

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
ADVANCED LEVEL
MAY 2014

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	23 rd May 2014
TIME:	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.

Answer FOUR (4) questions in total.

From Section A, answer question 1 and ANY OTHER question. From Section B, answer question 6 and ANY OTHER question.

SECTION A

1. **[EITHER]** (a) What were the main political concessions obtained by the Maltese in the nineteenth century, and to what extent did they satisfy their demands?

[Or] (b) ‘The new constitution given to Malta in 1903 was a serious setback for Maltese political demands’. Discuss.
2. ‘There were limits to the British policy of accommodation of the Maltese Church in the nineteenth century, but on the whole the policy achieved its objectives.’ Discuss.
3. How far, and in what ways, did the development of Malta as a fortress and naval base make it depend more and more on British military and naval spending in the period from 1800 to 1921?
4. To what extent, and in what ways, was migration the only solution available for Malta’s economic problems in the period between 1870 and 1921?
5. Why did the ‘Language Question’ become a major issue in Maltese politics between 1870 and 1936?

Please turn the page.

SECTION B

6. **[EITHER]** (a) 'Between 1945 and 1964 Malta's economic reconstruction was a major factor affecting different proposals for the future development of Anglo-Maltese relations'. Discuss.
- [OR]** (b) What difference did Malta's status as an independent state make in the development of Anglo-Maltese relations between 1964 and 1979?
7. Which were the main social and economic issues faced by Maltese administrations in the period between 1921 and 1933, and what actions did they take to address them?
8. 'Maltese politico-religious relations between 1921 and 1984 were marked by bitter conflicts which affected mainly the power of the Church, but not its teachings.' Discuss.
9. 'Social and economic changes after 1945 changed Malta's demographic profile completely.' To what extent is this statement correct, and why?
10. How did Malta's political party system come to be so polarised? Explain.

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MAY 2014

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	II – INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	26 th May 2014
TIME:	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.

Answer FOUR (4) questions in total.

From Section A, answer question 1 and ANY OTHER question. From Section B, answer question 6 and ANY OTHER question.

SECTION A

1. **[EITHER]** (a) ‘Despite being a major industrial power, Germany did not prove to be fertile ground for either socialism or liberalism in the period from 1870 to 1914.’ Discuss.

[OR] (b) ‘The unification of Italy had to be achieved ‘by blood and iron’, to borrow the phrase of Germany’s Bismarck, rather than by popular action.’ Discuss.
2. What were the main features of industrialisation in late nineteenth century Europe?
3. Did the Ottoman empire become ‘the sick man of Europe’ from 1821 to 1918 only because of European great power ambitions? Discuss.
4. ‘After 1871, a unified Germany developed a system of alliances and alignments to safeguard its predominant position in continental Europe.’ Discuss.
5. What common factors led to the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Italy and Germany respectively?

SECTION B

6. **[EITHER]** (a) To what extent, and in what ways, was the American policy of containment successful in Cold War Europe?
- [OR]** (b) How and why did the Cold War come to an end?
7. To what extent was Mediterranean decolonisation after 1945 achieved only through popular struggle? Explain.
8. Discuss the role played by the two superpowers in the development of the Arab-Israeli conflict between 1945 and 1987.
9. What were the main steps leading to European integration from 1952 to 2004? Explain.
10. Discuss the role of the nuclear arms race in the development of East-West relations in Europe between 1962 and 1989.

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
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MAY 2014

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	III – SOURCE, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION
DATE:	28 th May 2014
TIME:	4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.

Answer TWO (2) questions in total, ONE from Section A and ONE from Section B. The marks allocated for the parts of the questions are indicated in brackets.

Study the documentation carefully and answer the questions that follow.

SECTION A: Answer EITHER question 1 OR question 2.

Question 1

Political Development, 1800-1921

Extract from George Mitrovich's *The Claims of the Maltese founded upon the Principles of Justice*, 1835

The Maltese, deprived of the blessings of a free press, notwithstanding their repeated supplications for the privilege, had no means of making known their grievances to the British nation, from their own country; while the press being monopolized by the Local Government, the progress of intellect is changed, and the natives are deprived of the benefit of so profitable a branch of employment. The Maltese, governed as they are by a liberal nation, jealous of the liberty of the press, cannot but feel strongly at being totally deprived of so great a privilege...

At the present moment, when the Maltese are starving, and a great number of them are obliged to quit their country to seek a livelihood elsewhere, they are compelled to pay an excessive duty on wheat, which on many occasions amounted to from 50 to 60 per cent, according to the quality, or to the rise and fall in its price...To remedy all these grievances, however, a most unexpected and extraordinary proclamation was issued at Malta, on the 1st of May last, creating and constituting a council for the Island of Malta.

- (i) How were the Maltese islands governed constitutionally between 1800 and 1835? (10 marks)
- (ii) Who was George Mitrovich, and what political ideas did he represent? (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the following statement: '*The Maltese, governed as they are by a liberal nation, jealous of the liberty of the press, cannot but feel strongly at being totally deprived of so great a privilege..*'. (10 marks)
- (iv) Mitrovich listed a series of social, economic and political problems. Were any of these problems addressed by the British authorities by the middle of the nineteenth century? (10 marks)
- (v) What were the main features of the Council of Government of 1835, and how far did it address the grievances of the Maltese? (10 marks)

Question 2

Anglo-Maltese Relations, 1945-1979

Extract from the *Correspondence and Statements Showing the Breakdown in Anglo-Maltese Talks on Integration*, 1958

The Colonial Secretary was repeatedly informed by the Maltese delegation that if a solution to these two major issues [economic and financial] acceptable to both sides was found, the Maltese Government would not only take the initiative to withdraw the 30th December 1957 Resolution but would also loyally and enthusiastically champion the Integration proposals at the impending General Election. The Maltese Government, however, recommended that if the Maltese people were to feel free to decide their own destiny they should be allowed to choose between Integration and Independence. If this advice were followed, Integration would be launched on a secure basis.

- (i) Explain the proposal of Integration. (10 marks)
- (ii) What were the 'economic and financial' issues' between the Maltese and the British authorities in the period when the Integration proposal was being considered? (10 marks)
- (iii) What was the '30th December 1957 Resolution' and in what circumstances was it passed? (10 marks)
- (iv) Why did the Integration proposal come to nothing? (10 marks)
- (v) Comment briefly on developments in Anglo-Maltese relations after the final breakdown of the Integration talks during 1958. (10 marks)

SECTION B: Answer EITHER question 3 OR question 4.

Question 3

Socialism, Liberalism, Nationalism (in France, Italy, Germany and Russia), 1789-1917

Declaration in the *Troppau Protocol*, 1820

States, which have undergone a change of government due to revolution, the result of which threaten other states, ipso facto cease to be members of the European Alliance, and remain excluded from it until their situation gives guarantees for legal order and stability. If, owing to such alterations, immediate danger threatens other states the powers bind themselves, by peaceful means, or if need be, by arms, to bring back the guilty state into the bosom of the Great Alliance.

- (i) Explain the significance of this declaration in early nineteenth century European history. (10 marks)
- (ii) The declaration states: *the powers bind themselves, by peaceful means, or if need be, by arms, to bring back the guilty state into the bosom of the Great Alliance.* Which recent experiences inspired such a declaration? Explain. (10 marks)
- (iii) The European powers insisted on *legal order and stability*. Explain how this was to be achieved. (10 marks)
- (iv) Which international events during the 1820s challenged the ideals behind the system outlined in this passage? (10 marks)
- (v) Why did this so-called *European Alliance* come to an end? (10 marks)

Please turn the page.

Question 4

The Cold War, 1949-1989

From the cable on the conversation between Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and President Kennedy, 18 October 1962

The Soviet government is standing for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, against interference of one state into internal affairs of others, against intervention of the large states into affairs of small countries. Literally, that is the core of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

It is well known to you, Mr President, the attitude of the Soviet government and personally of N. S. Khrushchev towards dangerous developments connected with the US administration's position on the issue of Cuba. An unrestrained anti-Cuban campaign has been going on in the US for a long time and apparently there is a certain US administration policy behind it. Right now the US are making an attempt to blockade Cuban trade with other states. There is a talk about a possibility of actions of organized policy in this region under the US aegis. But all of it equals a way that can lead to grave consequences to a misfortune for the whole mankind and we are confident that such an outcome is not desired by any people, including the people of the US.

The US administration for some reasons considers that the Cubans must solve their domestic affairs not at their own discretion, but at the discretion of the US. But on what grounds?

Cuba belongs to the Cuban people, not to the US or any other state. And since it is so, then why the statements made in the US calling for invasion of Cuba? What do the US need Cuba for?

- (i) Briefly describe the *dangerous developments* referred to in the cable. (10 marks)
- (ii) Comment on the following statement: *The Soviet government is standing for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, against interference of one state into internal affairs of others, against intervention of the large states into affairs of small countries.* (10 marks)
- (iii) The Soviet Minister asks: *What do the US need Cuba for?* How would you explain Soviet and American interest in Cuba? (10 marks)
- (iv) What was Khrushchev's role in Cold War developments subsequent to 1962? (10 marks)
- (v) How was the crisis resolved, and what were its effects? (10 marks)