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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2018
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

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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 main constitutional demands made by the Maltese representatives in the nineteenth century, and to what extent were those demands addressed by the British in 1887?
- OR** (b) To what extent, and in what way, were Maltese ecclesiastics involved in local politics in the period from 1800 to 1921?
- OR** (c) 'For much of the nineteenth century, Maltese economic development depended exclusively on the island's role as a British fortress.' Discuss.

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

- EITHER** (a) Compare and contrast the reasons why the 1921 and 1947 Self-Government Constitutions were suspended by the British Colonial Government.
- OR** (b) How and why were politico-religious relations so prominent in Malta in 1930 and 1962?
- OR** (c) To what extent, and in what way, did Self-Government administrations work for Malta's social and economic development before and after the Second World War?

***Questions continue on next page***

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

**EITHER** (a) Extract from *Declaration of Rights of the Inhabitants of the Islands of Malta and Gozo*, 15 June 1802.

We, the Members of the Congress of the islands of Malta and Gozo and their dependencies, by the free suffrage of the people during the siege, elected to represent them on the important matter of ascertaining our native rights and privileges (enjoyed from time immemorial by our ancestors, who, when encroached upon, have shed their blood to regain them), and of fixing a Constitution of Government, which shall secure to us and our descendants in perpetuity, the blessings of freedom and the rights of just law, under the protection and Sovereignty of the King of a free people, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. After long and mature deliberation, we make the following declaration, binding ourselves and our posterity for ever, on condition that our now acknowledged Prince and Sovereign shall, on his part, fulfil and keep inviolate his compact with us.

1st. That the King of the United Kingdom and Ireland is our Sovereign Lord, and his lawful successors shall, in all times to come, be acknowledged as our lawful Sovereigns.

2nd. That his said Majesty has no right to cede these Islands to any power. That if he chooses to withdraw his protection, and abandon his sovereignty, the right of electing another sovereign, or of governing these Islands belongs to us, the inhabitants and aborigines alone, and without control.

3rd. That his Majesty's governors or representatives in these Islands and their dependencies are, and shall ever be, bound to observe and keep inviolate the Constitution, which with the sanction and ratification of his said British Royal Majesty, or his representative or plenipotentiary, shall be established by us, composing the General Congress, elected by the people ...

- (i) Write a brief account of the events which led the Maltese to come under 'the protection and Sovereignty' of the King of Great Britain. (10 marks)
- (ii) Describe the circumstances which led the Maltese to issue this 'Declaration of Rights'. (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the following phrases: 'Congress of the islands of Malta and Gozo'; 'the blessings of freedom and the rights of just law'; and 'bound to observe and keep inviolate the Constitution'. (10 marks)
- (iv) Who, apart from 'the King of the United Kingdom and Ireland', could claim the right to govern Malta in this period, and why? (10 marks)
- (v) How far were the constitutional terms of this 'Declaration' kept by the British in their administration of Malta and Gozo in the nineteenth century? Give examples to illustrate your answer. (10 marks)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) Notes on Malta by the Reverend Douglas, 1843.

The overgrown and overgrowing population of Malta, and the very limited space they have to vegetate on, suggest the propriety of forming colonies for them in some of the adjacent less populated parts. By forming Colonies of Malta, in Greece, Candia, and Barbary, not only Malta but those countries would be highly benefited; and we have no doubt that both the new Government of Greece and the Sultan would grant good encouragement to the undertaking. ... The Maltese are the most eligible people in the world for this undertaking: they speak the language of the country, and from being inured to a similar climate there will be less fear of [disease and death]. From the great intercourse which for years has been kept up between the Maltese and Tripolitans, a voyage to Tripoli is with them like visiting one of their native villages.

- (i) Write briefly the main features of the Maltese economy under early British rule (1800-1840s). (10 marks)
- (ii) Explain the author's reference to Malta's 'overgrown and overgrowing population'. What role did this factor play in Malta's economic development in the nineteenth century? (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the following phrase: 'The Maltese are the most eligible people in the world for this undertaking: they speak the language of the country.' (10 marks)
- (iv) To what extent, and in what way, did nineteenth century developments prove the author right in his suggestion that the Maltese should form 'colonies' in 'some of the adjacent less populated' territories of the Mediterranean? (10 marks)
- (v) Write about **ONE** case study of Maltese migration in the Mediterranean. (10 marks)

**(Total: 50 marks)**




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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	4 <sup>th</sup> May 2018
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

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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) 'The Congress of Vienna (1814-15) not only redrew the map of Europe but sought to prevent the re-emergence of another 'superpower' ... To this end, it created the Concert of Europe 'in the name of Europe which forms but a single whole'.' Discuss.
- OR** (b) What were the main causes of the First World War?
- OR** (c) 'In the second half of the nineteenth century, the Industrial Revolution caught up with France and Germany'. Discuss.

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

- EITHER** (a) 'The Second World War in Europe was about whether or not Germany, united since the 1870s and possessed of enormous industrial potential, should become the dominant power on the Continent.' Discuss.
- OR** (b) 'The problem of a divided Germany was a key aspect of Cold War Europe.' Discuss.
- OR** (c) What were the main factors aiding the post-World War II recovery in Europe?

***Questions continue on next page***

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

**EITHER** (a) A speech by François Guizot, 20 February 1831.

The Revolution destroyed the *ancien régime* but was unable to do more. The Empire arose to re-establish order, order of an exterior, material sort which was the basis of the civil society as the Revolution had founded it. The Empire spread this idea throughout all of Europe; this was its mission and it succeeded at it. It was incapable, however, of establishing a lasting political government; the necessary conditions were lacking. The Empire fell in its turn, to be succeeded by the Restoration. What did the Restoration promise? It promised to resolve the problem, to reconcile order with liberty. It was under this banner that the charter was granted. It had accepted principles of liberty in the charter; it had promised to establish them, but it made this promise under the cloak of the *ancien régime*, on which there had been written for so many centuries: *Divine Right*. It was unable to solve the problem. It died in the process, overwhelmed by the burden. It is on us, on the Revolution of July, that this job has been imposed; it is our duty and responsibility to establish definitively, not order alone, not liberty alone, but order and liberty at the same time. The general thought, the hope of France, has been order and liberty reuniting under the constitutional monarchy. *There* is the true promise of the Revolution of July.

- (i) Write a brief account of the events of 1830 in France. (10 marks)
- (ii) Explain the historical significance of the author's reference to 'the Empire'. (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the following phrases: 'ancien régime'; 'the Restoration'; and 'Divine Right'. (10 marks)
- (iv) What were the main characteristics of the 'constitutional monarchy' created by the 'Revolution of July' in France? (10 marks)
- (v) How far, and in what way, did the 'Revolution of July' achieve the promise of 'order and liberty' in the long run? (10 marks)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) Andrew Ure, *The Philosophy of Manufactures*, 1835.

This island is pre-eminent among civilized nations for the prodigious development of its factory wealth, and has been therefore long viewed with a jealous admiration by foreign powers. This very pre-eminence, however, has been contemplated in a very different light by many influential members of our own community, and has been even denounced by them as the certain origin of innumerable evils to the people, and of revolutionary convulsions to the state. If the affairs of the kingdom be wisely administered, I believe such allegations and fears will prove to be groundless, and to proceed more from the envy of one ancient and powerful order of the commonwealth, towards another suddenly grown into political importance than from the nature of things.

In the recent discussions concerning our factories, no circumstance is so deserving of remark, as the gross ignorance evinced by our leading legislators and economists, gentlemen well informed in other respects, relative to the nature of those stupendous manufactures which have so long provided the rulers of the kingdom with the resources of war, and a great body of the people with comfortable subsistence; which have, in fact, made this island the arbiter of many nations, and the benefactor of the globe itself. Till this ignorance be dispelled, no sound legislation need be expected on manufacturing subjects. To effect this purpose is a principal, but not the sole aim of the present volume, for it is intended also to convey specific information to the classes directly concerned in the manufactures, as well as general knowledge to the community at large, and particularly to young persons about to make the choice of a profession.

The blessings which physico-mechanical science has bestowed on society, and the means it has still in store for ameliorating the lot of mankind, have been too little dwelt upon; while, on the other hand, it has been accused of lending itself to the rich capitalists as an instrument for harassing the poor, and of exacting from the operative an accelerated rate of work. It has been said, for example, that the steam-engine now drives the powerlooms with such velocity as to urge on their attendant weavers at the same rapid pace; but that the hand-weaver, not being subjected to this restless agent, can throw his shuttle and move his treddles at his convenience. There is, however, this difference in the two cases, that in the factory, every member of the loom is so adjusted, that the driving force leaves the attendant nearly nothing at all to do, certainly no muscular fatigue to sustain, while it procures for him good, unfailing wages, besides a healthy workshop *gratis*: whereas the non-factory weaver, having everything to execute by muscular exertion, finds the labour irksome, makes in consequence innumerable short pauses, separately of little account, but great when added together; earns therefore proportionally low wages, while he loses his health by poor diet and the dampness of his hovel.

- (i) Explain the reference to Britain's pre-eminence 'among civilized nations for the prodigious development of its factory wealth'. (10 marks)
- (ii) Give examples of the 'innumerable evils' mentioned by critics of 'factory wealth'. Was the criticism justified, and why? (10 marks)
- (iii) The author refers to the benefits of manufacturing for Britain and 'the globe itself'. Do you agree, and why? (10 marks)
- (iv) 'The blessings which physico-mechanical science has bestowed on society' are praised in the text. Write an account of the main technological innovations which helped industrialization in Britain. (10 marks)
- (v) Comment on the author's reference to the 'jealous admiration by foreign powers'. Write briefly about the industrialization of **ONE** continental case. (10 marks)

**(Total: 50 marks)**




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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	5 <sup>th</sup> May 2018
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

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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) 'Napoleonic France regarded the Continental System as 'the only means of forcing a peace upon England'.' Discuss.
- OR** (b) Why was the Treaty of Berlin signed in 1878, and what were its main consequences?
- OR** (c) Discuss the significance of the Moroccan crises of the early twentieth century in Mediterranean history.

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

- EITHER** (a) Discuss the way the ambitions of Fascist Italy affected the balance of power in the Mediterranean.
- OR** (b) To what extent was decolonization after the Second World War a straightforward process? Discuss with reference to Britain's former Mediterranean colonies.
- OR** (c) What principal factors shaped the 'Palestinian Question' in the four decades or so following the establishment of the state of Israel?

***Questions continue on next page***

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

**EITHER** (a) Peace Treaty of Paris, 1856

Paris, March 30, 1856

Peace Treaty between Great Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire, Sardinia and Russia

**ARTICLE I.**

From the day of the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty there shall be Peace and Friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Majesty the King of Sardinia, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, on the other part; as well as between their heirs and successors, their respective dominions and subjects, in perpetuity.

**ARTICLE II.**

Peace being happily re-established between their said Majesties, the Territories conquered or occupied by their armies during the War shall be reciprocally evacuated. Special arrangements shall regulate the mode of the Evacuation, which shall be as prompt as possible.

**ARTICLE III.**

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias engages to restore to His Majesty the Sultan the Town and Citadel of Kars, as well as the other parts of the Ottoman Territory of which the Russian troops are in possession.

**ARTICLE IV.**

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, engage to restore to His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the Towns and Ports of Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kertch, Jenikale, Kinburn, as well as all other Territories occupied by the Allied Troops.

**ARTICLE V.**

Their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of All the Russias, the King of Sardinia, and the Sultan, grant a full and entire Amnesty to those of their subjects who may have been compromised by any participation whatsoever in the events of the War in favour of the cause of the enemy.

It is expressly understood that such Amnesty shall extend to the subjects of each of the Belligerent Parties who may have continued, during the War, to be employed in the service of one of the other Belligerents.

**ARTICLE VI.**

Prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

**ARTICLE VII.**

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, declare the Sublime Porte admitted to participate in the advantages of the Public Law and System (Concert) of Europe. Their Majesties engage, each on his part, to respect the Independence and the Territorial Integrity of the Ottoman Empire; guarantee in common the strict observance of that engagement; and will, in consequence, consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.



- (i) Write an account of the main causes of the conflict which had broken out between the parties involved in this Treaty. (10 marks)
- (ii) What were the main characteristics of the war? (10 marks)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the pledge 'to respect the Independence and the Territorial Integrity of the Ottoman Empire' in Article VII. (10 marks)
- (iv) Write about the particular interest of the Kingdom of Sardinia as a participant in this Treaty of 1856. (10 marks)
- (v) In what ways did rivalry between the powers signing the Treaty undermine the pledge made in 1856 in later years? (10 marks)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) Mr Samuel Christian to the Maltese Chamber of Commerce, March 1870.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Mercantile community of Malta have throughout the progress of the works for the cutting of the Suez Canal, shown a lively interest in the success of this undertaking, destined as it is to bring back to the Mediterranean Sea the vast commerce of the continent of Asia which, for three centuries and a half, has reached the Ports of Europe exclusively by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. ... No possible doubt can now exist as to the easy transit of shipping by the new route and though some further dredging will be necessary here and there during the next few months to give the Canal its full depth of 26 feet, yet, even in its present state, it is perfectly navigable in every part by shipping drawing up to 17 feet or thereabouts. ... Malta, by her geographical position, with her spacious harbours ... cannot fail to derive some advantage from the constant passage of shipping between Europe and the Eastern Seas.

- (i) Give a brief historical account of the construction of the Suez Canal. (10 marks)
- (ii) The author notes the 'lively interest' in Malta concerning the building of the Suez Canal. Comment on the importance of this development in Mediterranean history. (10 marks)
- (iii) What were the chief consequences of the opening of the Suez Canal in later nineteenth and early twentieth century Maltese history? (10 marks)
- (iv) Comment on Britain's interest 'to bring back to the Mediterranean Sea the vast commerce of the continent of Asia'. (10 marks)
- (v) Write a brief account of the commercial advantages enjoyed by traders based in nineteenth century Malta 'by her geographical position, with her spacious harbours'. (10 marks)

**(Total: 50 marks)**