<table>
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<th>HISTORY</th>
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Objectives

An in-depth knowledge of individual topics is to be complemented by an emphasis on a broader approach connecting different themes of modern history which intersect across the syllabus.

The skill of demonstrating an awareness of interconnections is to form an integral part of the student’s training both in the writing of historical essays and in the critical analysis of source documentation.

The subtopics listed under each of the six main topics in each paper are intended to guide teaching and studying, and should not be considered as rigid schemes.

Scheme of Assessment

The examination will consist of three papers:

- Paper I - Maltese History
- Paper II - European and International History
- Paper III - Mediterranean History

Each paper will be of three hours duration and weighted at one third of the global mark. Questions are to be set in English and are to be answered in English.

Each paper will consist of three compulsory questions, each with an internal choice. Questions 1 and 2 in each paper will be essay questions, examining the candidate’s skills in writing historical essays. Question 3 will consist of source documentation accompanied by sets of questions testing the candidate’s skills in analysing and interpreting evidence.

Candidates are to answer questions as follows:

- Question 1 (Essay Question) offering an Either/Or/Or choice corresponding respectively to topics 1 to 3 in Section A
- Question 2 (Essay Question) offering an Either/Or/Or choice corresponding respectively to topics 4 to 6 in Section B
- Question 3 (Source Question) offering an Either/Or choice corresponding respectively to topics 1 to 3 in Section A
Subject Content

Paper I - Maltese History

Section A

1 Political Development, 1800 to 1921
   Constitutional development
   Press freedom and censorship
   Royal Commissions
   Language Question
   Political formations
   Sette Giugno

2 Church-State Relations, 1800 to 1921
   Catholic Bishops of Malta and Gozo in the colonial context
   Clergy and politics
   Maltese politicians and the Church

3 Economic and Social Development, 1800 to 1921
   Fortress Economy: The Napoleonic Wars, the Continental Blockade and the Greek War of Independence
   Infrastructure: - harbour development, the shipyards extensions and military expenditure
   Agriculture and industry: decline of cotton
   Demographic development and migration
   Educational developments

Section B

4 Political Development, 1921 to 2004
   Anglo Maltese relations 1921 to 1979
   Periods of Self Government 1921-33 and 1947-58
   Language Question 1921 to 1936
   Development of Political parties to 2004
   Integration and Independence
   Malta as a Military – Naval Base to 1979
   Malta and European integration

5 Church State Relations, 1921 to 2004
   Politico-religious relations 1920s, 1950s, 1960s, 1980s
   Prelates and politicians
6 **Economic and Social Development, 1921 to 2004**

Self Government: Social and economic legislation 1921 to 1933 and 1947 to 1958
The British role in the economy 1945 to 1964: World War II, Suez Crisis, the Dockyard and the Rundown
Migration
Postwar reconstruction
Post-independence social and economic development 1964 to 1979

**Paper II - European and International History**

*Section A*

1 **Political Development and Wars in Europe, 1789 to 1870**

French Revolution 1789
Napoleonic Empire
Concert of Europe
Revolutions: 1830, 1848
Unification of Germany
Unification of Italy

2 **Political Development and Wars in Europe, 1871 to 1918**

Paris Commune
International Alliances and Alignments 1871 to 1914
Russian Revolutions: 1905, 1917
Causes of the First World War
Peace Settlement

3 **Economic and Social Development, 1750 to 1918**

Industrial Revolution in Britain: 1750 to 1870
Industrial Revolution in France and Germany: 1848 to 1914
Working Class Conditions: Britain, France and Germany

*Section B*

4 **Political Development in Europe, 1919 to 1945**

Rise of Fascism in Italy
Rise of Nazism in Germany
Causes of World War II and a brief overview of the War
Second World War in Europe
5 The Cold War, 1945-1989

The US and Western Europe: France, West Germany
Highlights of Superpower Relations: Korean War 1950-53, Cuban Missile Crisis 1962, Vietnam War, Détente, Helsinki, Ostpolitik, SALT, IBM
Brief overview of China 1949 to 1989

6 Political, Economic and Social Development, 1919 to 2004

The Great Depression of the late 1920s
Post-War Recovery and Reconstruction, including Marshall Aid and the OEEC
European integration: Coal and Steel, Treaty of Rome, Merger, 1957 and European Union Enlargements to 2004

Paper III - Mediterranean History

Section A

1 Political Development in the Mediterranean, 1798 to 1869

Napoleon: Malta-Egypt Campaign and the Continental System
Eastern Question 1821 to 1869: Greek War of Independence; Syria; Crimean War 1854-56
Opening of the Suez Canal

2 Political Development in the Mediterranean, 1869 to 1923

The Suez Canal and Malta
Eastern Question 1869 to 1923: Eastern Crisis 1870s; Balkan conflicts 1908-13
First World War and the disintegration of the Ottoman empire

3 Strategic Development of Malta in the wider Mediterranean context, 1798 to 1921

Malta in the Napoleonic period
Malta in the ‘British’ Mediterranean
Britain and France in the Mediterranean: the Egyptian Crisis 1882, and the Moroccan Crises 1905, 1911

Section B

4 Balance of Power in the Mediterranean, 1920s to Second World War

Italy and the ‘mare nostrum’
The debate on Italian irredentism and Malta
The Second World War in the Mediterranean
The Second Great Siege of Malta 1940-43
5 Decolonization in the Mediterranean, 1945 to 1964

Algeria
Cyprus
Malta

6 Arab-Israeli conflict, 1945 to 1993

The establishment of the state of Israel
The Palestinian Question 1945 to 1993
The involvement of the Superpowers

Bibliography

David Thomson, Europe since Napoleon, Penguin 1990


J.J. Cremona, The Maltese Constitution and Constitutional History since 1813, PEG 1997