



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	30 th April 2024
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

This examination paper consists of two sections: **Section A** (Maltese History) and **Section B** (European and International History).

Answer ALL questions in each section.

Each section carries 50 marks, with a total of 100 marks for the paper. Marks are indicated in brackets.

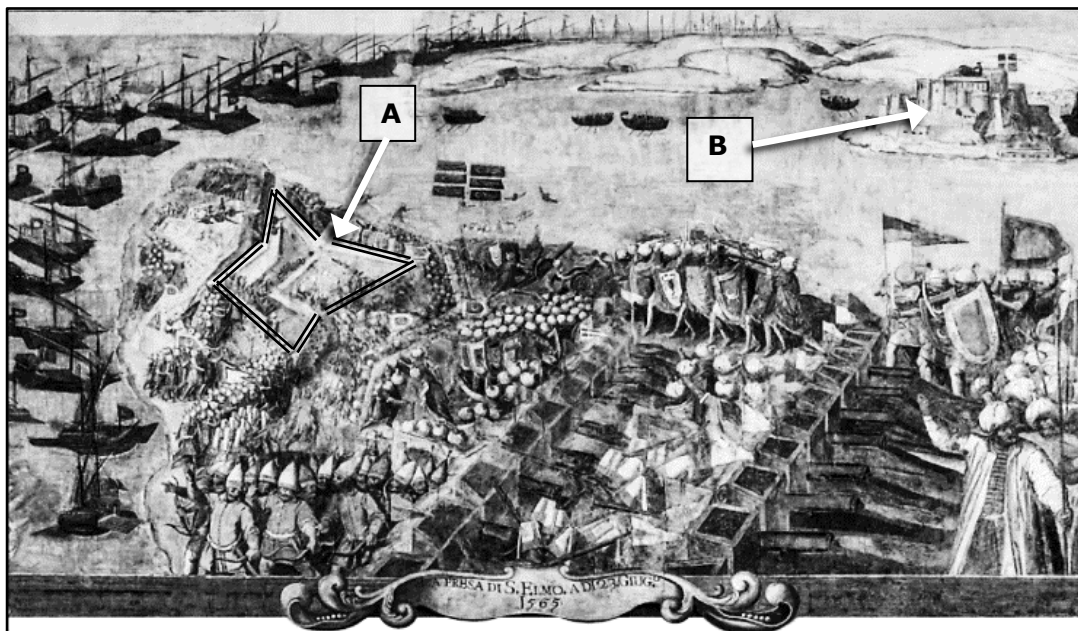
- **You may answer either in English or in Maltese. No change of language is permitted within the same paper.**
- **Write all your answers in the booklet provided.**
- **Start a new page for each section.**
- **Clearly indicate the section and the number of the questions in the left-hand margin of the booklet provided.**

Please turn the page.

SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY

1. The early years of the Order’s rule in Malta: the causes, course, and consequences of the Great Siege of 1565.

Source A



(Adapted from: Fresco by Perez d’Aleccio in the Grand Master’s Palace in Valletta)

Source B

“The small star-shaped fort, a barely recognisable pale of rubble after being under continuous attack for thirty-one days, did not fall until 23 June. Its heroic defence cost the Turks 8,000 men and the defenders 1,500, including 120 brothers...The long resistance of St Elmo, called the ‘key to Malta’ by Jean de Valette, saved the island ...”

(Source: Jonathan Riley-Smith, *Hospitallers, the History of the Order of St John*, London, 1999, pp. 110-111)

- a. Name the fort in Source A marked as ‘A’. (1)
- b. Why was fort ‘A’ built in a star-shaped form? (1)
- c. Name the hill from which the Turks attacked fort ‘A’ in Source A. (1)
- d. What strategic advantage did this hill give the Turks during their attack on fort ‘A’? (2)
- e. Briefly explain why the Grand Master considered fort ‘A’ as being ‘the key to Malta’. (2)
- f. How did the fall of fort ‘A’ affect Turkish moral during the Great Siege? Explain in brief. (2)
- g. Name the fort marked as ‘B’ in Source A. (2)
- h. Mention **TWO** mistakes made by the Turks which caused them to lose the Great Siege. (2)
- i. Name **TWO** factors which contributed towards the victory of the Knights in the Great Siege. (2)
- j. Explain why Source B is a secondary source. (2)

(Total: 17 marks)

Please turn the page.

2. Constitutional Development: The Language Question and the various Royal Commissions relating to it.

Source C



(Source: *The first political party meeting held on the Granaries, Floriana in 1879*, Published in Henry Frenco, 'A History of Malta's Political Parties (1800-1971)', *Heritage: An Encyclopedia of Maltese Culture and Civilisation*, 1(12), 1978, p. 360)

Source D

"As Chief Secretary he opposed and insulted the elected members in every way – so that he had to be removed by the then Secretary of State and given governorships elsewhere. Now in 1918 he returns to Malta again as he practically told me with the intention of playing the same game again..."

(Source: *Colonial minute*, 8 June 1918)

- a. Name the political party that organised the meeting shown in Source C. (1)
- b. Who was the leader of this political party? (1)
- c. Which political party founded in 1880 was the main rival? (1)
- d. Name the leader of the rival political party. (1)
- e. Mention the issue on which these two political parties disagreed. (1)
- f. Explain the stance that each party had on this issue. (3)
- g. Briefly explain **ONE** factor leading to the disagreement mentioned in question 'e'. (2)
- h. Who is the person that is being referred to in Source D? (1)
- i. Which official position did this person hold in the administration of Malta as a British crown colony? (2)
- j. Explain why Source D states that on his return to Malta in 1918, the former Chief Secretary had the intention of 'playing the same game again'. (4)

(Total: 17 marks)

Please turn the page.

3. Malta's Foreign policy between 1964 and 2004.

Source E

Article 2

"The Government of Malta and the Government of the United Kingdom each undertake to afford to the other assistance for mutual defence and to consult together on the measures to be taken jointly or separately to ensure the fullest co-operation between them for this purpose."

Article 6

"The Government of the United Kingdom will consult the Government of Malta when major changes in the British forces in Malta which might have significant effects on the defence or economy of Malta are contemplated."

Article 10

"This Agreement shall come into force on the date of signature and shall remain in force for a period of ten years thereafter."

(Source: Part of Malta's Defence Agreement of 1964. Source: Henry Frenco, Malta's Quest for Independence, Malta, 1989, pp. 258-259)

Source F



(Source: Dr Anton Buttigieg, President of Malta and his wife waving farewell to HMS Brazen while leaving Grand Harbour on 31st March 1979.)

- a. What is the subject context of Source E? (2)
- b. What was the purpose of the agreement in Source E? (2)
- c. Who was the Prime Minister of Malta when the agreement in Source E was signed? (1)
- d. Briefly explain why the agreement in Source E was tied to Malta's Independence. (2)
- e. Describe the events that led to the revision of this agreement in 1972. (4)
- f. Briefly explain the symbolic significance of the photograph of Source F. (2)
- g. How did the event in Source F affect Malta's subsequent foreign policy? (2)
- h. Name Malta's Prime Minister when the event in Source F took place. (1)

(Total: 16 marks)

SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

4. Early Modern Europe: The Protestant Revolt and The Counter-Reformation.

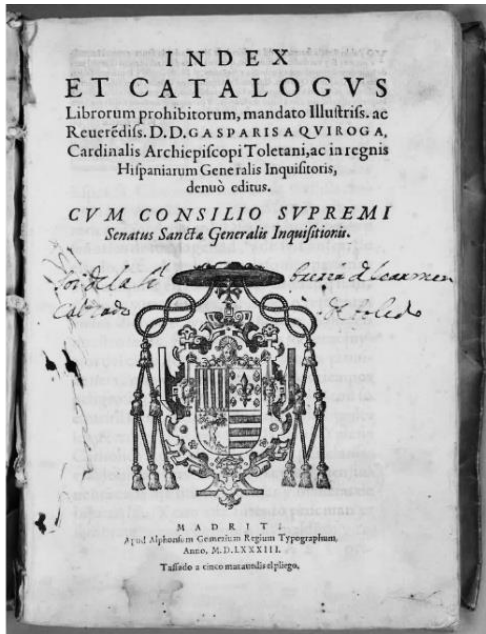
Source G

"I have no longer been able to keep quiet about this matter, for it is by no gift of a bishop that man becomes sure of salvation ... Why, then, do the preachers of pardons, by these false fables and promises, make the people careless and fearless? Whereas indulgences confer on us no good gift, either for salvation or for sanctity, but only take away the external penalty ..."

"I beg that your Most Illustrious Grace may deign to accept in the spirit of a Prince and a Bishop, i.e., with the greatest clemency, as I offer them out of a faithful heart, altogether devoted to you, Most Reverend Father, since I too am a part of your flock ..."

(Source: Extract from Wittenberg on the Vigil of All Saints, MDXVII (1517). Martin Luther's letter to the Archbishop of Mainz and Primate of the Church in Germany)

Source H



(Source: Index and catalogue of prohibited books. A copy dated to 1583. Retrieved from Inquisition, Hesburgh Libraries, University of Notre Dame, France.)

- Explain why Sources G and H are primary sources. (2)
- Mention **THREE** key episodes from the life of the author of Source G. (3)
- What did the author of Source G criticize? (2)
- Why did the author of Source G do so? (2)
- How did the Roman Catholic Church react to this criticism? (3)
- When was the Index of Prohibited books issued for the first time? (1)
- State the main reason for which the Index of Prohibited books was published. (2)
- Which Church institution was responsible for the publication of the Index of Prohibited books? (1)

(Total: 16 marks)

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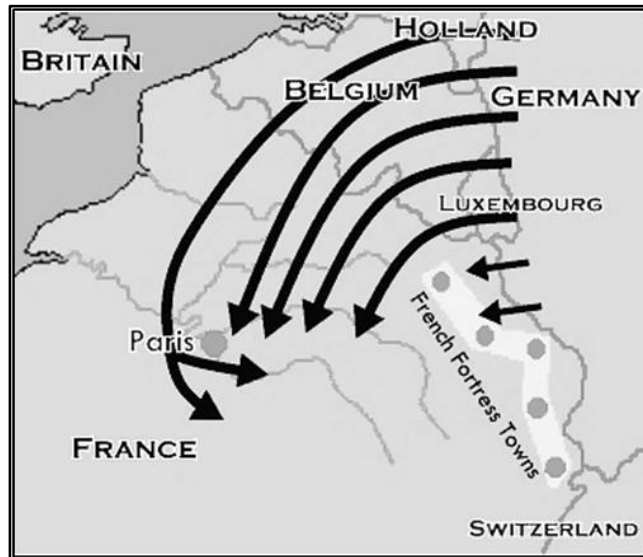
5. European alliances and alignments leading to the First World War.

Source I

"... I have no longer any doubt that England, Russia and France have agreed among themselves – knowing that our treaty obligation compel us to support Austria – to use the Austro-Serb conflict as a pretext for waging a war of annihilation against us."

(Source: Comments by Kaiser William II on a report in July 1914. Stuart Miller, Mastering Modern European History, 1988, p. 287)

Source J



(Source: Map explaining the Schlieffen Plan, <https://opening.download/spring-2021.html>)

- a. Source I is dated July 1914. What fateful incident occurred in Sarajevo a few weeks before, leading the author to comment in this way? (2)
- b. Name **TWO** rival alliances referred to indirectly in Source I. (2)
- c. Explain how the initial Austro-Serb conflict mentioned in Source I, developed into a General European War by August 1914. (3)
- d. Which European Great Power drew up the Schlieffen Plan in 1907? (1)
- e. Use Source J to explain how the Schlieffen Plan aimed to bring about a quick victory on the Western Front. (2)
- f. Why did the execution of this plan drag Great Britain into the war? (2)
- g. Why did the main aim of the Schlieffen Plan fail in the end? (2)
- h. Explain the following terms in relation to the First World War: (3)
 - (i) Stalemate;
 - (ii) Total war; and
 - (iii) War of attrition.

(Total: 17 marks)

6. European integration: Major steps leading to the European Union of today from the Schuman Declaration to the latest enlargement.

Source K

“World peace cannot be safeguarded without the making of creative efforts proportionate to the dangers which threaten it.

The contribution which an organized and living Europe can bring to civilization is indispensable to the maintenance of peaceful relations...

Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany. Any action taken must in the first place concern these two countries.

With this aim in view, the French Government proposes that action be taken immediately on one limited but decisive point.”

(Source: Extract from the Schuman Declaration of 1950)

Source L



(Source: The signing of the Paris Treaty that created the ECSC on 18 April 1951)

- a. Who was Robert Schuman and why was Source K named after him? (2)
- b. Why was it important to work for peace in Europe at the time of the publication of the Schuman Declaration in 1950? (2)
- c. How was Europe divided at that time? (2)
- d. Why does Source K state that 'Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan'? (2)
- e. Mention **TWO** instances from the history of the European Union which proves the affirmation mentioned in question 'd'. (2)
- f. Give the full name of the institution created by the Treaty of Paris in 1951. (1)
- g. Mention the **SIX** original European States that joined this institution. (3)
- h. Provide **THREE** reasons to show why the Maastricht Treaty of 1992 is considered one of the milestones in the history of European integration? (3)

(Total: 17 marks)



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MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS BOARD

**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL
2024 MAIN SESSION**

SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	2 nd May 2024
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

This Examination Paper consists of two Sections: **Section A** (Maltese History) and **Section B** (European and International History).

Answer **FOUR** essay questions in total, **TWO** from **each** Section. Questions carry 25 marks each.

- **You may answer either in English or in Maltese. No change of language is permitted within the same paper.**
- **Write all your answers on the booklet provided.**
- **Start a new page for each essay.**
- **Clearly indicate the section and the number of the questions you choose to answer in the left-hand margin of the booklet provided.**

Please turn the page.

SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY

Choose any **TWO** questions from this section.

1. Discuss the Order's role as a seafaring force in the Mediterranean and describe **THREE** exploits made by the Order's navy between 1530 and the end of the seventeenth century.
2. Describe and explain the various factors that ultimately led to the French invasion of the Maltese archipelago in 1798.
3. Discuss the main political events that happened between 1800 and 1815 leading Malta to become a British colony.
4. Discuss Malta's economy during British colonial rule, emphasizing the reliance on a fortress economy and the government's frequent use of emigration and rundown schemes as strategies to address challenges.
5. Explain Malta's contribution to the armed forces of the British Empire during the First World War and the effects this war had on the Maltese economy and employment until 1921.
6. Archbishop Michael Gonzi was, 'a controversial and extraordinary cleric who was devoted to the Catholic Church with all his might and was always ready to meet any perceived threat to it from any quarter'. Examine why Archbishop Gonzi's actions during the politico-religious crises of the 1960s led him to be described in this way.

SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

Choose any **TWO** questions from this section.

7. Explain why enslaved Africans ended up working on plantations in America. Why was slavery eventually abolished in the United States?
8. Discuss the social, economic, and political factors that led to the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789.
9. Examine the factors that contributed to the revolutions of 1830 in France, Belgium, and Poland. Why were revolts in Modena, Parma, and the Papal States unsuccessful?
10. Elaborate on the advancements in industrialisation in France and Germany during the nineteenth century, highlighting both the similarities and the differences. Discuss the negative consequences of urbanisation encountered by both nations.
11. Discuss the political transformations taking place in matters relating to Germany's government and foreign policy during the interwar period.
12. 'The Cold War was characterised by political tension and indirect conflict between the United States of America and the Soviet Union'. Discuss.



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	2 nd May 2024
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

This Examination Paper consists of two Sections: **Section A** (Maltese History) and **Section B** (European and International History).

Answer **FOUR** essay questions in total, **TWO** from **each** Section. Questions carry 25 marks each.

- **You may answer either in English or in Maltese. No change of language is permitted within the same paper.**
- **Write all your answers on the booklet provided.**
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SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY

Choose **TWO** questions from this section.

1. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the Knights of the Order of St John had an efficient and well-organised navy.
 - a. Give **TWO** reasons to explain why the Order's navy was always willing to fight alongside Christian forces against Muslim ships and navies. (4)
 - b. Explain the meaning of the term 'corsairing'. (3)
 - c. Provide **THREE** reasons to explain why corsairing became an important industry in Malta during the Knights period. (9)
 - d. Describe **THREE** exploits made by the Order's navy between 1530 and the end of the seventeenth century. (9)

(Total: 25 marks)

2. The fall of the French monarchy in 1789 affected the Knights of the Order of St John negatively.
 - a. Name and describe **TWO** reasons why the fall of the French Monarchy affected the Order of St John negatively. (10)
 - b. Describe **TWO** difficulties which the Maltese Islands were experiencing towards the end of the Knights period. (8)
 - c. During which year did the French forces invade Malta? (1)
 - d. Give **TWO** reasons why the Order's efforts in seeking aid and assistance from the Czar of Russia were unsuccessful. (6)

(Total: 25 marks)

3. Malta became a British protectorate in 1800 and a British colony in 1814.
 - a. Who was Sir Alexander Ball and why was he sent to Malta in 1798? (2)
 - b. Describe **THREE** ways how Sir Alexander Ball contributed to Malta's wellbeing in the early 1800s. (9)
 - c. Give **TWO** grievances the Maltese had with the signing of the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. (6)
 - d. In June of 1802, representatives from Maltese towns and villages signed 'The Declaration of Rights of the inhabitants of the Islands of Malta and Gozo'. Name **TWO** Maltese demands made in this declaration. (6)
 - e. Name the treaty by which Malta was proclaimed to be a British colony in 1814. (2)

(Total: 25 marks)

4. The second half of the nineteenth century was characterised by an increase in British military spending in Malta.
 - a. Describe **THREE** ways by which Malta proved to be an important British possession during the Crimean War. (9)
 - b. Name a nineteenth-century military hospital built in Malta. (1)
 - c. Mention and describe **THREE** positive effects the Opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 had on Malta's economic development. (9)
 - d. Name and briefly describe **TWO** nineteenth-century forts built in Malta. (6)

(Total: 25 marks)

5. During the First World War Malta was not only used as a naval, military, and hospital base but also contributed to the armed forces of the British Empire.
- a. List and briefly describe **FOUR** ways how the Maltese contributed to the armed forces of the British Empire during the First World War. (12)
 - b. Mention and briefly describe **THREE** facts on Malta's economy during, and in the immediate aftermath of the First World War. (9)
 - c. Briefly comment on how the rise of trade unionism in Malta and the Sette Giugno riots are connected to Malta's economy in the aftermath of the First World War. (4)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
6. Archbishop Michael Gonzi was, 'a controversial and extraordinary cleric who was devoted to the Catholic Church with all his might and was always ready to meet any perceived threat to it from any quarter'.
- a. Briefly explain what the notion of 'Integration' as proposed by the Malta Labour Party would have meant for Malta. (8)
 - b. Give **TWO** reasons why Malta's Roman Catholic Church was against Integration. (8)
 - c. Name and briefly explain **THREE** other issues which caused the politico-religious crises of the 1960s. (9)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

Choose any **TWO** questions from this Section.

7. The Atlantic slave trade involved the transportation of enslaved people coming from Central and West Africa, mainly to the Americas.
- a. Mention **THREE** reasons behind the slave trade in America and the West Indies. (6)
 - b. Give **THREE** examples to show the harsh conditions slaves had to endure aboard slave ships. (6)
 - c. Elaborate on **TWO** Enlightenment ideals that promoted the abolition of slavery. (6)
 - d. Explain how slavery was ultimately abolished in the United States. (7)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
8. The French Revolution was the result of various long-term and short-term factors.
- a. Describe **THREE** economic issues contributing to the start of the revolution. (6)
 - b. Name **THREE** political issues contributing to the start of the revolution. (6)
 - c. Mention **THREE** social issues contributing to the start of the revolution. (6)
 - d. Give a brief overview of the events of 1789 in France by making reference to the August Decrees and Declaration of the Rights of Man. (7)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

9. In the 1830s a series of revolutions swept across Europe.
- a. Mention **THREE** events leading to the revolution in France. (6)
 - b. Mention **THREE** events leading to the revolution in Belgium. (6)
 - c. Name **TWO** events leading to the revolution in Poland. (4)
 - d. Explain **ONE** reason why the Polish revolution was a failure. (3)
 - e. Briefly describe the revolutions occurring in Parma and Modena in the Italian peninsula. (6)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
10. The Industrial Revolution saw a global transition towards widespread, efficient, and stable manufacturing processes.
- a. Briefly explain how the Agricultural Revolution and the invention of the steam engine facilitated the onset of the Industrial Revolution in Britain. (5)
 - b. Mention **THREE** positive effects of industrialisation in France during the nineteenth century. (6)
 - c. Describe **THREE** positive effects of industrialisation in Germany during the nineteenth century. (6)
 - d. Mention **FOUR** negative effects of industrialisation during this period. (8)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
11. In Germany during the interwar period, a powerful and assertive authoritarian regime replaced a fragile democratic framework.
- a. Give **FOUR** reasons to account for the rise of Nazism under Hitler. (8)
 - b. Describe **THREE** aims of the Nazi regime. (9)
 - c. Mention **FOUR** main characteristics of Hitler's foreign policy. (8)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
12. The Cold War was a period of political tension between the United States of America and the Soviet Union.
- a. Briefly explain what the Cold War was. (4)
 - b. Provide **TWO** reasons for the establishment of NATO and **TWO** reasons for the establishment of the Warsaw Pact. (8)
 - c. Describe **TWO** indirect conflicts which happened during the Cold War. (8)
 - d. In what way did the Space Race represent another confrontation between the primary adversaries of the Cold War? (5)
- (Total: 25 marks)**