



SUBJECT: **History**
DATE: 5th May 2022
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), OR part (d).**

[Either] (a) Which one among the nineteenth-century constitutions given by the British government to Malta came close to addressing local political demands? Give reasons for your answer.

[Or] (b) How and why did the Language Question become a big issue in Maltese politics?

[Or] (c) What was the impact of the opening of the Suez Canal on Malta?

[Or] (d) Which proposals by the Royal commissioners of the late 1870s divided Maltese politicians, and why?

Question 2

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

[Either] (a) What were the causes of the French Revolution of 1789?

[Or] (b) What was the Paris Commune, and why did it fail?

[Or] (c) How did Otto von Bismarck succeed in unifying Germany?

[Or] (d) What were Russia's main objectives in the Great Eastern Crisis of 1875-1878?

Please turn the page

SECTION B

Question 3

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

[Either] (a) Malta Letters Patent, 1849

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to publish for general information Her Majesty's Letters Patent, granting and ordaining the Constitution of a new Council of Government in these Possessions, to which reference is made in the Proclamation by His Excellency under this day's date.

The Palace, Valletta, 23rd June 1849

Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas it is expedient with a view to the better government of our Island of Malta and its Dependencies that there should be constituted therein a Body Politic to be called the Council of Government of Malta, and that the said Council of Government should enjoy and exercise such powers and franchises as are hereinafter mentioned. Now Know Ye that of Our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion We have granted and ordained, and do hereby grant and ordain, that there shall be within Our said Island of Malta and its Dependencies a Body Politic to be called and known by the name of The Council of Government of Malta. And We do hereby grant and ordain that the said Council of Government shall consist and be composed of Eighteen persons all such persons being Our natural born or naturalized Subjects, and each of them being of the age of Twenty-one years or upwards. And We do hereby grant and ordain that the Governor of Malta for the time being shall at all times be one of the Members of the said Council of Government, and that nine other Members of the said Council shall always be persons to be nominated or designated by Us, and that the remaining eight Members of the said Council shall always be persons holding their places therein in virtue of Elections to be for that purpose made by the Inhabitants of Malta and its Dependencies, all which nominations, designations and elections of Members of the said Council shall be made in pursuance of and according to the provisions hereinafter contained and not otherwise.

- (i) What was the constitutional situation of Malta between 1813 and 1849? (5)
- (ii) Which developments led to the 'Letters Patent' of 1849? (5)
- (iii) What were the main features of the new 'Council of Government of Malta'? (5)
- (iv) How far did the new Constitution address Maltese political demands? (5)
- (v) What important addition was made to the 1849 Constitution by the British authorities in 1864? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

[Or] (b) Extracts from the Maltese press, 1854-5

[Malta Mail, December 1854]

As the events of the fruitful war now waging in the East, are made public, it is impossible for the most indifferent reader to peruse the despatches without a feeling of pride at the success which has attended, not only the arms of our own countrymen, but also that of the arms of our intrepid allies An eyewitness, who has lately visited the hospitals, is loud in his praise of the unvarying attention paid to the sick - the studious regard paid to the ventilation and cleanliness

of the wards - the unremitting care of the medical attendants - and the anxious solicitude of the professional and voluntary nurses, at the bedsides of the sufferers.

[Portafoglio Maltese, September 1855]

Malta, as an important maritime station in the Mediterranean, gives praise to the Almighty who presides over the destiny of nations, because in a single day it has seen the destruction of a large and terrible enemy fleet, which threatened the liberties of the populations of the south of Europe. Two principles stand out in the great struggle in the East: the principle of freedom and of political and social emancipation represented by England and France and that of autocracy and servitude most prominently represented by Russia.

- (i) What was the cause of the war in the East referred to in the extracts? (5)
- (ii) Comment on the role played by Malta during the war as described in the first extract. (5)
- (iii) Comment on the description of Malta as 'an important maritime station in the Mediterranean' in the second extract. (5)
- (iv) Comment on the victory celebrated in the second extract. (5)
- (v) How was Malta affected by war in the nineteenth century? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 4

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

[Either] (a) Prince Metternich to the Prussian foreign minister von Hardenberg, January 1805

The fate of Europe depends on the determination of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; on the sincerity and energy they throw into their union, and on the elevation of the point of view from which they act in concert. Peace even could not be maintained without the union of the Great Powers. The ease with which one predominating Power is already allowed to oppress her weak neighbours, and to attack the South if she is on good terms with the North, or the North if she spares the South, can hardly be considered as a state of peace; it is, on the contrary, a state of war so much the more dangerous, inasmuch as the attacking party only is in arms, making conquests without striking a blow, and swaggering on without fear of resistance, till the time will come when even an alliance of the enfeebled Powers will not suffice to stem the torrent.

- (i) Give a brief account about Prince Metternich's place in European history. (5)
- (ii) Describe the situation of Europe in January 1805. (5)
- (iii) Which 'one predominating Power' is not listed by Prince Metternich? Give reasons for your answer. (5)
- (iv) Which events continued to show the ambitions of the 'one predominating Power' in Europe? (5)
- (v) Comment on the future significance of Prince Metternich's proposal that the European sovereigns 'act in concert'. (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Please turn the page.

[Or] (b) Count Cavour, 12 April 1856

Convinced that the powerlessness of diplomacy and of the Congress will produce evil consequences for Italy, and will place Piedmont in a difficult and dangerous position, I have thought it well to see if a way [can] be found to arrive at a perfect solution by heroic means – to wit, by arms. Accordingly, yesterday morning, I went to Lord Clarendon and I had the following conversation with him: “My Lord, what has passed at the Congress proved two things: in the first place, that Austria is determined to persist in her system of oppression and of violence towards Italy; and in the second, that the efforts of diplomacy are quite powerless to modify this system. From this follow certain consequences exceedingly unfortunate for Piedmont. Regarding, on the one hand, the angry state of the parties, and on the other, the arrogant attitude of Austria, there are but the two sides to choose between – either we must get reconciled with Austria and the Pope, or we must be prepared to declare war against Austria within a period by no means remote. If the first course were on the whole preferable, I would return to Turin prepared to advise the King to offer office to the friends of Austria and the Pope. If, on the contrary, the second hypothesis is the better for us, I and my friends will not hesitate to prepare for a terrible war, a war to the death, a war to the knife.”

- (i) Give an account on the situation of Italy in 1856. (5)
- (ii) Comment on Cavour’s reference to ‘the powerlessness of diplomacy and of the Congress’. (5)
- (iii) Explain the reference to ‘Austria and the Pope’. (5)
- (iv) Which later events paved the way for the unification of Italy? (5)
- (v) Comment on Count Cavour’s role in the unification of Italy. (5)

(Total: 25 marks)