
SUBJECT: **History**
DATE: 2nd May 2019
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) How did Malta achieve constitutional progress during the course of the nineteenth century?
- [**Or**] (b) How did Maltese political parties emerge, and what were the main issues that caused diversions between them?
- [**Or**] (c) To what extent did nineteenth century Malta do better in times of war than in times of peace in the Mediterranean? Give reasons for your answer.

Question 2

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

- [**Either**] (a) Why did the July Monarchy in France end as it had begun, with a revolution?
- [**Or**] (b) 'It took more than nationalism to achieve the unification of Italy.' Discuss.
- [**Or**] (c) To what extent was Germany responsible for World War I. Give reasons for your answer.

Please turn the page.

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

[Either] (a) Despatch of Secretary of State for the Colonies Edward Cardwell to Governor Gaspard Le Marchant, 19 September 1864

I agree ... that in the present constitution of Malta there is security against the abuse of power, and that with the press free, and a portion of the Council elective, any wrongs can be and are sure to be exposed ... the elective members, while they may be placed in a minority by official votes, can yet exercise a most important moral influence by detecting any errors of the executive Government by representing the wants of the people, by calling upon the Government to account for its conduct, and by thus putting the management of public affairs under the control of public opinion, and I am happy to observe the statement of those gentlemen that the executive Government does not disregard the opinion of the elective members... I will, however, take this opportunity of expressing the desire of Her Majesty's Government that this principle should never be lost sight of by those who administer the Government of Malta, viz., that great consideration should be shown to the opinions of the elected Members of Council in matters of local and domestic interest, and that above all no vote of money should be pressed against the majority of the elected members, except under very special circumstances in which the public interests or credit were seriously at stake, and never without an immediate report of the Secretary of State.

- (i) What factors led the Secretary of State to write this dispatch? (5)
- (ii) Explain how 'the Council' referred to by Cardwell was formed and functioned. (5)
- (iii) Comment on Cardwell's 'principle' and its significance. (5)
- (iv) Explain Cardwell's reference to 'the control of public opinion'. (5)
- (v) How did political life as described by Cardwell change during the latter part of nineteenth century Malta? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

[Or] (b) Entry in the Diary of W.H. Russell, Malta, 1854

31 March 1854

For the last week Valetta has been like a fair. The constant arrival and departure of men-of-war, packets, transports, and troops, and the innumerable preparations required by men about to undertake a campaign, keep the townspeople in incessant activity. Money is circulating in profusion. It is so plentiful, that the people, though they grumble at the high prices of provisions, feel no real inconvenience from them. Every tradesman is busy, morning, noon, and night, and the intense pressure of demand has raised the cost of supply enormously. Saddlers, tinmen, outfitters, tailors, shoemakers, cutlers, all the followers of the more useful and practical arts, are in great request, and their charges have crept up till they have attained the dimensions of the West-End scale. Boatmen, and all the amphibious harpies who prey on the traveller in seaports, reap a copper and silver harvest of great weight, and will, it is to be feared, acquire an exaggerated notion of the value of their labours.

- (i) The author refers to major activity in Malta in 1854. Describe the international events that led to this development. (5)
- (ii) Assess the facts mentioned by the author to explain the impact of war on the Maltese economy. (5)

- (iii) What were the major sources of employment for the Maltese during this period? (5)
- (iv) The author refers to 'the constant arrival and departure of men-of-war'. What was the strategic role played by Malta? (5)
- (v) Which later events from the nineteenth century would have a major impact on Malta's economy? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 4

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

[Either] (a) National Assembly of France, Declaration of the Rights of Man, 26 August 1789

The representatives of the French people, organized as a National Assembly, believing that the ignorance, neglect, or contempt of the rights of man are the sole cause of public calamities and of the corruption of governments, have determined to set forth in a solemn declaration the natural, unalienable, and sacred rights of man, in order that this declaration, being constantly before all the members of the social body, shall remind them continually of their rights and duties; in order that the acts of the legislative power, as well as those of the executive power, may be compared at any moment with the objects and purposes of all political institutions and may thus be more respected, and, lastly, in order that the grievances of the citizens, based hereafter upon simple and incontestable principles, shall tend to the maintenance of the constitution and redound to the happiness of all. Therefore, the National Assembly recognizes and proclaims, in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following rights of man and of the citizen:

Articles:

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.
2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.
3. The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation. No body nor individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed directly from the nation.
4. Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else; hence the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no limits except those which assure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by law.
5. Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society. Nothing may be prevented which is not forbidden by law, and no one may be forced to do anything not provided for by law.
6. Law is the expression of the general will. Every citizen has a right to participate personally, or through his representative, in its foundation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens, being equal in the eyes of the law, are equally eligible to all dignities and to all public positions and occupations, according to their abilities, and without distinction except that of their virtues and talents.

- (i) Explain briefly the causes of the French revolution in 1789. (5)
- (ii) Explain the significance of this Declaration. (5)
- (iii) Discuss the following statement: 'Men are born and remain free and equal in rights'. (5)
- (iv) Comment on the assertion that 'the principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation'. (5)
- (v) To what extent did the French revolution abide by these principles, and why? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Please turn the page.

[Or] (b) American newspaper report, 13 July 1878

The Berlin Congress has succeeded in arranging a settlement of the conflicting interests of the European powers arising from the Turco-Russian war and the Treaty of San Stefano. The peculiarity of the settlement, which attracts the attention of the world, consists in the fact that Turkey has been cut and carved by England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia as though she had no rights which anybody is bound to respect. Taken in connection with a separate treaty just promulgated between Turkey and England, by which the former power places Turkey in Asia under British protection, the Ottoman Empire that was, is practically wiped out of existence, and Islam in Europe and Asia Minor put under the surveillance of Russia, Austria and England.

The great changes wrought by the Turco-Russian war, the Berlin Congress and the Anglo-Turkish treaty will be better appreciated by turning to the map of the Turkish Empire as it existed a few months ago. The northern boundary of Turkey in Europe has been placed at the Balkans, and all of the Ottoman territory between these mountains and the Danube ... is to be erected into an independent kingdom under the name of Roumania. Montenegro and Servia [sic], up to now semi-independent, are to become independent states. Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be ultimately annexed to Austria. West Roumania, Epirus, Thessaly and Crete, in which there is a strong Greek sympathy, are to have local self-government under European patronage. The boundaries between Greece and Turkey are to be revised ... Practically Turkey, shorn of a large part of her territory, becomes an English dependency; and England becomes responsible before the world for her good behavior.

- (i) Explain Russian interest in the Ottoman empire. (5)
- (ii) Explain the reference to 'the Turco-Russian war'. (5)
- (iii) What were the main features of the 'Treaty of San Stefano'? (5)
- (iv) How did the Berlin Congress address 'the conflicting interests of the European powers'? (5)
- (v) Was the author correct in stating that 'Turkey ... becomes an English dependency'? Give reasons for your answer. (5)

(Total: 25 marks)