
SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	30 th August 2023
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. 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).

EITHER (a) What were the main factors giving rise to political parties in Malta?

OR (b) What role did Maltese ecclesiastics play in local politics in the period from 1800 to 1921?

OR (c) Between 1800 and 1921 Malta's economic development depended on the island's role as a fortress. How far do you agree with this statement, and why?

(Total: 50 marks)

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

EITHER (a) Discuss the proposal for Malta's integration with Britain. Why did it fail?

OR (b) Personalities played a significant role in politico-religious conflicts in Malta in the twentieth century. Discuss this statement.

OR (c) What measures were adopted after 1945 to encourage migration from Malta, and how important was emigration in the case of Malta during this period?

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) Ordinance IV of 1839

1. Whereas printed writings printed in these islands, are liable and subjected to the censorship immediately hereafter described ... And whereas it is expedient that the aforesaid censorship should be abolished: Now therefore His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, hereby enacts as follows:

From the day of the promulgation of the present Ordinance, no printed writing shall be subjected or liable to the censorship which is now exercised in these islands by Her Majesty's Government therein.

- (i) How did the abolition of censorship in Malta come about? (10)
- (ii) What printing was permitted prior to the publication of this Ordinance? (10)
- (iii) What was the position of the Maltese Church concerning the abolition of censorship? (10)
- (iv) What effect did freedom of the press have upon neighbouring countries? (10)
- (v) What measures were adopted to safeguard the interests of the Church once liberty of the press came into being? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Dr Alfredo Mattei, former member of the Council of Government,
Report of the Malta Royal Commission, 1912

With regard to military expenditure, I confess I do not know why we pay £5,000 a year. That brings to my mind another question.

(Commissioners) There is nothing more paid in cash?

No but the military get the drawback [note: refund of customs duties]; there is the £5,000 contribution and £25,000 drawback and all this property which they have.

I am an admirer and supporter of military service, and I would be the last man to say anything against it, but it appears to me that the contribution should be fixed on a more rational basis; that is to say, if Malta is to be treated as a fortress and have all the disadvantages of a fortress, it should have the advantages of a fortress; and the expenditure of the fortress, if I may say so, should be spread among all in the Empire who benefit from the fact of its being a fortress. I do not see why 200,000 poor Maltese should be saddled with a large expenditure for the benefit of the Empire without having some return. I should like to see the garrison increased and the navy increased for the benefit of the population. I should like the ships kept longer here.

- (i) Comment on the importance of 'military expenditure' to the economy of Malta in this period. (10)
- (ii) What were the main 'disadvantages' of Malta as a fortress? (10)
- (iii) The speaker refers to '200,000 poor Maltese'. What were the challenges posed by population growth in this period? (10)
- (iv) Comment on the strategic value of Malta 'for the benefit of the Empire'. (10)
- (v) In what ways did World War I and its aftermath underline the points made in this passage? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	31 st August 2023
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. 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).

- EITHER** (a) What did the revolution of 1830 in France aim to achieve, and how far did it succeed?
- OR** (b) What were the causes of the Russian revolution of 1917?
- OR** (c) To what extent had working class conditions improved in Britain, France and Germany by 1914?

(Total: 50 marks)

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

- EITHER** (a) How far was the Peace Settlement responsible for Mussolini's rise to power in Italy?
- OR** (b) How did the Vietnam War affect Superpower relations?
- OR** (c) Discuss the main challenges in the path to European integration up to the enlargement of 2004.

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) From the Illustrated London News, 19 May 1849

When the French revolution of February, 1848, broke out, Mazzini conceived that Paris was the proper focus of action, and, accordingly, he went there. He returned to England for a short time, and then Lombardy having risen against the Austrians, he repaired to Milan, where he conducted the paper *L'Italia del Popolo*. Being persuaded of the faithlessness of Charles Albert, he could not join the King's admirers. He strongly advocated the war; and when Charles Albert turned his back on Milan, and the people, then convinced of his treachery too, wished to make Mazzini dictator, and to entrust the defence of the city to him, the Austrians were already at the gates, and nothing remained for the inhabitants but fight. Mazzini took refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland thence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelvi, he was again expelled. Rome had now declared itself a republic, and Mazzini was at once elected deputy in the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn [i. e., the port city of Livorno], where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he at length repaired to Rome. From that moment he has been the leading spirit of the Roman Republic, and is now one of the Triumvirate. Our last accounts present him animating the people to resist the force of General Oudinot.

Mazzini's ideas are conveyed in the motto of the Roman Republic, *Dio et il popolo* (God and the people).

- (i) Write briefly the international background to the events described in the passage. (10)
- (ii) Explain the following phrases: 'the faithlessness of Charles Albert'; 'animating the people to resist the force of General Oudinot'. (10)
- (iii) Write about the rise and fall of the Roman Republic. (10)
- (iv) The passage refers to three great powers. Write briefly about their role in the process of Italian unification. (10)
- (v) How far does the career of Mazzini confirm the statement in the passage: 'Mazzini's ideas are conveyed in the motto of the Roman Republic, *Dio et il popolo*'? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

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

Had British industry not been aided by Watt's invention it must have done with a retarding pace in consequence of the increasing cost of motive power, and would, long [before] now, have experienced in the price of horses, and scarcity of waterfalls, an insurmountable barrier to further advancement. Could horses, even at the low prices to which their rival, steam, has kept them, be employed to drive a cotton mill at the present day, they would devour all the profits of the manufacturer.

Steam-engines furnish the means not only of their support but of their multiplication. They create a vast demand for fuel; and, while they lend their powerful arms to drain the pits and to raise the coals, they call into employment multitudes of miners, engineers, ship-builders, and sailors, and cause the construction of canals and railways: and, while they enable these rich fields of industry to be cultivated to the utmost, they leave thousands of fine arable fields free for the production of food to man, which must have been otherwise allotted to the food of horses. Steam-engines moreover, by the cheapness and steadiness of their action, fabricate cheap goods, and procure in their exchange a liberal supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, produced in foreign lands.

- (i) What was the role of 'Watt's invention' in Britain's Industrial Revolution? (10)
- (ii) Comment on the working conditions of the 'multitudes of miners' mentioned in the passage. (10)
- (iii) Explain the significance of 'the construction of canals and railways' for the Industrial Revolution. (10)
- (iv) Do you agree with the author's argument in the final sentence of the passage, and why? (10)
- (v) What were the effects of the Industrial Revolution in Britain by 1870? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)



SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	1 st September 2023
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. 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).

- EITHER** (a) What were the main reasons of the French campaign in the Mediterranean, and why did it fail?
- OR** (b) Why were the Balkan conflicts of 1908-1913 a prelude to World War I?
- OR** (c) Discuss the significance of the Moroccan crises of the early twentieth century in Mediterranean history.

(Total: 50 marks)

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

- EITHER** (a) Between 1911 and 1942, Italy tried to put in practice the idea of a Mediterranean *mare nostrum*, which ended in failure and defeat. Discuss.
- OR** (b) How and why was France defeated in the Algerian War of Independence?
- OR** (c) Discuss the involvement of the United States of America in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) The Treaty of Amiens, 1802

Article I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the French republic, his majesty the king of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian republic, on the one part, and his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, on the other part.

The contracting parties shall use their utmost efforts to preserve a perfect harmony between their respective countries, without permitting any act of hostility whatever by sea or by land, for any cause, or under any pretext.

They shall carefully avoid everything which might for the future disturb the happy union now re-established between them, and shall not give any succour or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who wish to injure any of them ...

Article X. The islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino shall be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to be held on the same conditions, on which it possessed them before the war, and under the following stipulations ...

The forces of His Britannic Majesty shall evacuate the island, and its dependencies, within three months from the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if possible. At that epoch it shall be given up to the order in its present state, provided the grand master, or commissaries, fully authorized according to the statutes of the order, shall be in the island to take possession, and that the force which is to be provided by his Sicilian majesty, as is hereafter stipulated, shall have arrived there.

The independence of the isles Malta, of Gozo, and Comino, as well as the present arrangement, shall be placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia. The neutrality of the order and of the island of Malta, with its dependencies, is hereby proclaimed.

- (i) Outline the Maltese and international backgrounds leading up to the Treaty of Amiens. (10)
- (ii) Explain the plan drawn up by the great powers for Malta and Gozo in Article X of the Treaty. (10)
- (iii) Explain the references to: 'the happy union now re-established between them'; and 'the neutrality of the order'. (10)
- (iv) Which circumstances led Britain not to honour its obligations under Article X? (10)
- (v) What were the advantages for Britain in keeping Malta? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) The Treaty of Berlin, 1878

Article I. Bulgaria is constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian government and a national militia.

Article XXV. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary.

Article XXVI. The independence of Montenegro is recognized by the Sublime Porte and by all those of the High Contracting Parties who had not hitherto admitted it.

Article XXXIV. The High Contracting Parties recognize the independence of the Principality of Serbia, subject to the conditions set forth in the following Article.

Article XXXV. In Serbia the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, admission to public employments, functions, and honours, or the exercise of the various professions and industries, in any locality whatsoever. The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship shall be assured to all persons belonging to Serbia, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the hierarchical organization of the different communions, or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs.

- (i) Why did the Russo-Turkish War break out in 1877, and what were its consequences? (10)
- (ii) What did the Congress of Berlin set out to achieve? (10)
- (iii) Explain the references to: Bulgaria; and Bosnia and Herzegovina. (10)
- (iv) What was Britain's position in Berlin and what did it achieve? (10)
- (v) How far did this Treaty serve to settle 'affairs in the East'? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)