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SUBJECT: **History**  
DATE: 10<sup>th</sup> June 2021  
TIME: 9:00 a.m. to 12:05 p.m.

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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), OR part (d).**

- [Either]** (a) To what extent did the constitution of 1887 satisfy Maltese political demands when compared to earlier constitutions, and why were the British reluctant to concede the colony more rights?
- [Or]** (b) How did early political parties in Malta emerge, and what were the main reasons leading to this?
- [Or]** (c) 'Malta's strategic value to the British also had a direct impact on the island's economy.' Discuss.
- [Or]** (d) 'Two major reports were drawn up by British commissioners on education in the Maltese islands in the nineteenth century. Their findings were similar, but their proposals were different.' Discuss.

#### Question 2

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

- [Either]** (a) What were the causes of the French Revolution of 1789, and what was its significance in European history?
- [Or]** (b) Why was 1848 characterised by the eruption of revolutions across Europe?
- [Or]** (c) Why did Prussia succeed in unifying Germany whilst Austria was unsuccessful?
- [Or]** (d) Why did the Russo-Turkish war break out in 1877, and how did it end?

***Please turn the page***

## SECTION B

### Question 3

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

**[Either]** (a) Extract from the Declaration of Rights of the Inhabitants of the Islands of Malta and Gozo, 1802

4th. That the people of Malta, Gozo, and their representatives in Popular Council assembled, have a right to send letters, or deputies, to the foot of the throne, to represent and to complain of violation of rights and privileges, or of acts contrary to the constitution of the Government, or of the spirit thereof.

5th. That the right of legislation and taxation belongs to the Consiglio Popolare, with the consent and assent of his Majesty's representatives, without which the people are not bound.

6th. That His Majesty the King is the protector of our holy religion, and is bound to uphold and protect it as heretofore; and without any diminution of what has been practised since these Islands have acknowledged His Majesty as their Sovereign to this day; and that His Majesty's representatives has a right to claim such church honours as have always been shown to the regents of these Islands.

- (i) Give a brief account of the events marking Maltese history between 1798 and 1801. (5)
- (ii) Which international developments led the Maltese representatives to issue this Declaration of Rights in 1802? (5)
- (iii) Explain the reference to the Consiglio Popolare. (5)
- (iv) Explain the significance of the declaration of 'His Majesty the King' as 'the protector of our holy religion'. (5)
- (v) Comment on the aspirations of the Maltese Declaration when compared to the constitutional history of Malta in the early period of British rule. (5)

**(Total: 25 marks)**

**[Or]** (b) William H. Russell, Despatches from the Crimea, 1854-6

Directly the declaration of war reached Malta, the embarkation of troops for Gallipoli was carried on with unremitting assiduity, and the excitement produced in the island was almost indescribable. Crowds of people assembled on the shores of the harbours and lined the quays and public landing-places, the crash of military music being almost drowned in the enthusiastic cheers of the soldiers; the leave-taking by the officers and men of their wives and families formed a painful contrast to the joy which otherwise so generally prevailed. As the vessels moved slowly from their buoys, dense masses of people lined the batteries, and yet denser crowds of soldiers the forts, cheering their comrades as the vessels glided along, the cheers from one fort being taken up by the troops in the others, and as joyously responded to from those on board.

- (i) Which international events had shown Malta's strategic value from 1800 to 1850? (5)
- (ii) Briefly explain why the Crimean War broke out. (5)
- (iii) What role did the Maltese harbours play in this period? (5)
- (iv) Why was the Crimean War an important period in Maltese history? (5)
- (v) Why were the Maltese so cheerful that a war was being fought? (5)

**(Total: 25 marks)**

**Question 4**

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

**[Either]** (a) Treaty of Paris, 1815

The Allied Powers having by their united efforts, and by the success of their arms, preserved France and Europe from the convulsions with which they were menaced by the late enterprise of Napoleon Bonaparte, and by the revolutionary system reproduced in France, to promote its success; participating at present with His Most Christian Majesty in the desire to consolidate, by maintaining inviolate the Royal authority, and by restoring the operation of the Constitutional Charter, the order of things which had been happily re-established in France, as also in the object of restoring between France and her neighbours those relations of reciprocal confidence and good will which the fatal effects of the Revolution and of the system of Conquest had for so long a time disturbed: persuaded, at the same time, that this last object can only be obtained by an arrangement framed to secure to the Allies proper indemnities for the past and solid guarantees for the future, they have, in concert with His Majesty the King of France, taken into consideration the means of giving effect to this arrangement; and being satisfied that the indemnity due to the Allied Powers cannot be either entirely territorial or entirely pecuniary, without prejudice to France in one or other of her essential interests, and that it would be more fit to combine both the modes, in order to avoid the inconvenience which would result, were either resorted to separately, their Imperial and Royal Majesties have adopted this basis for their present transactions; and agreeing alike as to the necessity of retaining for a fixed time in the Frontier Provinces of France, a certain number of allied troops, they have determined to combine their different arrangements, founded upon these bases, in a Definitive Treaty.

- (i) Briefly describe the events leading to the Treaty of Paris in 1815. (5)
- (ii) Explain the reference to 'the revolutionary system reproduced in France'. (5)
- (iii) Which events had particularly affected 'the reciprocal confidence and good will'... 'between France and her neighbors'? (5)
- (iv) Explain the reference to 'His Most Christian Majesty' in the Treaty. (5)
- (v) What did the Treaty of Paris achieve? (5)

**(Total: 25 marks)**

***Please turn the page.***

**[Or]** (b) Giuseppe Mazzini, The Italian Question and the Republicans, 1861

Italy has not been convulsed for half a century to obtain reforms. If a certain amount of civil, administrative, or judicial amelioration could have satisfied her, she might have obtained it long ago. Italy desires to BE. She seeks to make herself one nation, free from every tyranny, whether foreign or domestic, religious or political. That achieved, she will reform herself, taking counsel from her own traditions, wants, and tendencies. The Italian question is, above all things, a question of Nationality. Now the problem of Nationality can only be solved by overthrowing the Pope and princes who hold Italy dismembered, tearing asunder the treaties of 1815, breaking up the Austrian empire, and changing the map of Europe.

The Italian question is therefore a question of Revolution, and must be treated as such.

- (i) Why was the author of this text significant in the process of Italian unification? (5)
- (ii) Comment on Mazzini's statement that Italy has been 'convulsed for half a century'. (5)
- (iii) Explain the reference to 'the treaties of 1815' and 'the Austrian empire'. (5)
- (iv) Which recent events had enabled Italy to 'make herself one nation'? (5)
- (v) To what extent was the 'Italian question' resolved in 1861? (5)

**(Total: 25 marks)**