

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
ADVANCED LEVEL
SEPTEMBER 2017

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	4 th September 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. Follow the instructions given in each question.

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

- EITHER** (a) What were the principal constitutional gains made by the Maltese in the period from 1887 to 1921, and why was the process marked by ups and downs?
- OR** (b) ‘Throughout the nineteenth century, the British authorities were careful not to antagonize the Maltese Church.’ Do you agree, and why?
- OR** (c) ‘The *Sette Giugno* riots were an expression of the social, economic and political distress felt by the Maltese after World War I.’ Discuss.

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

- EITHER** (a) Discuss the impact of World War II on subsequent Anglo-Maltese relations.
- OR** (b) ‘The Vatican-Maltese Agreements of 1993 concluded a series of Maltese politico-religious crises which had marked Maltese political history since 1921.’ Discuss.
- OR** (c) Why was emigration considered so vital in Malta’s development from 1921 until the 1970s?

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

EITHER (a) Extract from *The Spectator*, 1839.

Down to the moment when this Ordinance was issued, there existed in Malta a censorship of the closest kind—practically, perhaps, the closest censorship in Europe. The feelings under the influence of which this restrictive system has been maintained, may be judged of by the language of the Duke of Wellington when this subject was debated last year in the House of Lords—" that it was not less preposterous to establish freedom of the press in Malta, than it would be to establish freedom of the press on the quarter-deck of a man of war." This habit of considering Malta as a mere garrison, together with the fear of offending Italian potentates by publications issuing from that island and directed against their Governments, has caused the maintenance of a censorship so rigid that the press has been all but mute and dead.

...

Such was the state of the press when the Commissioners of Inquiry were sent to Malta. They had to investigate the whole government of the island; judicial as well as administrative; and they recommended many separate reforms in all the departments of state, several of which the Colonial Office have adopted at their suggestion. We may take a future opportunity of giving some account of these recommendations; which are embodied in the three Reports laid before Parliament, and which appear to us to be conceived in a spirit of liberality and beneficence towards the inhabitants of the island.

In abolishing the censorship, the Commissioners were of course called upon to provide securities against abuses of the press, a subject entirely new to the law of Malta. It is notorious that there is no problem in legislation more difficult of solution than this, or more fruitful in controversy as to provisions of detail; and the inherent perplexities of the problem are much aggravated by the peculiar position of the Maltese community. The main benefit, unquestionably, which the people of Malta both wish to derive and ought to derive from the abolition of the censorship, is, the liberty of freely canvassing and censuring the government and administration of their own island, and the government and administration of England in so far as it affects their interests. Does the Ordinance secure to them this liberty of unreserved political discussion? We think it does.

- (i) Who campaigned for Maltese freedom of the press, and why? (10 marks)
- (ii) Describe the circumstances which led the British authorities to introduce press freedom in Malta. (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the author's reference to the 'Commissioners of Inquiry ... sent to Malta'. (10 marks)
- (iv) What objections were brought by critics of press freedom for Malta, and what were the challenges created by the introduction of press freedom? (10 marks)
- (v) How far, and in what ways, did the 'liberty of unreserved political discussion' bring about political changes for Malta? (10 marks)

OR (b) Extract from a Debate in the House of Commons, 1864.

Lord Clarence Paget said, he now desired to call the attention of the Committee to a matter of considerable importance — the item for deepening the north-west basin and constructing a first-class dock at Malta. The original sum put in the Estimates for this purpose was £15,900; and he had now to move that that item be reduced by the sum of £5,000. It was right that he should state the grounds on which the Government had decided to make that reduction. The question was rather complicated, but a brief statement would explain the reasons of an agreement which the Admiralty had come to with the Maltese Government, and in which he was confident the Committee would concur. So far back as 1858 it became evident that the harbour used for Her Majesty's ships was entirely insufficient, on account of their increased size, especially as the trade of Malta had also augmented; and consequently proposals were made that a certain portion of the great harbour at Valetta, called the French Creek, should be appropriated to ships of the navy on certain conditions. The arrangement was that before Her Majesty's Government took possession of the French Creek, they should, as a preliminary condition, construct at the Marsa a harbour for merchant vessels, with quays and a basin. As originally proposed, the basin was to have had a depth of only twelve feet, and would consequently have been utterly useless for vessels of war. In the Resolution passed by the Council of Government of Malta on the 29th of May, 1859, it was distinctly laid down that — The merchant shipping shall continue in the possession of the creek, called the 'French Creek,' until all the works intended to be performed at the Marsa and in the said extensions shall have been completed. ... During the progress of the works the engineers suggested that it would be advantageous to deepen the basin to thirty feet instead of twelve feet, so as to permit vessels of war to make use of it, and to excavate the stone in that part of the harbour where it was supposed to be of a superior quality, employing the stone for the walls of the basin, and converting the quarry into a dock. ... He wished to assure the Committee that the dock at the French Creek and that at the Marsa were not to be put into comparison for a moment. In his opinion, every day proved the necessity of constructing more extensive docks; and, although he could not give a distinct answer, he believed that if the Government were in a position to effect that object they would probably do so. Upwards of 2,000,000 tons of shipping went in and out of Malta harbour annually—and among them 100 steam ships of 1,000 tons each. Malta was becoming of more and more importance to this country. We had given up the Ionian Islands. With an increasing trade going on in Malta, and the probability of the Indian reliefs going by that route instead of by the Cape of Good Hope, would it be believed that no such thing as a merchant dock existed in Malta? And was it not then wise and right towards the colony that the Government should contribute to a magnificent work that would be at once beneficial to the colony, to commerce, and to the navy?

- (i) Describe briefly the docking facilities available in Malta up to 1864, and their significance for the British colony. (10 marks)
- (ii) Why was the need felt to undertake the project outlined in this debate, and what was the local reaction to it? (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the reference to the 'trade of Malta' in this period, and the reference to 'steam ships'. (10 marks)
- (iv) Comment on the reference to the route via the 'Cape of Good Hope'. Which international development would soon have a major impact on Malta, and in what ways? (10 marks)
- (v) As a student of nineteenth century Maltese history, comment on the role of the Admiralty in the local economy. (10 marks)

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MATRICULATION EXAMINATION
ADVANCED LEVEL
SEPTEMBER 2017

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	5 th September 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. Follow the instructions given in each question.

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

EITHER (a) Would you agree with the assertion that the French Revolution of 1789 completely betrayed its own ideals by 1799, and in what way?

OR (b) ‘Bismarck’s system of international alliances and alignments preserved the balance of power in Europe while giving Germany the necessary space to make a success out of unification.’ Discuss.

OR (c) ‘European working class conditions were rapidly transformed as a result of massive industrialization during the second half of the nineteenth century.’ Discuss, giving examples.

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

EITHER (a) How and why did German democracy fail to stop the rise of Nazism to power in the period starting from 1933?

OR (b) ‘Cold War relations saw a notable improvement thanks to a period of détente and Ostpolitik from 1969 to 1980’. Discuss.

OR (c) Describe the significance of the process of expansion of the European Economic Community and, successively, the European Union, to include new member states between 1957 and 2004.

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

EITHER (a) Garibaldi, Report on the Conquest of Naples, 1860.

Having reached the strait, it became necessary to cross it. To have reinstated Sicily in the great Italian family was certainly a glorious achievement. But what then were we, in compliance with diplomacy, to leave our country incomplete and maimed? What of the two Calabrias, and Naples, awaiting us with open arms? And the rest of Italy still enslaved by the foreigner and the priest? We were clearly bound to pass the strait, despite the utmost vigilance of the Bourbons and their adherents.

Our entry into the great capital sounds more imposing than it was in reality. Accompanied by a small staff, I passed through the midst of the Bourbon troops still in occupation, who presented arms far more obsequiously than they did at that time to their own generals.

September 7th, 1860! Which of the sons of Parthenope will not remember that glorious day? On September 7th fell the abhorred dynasty which a great English statesman had called 'The curse of God', and on its ruins rose the sovereignty of the people, which, by some unhappy fatality, never lasts long. [...]

Though the Bourbon army was still in possession of the forts and the principal points of the city, whence they could easily have destroyed it, yet the applause and the impressive conduct of this great populace sufficed to ensure their harmlessness on September 7th, 1860.

I entered Naples with the whole of the southern army as yet a long way off in the direction of the Straits of Messina, the King of Naples having, on the previous day, quitted his palace to retire to Capua.

The royal nest, still warm, was occupied by the emancipators of the people, and the rich carpets of the royal palace were trodden by the heavy boots of the plebeian.

At Naples, as in all places we had passed through since crossing the strait, the populace were sublime in their enthusiastic patriotism, and the resolute tone assumed by them certainly had no small share in the brilliant results obtained.

Another circumstance very favourable to the national cause was the tacit consent of the Bourbon navy, which, had it been entirely hostile, could have greatly retarded our progress towards the capital. In fact, our steamers transported the divisions of the southern army along the whole Neapolitan coast without let or hindrance, which could not have been done in the face of any decided opposition on the part of the navy.

- (i) Write the background to Garibaldi's conquest of Naples in 1860. (10 marks)
- (ii) Why does Garibaldi state that 'the rest of Italy (is) still enslaved by the foreigner and the priest'? (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the following phrases: 'the abhorred dynasty which a great English statesman had called "The curse of God"; and 'the national cause'.' (10 marks)
- (iv) Describe the subsequent events which led to the unification of the 'great Italian family'. (10 marks)
- (v) Which other leading figures played a role in Italian unification besides Garibaldi, and in what way? (10 marks)

- OR** (b) Extract from an investigation by a British parliamentary committee into working conditions in textile factories, 1832.

Joshua Drake, called in and examined.

You say you would prefer moderate labour and lower wages; are you pretty comfortable upon your present wages? --I have no wages, but two days a week at present; but when I am working at some jobs we can make a little, and at others we do very poorly.

When a child gets 3s. a week, does that go much towards its subsistence? --No, it will not keep it as it should do.

When they got 6s. or 7s. when they were pieceners (piecing or joining threads together) , if they reduced the hours of labour, would they not get less? — They would get a halfpenny a day less, but I would rather have less wages and less work.

Do you receive any parish assistance? — No.

Why do you allow your children to go to work at those places where they are ill-treated or over-worked? — Necessity compels a man that has children to let them work.

Then you would not allow your children to go to those factories under the present system, if it was not from necessity? — No.

Supposing there was a law passed to limit the hours of labour to eight hours a day, or something of that sort, of course you are aware that a manufacturer could not afford to pay them the same wages? — No, I do not suppose that they would, but at the same time I would rather have it, and I believe that it would bring me into employ; and if I lost 5d. a day from my children's work, and I got half-a-crown myself, it would be better.

How would it get you into employ? — By finding more employment at the machines, and work being more regularly spread abroad, and divided amongst the people at large. One man is now regularly turned off into the street, whilst another man is running day and night.

You mean to say, that if the manufacturers were to limit the hours of labour, they would employ more people? — Yes.

- (i) Why was there an Industrial Revolution in Britain between the mid-eighteenth and the mid-nineteenth century? (10 marks)
- (ii) Which factors pressed the British Parliament to hold an inquiry into working conditions? (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the following phrases: 'Necessity compels a man that has children to let them work'; 'parish assistance.'; and 'employment at the machines'. (10 marks)
- (iv) What is the significance of the reference to a proposal 'to limit the hours of labour' in this period in British history? (10 marks)
- (v) Comment on the measures adopted in Britain in this period to address some of the problems addressed in the passage. (10 marks)

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SEPTEMBER 2017

SUBJECT:	HISTORY
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	6 th September 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. Follow the instructions given in each question.

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

EITHER (a) What was the attitude of the main European powers towards the Ottoman empire in the nineteenth century?

OR (b) ‘The opening of the Suez Canal proved to be a mixed blessing for the Maltese economy.’ Discuss.

OR (c) ‘Nineteenth century Mediterranean history is characterized by British and French rivalry.’ Discuss, giving examples.

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

EITHER (a) ‘In World War II the Mediterranean theatre of war was a lot more than a sideshow to the all-important land war in Europe.’ Discuss

OR (b) ‘In post-war Malta and Cyprus, there were movements for integration with a larger country, and in both cases they ended in failure.’ Discuss

OR (c) Why did the Arab states fail to defeat Israel despite superior resources in the period between the establishment of the State of Israel and 1973?

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

EITHER (a) Ferdinand de Lesseps describes a conversation he had with Lord Clarendon back in the 1850s.

De Lesseps – You know that a commission of the most skillful engineers for hydraulic works in Europe unanimously decided that to make a canal through the Isthmus of Suez was easy, sure to succeed, and would not cost more than 200 million francs. After this declaration the Viceroy of Egypt confirmed by a new concession the old one he accorded to me on November 30, 1854; and when he was assured that the Porte would offer no obstacle to the realization of the enterprise, he approved the conditions and by-laws of the International Company, which he entrusted to me to organize. This organization is approaching a happy conclusion. As I was certain of success in France, I went to London, where I intended to form an English committee to distribute a sum of 40 million francs appropriated to English capitalists in the general subscription-list, drawn up with the Viceroy’s sanction. Now, since the English Ambassador at Constantinople interfered last year to prevent the Porte ratifying the Viceroy’s concession, I ask you what I am to inform English capitalists, and whether your Government intends to put obstacles in the way of the realization of the enterprise?

Lord Clarendon – If we have thrown doubts on the opportuneness of your scheme, we have not done so in consideration of English commerce, but solely from a consideration of Ottoman policy; because we feared that opening the isthmus, by giving too much importance to Egypt, would disturb its relations with Turkey. As much in my own name as in that of the English Cabinet, I formally repudiate the idea which has been attributed to us, that we fear commercial competition, and wish to oppose, in our own interests, a maritime advantage by which we should be the first to profit.

- (i) Give the background to Anglo-French rivalry in the Mediterranean in this period. (10 marks)
- (ii) Explain the significance of the reference by de Lesseps to the concession by the ‘Viceroy of Egypt’. (10 marks)
- (iii) What were the principal British concerns according to Lord Clarendon, and how do they fit with general British policy in the Middle East? (10 marks)
- (iv) To what extent, and in what way, were the British ‘the first to profit’ from the ‘maritime advantage’ created when the project was realized? (10 marks)
- (v) How did Anglo-French rivalry develop with reference to Egypt in the later nineteenth century? (10 marks)

- OR** (b) Report of Councillor von Schoen, Envoy in the Imperial Suite, to the German Foreign Office, Gibraltar, 31 March 1905.

After overcoming the difficult technical task of landing in Tangier, there was a very fitting reception on the dock by Moroccan officials and the German colony. Then a ride through the gaily decorated streets amid the indescribable joy of the natives and the European population; it was a magnificent oriental pageant in fine weather. In the Embassy there was a reception of Germans, the diplomatic corps, and the Sultan's envoy, who, because of his great age and a rough sea, had not been able to come aboard ship.

Remarks of His Majesty, all colourless, with the exception of what follows.

In conversing with the French agent, although at first the talk was without significance, yet when the latter conveyed his respects and greetings from Delcasse, the Kaiser replied that his visit meant that His Majesty wanted free trade for Germany and complete equality of rights with other countries.

When Count Cherisey was about to acknowledge these remarks courteously, His Majesty said that he would like to treat directly with the Sultan, the free ruler of an independent country, as an equal; that he himself would be able to make his just claims valid, and that he expected that these claims would also be recognized by France. Count Cherisey became pale. He was about to respond, but was curtly dismissed. He withdrew with drawn head. Reception of the honourable great uncle of the Sultan was very formal.

Text of the address, which was full of the usual high-sounding words but was somewhat colourless, together with autograph letter, to be delivered to the envoy. His Majesty remarked that he looked upon the Sultan as the ruler of a free and independent empire subject to no foreign control; that he expected Germany to have advantages equal to those of other countries in trade and commerce; and that he would always negotiate directly with the Sultan.

On the whole the brief visit of His Majesty came off splendidly without any unfortunate event and apparently made a great impression upon Moors and foreigners. His Majesty was highly satisfied with the visit, especially with the confidential message of the Sultan, brought to his Majesty, that he would initiate no reforms without a previous understanding with the Imperial Government.,

According to the custom of the country, our ships were richly loaded with gifts consisting of natural products of the land.

v. SCHOEN (signed)

- (i) How did Germany get involved in Moroccan affairs in the early twentieth century? (10 marks)
- (ii) The passage refers directly to France. Comment on French pretensions in the region in this period. (10 marks)
- (iii) Comment on the German Kaiser's attitude towards the Sultan of Morocco as 'the ruler of a free and independent empire subject to no foreign control'. (10 marks)
- (iv) What was the position of Great Britain with respect to Franco-German relations over Morocco in these years? (10 marks)
- (v) Comment on the view that Germany may also have been using Morocco to test the French alliance with other European powers against her in this period. (10 marks)