
SUBJECT:	History
DATE:	22 nd May 2023
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) What were the circumstances which led to the formation of political parties in Malta?
- [Or]** (b) Discuss the impact of the Continental System on Malta.
- [Or]** (c) Discuss the strategic value of Malta in the 19th and early 20th century.

Question 2

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

- [Either]** (a) What were the main objectives of the Concert of Europe?
- [Or]** (b) Why did Prussia have to fight three wars to unify Germany?
- [Or]** (c) What were the main causes of the 'Great Eastern Crisis'?

Please turn the page

SECTION B**Question 3****Answer EITHER part (a), OR part (b).****[Either]** (a) Editorial of the newspaper 'Malta', 1903

The language question, as is well known, reached the beginning of its last stage – or the beginning of the end – in 1878. Ever since then the Government has been resolutely advancing towards its ideal of anglicising the people: and the people began to struggle against the idea of the Government. If the people had from the beginning grasped the ultimate aim of the Government, the opposition would have been such as to block the way to the enemy at his first step, and then the victory would have been infinitely easier than it is today: but, unfortunately, not everybody understood the antiphony at the beginning, and many believed, for a long time, that it was only a question of encouraging the study of English: and the cunning, hypocritical, and deceitful Government was doing all in its power in order that many people might not notice its ultimate aim, and the Council debates resound with lies on the part of the Government meant to reassure the people on this score.

The fact, at any rate, will remain manifest to Europe and to the whole world, that Mr Chamberlain wishes to punish this country simply because the Elected Members did not act in accordance with the wishes of the Government, from which fact it is deduced that the Council in Malta can exist only on condition that it does what the Government wishes. And this is the strange notion that Mr Chamberlain has of a Constitution for Malta. Hurrah for British Liberty!

- (i) Explain the reference to the language question in 1878. (5)
- (ii) What were the real aims of the British authorities according to this newspaper? (5)
- (iii) Explain the reference to a Constitution for Malta. (5)
- (iv) Why did the Nationalist Party defend the Italian language? (5)
- (v) Explain the significance of the reference to British Liberty. (5)

(Total: 25 marks)**[Or]** (b) Charles P. Lucas, A Historical Geography of the British Colonies, 1888

Malta is the most central of the Mediterranean ports, and the point at which the possessions of Great Britain and Italy are brought most nearly into contact. But its importance is not bounded by the limits of the Mediterranean. It is a port of call for the shipping engaged in the enormous trade which passes, by the Suez Canal, between the United Kingdom and the great British dependencies in Australasia and the East. On this passing trade the prosperity of the people of Malta mainly depends; and to Great Britain the possession of the island is of vital importance, both for the protection of her commerce, and as the head-quarters of the Mediterranean fleet.

- (i) Comment on the strategic value of Malta underlined by the author. (5)
- (ii) Explain the reference to the Mediterranean fleet. (5)
- (iii) What was the impact of the Suez Canal on Malta? (5)
- (iv) Explain the reference to Malta's economic dependence on the passing trade. (5)
- (v) How was Malta's strategic value further confirmed up to 1921? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

Question 4

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

[Either] (a) Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, 26 August 1789

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions may be founded only upon the general good.

2. The aim of all political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.

3. The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation. No body nor individual may exercise any authority which does not proceed directly from the nation.

4. Liberty consists in the freedom to do everything which injures no one else; hence the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no limits except those which assure to the other members of the society the enjoyment of the same rights. These limits can only be determined by law.

5. Law can only prohibit such actions as are hurtful to society. Nothing may be prevented which is not forbidden by law, and no one may be forced to do anything not provided for by law.

- (i) Describe the events which led to this Declaration. (5)
- (ii) What was the historical significance of the reference to freedom and equality? (5)
- (iii) Explain the significance of the statement that 'all sovereignty resides essentially in the nation'. (5)
- (iv) Explain the reference to 'resistance to oppression' in the context of the Revolution. (5)
- (v) How far did the Revolution abide by these principles? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

[Or] (b) Letter of the German Chancellor to the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, February 1913

After analysing the situation objectively, one has to conclude that, considering her traditional relations with the Balkan States, it will be nearly impossible for Russia passively to watch military action by Austria against Serbia without a tremendous loss of face. The exponents of a pacific orientation ... would be simply swept away by the indignation of public opinion, if they were to try to resist it. The consequences of Russian intervention, however, are obvious. They would result in a warlike conflict of the Triple Alliance – probably without enthusiastic support by Italy – against the Triple Entente, and Germany would have to bear the full brunt of the French and British attack.

- (i) How were the European powers aligned in 1913? (5)
- (ii) Comment on the reference to Russia's traditional relations with the Balkan States. (5)
- (iii) Explain the reference to potential military action by Austria against Serbia. (5)
- (iv) What convinced the British and the French to reach an 'understanding'? (5)
- (v) How far was this letter a precise prediction of the outbreak of World War I? (5)

(Total: 25 marks)