

JUNIOR LYCEUMS ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2004
Educational Assessment Unit - Education Division

Form 4

HISTORY OPTION

Time: 1 h 30 min

Name: _____

Class: _____

SYLLABUS A - MALTESE HISTORY

- 1. Put these events about Church-State relations in their correct chronological order. Question No. 1.1 is being given as an example.**

1.1	The establishment of the diocese of Gozo	
1.2	The Simmons-Pampolla Agreement	
1.3	The enactment of the Mortmain Law	
1.4	Ownership of St John's Co-Cathedral	1
1.5	The abolition of ecclesiastical immunity	
1.6	The exclusion of priests from the Council of Government	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

- 2. Mention an event or a development from the 19th century that has to do with the following aspects of Maltese history. Question No. 2.1 is being given as an example.**

2.1 Reforms in the administration:

The setting up of the Police Corps by Governor Maitland.

2.2 Emigration by the Maltese: _____

2.3 Public health: _____

2.4 Economic boom: _____

2.5 Development of the Grand Harbour: _____

2.6 Malta and international commerce: _____

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

- 3. Study carefully the following source and then answer all the questions.**

“The credit for diagnosing the disease goes to Dr S. Axisa, the physician to the Hospital for Old People in Floriana. On the 9th of June 1837 he was asked to see two inmates who were suffering from a severe illness. From a letter that he wrote on the 22nd of August 1838 we learn that their main symptoms had been a thready pulse, cold skin of a livid colour, cramps and suppression of

urine. These two patients were already on the point of death. On questioning, it was learnt that the previous evening they had eaten only some meat and drunk some wine but by midnight they were suffering from severe vomiting, diarrhea and hoarseness....

“Amidst disagreement among physicians the disease continued to spread. The first victims of the epidemic were Paul Attard aged 80 from Gozo and Francis Abdilla, age 70, from Zebbug, who died, comforted by the Holy Sacraments. The following three days showed a sharp rise in cases.... Since by now the diagnosis had been established, the inmates of the *Ospizio*, 750 old and insane people in all, were transferred to Fort Ricasoli. On the 14th of June 1837 the official confirmation of the presence of the disease was published in the Malta Government Gazette.”

Source: ‘The Malta Cholera Epidemic in 1837’, Saviour Pisani, in *St Luke’s Hospital Gazette*.

- 3.1 Is the above extract a primary or a secondary source and why?
_____ (2)
- 3.2 (i) Which disease does the extract refer to? _____ (1)
- (ii) How do we know that Dr S. Axisa was an expert in diagnosing the disease?
_____ (2)
- 3.3 (i) Which hospital is mentioned in the text? _____ (1)
- (ii) What type of people were admitted in this hospital? _____ (2)
- 3.4 Name four symptoms of the disease mentioned in the text?
_____ (2)
- 3.5 Why do you think there was disagreement about the nature of the disease among the physicians of the time?
_____ (2)
- 3.6 How do we know from the text that after a few days the disease had turned into an epidemic?
_____ (2)
- 3.7 Name one other deadly disease that hit Malta as an epidemic in the 19th century.
_____ (1)

(Total = 15 marks)

4. Answer in essay form any one of the following:

- 4.1 How did the British authorities protect the Catholic Church in Malta?
Why was it their interest to follow such a policy?
- 4.2 Assess the importance of the governorship of Sir Richard More O’Ferrall in Maltese political and constitutional development.
- 4.3 What were the factors that compelled the Maltese to emigrate in the 19th century? What kind of challenges did they meet and how did they usually react to them?
- 4.4 Suppose you were a Maltese newspaper editor at the time of the Crimean War. How would you have written your editorial article about the effects of the war on Malta and the Maltese?

(20 marks)

SYLLABYUS B: MALTESE HISTORY

5. Write the dates in the blank column to show when these Maltese political leaders were also prime ministers. Question No 5.1 is being given as an example.

5.1	Joseph Howard	1921 - 1923	1955 - 1958
5.2	Nerik Mizzi		1947 – 1950
5.3	Paul Boffa		1950 - 1955
5.4	George Borg Olivier		1927 - 1930
5.5	Dom Mintoff		1921 - 1923
5.6	Gerald Strickland		1950 - 1950

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

6. Mention an event or a development from the years 1921-1958 that has to do with the following aspects of Maltese history. Question No. 6.1 is being given as an example.

6.1 Reforms in the administration:

In 1934 Maltese became an official language of the administration together with Italian and English.

6.2 Education: _____

6.3 Public health: _____

6.4 Public works: _____

6.5 Taxation: _____

6.6 Emigration: _____

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

7. Study carefully the following source and then answer the questions below.

In his memorandum Laycock asserted that in spite of all efforts to industrialize Malta, the Dockyard remained, and would remain for some years to come, the corner-stone of the Maltese economy.... Here was the crux of the problem. If the Maltese economy was to be given a reasonable chance to stabilize and, in time, to prosper, it was vital that the Admiralty should accept to maintain the employment status quo at the Dockyard until industrialization has taken off...It contended ‘that the sole purpose of the Dockyard was to provide repair and maintenance facilities for Her Majesty’s ships and that consequently the number of workers employed ‘must be governed by the work in hand.’ However it had been officially admitted that the fortress role imposed on Malta by Imperial defence policy had wrapped the Maltese economy. Such an admission lent strength to the Maltese Government’s insistence that the U.K. had ‘a moral obligation to guarantee full employment and a rising standard of living in the island.’ For this to be achieved it was imperative that for some time to come the Dockyard workforce would remain at about its 1957 strength.

Source: *Fortress Colony: The Final Act, 1945-64*, Vol. II, Joseph M. Pirotta, 1991, pp.374-75.

- 7.1 Underline one of the parts that is a primary source in the above extract. (2)
- 7.2 Who was Laycock mentioned in line 1 of the extract? _____ (1)
- 7.3 Why did the responsibility of the Dockyard fall under the Admiralty?
_____ (2)
- 7.4 What plans did the British Government have:
(i) for the industrialization of Malta after 1957? _____ (2)

(ii) For the Dockyard employees after 1957? _____ (2)

- 7.5 With reference to the extract, what was the main argument of the Maltese Government about the future of the Dockyard?

_____ (2)
- 7.6 Who was Prime Minister of Maltese Government at that time? _____ (1)
- 7.7 Why was the Dockyard considered as *the corner-stone of the Maltese economy* (in line 2)?

_____ (2)
- 7.8 What was eventually decided about the future of the Dockyard by the British Government in 1959? Underline the correct answer:
(i) it was taken over by the Maltese Government.
(ii) it was taken over by a British private company.
(iii) it closed down for some years because of financial problems.
(iv) its workforce was reduced by half.
(v) it remained under the responsibility of the Admiralty until Independence in 1964. (1)

(Total = 15 marks)

8. Answer in essay form any one of the following:

- 8.1 Account for the achievements of various Maltese administrations in the spheres of education, housing, health, public works and emigration during the first phase of self-government between 1921 and 1933.
- 8.2 Account for the early development of the welfare state under the Labour administrations between 1947 and 1958.
- 8.3 Trace the major developments in primary, secondary and tertiary education in Malta from 1921 to date.
- 8.4 Describe the main features of the Maltese economy before and after 1964. How did this effect the lives of the Maltese living at that time?

(20 marks)

SYLLABUS C – EUROPEAN HISTORY

9. Put these events in their correct chronological order. Question No. 9.1 is being given as an example.

9.1	The abdication of Charles X of France	1
9.2	The election of a ‘liberal’ pope Pius IX	
9.3	The Belgian declaration of independence	
9.4	The resignation of Metternich from Austrian Chancellor	
9.5	The Second Empire established in France	
9.6	The first meeting of the Frankfurt Parliament	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

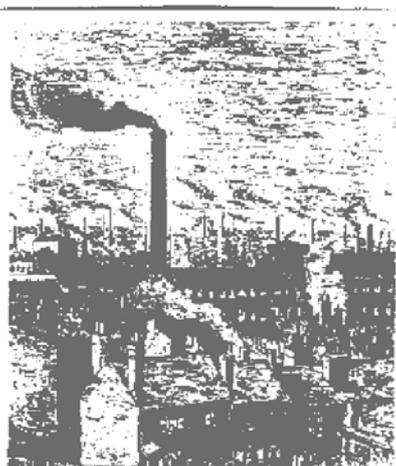
10. Mention one effect or consequence linked with the following events or causes in European History. Question 10.1 is being given as an example.

Event or Cause		Effect or Consequence
10.1	Charles X succeeds as King of France. . .	<i>greater influence of the Ultra Royalists in the Chamber of Deputies.</i>
10.2	The unification of Belgium with the Netherlands in 1815. . .	
10.3	The suppression of the Reform Banquets in France. . .	
10.4	The coup d’état of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte in 1852. . .	
10.5	The expedition of the Garibaldi’s Red Shirts in Sicily and Naples. . .	
10.6	The defeat of Austria by Prussia in 1866. . .	

leads to

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

11. Study carefully the following sources and then answer all the questions.



Source A



Source B

- 11.1 What is the connection between the two sources shown above?
_____ (2)
- 11.2 Write a short caption to describe the above sources:
(i) Source A: _____ (2)
(ii) Source B: _____ (2)
- 11.3 (i) Which was the first country in Europe to experience such developments shown in the above two sources? _____ (1)
(ii) Give a reason for such a development.
_____ (2)
- 11.4 Name two other European countries that had a similar development by 1850.
_____ (2)
- 11.5 Mention one positive and one negative consequence brought about by this development in European economic history.
(i) Positive consequence: _____ (2)
(ii) Negative consequence: _____ (2)

(Total = 15 marks)

12. Answer in essay form any one of the following:

- 12.1 Access the main course of events of the 1848 revolutions in any one of these countries: France, Italy or Hungary.
- 12.2 ‘The revolt and subsequent independence of Greece would not have been achieved by 1830 had it not been for the intervention and support of the Great Powers’. How far do you agree with this statement?
- 12.3 Describe the socio-economic changes that occurred in Britain between 1750 and 1850 that were to usher the Industrial Revolution.
- 12.4 How did the Industrial Revolution affect any FOUR of the following:
(a) the conditions of the working class
(b) the development of industrial towns
(c) capitalists and the bourgeoisie
(d) the birth of socialism
(e) the birth of democracy
(f) the development of the trade union movement

(20 marks)

SYLLABUS D – INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

13. Put these events in their correct chronological order. Question No. 13.1 is being given as an example.

13.1	The Russian Revolution of 1905	1
13.2	The Treaty of Versailles	
13.3	The abdication of Tsar Nicholas II	
13.4	Mussolini’s famous ‘March on Rome’	
13.5	Adolf Hilter becomes Chancellor of Germany	
13.6	The death of Lenin, founder of Communist Russia	

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

14. Mention one effect or consequence linked with the following events or causes in European History. Question 14.1 is being given as an example.

Event or Cause		Effect or Consequence
14.1	The intervention of the United States in World War I in 1917 . . .	<i>the defeat of the Central Powers by the Allies.</i>
14.2	Severe economic depression in Germany after 1918 . . .	
14.3	The exile of Trotsky from the Soviet Union in 1926 . . .	
14.4	The German invasion of Poland in 1939 . . .	
14.5	The Russian blockade of West Berlin in 1948 . . .	
14.6	The election of Gorbachev as leader of the Soviet Union in 1985 . . .	

leads to

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

15. Study carefully the following sources and then answer all the questions.

Source A



