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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2023
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:05 a.m.

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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.

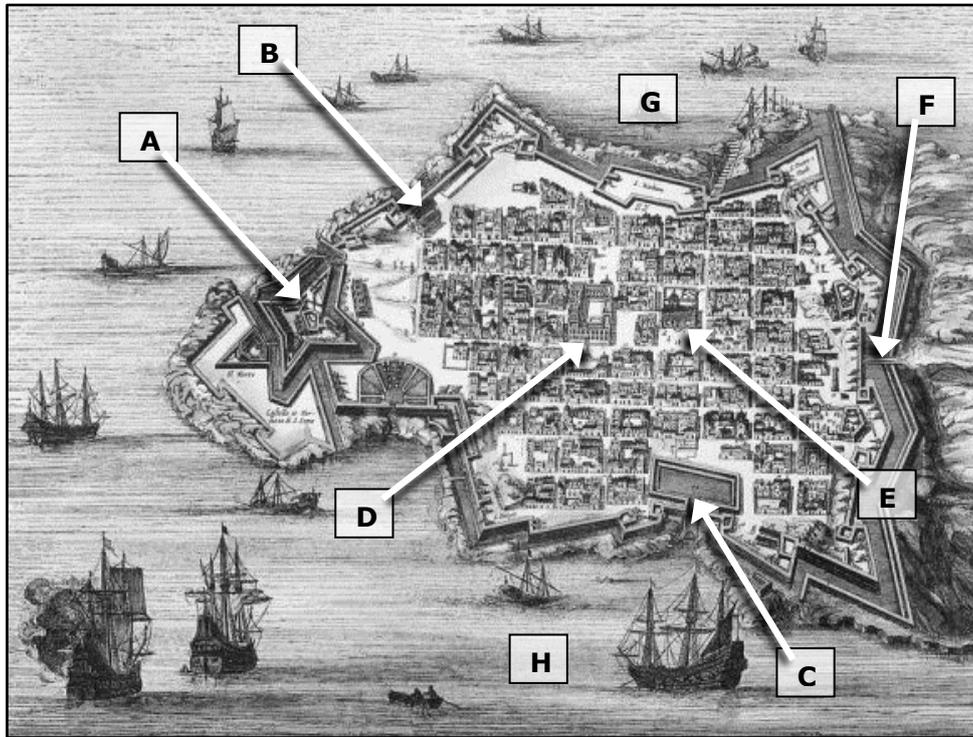
- **You may answer either in English or in Maltese. No change of language is permitted within the same paper.**
- **Write all your answers in the booklet provided.**
- **Start a new page for each section.**
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### SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY

1. Malta under the Knights of the Order of St John: the building of Valletta and the Wignacourt aqueduct.

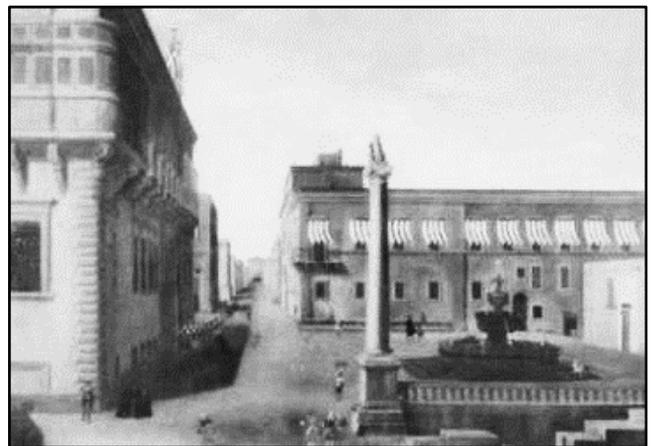
**Source A**



A Knights period plan of Valletta.  
(Source: <https://vassallohistory.wordpress.com/valletta/>)

**Source B**

The first fountain which was connected to the aqueduct was Wignacourt fountain, then located in St George's Square in Valletta, facing the Grandmaster's Palace. It was officially inaugurated on 21 April 1615, marking the arrival of water in Valletta. This fountain was symbolic of Wignacourt as, like the other monuments of the aqueduct, it had a fleur-de-lis on top.



An eighteenth-century painting showing St George's Square with the Wignacourt Fountain in the foreground.  
(Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wignacourt\\_Aqueduct](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wignacourt_Aqueduct))

- a. Match the letters A to H on the map of Valletta in Source A with the place names listed in the table below: (4)

The Magisterial Palace	The Manderaggio	Marsamxett Harbour	St John's Conventual Church
The Sacra Infermeria	Fort St Elmo	Grand Harbour	Porta San Giorgio (Valletta main city gate)

- b. Using Source A as evidence, briefly describe Francesco Laparelli's plan for the city of Valletta. (4)
- c. Why was the aqueduct mentioned in Source B known as the Wignacourt Aqueduct? (1)
- d. Mention **ONE** problem that had to be overcome during the construction of the aqueduct. (2)
- e. Name the engineer responsible for the completion of the aqueduct works. (1)
- f. In about 40 words, explain **TWO** ways how the inauguration of the aqueduct in 1615, mentioned in Source B, changed the life of the people of Valletta. (4)

**(Total: 16 marks)**

2. Constitutional Development: Maltese demands for constitutional rights.

**Source C**

"To remedy all these grievances...a proclamation was issued in Malta, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May last, creating and constituting a council for the Island of Malta, composed of eight members, all selected and appointed by the King and the Local Government, of whom five, including the Governor, must hold offices, and not one is elected by the people! A Council of this kind is certainly not according to the wishes, interests, and prayers of the Maltese, and therefore they have determined to apply to the British Parliament, to obtain the restitution of what has been despotically and unjustly taken from them..."

*(Source: Giorgio Mitrovich, The Claims of the Maltese founded upon the Principles of Justice, London, 1835, p. 6)*

**Source D**

"If the Government makes mistakes in administration and legislation, there is no outside authority to which the blame for those mistakes can be imputed. This responsibility for those mistakes, and for correcting them by bringing a change of government will rest with the people themselves. This is the whole meaning of Responsible Government."

*(Source: Alexander Cutajar, Remembering the Sette Giugno, Malta, 2019, pp. 195-196)*

- a. Which Council is Source C referring to? (1)
- b. How was the council mentioned in Source C composed? (2)
- c. Quote evidence from Source C to show that the Maltese leaders of the time were not happy with the setup of this Council of Government. (2)
- d. How was this Council of Government modified in 1849 to meet some of the political aspirations of the Maltese? (4)
- e. Using Source D as evidence, briefly explain the essence of 'Responsible Government' as it was granted to Malta in 1921. (2)
- f. With the granting of the 1921 Constitution, Malta had two separate governments working side by side, known as diarchy. Briefly explain how this form of government functioned. (4)
- g. Why was the 1921 constitution suspended in 1933? (2)

**(Total: 17 marks)**

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3. Maltese economic and social issues.

**Source E**



An ex-voto painting.

(Source: <http://www.maltaramc.com/articles/contents/plague1813.html>).

**Source F**

“Since during the nineteenth century a large fleet was always stationed in the Mediterranean, there are repeated allusions in the naval annual reports to a fever characterised by long intermissions, anaemia, and rheumatic pains...The Naval Health Report for 1860 records that the ‘Malta harbour and the adjacent sea seem always to produce an unfavourable effect on the crew’, while in 1864 the report carried a detailed account of the disease. The surgeon speaks of ‘Malta fever, as it is ordinarily termed’, which was responsible for 611 cases that year...He and others thought it was due to the sewage in the Grand Harbour...to a defective water supply...”

(Source: Charles Savona-Ventura, *Outlines of Maltese Medical History, Malta, 1997, p. 38*)

- a. Source E is an *ex-voto* painting of an epidemic. Why were *ex-voto* paintings commissioned? (2)
- b. How did the plague epidemic of 1813-1814 come to Malta? (1)
- c. Mention **THREE** ways how Governor Maitland tried to curb the spread of this disease in Malta. (3)
- d. Which disease is referred to and described in Source F? (1)
- e. Why did the disease in Source F lead to a high mortality rate among new-born babies and infants? (2)
- f. What was thought to be the cause of the disease mentioned in Source F in the nineteenth century? (1)
- g. Why were there concerns amongst the British authorities that infectious diseases in Malta could have endangered the defence of the archipelago as a British fortress colony? (2)
- h. What was the main cause for frequent cholera epidemics in nineteenth-century Malta? (2)
- i. Mention **ONE** way how the British colonial authorities succeed in combatting cholera during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. (3)

**(Total: 17 marks)**

**SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY**

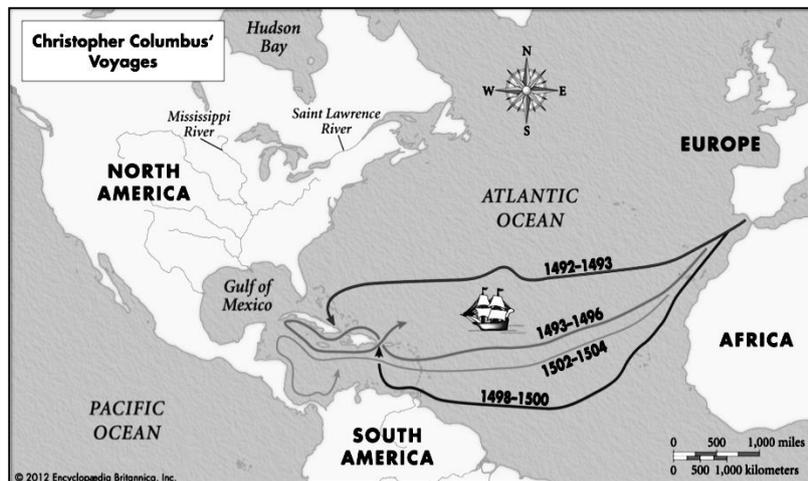
4. Early Modern Europe: the discovery of the New World and other important voyages.

**Source G**

“Thursday, 11 October. Steered west-southwest; and encountered a heavier sea than they had met with before in the whole voyage. Saw...a green rush near the vessel. The crew of the Pinta saw a cane and a log; they also picked up a stick which appeared to have been carved with an iron tool, a piece of cane, a plant which grows on land, and a board. These signs encouraged them, and they all grew cheerful...as the Pinta was the swiftest sailer, and kept ahead of the Admiral, she discovered land and made the signals which had been ordered. The land was first seen by a sailor called Rodrigo de Triana...”

(Source: Extract from the journal of the voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1492, online Internet Medieval Sourcebook, Fordham University: <https://archive.org/details/northmencolumbus00olso/page/90>)

**Source H**



(Source: <https://gohighbrow.com/christopher-columbus-1451-1506/>)

- a. Is Source G a primary or secondary historical source? State why. (2)
- b. Which historical event took place the day after this source was written? (2)
- c. What is the 'Pinta' mentioned in Source G? (1)
- d. What made the crew confident that they will soon be sighting land? (2)
- e. For what deed is Rodrigo de Triana remembered? (1)
- f. How many Atlantic crossings did Christopher Columbus undertake? (1)
- g. What type of sailing ships did Christopher Columbus use for these voyages? (2)
- h. Describe **THREE** dangers that the captain and the crew could have encountered during these voyages. (3)
- i. Mention **THREE** consequences on European history that took place because of the Columbus voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. (3)

**(Total: 17 marks)**

**Please turn the page.**

5. The Cold War in the German context.

**Source I**

“It is my duty...to place before you certain facts about the present position in Europe. From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe...all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and...of control from Moscow. The safety of the world, ladies, and gentlemen, requires a unity in Europe, from which no nation should be permanently outcast.”

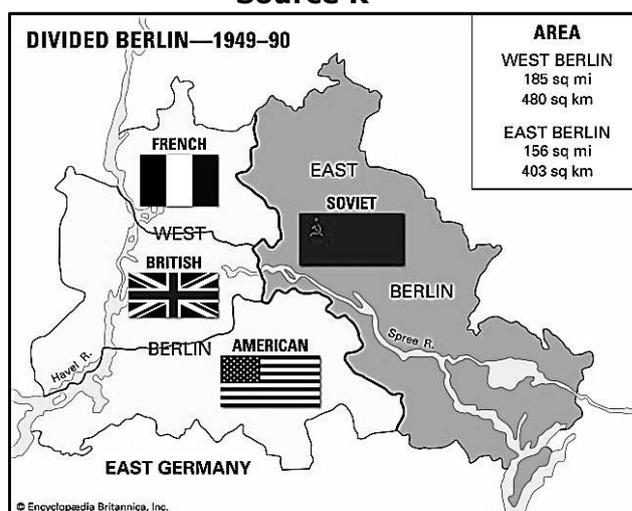
*(Source: Extract from Winston Churchill’s speech at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, USA, 5 March, 1946. The Modern Internet Sourcebook, Fordham University: <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/churchill-iron.asp>)*

**Source J**



*(Source: <https://highschool.utexas.edu/sites/default/files/uths-whist-B.pdf>)*

**Source K**



*(Source: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Berlin/Berlin-divided>)*

- a. Name the author of Source I. (1)
- b. Mention **TWO** important roles that the author of Source I played during the Second World War. (2)
- c. Why is Source I considered by many historians as marking the beginning of the Soviet influence? (2)
- d. The author of Source I makes use of the term ‘Iron Curtain’. What did this term come to mean during the whole timespan of the Cold War? (2)
- e. How is the Iron Curtain marked on the map of Source J? (1)
- f. Mention **TWO** features the European countries east of the Iron Curtain had in common. (2)
- g. How was Berlin divided in 1945? Use the map in Source K to help you answer this question. (2)
- h. What was the reason for this division? (1)
- i. In about 40 words explain what the Berlin Blockade of 1948-1949 was. (4)

**(Total: 17 marks)**

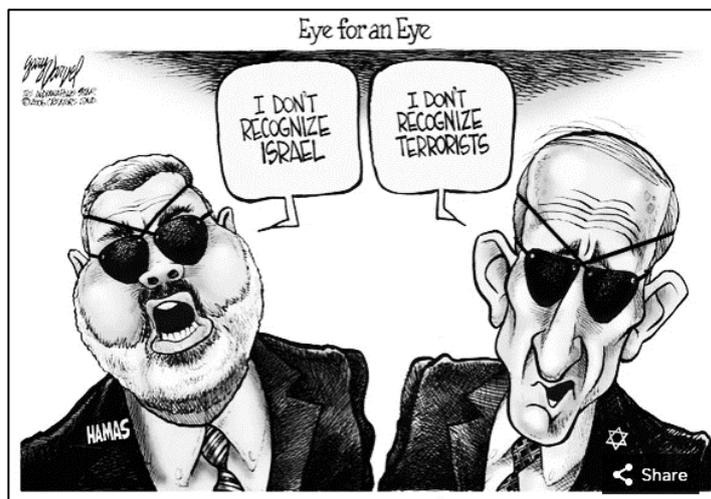
6. International terrorism and the Palestinian Question from 1947 to 2001.

**Source L**

“Speaking on behalf of all Arab states and the Arabs of Palestine, I have to tell you that we can enter no discussions involving any scheme for the partitioning of Palestine or providing for the setting up in that country of a Jewish state.”

*(Source: Announcement by Faris el-Khoury Bey, leader of the Syrian delegation at the Conference on Palestine, 4 February 1947. Norman Lowe, Mastering Modern World History, 3rd edition, 1997, p. 246)*

**Source M**



*(Source: <https://eu.indystar.com/>)*

- a. What important decision did the United Nations Organisation take about Palestine at the time Source L was written? (1)
- b. Give **TWO** reasons to explain why the United Nations took this decision. (2)
- c. Give **ONE** reason to explain why the Arab-Israeli question over Palestine came about. (2)
- d. Who were the Hamas portrayed in the caricature in Source M? (2)
- e. Name the author of Source L and the role he had during the Conference of Palestine on 4 February 1947. (2)
- f. Using Source M as evidence, state what their position was during this conference. (2)
- g. In about 50 words, state why the Seven Days' War in 1967 happened and what were its main consequences. (5)

**(Total: 16 marks)**



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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2023
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

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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 any **TWO** questions from this section.

1. Explain how the Grand Harbour defences were strengthened in preparation for the siege of 1565 and why, subsequently, the building of Valletta was undertaken.
2. Discuss the events that led to the insurrection of the Maltese against the French and the eventual French capitulation of Malta in 1800.
3. Describe the Sette Giugno riots. Why did these riots happen and what were the consequences of this important event in Maltese history?
4. During the Second World War, Malta's naval and air bases deterred the progress of the Axis forces in the Mediterranean and North Africa. Discuss the effect this had on Malta and the Maltese during this period.
5. Referring to agriculture, industry, and tourism, discuss the development of Malta's new economic structure in the decades following the end of the Second World War till 1964.
6. Discuss the main milestones characterising Malta's journey towards European Union membership between 1970 and 2008.

## **SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY**

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

7. Explain how during the Age of Enlightenment, the works of **THREE** philosophers influenced the rule of **THREE** enlightened despots.
8. Discuss the aims and achievements of the Congress of Vienna.
9. Discuss the process of Italian Unification during the nineteenth century.
10. What were the principal causes leading to the outbreak of the First World War?
11. Discuss the political transformations taking place in matters relating to Italy's government and foreign policy during the interwar period.
12. The Shuman Declaration was the catalyst for several European nations to come closer economically and politically. Trace the development of this collaboration from the Treaty of Paris to the Treaty of Maastricht.



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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2023
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 6:05 p.m.

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

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**SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY**

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

1. Historical sources report that upon the arrival of the Knights of the Order of St John in 1530, some of the few defences of the Grand Harbour were two guns mounted on Fort St Angelo.
  - a. Briefly explain **THREE** reasons why the Knights chose to set up base at Birgu. (6)
  - b. Name **FIVE** fortified towns and/or forts which were present in Malta at the start of the Great Siege of 1565. (5)
  - c. Mention **THREE** reasons why the Knights considered the building of Valletta to be a crucial step in the defence of Malta after the Siege of 1565. (6)
  - d. Describe the contributions of Francesco Laparelli and Girolamo Cassar in the building of Valletta. (8)

**(Total: 25 marks)**
  
2. The Knights of the Order of St John surrendered Malta to France in 1798.
  - a. Mention and explain **THREE** reasons leading to the Order's downfall. (9)
  - b. Mention and explain **THREE** reforms that were implemented by the new French government in Malta. (9)
  - c. Give and briefly explain **TWO** reasons why the Maltese revolted against the French. (4)
  - d. Briefly explain **ONE** way by which the Maltese revolted against the French. (3)

**(Total: 25 marks)**
  
3. Malta commemorates the 1919 Sette Giugno events annually.
  - a. Mention and explain **THREE** causes which led to the Sette Giugno riots. (9)
  - b. Briefly outline **TWO** main events which took place during the Sette Giugno riots. (4)
  - c. Mention and explain **FOUR** outcomes of the Sette Giugno riots. (12)

**(Total: 25 marks)**
  
4. Malta played a significant role during the Second World War.
  - a. Why was Malta drawn into the Second World War? (2)
  - b. Malta was ill-prepared at the start of the Second World War. Mention **THREE** facts to support this claim. (9)
  - c. Give **THREE** reasons to explain why Malta endured numerous attacks by the Axis forces during the Second World War. (6)
  - d. Which **TWO** areas of Malta were mostly damaged during the Second World War and why? (4)
  - e. Briefly explain **TWO** sufferings experienced by the Maltese during the Second World War. (4)

**(Total: 25 marks)**
  
5. Malta's colonial period ended with the attainment of the Independence Constitution in 1964.
  - a. With reference to Malta's British colonial period, explain the meaning of the term 'Fortress Economy'. (3)
  - b. Give **THREE** reasons to show why the Drydocks industry was of great importance during the British period. (6)
  - c. Briefly describe **THREE** employment problems Malta faced during the post-Second World War period. (6)
  - d. In 1953, tourism became a pillar of Maltese economy. Briefly explain **THREE** reasons why tourism became such an important industry for Malta. (6)
  - e. Briefly explain the importance of service industries for present-day Malta. (4)

**(Total: 25 marks)**

6. Malta's bid to join the European Union took decades to materialise.
- a. What was the European Economic Community? (3)
  - b. Describe **THREE** of Malta's relations with the European Economic Community between 1970 and 1988. (9)
  - c. Malta formally applied to join the Economic Community on 16<sup>th</sup> July 1990. Explain **FOUR** of the negotiations and reforms that took place between 1990 and 1995. (8)
  - d. Why was Malta's EU application placed on hold between 1996 and 1998? (5)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

## SECTION B: EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

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

7. The Age of Enlightenment consisted of an eighteenth-century cultural movement characterised by a focus on reason, individualism, and scepticism.
- a. Name **THREE** philosophers of the Age of Enlightenment and briefly describe their main ideas. (9)
  - b. Give **TWO** examples showing how religion was affected by the Age of Enlightenment. (4)
  - c. Mention **THREE** despots of the Age of Enlightenment. (3)
  - d. Briefly describe how **THREE** policies of the despots mentioned in question 'c' above, were influenced by the work of the philosophers of the Age of Enlightenment. (9)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
8. The Congress of Vienna was a series of international meetings and negotiations held in Vienna, Austria between 1814 and 1815.
- a. Briefly describe the aims of **THREE** major powers at the Congress of Vienna. (6)
  - b. The map of continental Europe was redrafted whilst the Congress of Vienna was underway. Mention **THREE** examples to illustrate this. (6)
  - c. Why was the Congress of Vienna interrupted in 1815 and how was the issue solved? (4)
  - d. Discuss **THREE** achievements of the Congress of Vienna. (9)
- (Total: 25 marks)**
9. The Italian unification of 1871 was a long-drawn-out affair.
- a. Describe the **TWO** main aims of the Young Italy movement. (5)
  - b. Briefly explain **THREE** ways how Count Camillo di Cavour contributed towards Italian unification. (6)
  - c. Explain **THREE** ways how Giuseppe Garibaldi contributed towards Italian unification. (6)
  - d. Explain how Venetia and Rome became part of the Kingdom of Italy during the latter part of the nineteenth century. (8)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

***Please turn the page.***

10. During the late nineteenth century, European alliances and alignments eventually led to the start of the First World War.
- a. Briefly describe **FOUR** points characterising Otto von Bismarck's isolationist policy during the late nineteenth century. (8)
  - b. Mention **TWO** ways to show why Bismarck's isolationist policy eventually failed. (2)
  - c. Briefly mention and describe **THREE** ways to show the reaction of France, Russia and Britain to the perceived German threat during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. (9)
  - d. Mention **THREE** ways to show how the Balkan Wars contributed to the onset of the First World War. (6)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

11. In Italy during the interwar period, a strong and aggressive authoritarian government replaced a weak democratic system.
- a. Mention **FOUR** facts about Benito Mussolini's life prior to 1922. (8)
  - b. Describe **TWO** immediate events leading to the 'March on Rome' of 1922. (4)
  - c. Give **ONE** reason behind Mussolini's March on Rome. (2)
  - d. Mention **TWO** principles of Fascism. (4)
  - e. Briefly describe the Stresa Front. (7)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

12. The Schuman Declaration proved to be the catalyst for several European nations to come closer economically and politically.
- a. Mention **TWO** aims for setting up the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951. (4)
  - b. Name the **SIX** founding member countries of the European Economic Community in 1957. (6)
  - c. Mention **ONE** aim of the European Economic Community. (3)
  - d. Give **TWO** reasons to show why initially, the United Kingdom was reluctant of joining the European Economic Community. (4)
  - e. Briefly discuss the 1992 Treaty of Maastricht as the basis of the European Union. (8)
- (Total: 25 marks)**