
SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	I – MALTESE HISTORY
DATE:	29 th April 2025
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 constitutional developments in Malta between 1849 and 1903, and what were the main factors bringing about these changes?

OR (b) What were the main issues affecting relations between the Maltese Church and the British authorities in the nineteenth century?

OR (c) What were the main strategic advantages of Malta in the period from 1800 to 1918, and how did the Maltese population benefit?

(Total: 50 marks)

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

EITHER (a) Why was there hesitation and even resistance to the idea of Maltese independence from Britain in the post-war period?

OR (b) What were the main issues shaping Maltese politico-religious relations in the period from 1964 to 1992?

OR (c) Discuss the principal developments which enabled Malta's economy to grow between independence and 1979.

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) House of Commons Debates, 23 and 26 April 1858

23 April 1858

Motion made and Question proposed,— That a sum, not exceeding £335,862, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge of New Works, Improvements, and Repairs in the Naval Establishments, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1859.

...

Viscount Palmerston: Malta?

Sir John Pakington [First Lord of the Admiralty]: The amount proposed by the late Government for the purchase of land at Malta had been omitted from the Estimate, because he was told it was very doubtful whether the land was in such a situation as to be a desirable purchase, and that no inconvenience could result from the postponement of the Vote. He [Sir J. Pakington] might refer, for the information of the noble Lord, to two other items upon which reductions had been made, and which appeared to be intended for extending dockyards.

...

Mr T.G. Baring: He was glad to find that the right hon. Baronet [John Pakington] intended to retain the Vote for the purchase of land at the Corradino, Malta, but he regretted the omission of the Vote for the extension of the Malta dockyard. At present the space there was very confined, and great difficulty had been experienced there in the construction of machinery for the new dock.

26 April 1858

Sir Charles Napier [Admiral]: He wished to impress upon the Admiralty the necessity of obtaining possession of a piece of land near the Quarantine Ground at Malta. He was informed that Lord Lyons and other officers were strongly of opinion that the opportunity ought not to be lost. The harbour at Malta was very circumscribed, and the importance of Toulon as a dockyard and arsenal made it desirable to enlarge our harbour at Malta as much as possible.

- (i) Write about the role of the harbour in the early nineteenth century Maltese economy. (10)
- (ii) Describe the developments that had taken place at the Malta dockyard by the 1850s. (10)
- (iii) Explain why recent events had shown that Maltese facilities were 'confined' and 'very circumscribed'. (10)
- (iv) How were facilities in Malta improved later on in the 1800s? (10)
- (v) Which later events showed the importance of the Maltese harbour and dockyard? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR

(b) Extract from a petition to the Colonial Office, 1903

The Constitution of Malta granted to the Maltese in 1887 has been overthrown by a stroke of your pen, and the old Constitution which prevailed in Malta before 1887, and which gives to the Official Members a bare majority of two over the Elected Members, has been reverted to. Your reasons for such an action are that the Elected Members were continually obstructing the Government, and that they do not represent the majority of the Maltese population; and also, that the majority of the people of Malta are in favour of the English language in preference to the Italian.

I am sorry to say, Sir, that such statements are not quite correct, and that the steps which you have taken are very anti-democratic and absurd under the Free British Flag. I say, Sir, that the majority of the Maltese are in favour of the Italian language, and that they want that the Italian should remain the official language of Malta. ... If you think that the Constitution of 1887 was not democratic enough, and that the Elected Members did not represent the bulk of the Maltese public opinion, why then, not give to the people of Malta broader franchise? By your action, you have chosen to narrow and not to widen the Constitution, which is contrary to any democratic principle.

- (i) Explain the reference to 'the old constitution which prevailed in Malta before 1887'. (10)
- (ii) Describe the significance of the constitution of 1887. (10)
- (iii) Why was the constitution of 1887 withdrawn? (10)
- (iv) Explain the reference to the Italian language. (10)
- (v) How did 'the people of Malta' come to have a 'broader franchise' in later years? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	II – EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HISTORY
DATE:	2 nd May 2025
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 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) How far were nationalist leaders the principal cause of the revolutions of 1848 in western Europe?

OR (b) What were the main causes and events of the First Russian Revolution of 1905?

OR (c) How long did it take France and Germany to catch up with Britain in the Industrial Revolution?

(Total: 50 marks)

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

EITHER (a) To what extent were social and economic conditions mainly responsible for the rise of fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany?

OR (b) What were the main causes of the Vietnam War, and why is it considered a major episode in Cold War tensions between the superpowers?

OR (c) What were the main factors affecting European recovery and reconstruction after World War II?

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) Louis XVI, 24 January 1789

The king, in sending letters of convocation to the Estates General to the different provinces within his obedience, desires that his subjects should all be called to take part in the election of the deputies who are to form this great and solemn assembly.

His Majesty wishes that everyone, from the extremities of his realm and from the most remote dwelling places, may be assured that his desires and claims will reach His Majesty.

His Majesty has further endeavoured to achieve this especial object of his care by summoning to the assemblies of the clergy all the good and useful pastors who are in close and daily contact with the poverty and relief of the people and are most intimately acquainted with their fears and their anxieties.

The king, in arranging the order of the convocations and the structure of the assemblies, wished as far as possible to follow the old traditions. Guided by this principle, His Majesty has preserved the time-honoured privilege for all baillages who had sent a representative to the 1614 Estates General to do so again.

His Majesty expects above all that only the voice of conscience will be heard in the choice of deputies to the Estates General.

- (i) Describe the significance of the 'Estates General'. (10)
- (ii) Give the historical context of France by early 1789. (10)
- (iii) What were the main problems reported by the representatives of 'the people'? (10)
- (iv) Which events transformed the 'Estates General' into the starting point of revolution? (10)
- (v) Louis claimed he was the people's greatest friend, but events were soon out of his control. Why did the monarchy fail in France between 1789 and 1792? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) Deposition of a cotton manufacturer, 1836

Here, then, is the "curse" of our factory-system; as improvements in machinery have gone on, the "avarice of masters" has prompted many to exact more labour from their hands than they were fitted by nature to perform, and those who have wished for the hours of labour to be less for all ages than the legislature would even yet sanction, have had no alternative but to conform more or less to the prevailing practice, or abandon the trade altogether. This has been the case with regard to myself and my partners. We have never worked more than seventy-one hours a week before Sir John Hobhouse's Act was passed. We then came down to sixty-nine; and since Lord Althorp's Act was passed, in 1833, we have reduced the time of adults to sixty-seven and a half hours a week, and that of children under thirteen years of age to forty-eight hours in the week, though to do this latter has, I must admit, subjected us to much inconvenience, but the elder hands to more, inasmuch as the relief given to the child is in some measure imposed on the adult. But the overworking does not apply to children only; the adults are also overworked. The increased speed given to machinery within the last thirty years, has, in very many instances, doubled the labour of both.

- (i) Give the historical context to the British 'factory-system' by this date. (10)
- (ii) Which factors had encouraged the Industrial Revolution in Britain? (10)
- (iii) Explain the reference to the laws mentioned in the deposition. (10)
- (iv) Describe briefly the measures introduced to control child labour. (10)
- (v) How were labour conditions gradually improved in Britain? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	III – MEDITERRANEAN HISTORY
DATE:	3 rd May 2025
TIME:	4:00 p.m. to 7:05 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) The Greek War of Independence ensured that the Eastern Question would be a European issue for decades to come. Discuss.

OR (b) What was the role of World War I in the collapse of the Ottoman empire?

OR (c) How and why did Britain succeed in securing its strategic control of the Mediterranean route in the period between 1813 and 1914?

(Total: 50 marks)

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

EITHER (a) Was Italian irredentism a serious problem in inter-war Malta?

OR (b) Compare the ways Cyprus and Malta obtained their independence from Britain.

OR (c) Why were Arab states unable to realize Palestinian statehood before 1993?

(Total: 50 marks)

Please turn the page.

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

EITHER (a) Treaty guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, 15 April 1856

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain ... His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French wishing to settle between themselves the combined action which any infraction of the stipulations of the Peace of Paris would involve on their part agree:

Article 1 The High Contracting Parties guarantee, jointly and severally, the independence and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, recorded in the Treaty concluded at Paris on the thirtieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Article 2 Any infraction of the stipulations of the said Treaty will be considered by the Powers signing the present Treaty as *casus belli*. They will come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte as to the measures which have become necessary, and will without delay determine among themselves as to the employment of their military and naval forces.

- (i) Explain the reference to 'the Treaty concluded at Paris on the thirtieth of March'. (10)
- (ii) How had the 'independence and integrity' of the Ottoman empire been threatened? (10)
- (iii) Why was Britain interested in preserving the 'integrity' of the Ottoman empire? (10)
- (iv) Which power present at Paris would threaten the 'integrity' of the empire in later years? (10)
- (v) Which events put the Sick Man of Europe to death? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)

OR (b) C. F. Goodrich, Report of the Naval and Military Operations in Egypt, 1882

In anticipation of the necessity of landing an armed force on Egyptian soil, the British Government had previously embarked the infantry and marine battalions whose arrival at Alexandria has been already noted, and had sent the vessels conveying them to Cyprus, where they were to be held as a reserve in case of emergency. These troops had been summoned by Admiral Seymour to Alexandria shortly after the bombardment of the fortifications and the occupation of the town by the seamen and marines of the fleet. That they were not on hand to take possession of the place on the morning of July 12 is to be regretted. Had they, or indeed almost any number of men greater than a mere handful, been landed at that time, the burning of the city, one of the greatest disasters of the age, could have been averted. It is so easy, however, to judge after the fact, that to many persons it is hard to understand that such an occurrence could have scarcely been foreseen as a necessary consequence of the successful engagement of the forts, and therefore as necessitating preparation on his part for the immediate disembarkation of armed men. Nor, in fact, does the discussion of the question properly belong to a report of this nature. Nevertheless, viewed in the light of subsequent events, it conveys the lesson that under similar circumstances, in the future, such provision and preparation will be obligatory on the side of the attack to properly defend the interests of neutrals against the ravages of a semi-civilized enemy smarting under the sense of defeat.

- (i) Write briefly about British interests in Egypt before 1882. (10)
- (ii) Describe the historical context which led to the British bombardment of Alexandria. (10)
- (iii) Assess the author's statement that this was 'one of the greatest disasters of the age'. (10)
- (iv) How did Britain follow up the events of 1882 in Egypt? (10)
- (v) What did the events of 1882 show about British strategy in the Mediterranean? (10)

(Total: 50 marks)