is much increased of late years'. What measures were taken by the British in the mid-nineteenth century to improve Malta's strategic maritime role? (5)
- (iv) Refer to the tariff of duty collected on the importation of wheat to Malta. How and why was this tariff controversial in late nineteenth century Malta? (5)
- (v) The document connects periods of peace in the Mediterranean to a decline in trade activities in nineteenth century Malta. How far is this view reflected in the facts? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 4

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

[Either] (a) King Frederick William IV of Prussia, proclamation distributed in Berlin, March 1848.

To my dear Berliners... It is up to you, inhabitants of my beloved native city, to prevent greater evil ... Turn back to peaceful ways, clear the barricades that are still standing and send to me men full of real old Berlin spirit with words such as are seemly to address your King, and I give you my kingly word that all streets and squares shall be cleared of troops at once and the military occupation shall extend only to necessary buildings, palaces, arsenals, and a few others and even there only for a short while. Hear the fatherly words of your King, inhabitants of my loyal and beautiful Berlin and forget what has happened as I will forget it.

- (i) Write a brief account of the outbreak of revolutions in Europe in 1848. (5)
- (ii) How did Frederick William try to convince his subjects to 'turn back to peaceful ways'? (5)
- (iii) Comment on the work of the 'Frankfurt Parliament' and its relationship to Frederick William. (5)
- (iv) Which other major German power was directly affected by the events of 1848, and how? (5)
- (v) Frederick William told Berliners to 'forget what has happened as I will forget it.' Nevertheless he did take action to address some of the issues involved. In what way did he do this? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

[Or] (b) Treaty of London, 6 July 1827.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary struggle which, while it abandons the Greek Provinces and the Islands of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, daily causes fresh impediments to the commerce of the States of Europe, and gives opportunity for acts of Piracy which not only expose the subjects of the High Contracting Parties to grievous losses, but also render necessary measures which are burthensome for their observation and suppression;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, having moreover received from the Greeks an earnest invitation to interpose their Mediation with the Ottoman Porte; and, together with His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russians, being animated with the desire of putting a stop to the effusion of blood, and of preventing the evils of every kind which the continuance of such a state of affairs may produce;

They have resolved to combine their efforts, and to regulate the operation thereof, by a formal Treaty, for the object of re-establishing peace between the contending parties, by means of an arrangement called for, no less by sentiments of humanity, than by interests for the tranquility of Europe.

For these purposes, they have named their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, conclude, and sign the said Treaty ... Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Offer of Mediation.

Article I. The Contracting Powers shall offer their Mediation to the Ottoman Porte, with the view of effecting a reconciliation between it and the Greeks. This offer of Mediation shall be made to that Power immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty, by means of a joint Declaration, signed by Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts at Constantinople; and, at the same time, a demand for an immediate Armistice shall be made to the Two Contending Parties, as a preliminary and indispensable condition to the opening of any negotiation.

Bases of Arrangement.

Article II. The Arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest upon the following bases:

Greece to be a Dependency of Turkey and Pay Tribute.

- (i) Write a brief account of the main causes of the Greek uprising against Ottoman rule. (5)
- (ii) Why did the powers mentioned in the treaty intervene? (5)
- (iii) Comment on the following phrases: 'putting a stop to the effusion of blood and of preventing the evils of every kind'; 'interests for the tranquility of Europe'. (5)
- (iv) The treaty proposed 'Greece to be a Dependency of Turkey and Pay Tribute', but this was never put into practice. Comment on events after July 1827 which changed the situation completely. (5)
- (v) Why did the Ottoman question become such an important issue in European politics in the nineteenth century? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)