



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	4 th May 2022
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.

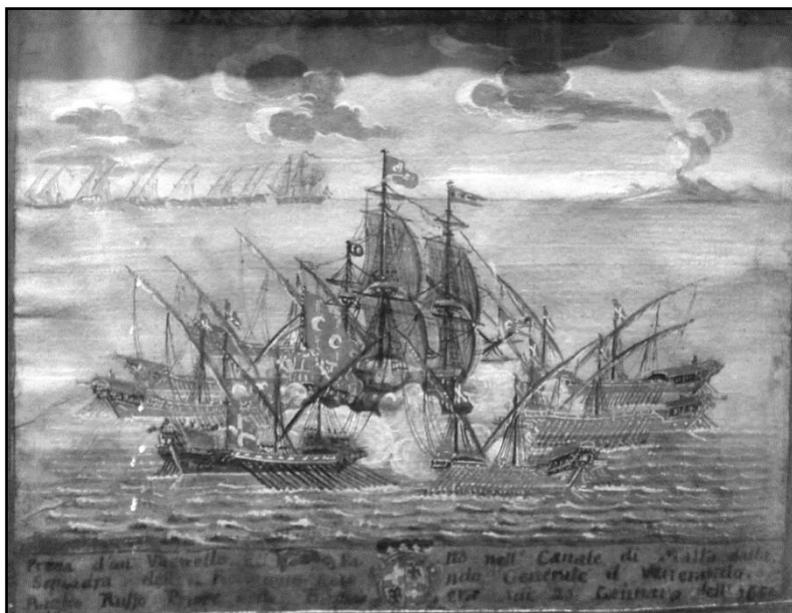
Each Section carries 50 marks, with a total of 100 marks for the paper. Marks are indicated in brackets.

- **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.**

SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY

1. The Order of the Knights of St John as a seafaring force.

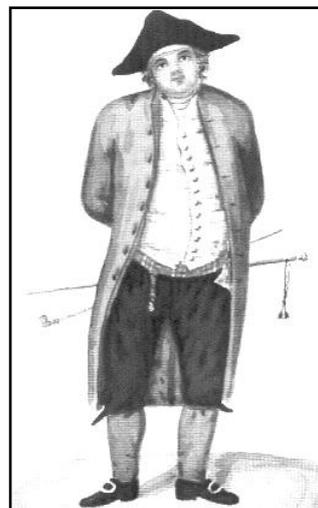
Source A



A painting showing Maltese galleys capturing an Ottoman vessel in between Malta and Sicily in 1652.

(Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Navy_of_the_Order_of_Saint_John)

Source B



A painting of the Agozzino dating to 1833.

(Source: Godfrey Wettinger, *Slavery in the Islands of Malta and Gozo ca. 1000-1812, Malta, p.155.*)

Source C

'Maltese corsairs, sheltering behind the Order's ideological war between Cross and Crescent, conducted a series of raids on Turkish merchant shipping. As Turkey's trade was notably in the hands of French merchants, this practice was undermining French trading interests in the area. The Venetians too felt concerned at seeing their position of confidence within the Ottoman Empire being eroded by the Maltese in the Levant. Andrea Memmo, the Venetian Bailo at Constantinople, wrote at least four times to Perellos... urging him to take immediate preventive measures against his corsairs as these were 'disrupting the delicate relations between the Republic [of Venice] and the Porte' [Ottoman Sultan].'

(Adapted from: *Descrittione di Malta, Anno 1716: a Venetian account by Giacomo Capello, Venetian Consul in Malta. Published in Victor Mallia-Milanes, Malta, 1988, p. 4*)

- a. Give **ONE** reason why Source C is a primary source. (2)
- b. Why were paintings such as the one in Source A commissioned by the Order? (2)
- c. From which **ONE** of the following were ships of different powers recognised in those days?
Copy the correct answer on your booklet:
 - (i) The coat of arms painted on one of the ships' sails;
 - (ii) The flags hoisted on the ships' masts;
 - (iii) The uniform worn by the ships' sailors;
 - (iv) The colour of the sails. (1)
- d. Name the war in which the Order was allied with the Republic of Venice when the painting of Source A was commissioned? (1)
- e. The Order was engaged in corsairing activity during its whole period in Malta.
 - (i) Briefly explain why corsairing was different from piracy at that time. (2)
 - (ii) Why did the Order engage in corsairing? (2)
 - (iii) Why did the Order encourage the Maltese to participate in corsairing? (2)
- f. What was the function of the *Agozzino* in Source B? (1)

- g. Who is the Grand Master mentioned in Source C? (1)
- h. (i) Which **TWO** European Powers referred to in Source C were displeased by the raids on Turkish ships carried out by Maltese corsairs in the Levant? (2)
- (ii) Find **ONE** reason from Source C that explains why these two powers were displeased with the actions of Maltese corsairs in the Levant. (1)

(Total: 17 marks)

2. The effects of the French Revolution on Malta.

Source D

'The struggle between the Knights and the Turks was no longer anything more than a phantom, the appearance of which was kept by a few piratical expeditions... the defence of those superb ramparts, the monuments of the glory of the Order... was entrusted to foreign mercenaries; and that social energy which had struck terror into one of the greatest empires of the universe no longer showed itself...'

(Source: Charles S. Sonnini, Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt: undertaken by the Order of the Old Government of France, London, 1800, p. 51 et seq.)

Source E

'In Malta the financial position was critical. On 2nd September [1789] the Treasury announced that there was only enough money in the Conservatoria to meet current expenses for two months. The credit account with the Università had been swallowed up in paying for grain. In France there was... a sum of 250,000 scudi, but unless it could be shipped to Genoa, it was useless... If the Order were not to go bankrupt... money would have to be raised somehow.'

(Source: Roderick Cavaliero, The Last of the Crusaders, Malta, 1960, pp. 195-196)

Source F



Painting depicting the French fleet entering the Grand Harbour.

(Source: <https://www.napoleon.org/en/history-of-the-two-empires/articles/the-taking-and-the-siege-of-malta>)

- a. Identify **TWO** aspects of the Order's decline mentioned in Source D. (2)
- b. Briefly explain **ONE** other reason for the Order's decline in the eighteenth century that is not mentioned in Source D. (2)
- c. (i) What is the subject matter of Source E? (1)
- (ii) Why is Source E a secondary source? (1)
- d. (i) Mention a principal socio-political event that happened in France in 1789? (2)
- (ii) What evidence is there in Source E to show that this event affected the Order negatively? (2)
- e. (i) Mention **TWO** reasons why relations between the Order and France deteriorated between 1789 and 1798? (2)
- (ii) How did this deterioration in relations affect the Maltese? (2)
- f. Briefly explain **ONE** consequence of the event depicted in Source F. (2)

(Total: 16 marks)

3. The role of the Church in Maltese society in the twentieth century.

Source G

'The very considerable authority of the Church in Malta is derived not from law, but from the loyalty of a people, who fervently practice their religion... As the official representative of the Church, the parish priest occupies a position of great importance in the community. He has authority in all religious matters affecting his parishioners. He ministers to their spiritual and often to their personal needs. He alone can arrange for the important ceremonies which mark the stages in their lives...He is also the official custodian of the richly decorated parish church...'

(Source: Jeremy Boissevain, *Saints and Fireworks: Religion and Politics in Rural Malta*, London, 1965, p. 42).



Photograph showing an event which took place in Ghajnsielem (Gozo) in 1866.

(Source: *The Maltese Village Festa: A Traditional Yearly Ritual*, Godfrey Farrugia (ed.), Malta, 2016, p. 46.)



The Enthronement of Mgr Michael Gonzi as Malta's Archbishop, 1943.

(Source: Anthony Arrigo Azzopardi, *Private Collection*.)

- a. Source G affirms that the 'authority of the Church in Malta is derived not from law, but from the loyalty of a people, who fervently practice their religion.' In a paragraph of about 50 words, give examples to show the validity of this statement. (4)
- b. Use Source G as a point of reference to answer the following questions:
 - (i) Mention **ONE** example showing how the parish priest met the 'spiritual needs' of his parishioners. (1)
 - (ii) Mention **ONE** example showing how the parish priest met the 'personal needs' of his parishioners. (1)
 - (iii) Mention **ONE** lay organisation that assisted the parish priest in the running of the parish. (1)
- c. (i) What event does Source H show? (1)
 - (ii) Briefly describe **TWO** of the activities that were usually held in similar occasions at the time when the photograph of Source H was taken. (2)
- d. Mention and briefly explain **TWO** instances when Mgr Michael Gonzi (Source I) was directly involved in Maltese politics between 1921 and 1969. (4)
- e. Explain **THREE** motives behind Mgr Gonzi's imposition of the Interdict in Malta in 1961. (3)

(Total: 17 marks)

SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

4. The causes and course of the French Revolution of 1789.

Source J

- i. King Louis XVI governed France as an absolute monarch.
- ii. Many French people disliked Queen Marie Antoinette for many reasons.
- iii. People hated the king’s sealed letters more than any other aspect of the king’s power.
- iv. The French royal government had been in debt for nearly a hundred years. By 1786 something had to be done quickly to avoid bankruptcy.

Source K

‘Napoleon [Bonaparte] created a new form of government in France, reshaped the boundaries of Europe. Since his first days in power, he aroused controversies that continue today. Was he a true son of the Enlightenment who modernised French government and brought the message of equality under the law wherever he went? Or was he an authoritarian military dictator who fought incessant wars and conquered territory to maintain his egomaniacal grip on power? There is abundant evidence for both views.’

(Source: <https://revolution.chnm.org/exhibits/show/liberty--equality--fraternity/napoleonic-experience>)

Source L



The sans-culottes of the French Revolution of 1789.

(Source: <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Sans-Culottes.jpg>)

This question continues on next page.

- a. Which of sources 'K' and 'L' is a primary source? State why this is so. (2)
- b. Use the statements in Source J as a reference to answer the following questions:
 - (i) Explain the term 'absolute monarch'. (1)
 - (ii) Mention **ONE** reason why many French people disliked Queen Marie Antoinette. (1)
 - (iii) How were the king's sealed letters known at that time, and why were they so much hated by the people? (2)
 - (iv) Suggest **TWO** possible options which the French royal government could have taken to avoid bankruptcy in the late 1780s. (2)
- c. (i) Who were the *sans-culottes* that feature in Source L? (1)
- (ii) Give **TWO** reasons why most of the *sans-culottes* supported the Jacobins and the Reign of Terror. (2)
- (iii) When did the influence of the *sans-culottes* on the course of events during the revolution come to an end? (1)
- d. Use Source K to help you answer the following questions:
 - (i) Briefly explain the connection between Napoleon and the French Revolution. (2)
 - (ii) Identify **ONE** positive legacy for which Napoleon is known in history. (1)
 - (iii) Is this source biased in favour or against Napoleon? Give **ONE** reason for your answer. (2)

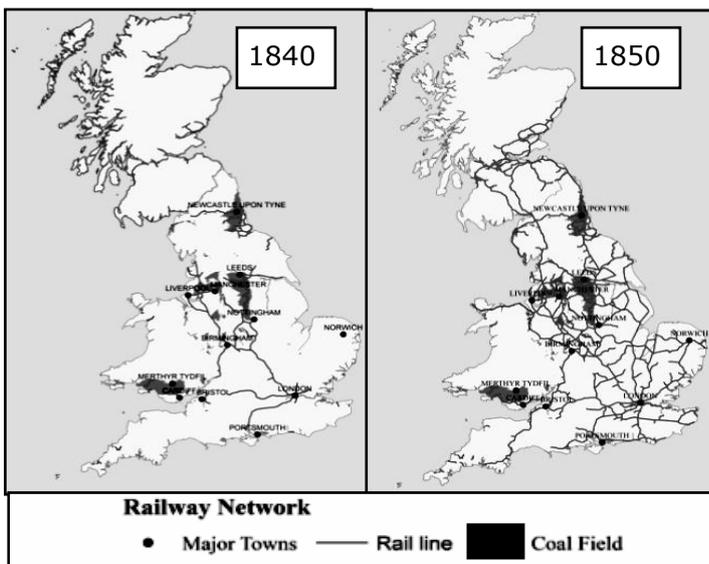
(Total: 17 marks)

5. Britain and the advent of industrialisation in Europe.

Source M

'Raw materials moved to manufacturing centres and finished goods travelled to markets throughout Britain and to ports such as London (for shipment overseas). Great Britain underwent a railroad-building boom between 1830 and 1850. In 1830, Great Britain had only about 375 miles of authorized railroad track. By 1850 the miles of track had drastically grown to over 8,000. This rapid growth of railroads helped to intensify the pace of industrialization.'

(Source: <https://fawcettworkshop.weebly.com/>)



Source N

Changes to Great Britain's Railway Network infrastructure between 1840 and 1850.

(Source: <https://www.campop.geog.cam.ac.uk/research/projects/transport/onlineatlas/railways.pdf>)

Source O

'Between 1890 and 1913 German world exports tripled and by 1913 Germany's share of world manufacturing production of 14.8% had surpassed Britain's 13.6%. By 1913 American and German exports dominated the world steel market, as Britain slipped to third place. In 1914 German steel output was larger than the combined output of Britain, France, and Russia. In coal production Germany reached 277 million tons in 1914, slightly less than Britain's 292 million tons.'

(Source adapted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_history_of_Germany)

- a. Which historical event do the above three sources refer to? (1)
- b. Briefly explain how this event transformed Britain's economy during the nineteenth century. (2)
- c. Suggest **TWO** reasons why in Great Britain there was a railway-building boom in the 1840s. (2)
- d. What economic importance did the city of London possess at that time? (1)
- e. Use Source N to help you answer the following questions:
 - (i) Explain the main difference between the railway network map of Great Britain in 1840 and 1850. (2)
 - (ii) Which raw material features on both maps? (1)
 - (iii) Mention **TWO** ways how railways changed the everyday life of people living in Great Britain at the time. (2)
 - (iv) Mention **ONE** negative impact caused by this railway-building boom. (1)
- f. Use Source O to suggest **TWO** reasons why Germany's economy flourished between 1890 and 1913. (2)
- g. Why are the **TWO** raw materials mentioned in Source O important for industrialisation? (2)
- h. Which military and economic catastrophe did Germany experience in the immediate aftermath of 1913? (1)

(Total: 17 marks)

Please turn the page.

6. The causes and results of the Second World War.

Source P



Triumph of Hitler: German troops march into the Rhineland.
 (Source: <https://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/triumph/tr-rhine.htm>)

Source Q



Winston Churchill crossing the Rhine on 25th March 1945.
 (Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Churchill_on_the_east_bank_of_the_Rhine.jpg)

Source R

'Hitler has got away with it. France is not marching... No wonder the faces of Hitler and Göring and Blomberg were all smiles this afternoon... Oh the stupidity (or is it paralysis?) of the French. I learned today on absolute authority that the German troops who marched into the demilitarized... yesterday had strict orders to beat a hasty retreat if the French army opposed in any way.'

(Source adapted from: W. Shirer, *Berlin Diary: the journal of a foreign correspondent 1934-1941*, New York, 2002, pp. 55-56. W. Shirer was an American journalist who witnessed many of the events of those years.)

- a. (i) Explain the outcome and the significance of the event shown in Source P. (1)
- (ii) How are the people in Source P saluting and why? (2)
- (iii) How did the Rhineland feature in the peace treaty that ended the First World War? (2)
- b. (i) What makes you conclude that Source R is historically reliable? (1)
- (ii) Why did the author of Source R blame France for Hitler's success in the Rhineland? (1)
- (iii) Explain the meaning of the term 'demilitarized zone' in the context of the time. (1)
- (iv) Hitler's action in the Rhineland is considered by most historians as a great gamble and a great bluff. What evidence is found in Source R that confirms this interpretation? (2)
- (v) Mention and briefly explain **ONE** other of Hitler's successful gambles in his foreign policy before the outbreak of the Second World War. (2)
- c. (i) What role did the person seen crossing the Rhine in Source Q have during the Second World War? (1)
- (ii) What was the strategic and military significance of this crossing? (2)
- (iii) Why were the leaders of the Nazi German Government considered to be war criminals? (1)

(Total: 16 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	5 th May 2022
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. In March of 1530, Emperor Charles V invested the Order of the Knights of St John with the territories of Malta, Gozo and the North African Fortress of Tripoli. Discuss the events leading to the coming of the Order to Malta, the conditions of this grant, and the reactions of the Maltese to it.
2. 'Malta effectively became a British colony during Sir Thomas Maitland's administration of the archipelago.' Discuss this statement with reference to Maitland's governance of Malta.
3. Throughout British colonial rule, Malta experienced a series of economic booms and depressions. Discuss how Malta's economy, during this period, was dependant on the exigencies of the British colonial government.
4. The Language Question issue in Malta eventually resulted in the formation of political groups and political parties. Discuss.
5. Discuss Malta's role during the First World War.
6. How was the Public Health infrastructure improved during Malta's colonial period?

SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

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

7. What were the reasons behind the Protestant Reformation? Show how the Roman Catholic Church tried to defend itself during this crisis and how it eventually reorganised its teachings.
8. Discuss Napoleon Bonaparte's rise and fall from power.
9. Describe the political changes that took place in France between 1848 and 1852.
10. Give an account of Prussia's contribution towards German Unification during the nineteenth century.
11. Account for the workings of the League of Nations and discuss the reasons behind its failure.
12. Following the end of the Second World War, Berlin became a cause of disagreement between the allies. However, it was also one of the catalysts behind the fall of the Soviet Union. Discuss.



L-Università
ta' Malta

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS BOARD

**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL
2022 MAIN SESSION**

SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	5 th May 2022
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 **TWO** questions from this section.

1. In March of 1530, Emperor Charles V invested the Order of the Knights of St John with the territories of Malta, Gozo and the North African Fortress of Tripoli.
 - a. Why was the Order in need of a new base in 1530? (4)
 - b. Explain the conditions by which Malta, Gozo and the Fortress of Tripoli were given to the Order. (6)
 - c. How did the Maltese react to the coming of the Order to Malta in 1530? (6)
 - d. Explain why the Order chose Birgu and **not** Mdina as its base. Give reasons for your answer. (8)
 - e. Name the Birgu castle/fortress in which the Grand Master of the Order resided. (1)

(Total: 25 marks)

2. Malta became a British colony during Sir Thomas Maitland's administration of the archipelago.
 - a. Name the Treaty which declared Malta part of the British Empire. (1)
 - b. Give the meaning of the term 'colony'. (3)
 - c. Explain how Maitland dealt with the Church in Malta. (8)
 - d. Mention **FOUR** reforms that Maitland introduced in the Maltese law courts. (8)
 - e. How did the Maltese react to Maitland's rule over Malta? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

3. Throughout the British period, Malta experienced a series of economic booms and depressions.
 - a. Under which circumstances did Maltese economy usually prosper? (2)
 - b. How was the plague of 1813 responsible for bringing about an economic depression in Malta? (5)
 - c. What were the socio-economic effects of the opening of the Suez Canal on Malta? (5)
 - d. Mention and describe **TWO** building projects done by the British that helped improve Malta's economic situation. (8)
 - e. Briefly explain the link between emigration and the Maltese economy during the British period. (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

4. The Language Question was a fiercely debated issue in nineteenth and early twentieth-century Malta.
 - a. Briefly explain Malta's language context which led to the rise of the Language Question. (5)
 - b. How did Patrick Keenan's Report contribute to the Language Question controversy? (5)
 - c. How did the Language Question contribute to the formation of Malta's first political parties? (10)
 - d. Mention **TWO** ways how the Language Question was finally resolved. (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

5. Even though Malta was not a direct participant, the First World War had a profound impact on the archipelago.
- a. Why was Malta referred to as the Nurse of the Mediterranean during this War? (5)
 - b. Why was Malta an important naval base during the First World War? (6)
 - c. Mention **THREE** ways how Malta contributed to the Armed Forces of the Empire. (6)
 - d. How did the First World War impact Maltese society in the post-war years? (8)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
6. Malta's Public Health infrastructure (water supply, drainage system and hospitals) was improved significantly between 1814 and 1964.
- a. Name and explain the use of **FOUR** hospitals built during the British period. (8)
 - b. Describe **THREE** ways how the British authorities improved Malta's water infrastructure. (9)
 - c. Describe **TWO** ways how the drainage system was upgraded and why some works on this project were delayed. (8)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

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

7. The Protestant Reformation posed a challenge to the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope's authority.
- a. Name and describe **TWO** events which brought about the Protestant Reformation. (6)
 - b. Name **TWO** Protestant reformers and give some information on **each** of these. (6)
 - c. Name **ONE** Protestant monarch. (1)
 - d. What measures were taken by Protestant reformers to highlight their separation from the Roman Catholic Church of the time? (6)
 - e. How did the Roman Catholic Church react to the actions of the Protestant reformers? (6)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
8. Napoleon Bonaparte is one of the most celebrated and controversial leaders in history.
- a. Describe Napoleon's rise to power to First Consul. (5)
 - b. What was the Continental System and how effective was it? (6)
 - c. Briefly discuss Napoleon's relations with the Roman Catholic Church. (5)
 - d. Describe **THREE** factors which brought about Napoleon's downfall. (9)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
9. In 1848, Europe experienced a wave of socio-political upheavals.
- a. Describe the agricultural and economic crises that affected Europe during the latter half of the 1840s. (4)
 - b. What were the demands of the Reform Banquets in France? (4)
 - c. Why was a Provisional Government set up in France in 1848? Which parties was it formed out of? (5)
 - d. Mention **THREE** reforms that were brought about by the Provisional Government of 1848. (6)
 - e. What effect did Napoleon III have on the newly established French government between 1848 and 1852? (6)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

10. In January 1871, Germany achieved unification under Emperor Wilhelm I.
- a. Describe the main problems Germany faced in its quest for unity. (10)
 - b. Who was Otto von Bismarck and what were his ideas on German unification? (5)
 - c. Describe in brief why Germany waged war against Denmark, Austria, and France prior to its unification. (10)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
11. The First World War was a global conflict that cost the lives of millions.
- a. Briefly outline the decisions taken during the Treaty of Versailles with regards to Germany. (6)
 - b. What were the main aims of the League of Nations? (4)
 - c. What was the Sèvres Treaty? What did this mean for Turkey? (6)
 - d. Briefly explain **THREE** reasons for the ultimate failure of the League of Nations. (9)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
12. The fall of the Third Reich resulted in Germany becoming a contested country.
- a. Briefly explain the outcomes of the Potsdam Conference. (5)
 - b. What was the Berlin blockade of 1948-1949? (6)
 - c. Briefly explain why Berlin increasingly became a cause of concern to the USSR between 1950 and 1961. (4)
 - d. Describe the main events leading to the reunification of Germany. (10)
- (Total: 25 marks)**