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SUBJECT: **History**  
DATE: 12<sup>th</sup> December 2020  
TIME: 9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

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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 late nineteenth and early twentieth century Maltese political life come to be dominated by party politics?
- [Or]** (b) What were the main political consequences of the proposals of the Royal Commissioners in Malta of the late 1870s?
- [Or]** (c) 'Malta's economy in the nineteenth and early twentieth century depended primarily on the island's strategic role as a British fortress.' Discuss.

#### Question 2

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

- [Either]** (a) Why was there a Revolution in France in 1789?
- [Or]** (b) Discuss the role played by Piedmont-Sardinia in the unification of Italy.
- [Or]** (c) What was the 'Eastern Crisis', and why was it so significant in nineteenth century European history?

***Please turn the page.***

## SECTION B

### Question 3

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

**[Either]** (a) Governor Plumer to Viscount Milner, 9 July 1919.

The recent serious disturbances in Malta have shown that the labour and economic situation is such as to make the people, naturally credulous as they are, easily led by agitators to ascribe all their privations to the shortcomings and general policy of the British Government.

The high price of the necessaries of life and an increasing amount of unemployment are here, as elsewhere, the causes of the general state of discontent which certainly prevails. ...

I would advocate that it be accepted as a general principle by all Departments of the State that as Malta from its geographical position must be held as a "Fortress of the Empire" and cannot either be ceded to any other Power or given any measure of autonomy which might be prejudicial to Imperial Interests, we as an Empire have a direct responsibility for the welfare of inhabitants of the Island and must be prepared for expenditure which this responsibility must entail. ...

It is important to us to have in Malta a happy and contented people, and to convince them that their personal interests are identical with those of the Empire.

- (i) Explain the reference to the 'recent serious disturbances in Malta'. (5)
- (ii) What is the 'labour and economic situation' mentioned by the Governor? (5)
- (iii) Explain the significance of Malta's role as a 'Fortress of the Empire' in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. (5)
- (iv) Did the British authorities take the Governor's advice 'to convince [the Maltese] that their personal interests are identical with those of the Empire'? (5)
- (v) What were the principal political consequences of the events of 1919? (5)

**(Total: 25 marks)**

**[Or]** (b) Letter of Instructions for the Inquiry to F.W.Rowsell, 1877.

Sir, I am directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to inform you that, having learnt that you are about to visit Malta for the benefit of your health, he desires to avail himself of your services in examining the question of the taxation of food in that Island.

A considerable part of the revenue of the Colony is derived from Import Duties upon grain, and questions as to the incidence of these taxes, and the possibility of replacing them by others, have occupied Lord Carnarvon's attention for some time past, and, as you are aware, has formed the subject of public discussion. His Lordship is, therefore, anxious that the Local Government should be aided in the consideration of this important matter by an inquiry conducted by an independent person, and he is glad to learn that you are prepared to undertake this.

- (i) Explain the background to Rowsell's work in Malta. (5)
- (ii) Comment on the significance of 'the question of the taxation of food' for the colonial administration in Malta. (5)
- (iii) Which changes did Rowsell propose to the system of taxation in Malta? (5)
- (iv) What was the local reaction to Rowsell's proposals? (5)
- (v) Why were income and expenditure such an important subject in Malta's political life in the late nineteenth century? (5)

**(Total: 25 marks)**

#### **Question 4**

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

**[Either]** (a) 'Declaration by the Third Estate of France', 20 June 1789.

The National Assembly,

Considering that it has been called to establish the constitution of the realm, to bring about the regeneration of public order, and to maintain the true principles of monarchy; nothing may prevent it from continuing its deliberations in any place it is forced to establish itself; and, finally, the National Assembly exists wherever its members are gathered.

Decrees that all members of this Assembly immediately take a solemn oath never to separate, and to reassemble wherever circumstances require until the constitution of the realm is established and fixed upon solid foundations; and that said oath having been sworn, all members and each one individually confirms this unwavering resolution with his signature.

We swear never to separate ourselves from the National Assembly, and to reassemble wherever circumstances require until the constitution of the realm is drawn up and fixed upon solid foundations.

- (i) Explain the historical significance of this declaration of the National Assembly in France on 20 June 1789. (5)
- (ii) Why did the representatives of 'the Third Estate of France' style themselves as a 'National Assembly'? (5)
- (iii) What was the reaction of the French King? (5)
- (iv) Which other events in the weeks following this, better confirm the importance of the National Assembly? (5)
- (v) To what extent did the Assembly succeed in having 'the constitution of the realm ... drawn up and fixed upon solid foundations'? (5)

**(Total: 25 marks)**

***Please turn the page.***

**[Or]** (b) Alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, June 1878.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, being mutually animated with the sincere desire of extending and strengthening the relations of friendship happily existing between their two Empires, have resolved upon the conclusion of a Convention of defensive alliance with the object of securing for the future the territories in Asia of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan ...

If any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms.

In return His Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government, and for the protection, of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

- (i) What was the background to British interest in the future of the Ottoman empire? (5)
- (ii) Why did the treaty make an explicit reference to Russia? (5)
- (iii) Explain British concerns that the Sultan should introduce 'necessary reforms'. (5)
- (iv) What was the significance of the reference to Cyprus in this agreement? (5)
- (v) What were the main developments marking the future of the Ottoman empire in 1878? (5)

**(Total: 25 marks)**