



| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| SUBJECT: | History |
| PAPER NUMBER: | I |
| DATE: | 9 th June 2021 |
| 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 TWO questions from 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.**
- **Indicate clearly the section and the number of the questions in the left-hand margin of the booklet provided.**

Please turn the page.

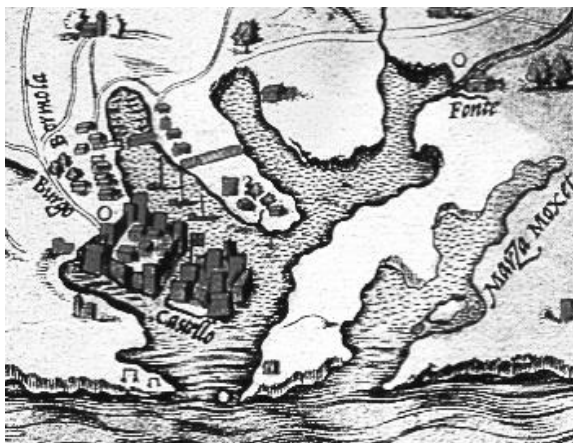
SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY

1. The coming of the Order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John to Malta and the early years of its rule.

Source A



Source B



Source C

The Order established itself at Birgu and, in spite of initial hesitation about whether Malta was to be their permanent home or not, the Knights were forced to fortify their immediate surroundings and to transform the tiny 'hamlet with tottering shacks'.... St Angelo was strengthened and new fortresses were built . . . They built for themselves an infirmary, *auberges* . . . and other constructions so that within a few years Birgu merited to be renamed 'la nuova città'.

(Adapted from Hospitaller Malta, 1530-1798, Victor Mallia-Milanes, 1993.)

- a. Which of the above sources is a primary source and why? (2)
- b. (i) Which event is depicted in Source A? (1)
 - (ii) Name the person in the centre of Source A. (1)
 - (iii) How did the Maltese react when this event took place? (2)
 - (iv) Mention **TWO** immediate consequences of this event on Malta's historical development. (2)
- c. (i) Which area of the Maltese Islands is depicted in Source B? (1)
 - (ii) Name the **THREE** settlements indicated in Source B. (3)
 - (iii) Give the name of the main fortification referred to as the 'castello' in Source B. (1)
 - (iv) Describe how this part of the island was further fortified by the time of the Great Siege of 1565. (6)
- d. (i) Using Source C as your evidence, give **TWO** reasons why the Order hesitated at first to make Malta their permanent home. (4)
 - (ii) Why did Birgu come to be referred to as 'la nuova città'? (2)

(Total: 25 marks)

2. Church-State Relations till the 1920s.

Source A

'On 29th June 1822 it was enacted that immovable property could not be acquired by Churches or other Pious or Religious Institutions, except under the condition that, within the term of one year, it would be definitely and absolutely sold or disposed of. If not, it was to be confiscated . . . as having fallen into the possession of the Government.'

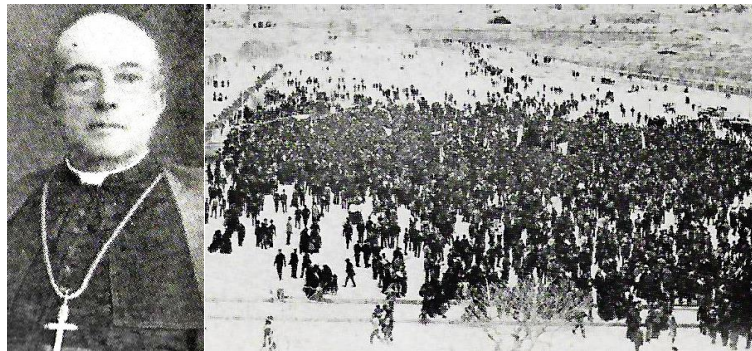
(Quoted from *British Malta, Vol. 1, A.V. Laferla, 1976.*)

Source B

'a system of religion the most detestable the world ever saw – a system which leaves the mind at a *loss to determine whether it is better than any religion at all.*'

(*The Harlequin, 21 March 1839. Editor: James Richardson. Quoted from Printing and Censorship in Malta 1642-1839, Joseph F. Grima, 1991.*)

Source C



(Mgr. Ignazio Panzavecchia and one of three *patria et religio* mass gatherings of 1896, from *Party Politics in a Fortress Colony, Henry Frendo, 1979.*)

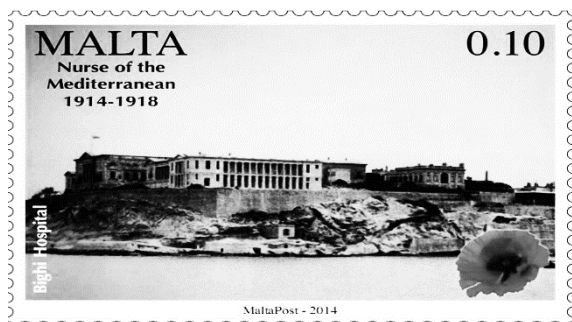
- a. Which of these sources are primary or secondary? State why. (6)
- b. (i) What was the name of the law described in Source A? (1)
(ii) Who was the British Governor of Malta when this law was enacted? (1)
(iii) What was the aim for which this law was enacted? (2)
(iv) Was this law ever enforced by the British? Give a reason for your answer. (3)
- c. (i) What was *The Harlequin* referred to in Source B? (1)
(ii) Which law had just been enacted in Malta in the same year of Source B? (1)
(iii) Explain why opinion in Malta was divided about the enactment of this law. (6)
- d. Using Source C as your evidence, explain the impact that the law of Mixed Marriages had on Maltese politics in the years 1892-1896. (4)

(Total: 25 marks)

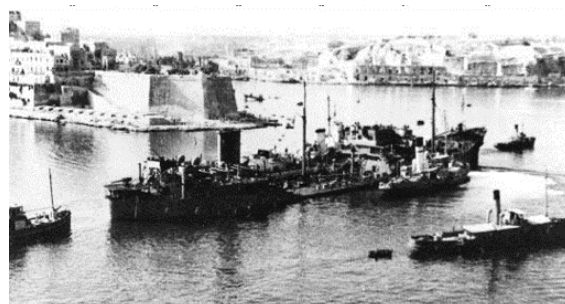
Please turn the page.

3. Malta during the two World Wars.

Source A



Source B



Source C

Some of the effects of the First and the Second World War on Malta were:

- a. The war brought nearly full employment for the Maltese.
- b. The Maltese took refuge in underground shelters during enemy air raids.
- c. King George VI granted Malta the *George Cross*.
- d. Hospital ships brought the wounded soldiers from Gallipoli.
- e. The Grand Harbour served as a naval and a military base for the Allies.
- f. During the war around 15,000 men were employed in the dockyard.
- g. Food rationing and Victory Kitchens had to be set up.
- h. The Grand Harbour was the most bombed place during the war.

- a. Which of the above is a primary source? Explain why. (2)
- b. (i) Why did Maltapost issue the stamp of Source A in 2014? (2)
 (ii) Why was Malta given the epithet 'Nurse of the Mediterranean' referred to in Source A? (2)
 (iii) On which occasion in the 19th century was Malta known with this epithet for the first time? (1)
 (iv) Which building is shown in Source A and how was it used at that time? (2)
- c. (i) Which event is shown in Source B? (2)
 (ii) What were the Maltese experiencing at that time? (2)
 (iii) Explain **ONE** cause and **ONE** consequence which the event shown in Source B had on Malta at that time. (4)
- d. Read carefully Source C and then copy and complete the following table by writing the letters (a to h) of the statements of Source C under the correct column. (8)

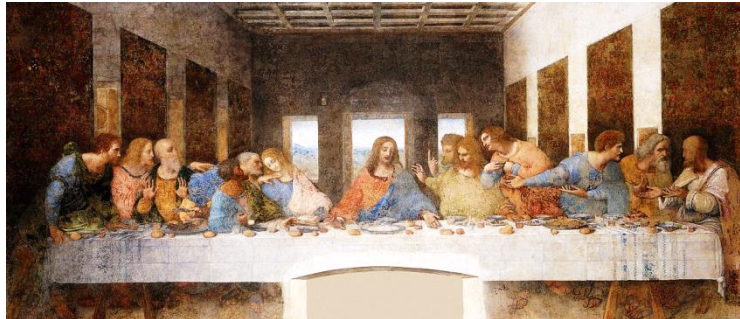
| Effects of World War I | Effects of World War II | Effects of both World Wars |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

(Total: 25 marks)

SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

4. The Renaissance brought a cultural revival in Europe.

Source A



Source B

Savonarola, a great critic of the so-called 'pagan humanists' of his time, wrote: 'Go to Rome and all over Christendom; in the houses of great prelates and great scholars they think only of poetry and the art of rhetoric. Go and see, though; you will find them with humanist books in their hands, trying to find out about the cure of souls from Virgil and Horace and Cicero.'

(Girolamo Savonarola (1452-1498): Twenty-third sermon on Psalm 73 in Savonarola, Volume I, Mario Ferrara, 1952.)

Source C

'The world sailed round, the largest of Earth's continents discovered, the compass invented, the printing-press sowing knowledge, gunpowder changing drastically the art of war, ancient manuscripts rescued and the restoration of scholarship, all witness to the triumph of our New Age.'

(Jean Fernel (1497-1558) physician, mathematician and astronomer at the Court of Henry II of France, quoted in Marie Boas, The Scientific Renaissance, London, 1962.)

- a. (i) Name the painting of Source A and the artist who painted it. (2)
- (ii) In which century and Italian city was it painted? (2)
- (iii) What was the importance of this city during the Renaissance? (2)
- (iv) Identify from Source A, **TWO** common features in the paintings of this period. (2)
- (v) Name **ONE** other Italian Renaissance artist and **ONE** of his works of art. (2)
- b. (i) Who were the Renaissance humanists referred to in Source B? (2)
- (ii) How did these humanists spread the ideas of the Renaissance across Europe? (2)
- (iii) Why does Savonarola, the author of Source B, call them 'pagan humanists'? (2)
- (iv) Why did Savonarola, who was a Dominican friar, end up burnt at the stake in Florence in 1498? (2)
- c. (i) The Renaissance was also a time of inventions and discoveries. Identify from Source C the **FIVE** inventions or discoveries mentioned. (5)
- (ii) Give the words which the author of Source C used to describe the Renaissance. (1)
- (iii) To which continent does Jean Fernel refer with the phrase 'the largest of Earth's continents discovered'? (1)

(Total: 25 marks)

Please turn the page.

5. The 1848 Revolutions in Europe.

Source A



Source B

Revolutions in the Austrian Empire

'Since the beginning of October 1848 to its end, Vienna flowed back and forth between revolution and counter-revolution, with one element or another gaining influence over the others. As the legislature debated various issues over the summer and autumn, the Habsburgs and their advisers regrouped their confidence and their strength . . . On October 31st the army retook Vienna and executed a number of the city's radical leaders . . . The abolishment of serfdom was the greatest achievement out of everything that happened during these revolutions. The conservative regime that followed however kept and implemented this reform.'

(Retrieved and adapted from: <https://schoolhistory.co.uk/notes/1848-revolutions-in-austria/>)

- a. Why is 1848 referred to by historians as 'The Year of Revolutions', while 1849 is referred to as 'The Year of Counter-Revolutions'? (2)
- b. Explain what is meant by revolution and counter-revolution. (4)
- c. (i) Identify from the map of Source A, **TWO** countries where there were more than one centre of revolution in 1848. (1)
- (ii) Identify from the map of Source A, **TWO** countries where no revolution took place in 1848. (1)
- (iii) Give **ONE** reason why Italy experienced five revolutionary centres in 1848. (2)
- d. Briefly outline the main events that brought about the downfall of:
 - (i) King Louis Philippe in France; (3)
 - (ii) Prince Metternich in Austria. (3)

- e. Using Source B as your evidence, answer the following:
- (i) Name **TWO** revolutionary groups that attained power in Vienna in 1848. (2)
 - (ii) Name **TWO** agents of counter-revolution in Vienna in 1848. (2)
 - (iii) What did the Revolution in the Austrian Empire manage to achieve? (1)
- f. Mention **TWO** common factors that contributed to the failure of the 1848 Revolutions in Europe. (4)

(Total: 25 marks)

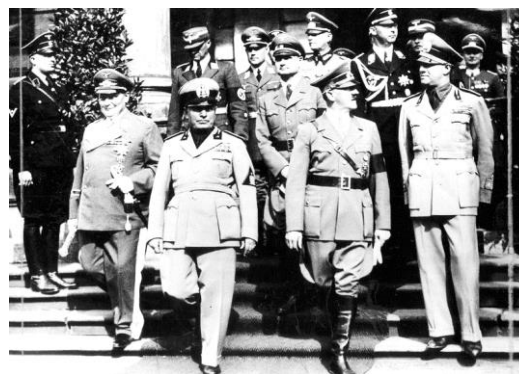
6. The rise of authoritarian government in Italy and Germany.

Source A



The Fascists' 'March on Rome' 27-29 October, 1922.

Source B



The Italian dictator on a state visit in Berlin in 1937.

Source C

'Anti-individualistic, the Fascist conception of life stresses the importance of the State and accepts the individual only in so far as his interests coincide with those of the State . . . It is opposed to liberalism which arose as a reaction to absolutism and exhausted its historical function when the State became the expression of the conscience and will of the people. Liberalism denied the State in the name of the individual . . .'

(Adapted from: The Doctrine of Fascism, Benito Mussolini, 1932.)

- a. (i) Explain the outcome and the significance of the event shown in Source A. (2)
- (ii) Why are the people in Source A wearing black shirts? (1)
- (iii) Identify by name and surname the leader of the movement shown in Source A. (2)
- (iv) Briefly describe how this leader changed the way Italy was governed when he was in power. (4)
- b. (i) Identify by name and surname the German dictator in Source B. (2)
- (ii) Which official title did he hold during his years in power? (1)
- (iii) Give the name of the political movement headed by this same leader. (1)
- (iv) Briefly describe how this leader attained power in Germany in 1933. (4)
- (v) What was the outcome of Mussolini's official visit in Berlin in 1937? (2)
- (vi) What was the main reason for the downfall of these two leaders? (2)
- c. Identify from Source C, **TWO** differences between fascism and liberalism. (4)

(Total: 25 marks)



| | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| SUBJECT: | History |
| PAPER NUMBER: | IIA |
| DATE: | 10 th June 2021 |
| 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.**
- **Indicate clearly 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. In 1566 Grand Master De Valette laid the foundation stone of the city of Valletta. Give reasons to explain why the city was built. Discuss the contribution of Francesco Laparelli and Ġormu Cassar in the building of the city.
2. The French Revolution affected the Order of St. John badly and eventually led to the Order's departure from the Maltese Islands. Discuss the events and causes that led to the French capture of Malta.
3. Sir Thomas Maitland became known as King Tom when the English took over the Maltese Islands. What were the main features of his administration of the Maltese Islands?
4. Sette Giugno 1919, was a major event in Maltese History. Discuss what were the causes and immediate results of the Sette Giugno Riots.
5. To what extent did the constitutions given to Malta by the British between 1921 and 1964 meet the political demands of the Maltese?
6. During the 19th and early 20th centuries Malta was developed as a naval base and coaling station for the British Imperial Government. Discuss.

SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

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

7. Frederick II of Prussia and Catherine II of Russia have been described as the most enlightened rulers of the Age of Enlightenment. Discuss.
8. The causes of the French Revolution were mainly political, social and economic. Discuss.
9. Napoleon Bonaparte was a brilliant and tireless administrator. Discuss with reference to his domestic policy in France.
10. Discuss the positive and negative consequences of the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
11. Various developments and political events led to the outbreak of the First World War. Discuss the causes of the First World War.
12. The Potsdam Agreement of 1945 led to the division of Berlin and Germany into four occupation zones. Explain in detail why this led to the setting up, and eventually to the fall, of the Berlin Wall.



| | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| SUBJECT: | History |
| PAPER NUMBER: | IIB |
| DATE: | 10 th June 2021 |
| 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.**
- **Indicate clearly 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 **TWO** questions from this section.

1. On 28th March 1566 Grand Master De Valette laid the foundation stone of the new city of Valletta.
 - a. Indicate the location where this new city was built. (1)
 - b. How was Francesco Laparelli involved in the planning of this new city? (6)
 - c. Mention **THREE** requirements that houses built in this new city had to have. (6)
 - d. Mention and explain the importance of **THREE** buildings planned by Ġlormu Cassar. (12)

(Total: 25 marks)

2. The French Revolution affected the Order of St. John badly and eventually led to the capture of Malta.
 - a. In what year did the French capture Malta? (1)
 - b. How did the fall of the French Monarchy in 1789 affect the Order of St. John? (6)
 - c. What problems did the Order of St. John suffer from during the last decades of the 18th century? (8)
 - d. Briefly describe how the French captured the Maltese Islands. (10)

(Total: 25 marks)

3. Sir Thomas Maitland who was appointed Governor of Malta on 23rd July 1813, soon became known as King Tom.
 - a. Which epidemic raged in Malta when Thomas Maitland came to Malta in 1813? (1)
 - b. Which uniformed corps did he set up in 1814 to ensure public peace and order? (1)
 - c. What economic reforms did he introduce in Malta? (5)
 - d. What reforms did he make in the administration of justice and the law courts? (8)
 - e. Explain how he sought to give more importance to the English language in education and the civil service. (10)

(Total: 25 marks)

4. The Sette Giugno, 1919 Riots marked an important milestone in Maltese History.
 - a. Which political institution was holding a meeting in Valletta on 7th June 1919? (1)
 - b. Who presided over this meeting? (1)
 - c. Give a brief outline of the riots' events. (5)
 - d. Explain the causes of these events. (8)
 - e. What were the immediate results of these events? (10)

(Total: 25 marks)

5. Malta's constitutional development under British rule had a rather turbulent history.
 - a. Define the term constitution. (3)
 - b. Give the name of **ONE** Maltese Prime Minister before 1947 and of **ONE** after 1947. (2)
 - c. Briefly explain the characteristics of the constitution granted to Malta in 1947. (5)
 - d. What did the Integration proposal of 1955 mean? (5)
 - e. Explain how far the Independence Constitution of 1964 satisfy Maltese political demands. (10)

(Total: 25 marks)

6. During the 19th century and early 20th century Malta depended on a fortress economy in the interests of the British Empire.
- a. What was the British Empire? (2)
 - b. What is a fortress economy? (5)
 - c. Explain how Malta served as a coaling station. (8)
 - d. Indicate the development of the Dockyard during the 19th century and early 20th century. (10)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

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

7. Frederick II of Prussia and Catherine II of Russia were both influenced by the ideas of the Enlightenment and they adopted them to enhance their power.
- a. Give the name of **ONE** English Enlightenment philosopher. (1)
 - b. Write about **ONE** famous French philosopher who wrote letters to Catherine II. (8)
 - c. What reforms did Frederick II introduce regarding the government of Prussia? (8)
 - d. List **FOUR** reforms that Catherine II introduced affecting Russian society. (8)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

8. Various political, social and economic crises led to the French Revolution.
- a. Describe the structure of French society during the Ancien Regime. (4)
 - b. In what way did the American War of Independence affect France? (5)
 - c. Why were the French King and Queen so unpopular? (8)
 - d. Which economic problems developed in France during the 18th century? (8)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

9. Napoleon Bonaparte was a great statesman and reformer.
- a. Why did Napoleon institute the Legion of Honour? (3)
 - b. What reforms were brought about by the Code Napoleon? (6)
 - c. What was the Concordat? (6)
 - d. Explain what constitutional changes Napoleon introduced until he was declared Emperor. (10)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

10. The Industrial Revolution brought about sweeping economic and social changes throughout Europe.
- a. What type of industry came to an end as a result of the Industrial Revolution? (2)
 - b. Why did mines become important during the Industrial Revolution? (5)
 - c. Describe **FOUR** infrastructural changes that the Industrial Revolution brought about in the context of communication. (8)
 - d. Describe the conditions of the workers that developed in the factories. (10)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

Please turn the page.

11. Events leading to the First World War had long been building up since the 19th century.
- a. Name **FOUR** alliances that were made during the second half of the 19th century. (4)
 - b. Explain how an armament competition developed between the European power. (5)
 - c. Why and how did Germany seek to conquer colonies? (6)
 - d. Describe how the war started in 1914. (10)

(Total: 25 marks)

12. Following the Potsdam Agreement of 1945 an 'Iron Curtain' came into being, Berlin and Germany were divided into four zones and eventually the Berlin Wall was built.

- a. What was the Iron Curtain? (2)
- b. Why were Berlin and Germany divided into four zones? (8)
- c. What led to the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961? (5)
- d. What were the consequences of the fall of the Berlin Wall? (10)

(Total: 25 marks)