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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	4 <sup>th</sup> October 2021
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. This paper is marked out of 150 marks.  
Answer all **THREE** questions. Follow the instructions given in each question.

**1. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) To what extent were Maltese political demands in the nineteenth century satisfied by the British colonial masters. Give reasons for your answer.
- OR** (b) Explain the circumstances which led to freedom of the press in Malta, and the impact this had on local political life during the nineteenth century.
- OR** (c) To what extent, and in what way, were relations between the Maltese Church and the colonial administration generally good in the nineteenth century?
- OR** (d) What measures were proposed to improve local education in Malta the nineteenth century?

**2. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) To what extent, and in what way, were the main political parties in post-1945 Malta, representative of rival ideologies?
- OR** (b) What were the main challenges faced in the period of Self-Government from 1947 to 1958, and how were they addressed?
- OR** (c) Why did Malta have politico-religious crises in the twentieth century?
- OR** (d) Why were the final years leading to independence marked by concern over Britain's commitment to the Maltese economy?

***Questions continue on next page***

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

**EITHER** (a) A representation by the Maltese to Commissioner Charles Cameron, 1801

Your EXCELLENCY, - The sensation produced in Malta by the news which has reached us from France, to the effect that this Island is to be again delivered to the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, is most intense and universal ...

In the desperate situation of the nation by such an odd change of Government it must naturally be expected that the most obstinate resistance will be shown. The bravery and the high courage displayed in the past will be exhibited in the future. The Maltese have already begun to experience the advantages and enjoy the happiness of being governed by His Britannic Majesty; they have seen the trade of their islands flourishing, with every probability of their island becoming the emporium of the Mediterranean, and, further, that the arts, sciences, and manufactures are protected. They begin to feel themselves of more importance through their becoming a portion of a vast Empire, and each individual experiences the consciousness that, having formerly been despised and vilified, he has become a respected member of society.

If in the future they are placed under the government of the Order or of that of the French, and as the importance of their Islands to these is due to its port and fortifications, they are convinced that they will return to a condition of things more deplorable than what existed in the past. Every merchant possessing means is determined to leave the place, persuaded that under the Order their trade will be restricted as formerly, if for no other than political reasons, cultivated for the purpose of creating jealousy amongst the Powers; and they further know well that under the French Government the ports of Marseilles and Toulon would have the preference. It is impossible to describe the fear of those who have taken up arms and fought the French and the traitorous Order with the greatest energy and rancour.

- (i) Discuss Malta's situation in 1800-1801. (10)
- (ii) Explain the significance of the 'news ... from France' mentioned in the first paragraph. (10)
- (iii) How were the Maltese justifying their standpoint with the British authorities? (10)
- (iv) Write a brief account of the events which confirmed British rule in Malta. (10)
- (v) To what extent, and in what way, did nineteenth century political developments justify Maltese 'happiness of being governed by His Britannic Majesty'? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) An American view of the Maltese economy, by Isaac Homans, 1858

The principal dependence of the inhabitants is on their cotton: the crop of which, amounting to about 4,000,000 [pounds] a year, is partly exported raw, and partly manufactured ... The corn raised on the island is not sufficient to feed the inhabitants for more than five or six months, and, at an average, about 100,000 quarters of foreign wheat are required for their use. ... The trade in corn used to be monopolized by government; and after the monopoly was abandoned, duties on importation, varying, like those in this country, with the price, were imposed. But in 1835 these duties were abolished, and the fixed duties on corn entered for consumption... were substituted in their stead. Malta presents unusual facilities, which have not hitherto been taken proper advantage of, for becoming the entrepôt of the corn trade of the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Her warehouses for corn are, like those of Sicily and Barbary, excavated in the rock; and are, perhaps, the best fitted of any in Europe for the safe keeping of corn ...

During the wars of 1800-1815, particularly during the period when Napoleon's anti-commercial system was in operation, Malta became a great entrepôt for colonial and other goods, which were thence conveyed, according as opportunities offered, to the adjacent ports. This commerce ceased with the circumstances that gave it birth; and for some years after the return of peace, the trade of the island was depressed below its natural level, by the imposition of various oppressive discriminating duties. In 1819, this vexatious system was partially obviated; but it continued to exert a pernicious influence till 1837, when, pursuant to the recommendation of the commissioners of inquiry, the then existing tariffs of customs duties and port charges were wholly abolished, and a new tariff was issued in their stead. It imposed moderate duties, for the sake of revenue only, on a few articles in general demand, without regard to the country whence they came, at the same time as it equalized the tonnage duties, and reduced the warehouse rent on articles in bond to the lowest level.

- (i) Comment on the author's reference to Malta developing into 'a great entrepôt for colonial and other goods' during the first decade of the nineteenth century. (10)
- (ii) The author refers to Maltese cotton production. Comment on the changes to this agricultural sector during the course of the nineteenth century. (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to the reform of the island's commercial taxation, and its relevance to Maltese nineteenth century history. (10)
- (iv) The text refers to the demand for foreign corn to sustain the local population. What measures were taken by the authorities in the nineteenth century to manage the challenges of Maltese overpopulation? (10)
- (v) The author identifies the strategic value of Malta. What major developments in the second half of the nineteenth century confirmed this view? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**




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SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	5 <sup>th</sup> October 2021
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. This paper is marked out of 150 marks.  
Answer all **THREE** questions. Follow the instructions given in each question.

1. **Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) What causes led to revolutions breaking out across Europe in 1848?
- OR** (b) Why was war with France considered necessary for German unification?
- OR** (c) What were the main causes leading to the Russian Revolution of 1917?
- OR** (d) How and why was German industrialisation in the second half of the nineteenth century able to progress so rapidly?

2. **Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) How and why did the Fascists rise to power in Italy?
- OR** (b) What were the main causes of World War II in Europe?
- OR** (c) Discuss the significance of the division of Germany in the context of Cold War Europe.
- OR** (d) What were the main steps leading to the enlargement of the European Union in 2004?

**Questions continue on next page**

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

**EITHER** (a) Statement by Otto von Bismarck, 15 June 1877

A French newspaper said recently of me that I had 'the nightmare of coalitions'; this kind of nightmare will be a very justified one for a German minister to have for a long time to come, if not indeed for ever. Coalitions against us could be formed on the basis of the western powers with the addition of Austria, or – perhaps more dangerous still – on a Russian-Austrian-French basis ... In view of these dangers – which might become real, not immediately but in the course of years – I would regard it as desirable, from our point of view, if the present Near Eastern crisis led to:

- The gravitation of Russian and Austrian interests, and thus of their mutual rivalries, towards the East;
- The adoption by Russia of a strongly defensive position in the Near East and on her coastline, so causing her to need our alliance;
- A status quo satisfactory to England and Russia, which would give them the same interest in maintaining the present situation as we have ourselves;
- The dissolution of the bonds between England and France (which will always remain hostile to us) because of Egypt and the Mediterranean;
- A relationship between Russia and Austria which would make it difficult for both to set up the anti-German conspiracy ...

- (i) Write a brief account of Otto von Bismarck's approach to Austria and Russia in his foreign policy. (10)
- (ii) Explain the context of Bismarck's reference to 'the Near Eastern crisis' in this speech. (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to the relations between England and France over Egypt and the Mediterranean. (10)
- (iv) How did Bismarck ensure a balance of power in Europe during his term of office? (10)
- (v) To what extent, and in what way, were events to justify Bismarck's remark that France would 'always remain hostile' to Germany? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**

**OR** (b) John Fielden, *The Curse of the Factory System*, 1836

Here, then, is the "curse" of our factory-system; as improvements in machinery have gone on, the "avarice of the masters" has prompted many to exact more labour from their hands than they were fitted by nature to perform, and those who have wished for the hours of labour to be less for all ages than the legislature would even yet sanction, have had no alternative but to conform more or less to the prevailing practice, or abandon the trade altogether. This has been the case with regard to myself and my partners. We have never worked more than seventy-one hours a week before Sir John Hobhouse's Act was passed. We then came down to sixty nine; and since Lord Althorp's Act was passed, in 1833, we have reduced the time of adults to sixty seven and a half hours a week, and that of children under thirteen years of age to forty eight hours in the week, though to do this latter has, I must admit, subjected us to much inconvenience, but the elder hands to more, inasmuch as the relief given to the child is in some measure imposed on the adult. But the overworking does not apply to children only; the adults were also overworked. The increased speed given to machinery within the last thirty years, has, in very many instances, doubled the labour of both.

- (i) Write a brief account of industrial worker conditions in early nineteenth century Britain. (10)
- (ii) Explain the objections to child labour and the conditions which characterized the use of child labour in the early British factory system. (10)
- (iii) Discuss the social laws leading to reforms in industrial working conditions for adult and child labourers in this period in Britain. (10)
- (iv) What evidence from the passage is there to support the author's claim about the 'curse of the factory system'? (10)
- (v) Explain how workers organised themselves as a response to the 'avarice' of the factory owners. (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**



SUBJECT:	<b>History</b>
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	6 <sup>th</sup> October 2021
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

This paper carries 33% of the total marks of the examination.  
All three questions in this paper carry equal marks. This paper is marked out of 150 marks.  
Answer all **THREE** questions. Follow the instructions given in each question.

**1. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) What were the objectives of France's Mediterranean campaign of 1798, and why did it fail?
- OR** (b) How did an 'Eastern Question' come into being, and what were the main developments connected with it up to 1856?
- OR** (c) Explain the significance of the Balkan conflicts of 1908 to 1913 in European history.
- OR** (d) Discuss the development of Anglo-French relations between the Egyptian crisis of 1882 and the second Moroccan crisis of 1911.

**2. Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b), OR part (c), OR part (d). (50 marks)**

- EITHER** (a) How did Mussolini's foreign policy affect the balance of power in the central Mediterranean?
- OR** (b) How was Malta able to hold out against the Axis powers during World War II?
- OR** (c) 'The Algerian War of Independence transformed irreversibly both the former colony as well as the former masters.' Discuss.
- OR** (d) What were the main issues affecting the 'Palestinian Question' in the period from 1945 to the 'Oslo I Accord'?

***Questions continue on next page***

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

**EITHER** (a) A letter in *The London Times*, 1876

Readers of *The Times* may see almost daily in that journal an article headed "Suez Canal"; in it are registered the names, tonnage, and nationality of ships touching at Malta on their way to and from the Suez Canal, chronicling a new era in maritime history as important to the commercial interests of the present day as was the discovery of Vasco da Gama to those of the fifteenth century. ...

What to them is the Suez Canal? When the project was first broached, were they not told by Lord Palmerston that it was the visionary scheme of an adventurer, which, if persisted in, could but lead to disappointment and ruin; and were they not cautioned against investing their capital in so wild and hopeless an undertaking?

And yet, in spite of this prediction, and in spite of the caution, a company for the purpose was formed in France, capital was found; ... suffice it that the scheme condemned by Lord Palmerston as visionary became an accomplished fact.

[A look at the location of the Suez Canal] will show the magnitude and multiplicity of interests hanging upon that strip of water connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and ... that these interests are emphatically British interests.

- (i) Is the author's description of the importance of the Suez Canal justified, and why? (10)
- (ii) Explain the relevance of the opening of the Suez Canal to Malta. (10)
- (iii) Which 'emphatically British interests' were affected by the opening of the Suez Canal? (10)
- (iv) Explain the reference to 'Lord Palmerston' and 'a company for the purpose'. (10)
- (v) How did Britain consolidate its control of the region in the following decade? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**



**OR** (b) M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at Berlin, to M. de Kiderlen-Waechter, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, November 4, 1911

My dear Secretary of State,

I have the honour to take note of the declaration which your Excellency has been good enough to make to me that, in the event of the French Government deeming it necessary to assume a protectorate over Morocco, the Imperial Government would place no obstacle in the way, and that the adherence of the German Government, accorded in a general manner to the French Government in the first article of the agreement of the 4th November 1911, respecting Morocco, applies as a matter of course to all questions which require regulation provided for in the Algeciras Act. ... I am glad, on my part, to receive the assurance that Germany will not intervene in any special agreements which France and Spain may think fit to conclude with each other on the subject of Morocco, it being understood that Morocco comprises all that part of northern Africa which is situated between Algeria, French West Africa, and the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro.

- (i) Explain the background to great power rivalry in North Africa at the turn of the century. (10)
- (ii) To what extent was the ambassador correct in assuming German compliance to French designs in Morocco? (10)
- (iii) Briefly explain the role of Britain in the crisis mentioned in the text above. (10)
- (iv) Explain how this crisis was resolved. (10)
- (v) What were the main consequences of the Moroccan question of 1911? (10)

**(Total: 50 marks)**