

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA
MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
ADVANCED LEVEL
MAY 2017

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| SUBJECT: | HISTORY |
| PAPER NUMBER: | I – MALTESE HISTORY |
| DATE: | 4 th May 2017 |
| TIME: | 9.00 a.m. to 12.05 p.m. |

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.
All three questions in this paper carry equal marks.
Answer ALL **THREE** questions.

1. **Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c).**

EITHER (a) ‘From the start of British rule, the Maltese demanded a constitution which would secure them ‘the blessings of freedom and the rights of just law’ under British protection, something Britain was slow and reluctant to grant until 1921.’ Discuss.

OR (b) What were the principal issues which shaped the Church-State relationship in Malta in the nineteenth century?

OR (c) ‘The Maltese economy in the nineteenth century prospered in times of war in the Mediterranean’. To what extent do you agree, and why?

2. **Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c).**

EITHER (a) ‘The Language Question in Malta entered a new phase in the period from 1921 to 1936.’ Discuss.

OR (b) ‘The Maltese Church found it hard to come to terms with the new political realities which developed with self-government and, subsequently, with independence.’ Discuss.

OR (c) ‘Between 1945 and 1964, Britain retained a dominant role in the Maltese economy.’ Discuss.

3. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b).

EITHER (a) Extract from a speech by Sigismondo Savona in the Maltese Council of Government, 1895.

Sir, I beg to move “that an address be presented to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty may be pleased so to alter the Constitution of the Council of Government of Malta that all the members of the Executive Council may be selected from among the Representatives of the People and be made responsible to the Legislature of this country, in all matters concerning the administration of the civil affairs of the population and the expenditure of the public money”.

At the last meeting at which I was present the hon. and learned gentleman, the Crown Advocate, stated that the question of a Responsible Government or a Permanent Government is the first party question that has arisen in the political annals of this island. I cannot quite agree with that statement, but I must say, at the same time, that this is a most important question. ... It is a question in substance between Responsible Government and government on garrison principles.

What I mean by Government on garrison principles is that the final decision concerning any question concerning the civil affairs of the population rests with the Head of the Government, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the fortress ... at present, although the Government is still conducted on garrison principles, we are supposed to have a representative Government. But whatever constitution may be granted, so long as the permanent advisors of the Governor continue to be appointed by the Secretary of State, and to be responsible to the Secretary alone – so long as both the Legislative and the Executive Council continue to be mere consultative bodies whose opinion and advice the Governor is bound on certain occasions to ask, without being bound to follow that advice, any constitution based on such principles must necessarily be a government conducted on garrison principles and nothing more. And that is not the government that the people of these Islands, the free and loyal subjects, but not the vassals, of Her Majesty the Queen, have a right to claim.

- (i) Write the background to Malta’s constitution at the time of this speech. (10)
- (ii) Who was Sigismondo Savona? (10)
- (iii) Why did Savona disagree that “the question of a Responsible Government or a Permanent Government is the first party question that has arisen in the political annals of this island”? (10)
- (iv) Explain the following phrases: ‘Government on garrison principles’; ‘the people of these Islands, the free and loyal subjects, but not the vassals, of Her Majesty the Queen’. (10)
- (v) What major constitutional changes were made in the following years and why? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Extract from an article by William Andrews, American Consul in Malta, 1844.

The Maltese farmers are a brawny, hardy, hard working race, and always in their fields to cultivate and protect the little soil which nature has given them. But to support one hundred and twenty thousand persons on two rocks, having only forty-eight thousand, six hundred and fifty acres of cultivated ground, a large proportion of which is owned by the Queen and Church, is impossible, and the sooner the English Government is persuaded of this fact the more fortunate it will be for them and their wretched subjects. Of the light, dusty soil which has been reclaimed from its rocky bed, by far too much is wasted in the growth of cotton. We have said wasted, for, although by its sale, it may give a larger revenue to the British Crown, and add a few pounds more to the treasures of the Church, yet it does not benefit the poor, neither will it clothe them, as owing to its superior quality it comes beyond their reach, and is sold to the merchants for export. Where cotton is now cultivated there should be two yearly crops of vegetables, fruit and grain, products which, in a larger or smaller proportion, can be bought for a penny, and sustain nature. With the small fields of needy proprietors the Government cannot interfere: our remarks are made with reference to the Crown lands and possessions of the Church. This is one of the measures which should be tried for the relief of the people. At least its trial promises well, and should it fail can do no harm. The soil will not be injured, and cotton may be planted again...Fortunate it is for the Maltese that their beautiful climate enables them to dress in the coarser stuffs which are sent to them from England, or wander about half naked. ... Notwithstanding one third of their Island is a barren waste, still the Government have put so heavy a duty on wheat, beans, Indian corn, pulse and potatoes as to prove the chief source of their revenue. Nearly two hundred thousand dollars a year are collected from this grievous tax, a sum which is as hard to be borne by the natives, as its exaction from them is unchristian and unjust.

- (i) Comment on the role of cotton in Maltese agriculture in the early nineteenth century. (10)
- (ii) What were the author's views on Maltese cotton production and his proposed alternative? (10)
- (iii) Explain the following phrases: 'to support one hundred and twenty thousand persons on two rocks'; 'With the small fields of needy proprietors the Government cannot interfere: our remarks are made with reference to the Crown lands and possessions of the Church'; 'to dress in the coarser stuffs which are sent to them from England'. (10)
- (iv) Explain the significance of the author's reference to the 'duty on wheat' and other products, which had become the local Government's 'chief source of their revenue.' (10)
- (v) To what extent did Maltese agriculture change in the decades following this description, and why? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

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| SUBJECT: | HISTORY |
| PAPER NUMBER: | II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY |
| DATE: | 5 th May 2017 |
| TIME: | 9.00 a.m. to 12.05 p.m. |

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.
All three questions in this paper carry equal marks.
Answer ALL **THREE** questions.

1. Answer **EITHER** part (a), **OR** part (b), **OR** part (c).

EITHER (a) ‘Napoleon’s victories extended the ambitions of the French Revolution to a large part of Europe, but also gave its enemies a common goal.’ Discuss.

OR (b) ‘The downfall of Tsarist Russia in 1917 was one of the main consequences of World War I.’ Discuss.

OR (c) ‘In the second half of the nineteenth century, in competition with France, Germany became the leading industrial power on the European continent.’ Discuss.

2. Answer **EITHER** part (a), **OR** part (b), **OR** part (c).

EITHER (a) Discuss the factors which led to the rise to power of Fascism in Italy.

OR (b) ‘Despite superpower rivalry and conflict around the globe, peace in Europe was largely preserved during the Cold War.’ Discuss

OR (c) How and why did western European states achieve closer collaboration after 1945?

3. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b).

EITHER (a) The Prussian version of the Ems Telegram, 1870.

After the news of the renunciation of the Prince von Hohenzollern had been communicated to the Imperial French government by the Royal Spanish government, the French Ambassador in Ems made a further demand on His Majesty the King that he should authorize him to telegraph to Paris that His Majesty the King undertook for all time never again to give his assent should the Hohenzollerns once more take up their candidature.

His Majesty the King thereupon refused to receive the Ambassador again and had the latter informed by the Adjutant of the day that His Majesty had no further communication to make to the Ambassador.

- (i) Which major developments had shown Prussia's determination to resolve the German question between 1864 and 1870? (10)
- (ii) Describe briefly the subject of this telegram, and why it was considered a significant subject of international relations. (10)
- (iii) Why did France fear Prussia, and how did the French react to the Ems telegram? (10)
- (iv) Bismarck would remark later on that this document had the effect of a 'red flag on the Gallic bull'. What does his role in this affair show about his approach to international affairs? (10)
- (v) Describe briefly the Franco-Prussian war and its consequences for both sides. (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Extract from Friedrich Engels, *The Condition of the Working Class in England*, 1845.

We have already seen how the proletariat was called into existence by the introduction of machinery. The rapid extension of manufacture demanded hands, wages rose, and troops of workmen migrated from the agricultural districts to the towns. Population multiplied enormously, and nearly all the increase took place in the proletariat. Further, Ireland had entered upon an orderly development only since the beginning of the eighteenth century. There, too, the population, more than decimated by English cruelty in earlier disturbances, now rapidly multiplied, especially after the advance in manufacture began to draw masses of Irishmen towards England. Thus arose the great manufacturing and commercial cities of the British Empire, in which at least three-fourths of the population belong to the working-class, while the lower middle-class consists only of small shopkeepers, and very few handicraftsmen. For, though the rising manufacture first attained importance by transforming tools into machines, workrooms into factories, and consequently, the toiling lower middle-class into the toiling proletariat, and the former large merchants into manufacturers, though the lower middle-class was thus early crushed out, and the population reduced to the two opposing elements, workers and capitalists, this happened outside of the domain of manufacture proper, in the province of handicraft and retail trade as well. In the place of the former masters and apprentices, came great capitalists and working-men who had no prospect of rising above their class. Hand-work was carried on after the fashion of factory work, the division of labour was strictly applied, and small employers who could not compete with great establishments were forced down into the proletariat. At the same time the destruction of the former organisation of hand-work, and the disappearance of the lower middle-class deprived the working-man of all possibility of rising into the middle-class himself. Hitherto he had always had the prospect of establishing himself somewhere as master artificer, perhaps employing journeymen and apprentices; but now, when master artificers were crowded out by manufacturers, when large capital had become necessary for carrying on work independently, the working-class became, for the first time, an integral, permanent class of the population, whereas it had formerly often been merely a transition leading to the bourgeoisie. Now, he who was born to toil had no other prospect than that of remaining a toiler all his life. Now, for the first time, therefore, the proletariat was in a position to undertake an independent movement.

In this way were brought together those vast masses of working-men who now fill the whole British Empire, whose social condition forces itself every day more and more upon the attention of the civilised world. The condition of the working-class is the condition of the vast majority of the English people. The question: What is to become of those destitute millions, who consume to-day what they earned yesterday; who have created the greatness of England by their inventions and their toil; who become with every passing day more conscious of their might, and demand, with daily increasing urgency, their share of the advantages of society? This, since the Reform Bill, has become the national question.

- (i) Comment briefly about the development of the Industrial Revolution in Britain in the period from 1750 to 1850. (10)
- (ii) What were the principal social changes occurring in the Industrial Revolution according to the author, and why did he put so much emphasis on this subject? (10)
- (iii) Explain the following phrases: 'the proletariat was called into existence'; 'the bourgeoisie'; 'division of labour'. (10)

Questions continue on next page.

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- (iv) The author refers to those “who have created the greatness of England by their inventions and their toil”. Give **THREE** examples of ‘inventions’, and write about their significance for the Industrial Revolution. (10)
- (v) The passage contains references to the “great manufacturing and commercial cities of the British Empire”. What was the role played (a) by cities and (b) by the British Empire in the rise of Britain as an industrial nation? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

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| SUBJECT: | HISTORY |
| PAPER NUMBER: | III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY |
| DATE: | 8 th May 2017 |
| TIME: | 9.00 a.m. to 12.05 p.m. |

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.
All three questions in this paper carry equal marks.
Answer ALL **THREE** questions.

1. Answer **EITHER** part (a), **OR** part (b), **OR** part (c).

- EITHER** (a) What were the main causes of the Crimean War, and why were its consequences significant for the ‘Eastern Question’?
- OR** (b) ‘The Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913 set the stage for the Balkan crisis of 1914, and served as a prelude for World War I.’ Discuss
- OR** (c) ‘Despite the fact that Britain held little territory in the Mediterranean, its naval control of the nineteenth century Mediterranean was difficult to challenge.’ Discuss.

2. Answer **EITHER** part (a), **OR** part (b), **OR** part (c).

- EITHER** (a) ‘Malta was a thorn in the side of the Axis.’ How far is this an apt description of Malta’s role in World War II, and why?
- OR** (b) ‘Unlike other Mediterranean examples studied, Algeria paid a heavy price to achieve its independence.’ Discuss.
- OR** (c) ‘The two Cold War superpowers share part of the blame in how they handled the Palestinian Question from 1945 onwards.’ Discuss.

3. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b).

EITHER (a) Milan decree, December 1807.

In view of the measures adopted by the British government on the 11th of November last by which vessels belonging to powers which are neutral or are friendly and even allied with England are rendered liable to be searched by British cruisers, detained at certain stations in England, and subject to an arbitrary tax of a certain per cent upon their cargo to be regulated by English legislation;

...

We have decreed and do decree as follows:

Article 1. Every vessel of whatever nationality, which shall submit to be searched by an English vessel or shall consent to a voyage to England or shall pay any tax whatever to the English government, is ipso facto declared denationalized, loses the protection afforded by its flag, and becomes English property.

Article 2. Should such vessels which are thus denationalized through the arbitrary measures of the English government enter our ports or those of our allies or fall into the hands of our ships of war or of our privateers, they shall be regarded as good and lawful prizes.

Article 3. The British Isles are proclaimed to be in a state of blockade both by land and by sea. Every vessel of whatever nation or whatever may be its cargo that sails from the ports of England or from those of the English colonies or of countries occupied by English troops or is bound for England or for any of the English colonies or any country occupied by English troops becomes, by violating the present decree, a lawful prize and may be captured by our ships of war and adjudged to the captor.

Article 4. These measures, which are only a just retaliation against the barbarous system adopted by the English government, which models its legislation upon that of Algiers, shall cease to have any effect in the case of those nations which shall force the English to respect their flags. They shall continue in force so long as that government shall refuse to accept the principles of international law which regulate the relations of civilized states in a state of war. The provisions of the present decree shall be ipso facto abrogated and void so soon as the English government shall abide again by the principles of the law of nations, which are at the same time those of justice and honor.

Article 5. All our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be printed in the Bulletin des lois.

(Signed) Napoleon

- (i) Describe briefly the events which led to the Milan decree, and the purpose of the measures declared by the French. (10)
- (ii) How did Napoleon propose to keep Britain “in a state of blockade both by land and by sea”? (10)
- (iii) Explain the significance in the Mediterranean context of Napoleon’s reference to “the English colonies or of countries occupied by English troops” in this decree. (10)
- (iv) Describe the significance of these measures in the wider context of the Anglo-French conflict in those years. (10)
- (v) Did the system devised by Napoleon work? Discuss why or why not? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

- OR** (b) Extract from the Memoirs of Viscount Grey, British Foreign Secretary, referring to 1912.

Abdul Hamid has already been called the Equilibrium in the Near East. He had understood perfectly the forces by which he was surrounded; he knew the trend of each, its strength and its limitations. He knew the aspirations of Russia as regards the Straits and Constantinople, but he knew also that, if Russia pressed him too hard, she would find Europe once more arraigned against her to set bounds to her action, as in the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. He heard, probably with anger, but without anxiety, the loud indignation of British public opinion, aroused by Armenian massacres or Macedonian atrocities: for he knew that the British Fleet could not come to the mountains of Armenia, and that, if Britain went so far as to raise the question of Constantinople and the Straits, Europe would intervene and prevent the upset of the status quo. The Great Powers dared not allow that status quo to be disturbed, lest they should fight amongst themselves. Lord Salisbury, once the partner in Disraeli's pro-Turkish policy, but since those days shocked to the extreme by the iniquities of Turkish misrule, had swung right away and declared that in backing Turks Britain had put her money on the wrong horse. Even this did not disturb Abdul Hamid. He had lost Britain as the champion of Turkey, but he had made an active friend of Germany. He took pains to foster and attach this friendship by commercial concessions and the attractive prospect of the development of Asia Minor. French financiers, too, had considerable interests in Constantinople. Behind all these vested interests and counterbalancing political forces Abdul Hamid sat securely entrenched.

The pressure for Macedonian Reforms worried him; but he knew that Austria and Russia would not let outside Powers deal with this question alone, and that Britain was the only outside Power that was much stirred by it. He relied upon the rivalry between Austria and Russia to prevent them from agreeing upon anything that would be very thorough. Their rivalry with each other would limit their agreement to press him for Macedonian Reforms; their united jealousy of the interference of any outside Powers in Macedonia would be a bulwark to him against Britain.

As for internal affairs, Abdul Hamid could rely upon the hatred of his Christian subjects for each other. United in creed, they were divided in race; and the repulsion of race hatred was stronger than the attraction of religious affinity. These hatreds he fostered and used, and on them, and on his skill in playing upon them, he relied to prevent internal upheavals and even a combination of Christian Balkan States against him.

All the forces, external and internal, the play of them, and how to manipulate them for his own purposes Abdul Hamid understood to the utmost limit of human ingenuity. But all men must decline, and when Abdul Hamid's powers began to fail there came the internal upheaval, the Turkish Revolution that deposed him.

- (i) Describe the role generally played by Britain in the affairs of the Ottoman empire to 1912. (10)
- (ii) Explain the reference to the 'Treaty of Berlin' and its significance. (10)
- (iii) Comment on the author's portrait of the Ottoman sultan. Why does he describe Abdul Hamid as "the Equilibrium in the Middle East"? (10)
- (iv) Explain the following phrases: 'Armenian massacres or Macedonian atrocities'; 'the Turkish Revolution that deposed him'. (10)
- (v) Why is the reference to Germany significant in this period? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)