

# JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2009

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education  
Educational Assessment Unit

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**FORM 3**

**HISTORY (OPTION)**

**TIME: 1h 30 min**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY

1. Read the following extract carefully and then answer **all** the questions.

### The Order's Fleet

The Order's Fleet of galleys made famous yearly cruises through the East Mediterranean or along the coast of North Africa. These were usually planned to take place from May to September in search of Muslim Shipping.

When the Order reached Malta, the striking force of their fleet consisted of their old flagship, the Gran Caracca **Sant'Anna** and three galleys – the **San Giovanni**, the **Aquila** and the **Santa Maria Vittoriosa**.

Adapted from D. Cutajar and Charles Cassar "Malta's Role in the Mediterranean 1530-1699"  
Mid Med Bank Annual Report 1984 p. 42.

- 1.1 Why was the fleet important to the Order of St. John?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 1.2 Why was the fleet a big financial burden to the Order?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 1.3 Why were the yearly cruises generally done between May and September?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 1.4 Apart from the yearly cruises what other important duty connected with the Maltese Islands was performed by the Order's Fleet?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 1.5 Give two reasons why the Order's Fleet was important to the Maltese.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 1.6.1 What facility did the Order have in the Grand Harbour for the building and repair of its ships?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 1.6.2 Where was it situated?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

**(10 marks)**

2. Read the following extract carefully and then answer **all** the questions.

Two days later, the 27<sup>th</sup> October, Captain Ball was ordered to proceed to Gozo in the Alexander, and summon the French troops stationed there to surrender.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lochey, with the troops under his command (217 in number), surrendered the day following, the articles of capitulation, which had been prepared by Nelson, being signed on the 28<sup>th</sup>, when Captain Cresswell, of the Marines, took possession, hoisting His Britannic Majesty's colours. The day following the island was delivered up in form to the local deputies, and His Sicilian Majesty's colours hoisted, he being acknowledged the lawful sovereign of the island.

Extract from W. Hardmann. A History of Malta during the period of the French and British occupations 1798 – 1815. p. 140.

- 2.1 Who were the rulers of Gozo at the beginning of June 1798?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 2.2.1 Who took over the island by mid-June 1798?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 2.2.2. Who was the commander of their garrison?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 2.3.1 What did the inhabitants of Gozo do in September 1798?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 2.3.2 Who was their leader?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 2.4.1. Which famous British Admiral is mentioned in this extract?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 2.4.2 What was his connection with Malta?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 2.5 Why was His Sicilian's Majesty Flag hoisted over the citadel?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 2.6 Is it true or false to say that the British Flag was first hoisted in Gozo and not in Malta?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

3. Look at the following picture and then answer **all** the questions.



- 3.1.1 Who is the person in this picture?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 3.1.2 Why was he called “KING TOM”?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 3.1.3 Where the Maltese pleased with his rule?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 3.2.1 What particular crisis did this person have to face when he assumed the administration of Malta 1813?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 3.2.2 Mention one effect of this crisis.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 3.3 Name a particular Government Department where he carried out reforms which were beneficial to the Maltese.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 3.4 Name a measure he introduced which restricted the power of the Roman Catholic in Malta.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 3.5.1 Which language was used in the administration and law courts in 1813?  
\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

3.5.2 Which other foreign language did he try to promote?

\_\_\_\_\_

3.5.3 Why did he do so?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(10 marks)

4. Write an essay on **one** of the following:

4.1 Account for the coming of the Order in Malta and the first thirty years of their rule.

4.2 Between 1749-1775 the order of St. John had to face two major local crises. What were these crises and what was the Order's reaction to them?

4.3 Account for the positive reforms of the French Administration. (8 marks) Why did other unpopular measures lead to the Maltese Revolt? (12 marks)

(20 marks)

## SECTION B: EUROPEAN HISTORY

5. Read carefully the following paragraph and then answer **all** the questions.

### The Revival of Learning

It was in the Italy of these times and conditions that the great-uplifting movement of the Renaissance and the Revival of Learning first found definite expression. From the mid-fourteenth to the mid-sixteenth centuries her people produced a dazzling company of scholars, philosophers, architects, painters and writers whose names are world-famous: Petrarch, Boccaccio, Michaelangelo, Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Titian, and many more. And it was from Italy that the movement spread its enlightening rays over Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Extract from G. Browning The Living World of History (1963) p. 60

5.1 What was the Renaissance?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

5.2 Give two reasons why the Renaissance began in Italy.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

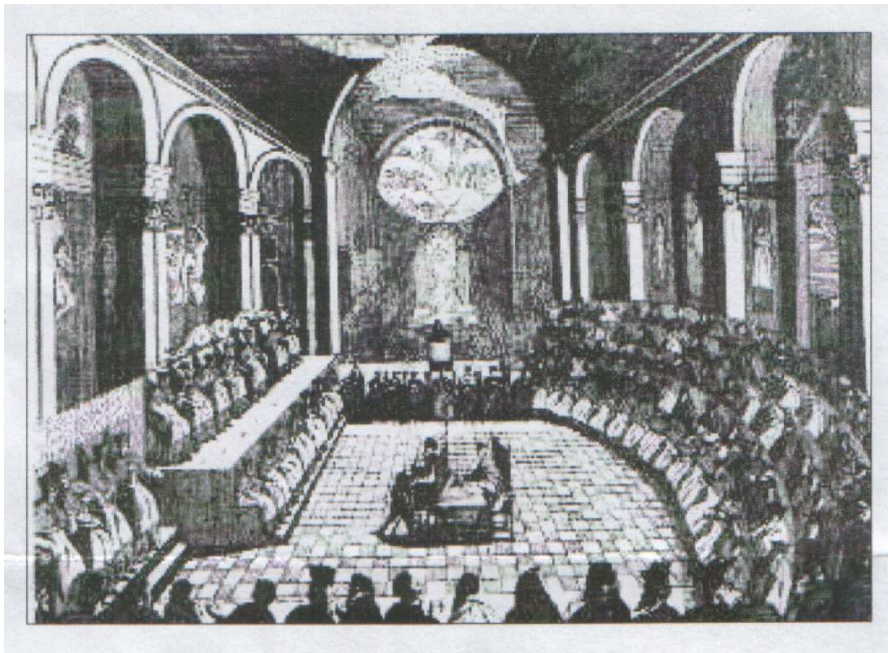
5.3 Choose any two persons mentioned in the extract and name a work connected with each of them.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

- 5.4 Give the names of two Italian cities which were important during the Renaissance.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 5.5 Name two other European Countries to which the Renaissance spread from Italy.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 5.6 How did the invention of the printing press help to spread Renaissance ideas?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- (10 marks)**

6. Look carefully at the following picture which shows an important Council of the Roman Catholic Church and then answer **all** the questions.



The Council of the Catholic Church held between 1545 and 1562.

- 6.1.1 Which Council is shown in this picture?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
- 6.1.2 Why was it summoned?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 6.1.3 Mention two important reforms carried out by this Council.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)
- 6.2.1 Why did Martin Luther revolt against the Catholic Church?

6.2.2 How did this effect the Roman Catholic Church?

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6.3.1. What was the name of the new religious order, established by St. Ignatius of Loyola, during the Counter Reformation?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

6.3.2. To which particular activity did it dedicate itself?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

(10 marks)

7. Read the following paragraph carefully and then answer **all** the questions.

The Consulate was the period of Napoleon's most constructive achievement. During it he laid down the institutions – administrative, financial, legal, and religious – which were to form the framework of 19<sup>th</sup>-century France. It is thus one of the most important periods of all French history.

Not content with being Consul merely for ten years, Bonaparte in 1802 maneuvered successfully to be named Consul for life, and two years later had himself proclaimed Emperor of the French. Pope Pius VII journeyed to Paris for the coronation, but Napoleon placed the crown on his head himself. Both as Consul and as Emperor he extended the control of France over European countries. The extension of control and annexation of territories were natural rewards of victorious wars.

Extract from R. B. Holtman "The Napoleon Revolution" (1995).

7.1. The extract states that, the Consulate was "one of the most important periods of all French History" give two reasons for this.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

7.2 "Pope Pius VII, journeyed to Paris for the coronation, but Napoleon placed the crown on his head himself". What does Napoleon's gesture imply?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

7.3 Name an important agreement signed between the Pope and Napoleon.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

7.4 Name three European Countries defeated by Napoleon.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

7.5.1 Which major maritime power was never defeated by him?

7.5.2 Which strategy did he adopt to destroy its commerce?  
\_\_\_\_\_

(10 marks)

**8. Write in detail an essay on one of the following.**

8.1 The late 15<sup>th</sup> century and the 16<sup>th</sup> century were the Age of the Great Discoveries. Discuss.

- 8.2 What was the Enlightenment? (4)
- What caused this movement? (4)
- Name two philosophers of the Enlightenment and two enlightened despots. (4)
- Choose any one of these philosophers and carefully explain his ideas. (4)
- What were the main results of this movement? (4)

8.3 Account for the various causes which led to the outbreak of the revolution in France in 1789.

(20 marks)

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