

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2011

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education
Educational Assessment Unit

FORM 5

History (Option)

TIME: 1hr 45 min

Name: _____

Class: _____

Maltese History Section

1. Look carefully at the following sources and then answer all the questions.



Source A



Source B



Source C



Source D

The above sources are linked with important political events that took place in Malta during the last 40 years.

1.1.1 What was the agreement signed in London in March 1972 shown in Source A?

_____ (1)

1.1.2 Who was the Maltese prime minister who is seen signing this agreement?

_____ (1)

1.1.3 What extra benefits did Malta obtain from this agreement?

_____ (1)

1.2.1 Source B refers to an event which took place on 31st March 1979. What is the picture showing?

_____ (1)

1.2.2 What impact did this event have on Malta's foreign policy?

1.3.1 Which significant international event took place in Malta in 1989 and is shown in Source C?

_____ (1)

1.3.2 Which super powers were involved in this agreement?

_____ (2)

1.4.1 Source D shows an important event which took place in April 2003. What was this event?

_____ (1)

1.4.2. Who was the prime minister who signed this treaty? _____ (1)

(Total: 10 marks)

2. Look carefully at the following sources and then answer all the questions.



Source E



Source F

"By 1942 there was such an acute shortage of fuel for cooking that 'victory kitchens' had to be set up...."

The Story of Malta, Brian Blouet, 1972, p. 208.

Source G

2.1 Which of these are primary sources? _____ (2)

2.2 To which period in Malta's history do these sources refer? _____ (1)

2.3.1 What does Source E show? _____ (1)

2.3.2 Why did people take refuge there? _____ (1)

2.3.3 Name **one** disadvantage connected with this situation.

_____ (1)

2.4.1 Which event is being reported in the newspaper shown in Source F?

2.4.2 Why was Malta awarded this honour?

_____ (1)

2.5.1 What were the Victory kitchens mentioned in Source G?

_____ (1)

2.5.2 How was the acute shortage of fuel partially solved in mid-August 1942?

_____ (1)

(Total: 10 marks)

3. Read carefully the following sources and then answer all the questions.

‘Dr Frendo is adamant that in the current set up it is important for Malta to have a commissioner. “Not that the commissioner will be there to promote Malta’s interests but it would be good to have somebody who could understand Malta’s reality as a small country bordering the North African continent.”

‘But Dr Frendo goes deeper into that. He presents a crucial question. “Will Malta be more sovereign inside the EU or outside?” He explains that in the 1960s it made sense to be independent with no political links to other countries but in a world enveloped by the phenomenon of globalisation, interdependence is becoming a more obvious choice today....’

Source H

“CNI asked the question: ‘Is it best for our people to forfeit their independence and freedom to be part of the EU? We believe it isn’t, and that therefore, the concept of integration in the EU is wrong fundamentally, irrespective of timescales.’ Dr Mifsud Bonnici adds that CNI also questions the EU’s free trade policy, explaining that they view it as contradictory...”

‘This is one of the myths propagated by the EU...There are 200 countries in the world. In the EU, taking into account the applicant countries, bar Malta, there will be 26. Are 174 countries isolated? We don’t think so. In fact, we insist Malta shouldn’t be isolated, but neither should it be aligned to one bloc. Instead it should be free to have relations with each and every country.’

Source I

3.1 To which event in Maltese history do these sources refer?

_____ (1)

3.2.1 Which source is in favour? _____ (1)

3.2.2 State **one** argument in favour of membership.

_____ (1)

3.3.1 Which source is against? _____ (1)

3.3.2 State **one** argument against this process.

3.4 Underline the correct dates when this process started and ended:
(1964-1989), (1987-1998), (1990-2004), (1971-1987)

3.5 Explain briefly the events that led to Malta joining the EU in 2003-04. (2)

 (3)

3.6 Who was prime minister of Malta when Malta became a full member of the EU in 2004?

(1)

(Total: 10 marks)

4. Choose ONE of the following and answer in essay form.

4.1 (a) What were the causes of the *Sette Giugno* riots? (12)
(b) Describe the effects of these riots. (8)

4.2 In the 1970s Mintoff's government revolutionised Malta. Discuss this statement with reference to:

- (a) The 1972 Defence Agreement with Britain
- (b) Malta becomes a Republic in 1974
- (c) The closure of the British military base in 1979.
- (d) The non-alignment policy

(5 x 4 = 20)

4.3 Write short paragraphs about four of the following:

- (a) Malta as the Nurse of the Mediterranean
- (b) Malta's contribution during World War II
- (c) The end of the fortress economy
- (d) The social and economic effects of World War II
- (e) Post-war emigration
- (f) The 1964 Defence and Financial Agreement

(5 x 4 = 20)

(Total: 20 marks)

International History Section

5. Read carefully the following sources and then answer all the questions.

‘At Potsdam we were faced with an accomplished fact and were...forced to agree to Russian occupation of Eastern Poland. It was a high-handed outrage. Unless Russia is faced with an iron fist and strong language war is in the making. Only one language do they understand – ‘How many divisions have you?’

Extract from a letter sent to US Secretary of State Byrnes by President Truman, 5 January 1946.

Source J

‘Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine, but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist.’

US Secretary of State, George G. Marshall, speaking at Harvard University, 5 June 1947.

Source K

‘What is surprising about the fact that the Soviet Union, anxious for its future safety, is trying to ensure that governments loyal in their attitude to the Soviet Union exist in these countries?’

Joseph Stalin, interviewed in *Pravda*, 13 March 1946.

Source L

5.1 To which period in world history do these sources refer?

_____ (1)

5.2.1 Which of these sources is the least sympathetic to the Soviet Union? _____ (1)

5.2.2 Quote instances from the source to prove your point.

_____ (1)

5.3 What conclusions do you draw about USSR’s policy in Eastern Europe after the war?

_____ (1)

5.4 Identify the most important result of the Potsdam conference.

_____ (1)

5.5 What was George Marshall proposing in Source K?

5.6 How did this proposal bring about further division between Western and Eastern Europe?

_____ (2)

5.7 Which military alliance was developed as a result of fear of Russia expressed in Source J?

_____ (1)

(Total: 10 marks)

6. Read carefully the following sources and then answer all the questions.

Czech protests gain momentum
Dubcek addresses Bratislava rally as workers join 500,000 Prague demonstrators

Source M

Czechs tell Communists to go
Party's hold on power crumbling as up to 200,000 march through Prague to demand democracy

Source N

Czech leader quits
Cheering crowd hail resignation of Jakes and entire Politburo

Source O

Communist rule ended in Czechoslovakia
Havel tipped for President as Husak goes and a reforming government takes office

Source P

Sources M to P: Headlines in *The Independent* daily newspaper in Czechoslovakia in 1989.

6.1 What important political development was taking place in many Eastern European countries in 1989?

_____ (1)

6.2.1 Who triggered this process? _____ (1)

6.2.2 Which **two** policies did this person encourage in the USSR?

(a) _____

(b) _____ (2)

6.3 What sort of events are being described in these sources?

6.4.1 Who was Dubcek mentioned in Source M?

 (1)

6.4.2 What part did he play during the *Prague Spring* of 1968?

 (2)

6.5.1 How are the 1989 events in Czechoslovakia referred to in history?

 (1)

6.5.2 Who emerged as the main leader during these events? _____ (1)

(Total: 10 marks)

7. Read carefully the following sources and then answer all the questions.

‘What is usually called the Common Market in fact developed as three separate organisations. The first was the ECSC, set up in 1951. The scheme was called the Schuman Plan...Six countries gave up their individual control of their coal and steel industries to a nine-member committee called the High Authority.’

‘In 1957 the same six countries signed treaties to set up:

1. Euratom. This is for cooperation in nuclear research.
2. EEC (or Common Market). This has come to be by far the most important European organisation. The aim was to abolish custom duties between member countries and to set up common policies for agriculture and food.’

Our World This Century, Derek Heater, 1996, p. 153

Source Q

‘Out of the ashes and gutted cities of World War II, idealists tried to create a united Europe by means of a Council of Europe. They failed. Then came the hardheaded soldiers and diplomats who wanted to build Europe through a European army in a common uniform. Last week, Europeans found themselves being offered a third chance to build Europe. This time the approach was economic, and surprisingly enough, the chances were good.’

TIME magazine, 28 January 1957.

Source R

7.1 Both sources refer to a common process in post-war Western Europe. Name this process.

 (1)

7.2.1 What important step was taken in 1951 when the ECSC was set up?

7.2.2 Who was the French politician who projected this idea?

_____ (1)

7.3.1 What does the term EEC stand for? _____ (1)

7.3.2 Mention one of the EEC's main aims.

_____ (1)

7.4 Name four countries which were founder members of the EEC.

_____ (2)

7.5 Which were the three measures proposed for European integration mentioned in Source R?

_____ (3)

(Total: 10 marks)

8. Choose ONE of the following and answer in essay form.

8.1 The end of the Cold War brought about the fall of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe. Discuss.

8.2 Why do we have terrorism today? How are governments trying to respond to it? What are the main effects of terrorism?

8.3 Write short paragraphs about four of the following:

- (a) The Warsaw Pact
- (b) The PLO
- (c) The Marshall Aid Plan
- (d) The Berlin Blockade
- (e) The Cuban Crisis
- (f) Globalisation

(5 x 4 = 20)

(Total: 20 marks)