



SUBJECT: **History**
DATE: 30th August 2019
TIME: 4:00 p.m. to 7:05 p.m.

Answer **ALL FOUR** questions, the **TWO** in Section A and the **TWO** in Section B.
All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

Question 1

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

- [Either]** (a) How and why did the British concede to the Maltese the right to elect their own representatives?
- [Or]** (b) What were the main proposals related to the 'Language Question' in Malta in the nineteenth century?
- [Or]** (c) Discuss the impact of the events happening in the Mediterranean on the Maltese economy during the second half of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century up to and including the First World War.

Question 2

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

- [Either]** (a) To what extent was the 1848 Revolution in France overturned by later developments?
- [Or]** (b) 'The Greek War of Independence would not have succeeded without the intervention of the main European powers.' Discuss.
- [Or]** (c) What were the main reasons leading to Prussia's success in the unification of Germany?

Please turn the page.

SECTION B**Question 3****Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b).****[Either]** (a) Government Notice, Valletta, 23rd June 1849.

Whereas it is expedient with a view to the better government of Our Island of Malta and its Dependencies that there should be constituted therein a Body Politic to be called the Council of Government of Malta, and that the said Council of Government should enjoy and exercise such powers and franchises as are hereinafter mentioned. Now Know Ye that of Our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion We have granted and ordained and do hereby grant and ordain, that there shall be within Our said Island of Malta and its Dependencies a Body Politic to be called and known by the name of The Council of Government of Malta. And We do hereby grant and ordain that the said Council of Government shall consist and be composed of Eighteen persons all such persons being Our natural born or naturalized Subjects, and each of them being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards. And we hereby grant and ordain that the Governor of Malta for the time being shall at all times be one of the Members of the said Council of Government, and that nine other Members of the said Council shall always be persons to be nominated or designated by Us, and that the remaining eight Members of the said Council shall always be persons holding their places therein in virtue of Elections to be for that purpose made by the Inhabitants of Malta and its Dependencies, all which nominations, designations and elections of Members of the said Council shall be made in pursuance of and according to the provisions hereinafter contained and not otherwise.

- (i) Describe briefly the background to Malta's constitutional situation under the British in the first half of the nineteenth century. (5)
- (ii) Explain the developments leading to the British granting new concessions in 1849. (5)
- (iii) Comment on the main features of the new 'Council of Government of Malta'. (5)
- (iv) To what extent did the new 'Council of Government' satisfy Maltese demands? (5)
- (v) To what extent did the new Council prove to work 'to the better government' of Malta, and why? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)**[Or]** (b) Patrick Keenan, Report Upon the Educational System of Malta, 1880.

I have now to deal with a question which is at once the most interesting and the most important in the great problem of Maltese education. I refer to the question of the language of the schools. Before expressing the conclusions at which I have arrived, I think it desirable to state, and necessarily in a few instances to re-state, a number of facts, the gravity and importance of which it would be impossible either to exaggerate or to ignore.

Of the children between 5 and 10 years of age, the operation of the Primary-school system affects the education of less than two-fifths; and the children within these limits of age, it will be remembered, constitute 68 per cent of all the pupils in the Primary schools. Of the remaining three-fifths of the children between 5 and 10 years of age, I have merely to observe that, in my opinion, the overwhelming majority are brought up without any systematic education worth noticing. But of those between 5 and 10 years of age at the Primary schools, 81 per cent, or, say, in round numbers, four-fifths, are only in the first class; i.e., learning the letters or primer, and knowing, or expected to know, only the vernacular – the Maltese. It would, of course, be a considerable exaggeration to assume that, of the three-fifths between the ages of 5 and 10 who do not attend the Primary schools, a

similar proportion are in a better position as to the knowledge of any other language than the vernacular...

Of the children between 10 and 15 years of age, only about a thirteenth frequent Primary schools. Even of this proportion, 22 per cent, or say, for the sake of round numbers, a fifth – are in the vernacular class only. So far, therefore, as Government Primary schools are concerned, only... about a sixteenth of the children of the general population between 10 and 15, are supposed to know – or actually do know – any language but their vernacular.

- (i) Explain the background to Patrick Keenan's work in Malta. (5)
- (ii) Comment on Keenan's reference to 'the most interesting and the most important [question] in the great problem of Maltese education'. (5)
- (iii) Comment on Keenan's findings in this document. (5)
- (iv) What were Keenan's main suggestions to resolve 'the great problem of Maltese education'? (5)
- (v) How did the Maltese politicians react to Keenan's suggestions, and why? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 4

Answer EITHER part (a), or part (b).

[Either] (a) Declaration of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, October 1917.

The Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies has opened. The vast majority of the Soviets are represented at the Congress. A number of delegates from the Peasants' Soviets are also present. The mandate of the compromising Central Executive Committee has terminated. Backed by the will of the vast majority of the workers, soldiers and peasants, backed by the victorious uprising of the workers and the garrison which has taken place in Petrograd, the Congress takes the power into its own hands.

The Provisional Government has been overthrown. The majority of the members of the Provisional Government have already been arrested.

The Soviet government will propose an immediate democratic peace to all the nations and an immediate armistice on all fronts. It will secure the transfer of the land of the landlords, of the crown and monasteries to the peasants' committees without compensation; it will protect the rights of the soldiers by introducing complete democracy in the army; it will establish workers' control over production; it will ensure the convocation of the Constituent Assembly at the time appointed; it will see to it that bread is supplied to the cities and prime necessities to the villages; it will guarantee all the nations inhabiting Russia the genuine right of self-determination.

The Congress decrees: all power in the localities shall pass to the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies, which must guarantee genuine revolutionary order.

The Congress calls upon the soldiers in the trenches to be vigilant and firm. The Congress of Soviets is convinced that the revolutionary army will be able to defend the revolution against all attacks of imperialism until such time as the new government succeeds in concluding a democratic peace, which it will propose directly to all peoples. The new government will do everything to supply all the needs of the revolutionary army by means of a determined policy of requisitions and taxation of the propertied classes, and also will improve the condition of soldiers' families.

This question continues on next page.

- (i) Write a brief explanation of the reasons for Russian participation in World War I. (5)
 - (ii) Why did the revolution break out in Russia in 1917? (5)
 - (iii) Explain the reference to: 'the Provisional Government'; 'peasants' committees'; and 'Soviets'. (5)
 - (iv) To what extent, and how, was 'the revolutionary army... able to defend the revolution against all attacks of imperialism'? (5)
 - (v) What were the main challenges faced by the Russian revolutionaries? (5)
- (Total: 25 marks)**

[Or] (b) Letter by Giuseppe Mazzini to his friend Peter Taylor, September 1860.

Well, I do not go into particulars about our condition here [at Naples]. As a party we are going through that sort of method which you called one day a suicide, preparing and attempting things which are calling on us calumnies, abuse and persecution, but which are taken up by the other Party as soon as we are put out of the field. After having been baffled and most shamefully so, in an attempt against the Pope's dominions, they are now, at a few days' distance, taking up our plan. We shall have to do the same, soon or late, concerning Rome, and then Venice. And we shall, if life endures. Only, I am worn out, morally and physically.

Everything is now resting on Garibaldi: will he go on, without interruption, in his invading career, or will he not? That is the question. If he does, we shall have unity within five months: Austria, in spite of the boasted position, will not hold up, if the proper means – a coup de main in Tyrol, an insurrection in the Venetian mountainous districts, an attack by land, and a landing near Trieste – are adopted. If he does not, we shall have slumber, then anarchy – then – a little later – unity. That you may consider as settled, and so far so good. The rest is all wrong. And as for myself don't talk of either prosperity or consciousness of having done, etc. All that is chaff. The only real good thing would be to have unity achieved quickly through Garibaldi...

- (i) Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? (5)
 - (ii) Explain Mazzini's statement that 'Everything is now resting on Garibaldi'. (5)
 - (iii) Explain the author's reference to 'the Pope's dominions'. (5)
 - (iv) Explain why the author exclaims that 'The rest is all wrong'. (5)
 - (v) The author's forecast that 'Austria ...will not hold up' proved correct. Why? (5)
- (Total: 25 marks)**