

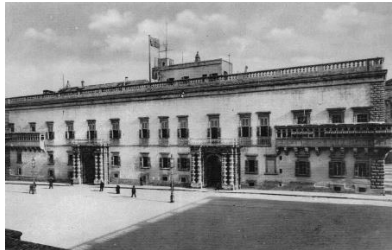




SUBJECT: **History**
 PAPER NUMBER: I – Level 1-2-3
 DATE: 29th April 2025
 DURATION: 2 hours 5 minutes

Answer ALL questions. Questions can be answered in either English or Maltese.

1. Study carefully the following sources and then answer **ALL** the questions.
 - a. Choose and copy the correct caption to these illustrated sources in the blank space provided. Any caption can **only** be chosen once.

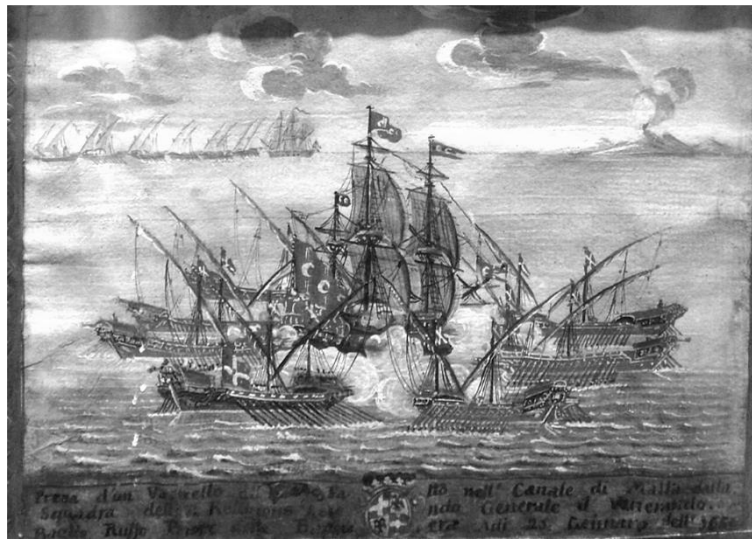
The Auberge de Castille	The Grand Master’s Palace	The Sacra Infermeria
Fort St. Elmo	St. John’s Conventual Church	The Wignacourt aqueduct

Source A	Source B	Source C
 (Source: https://vassallohistory)	 (Source: https://www.visitmalta.com)	 (Source: https://en.wikipedia.org)
i. _____	ii. _____	iii. _____

(3)

This question continues on next page.

Source D



Hospitaller galleys capturing an Ottoman vessel.

(Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org>)

b. Identify **THREE** reasons why the Order kept a fleet of galleys, ships-of-the-line and an arsenal in Birgu.

(3)

c. Describe **ONE** contribution of the Order's fleet in the struggle against the Ottoman Empire.

(3)

d. What aspect of the corso is depicted in the painting of Source D?

(1)

e. Briefly explain the organisation of the corso under the Order of Saint John in Malta.

(4)

Source E

“A new Infirmary was planned, the site chosen being the southeastern side of Valletta. The building, started in 1574, consisted of one long ward. It was subsequently enlarged in 1583 by the addition of a new block...The hospital wards were open for all whether members of the Order, civilians, or slaves. The Valletta Holy Infirmary was one of the best serviced hospitals in Europe and was favourably described by a number of foreign visitors to the Island during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.”

(Source: Charles Savona-Ventura, Outlines of Maltese Medical History, Midsea Books, 1997.)

f. Briefly discuss **ONE** important aspect of the Corso from the Order’s point of view.

_____ (2)

g. i. State whether Source E is a primary or secondary source. _____ (1)

ii. Give **ONE** reason for the answer given in (g.i.) above.

_____ (1)

h. Why was the Sacra Infermeria built close to the entrance of the Grand Harbour?

_____ (2)

i. Discuss **ONE** architectural innovation which made the Sacra Infermeria one of the best hospitals in Europe at the time.

_____ (3)

This question continues on next page.

j. List **TWO** problems faced by the Order of St John in the eighteenth century.

_____ (2)

(Total: 25 marks)

2. a. Match the statements on the left column with those on the right column.

i.	Leader of the Maltese revolt against the French.		General Henri Vaubois
ii.	The French Governor of Malta.		Dun Mikiel Xerri
iii.	A British captain who assisted the Maltese.		Emanuele Vitale
iv.	A Maltese patriot executed by the French.		Alexander Ball

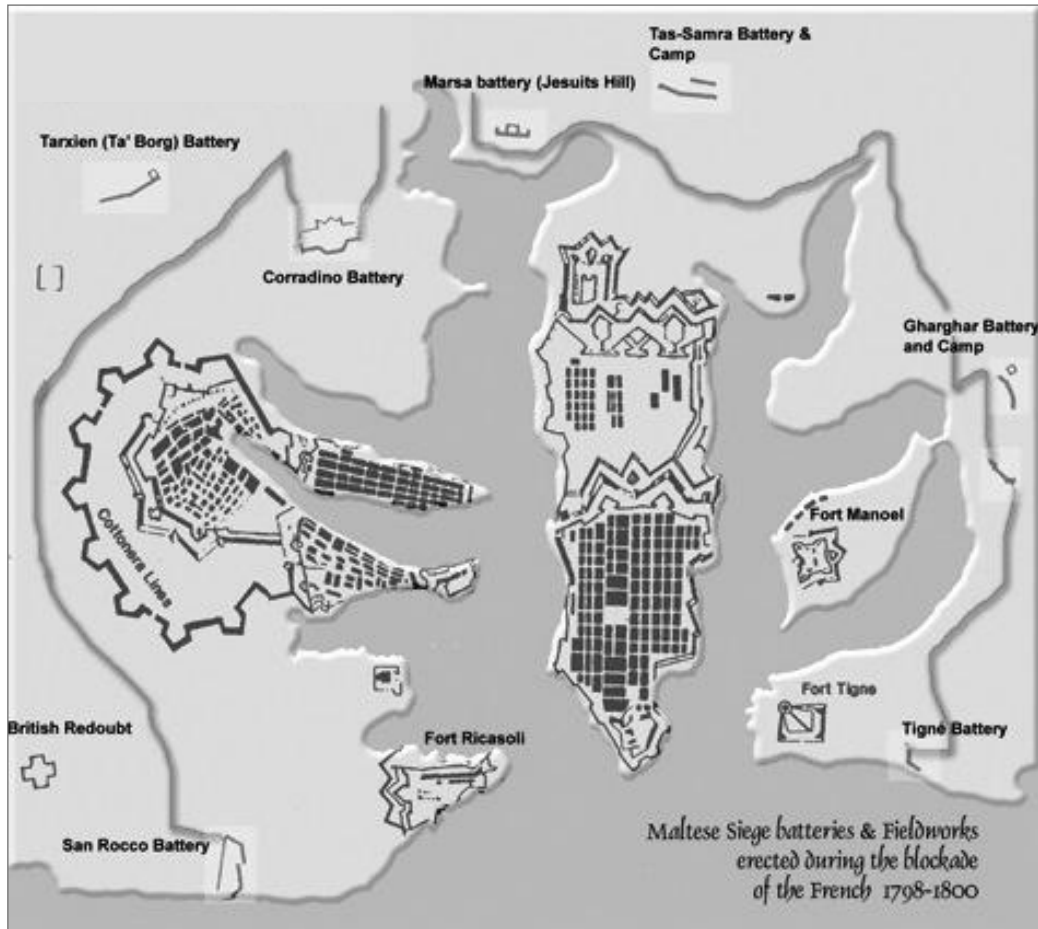
(4)

b. List **TWO** important facts about the 1835 Constitution.

_____ (2)

Study carefully Source F and then answer **ALL** the questions.

Source F



The Grand Harbour by September 1798.

(Source: <https://vassallohistory>)

c. Identify from Source F:

i. **ONE** fort controlled by the French garrison during the blockade.

_____ (1)

ii. **ONE** town controlled by the French garrison during the blockade.

_____ (1)

iii. **ONE** battery manned by the Maltese insurgents.

_____ (1)

This question continues on next page.

.....
d. Using Source F as evidence, briefly explain why the French garrison was compelled to surrender to the British after a blockade that lasted for two years.

..... (3)

e. Discuss the rebellion of the Maltese against the French from the Maltese perspective.

..... (8)

f. Briefly explain **TWO** key reforms introduced by Sir Thomas Maitland in Malta.

..... (5)

(Total: 25 marks)

3. Study carefully the following sources and then answer **ALL** the questions.

Source G

"Many of the Third Estate were workers in towns. Conditions were hard. Most of them had insecure jobs in workshops or factories or worked from home. If the economy was in trouble, they could be desperately poor and often went hungry. Many working-class districts in the big cities were dirty and unhealthy. An English visitor in Paris saw 'stinking streets, ugly houses and a general air of squalor and poverty. A newspaper report said that the textile workers in Lyon were in a truly awful condition: hungry, crowded into tiny rooms with their wives, sick relatives and their weaving looms."

(Source: Colin Shephard, Societies in Change, John Murray, 1992, p.107.)

a. Explain from Source G, **TWO** reasons why most of the people that formed the Third Estate may have supported the Revolution of 1789.

(4)

b. Discuss how the division of the French society into three estates during the Ancient Regime was one of the causes for the outbreak of revolution in 1789.

(5)

c. Give **ONE** reason why Napoleon commissioned the painting shown in Source H on the next page.

(2)

This question continues on next page.

Source H



Detail of a painting by Jacques-Louis David, 1805-07.

(Source: Wikipedia Commons.)

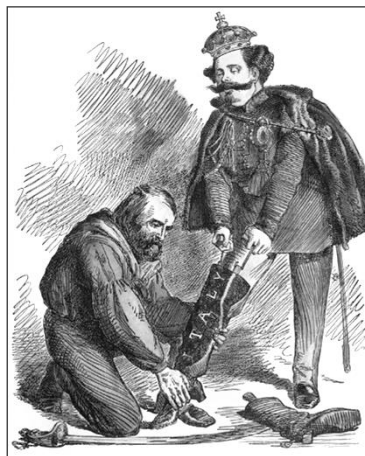
d. Identify the event depicted in Source H that contributed to Napoleon’s rise to power.

_____ (1)

e. Mention **TWO** consequences which the event in Source H had on France and Europe at that time.

_____ (4)

Source I



Right leg in the boot at last, Garibaldi – “If it won’t go on, Sire, try a little more power” A Punch cartoon, 1860.

(Source: <https://www.reddit.com/r/PropagandaPosters/comments>)

f. What type of source is Source I? _____ (1)

g. Underline the correct development in European history depicted in Source I.

- i. The downfall of Napoleon.
- ii. The downfall of Metternich.
- iii. The unification of Italy.
- iv. The unification of Germany.

(2)

h. Underline the **TWO** prominent figures depicted in Source I.

- i. Giuseppe Mazzini.
- ii. Camillo Cavour.
- iii. King Victor Emmanuel II.
- iv. Giuseppe Garibaldi.

(2)

i. Discuss the expedition of the Red Shirts aimed at achieving Italian unification.

(4)

(Total: 25 marks)

4. Study carefully the following sources and then answer **ALL** the questions.

Source J



A map of Europe by 1914.

(Adapted from: <https://commons.wikimedia.org>)

This question continues on next page.

a. Identify from Source J the **THREE** European Great Powers that formed one of the major rival military alliances in 1914.

i. _____ ii. _____ iii. _____ (3)

b. From the list below underline **TWO** disputes between the Great Powers prior to the outbreak of the First World War.

- i. The naval race between Great Britain and Germany.
- ii. The Young Turk Revolution in 1908.
- iii. The annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary in 1908.
- iv. The Russian Revolution of 1905.
- v. The Industrial Revolution. (2)

c. From the list below identify **TWO** causes why the crises in the Balkans contributed to the outbreak of the First World War.

- i. The Balkan Wars.
- ii. The Triple Entente.
- iii. The Sarajevo assassination.
- iv. The Franco-Prussian War.
- v. The opening of the Suez Canal. (2)

Source K

"I no longer have any doubt that England, Russia and France have agreed among themselves – knowing that our treaty obligation compel us to support Austria – to use the Austro-Serb conflict as a pretext for waging a war of attrition against us ... we are either basely to betray our ally and leave her to the mercy of Russia – thereby breaking up the Triple Alliance, or as a reward for keeping our pledges get set upon and beaten by the Triple Entente, so that their longing to ruin us completely can be finally satisfied ... So the celebrated encirclement of Germany has finally become an accomplished fact, in spite of all the efforts by our politicians to prevent it ..."

(Source: Comments by Kaiser William II on a report in July 1914, Stuart Miller, in Mastering Modern European History, 1997, p.288.)

d. Why is Source K a primary source?

_____ (1)

e. Identify **ONE** military bloc mentioned in Source K.

_____ (1)

f. Briefly describe what the author of Source K meant by a 'war of attrition' in line 3.

(2)

g. What does the author mean by the term 'the celebrated encirclement of Germany' in line 7 of Source K? You can also refer to Source J to help you answer.

(3)

h. Discuss the use and effects of **TWO** new weapons used during the First World War.

(8)

i. List **THREE** major territorial changes that took place in Europe after the end of the First World War.

(3)

(Total: 25 marks)

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SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	II – Level 1-2
DATE:	29 th April 2025
DURATION:	2 hours 5 minutes

Answer ALL questions in Sections A and B and TWO questions from Section C. Questions can be answered in either English or Maltese.

SECTION A – SHORT QUESTIONS

Answer ALL questions.

1. Identify the artistic or architectural features of the Italian Renaissance from the following illustrations.

Source A



Source B



Source C



(Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org>)

- i. Source A _____ (1)
- ii. Source B _____ (1)
- iii. Source C _____ (1)

Please turn the page.

2. List **THREE** reasons why the industrial revolution started in Britain.

(6)

3. From the list below identify **THREE** statesmen at the beginning of the Cold War in 1945. Mark the appropriate answers with an **(X)**. (3)

Woodrow Wilson	
Winston Churchill	
Harry Truman	
Neville Chamberlain	
Charles de Gaulle	
Joseph Stalin	

4. Explain the consequences of the victory of 1565 on the Maltese.

(4)

5. Explain **TWO** causes leading to the outbreak of the Second World War.

(4)

Source D

"The economic uplift which this event engendered was of a longer duration than previous booms and it was destined to effect a structural change in the economy. In the 1870s and 1880s there was a definite movement of rural labours from traditional agricultural employment into port occupations."

(Adapted from: Arthur G. Clare, Features of an Island Economy: Malta 1800-1914, Hyphen Volume 2 No 6, 1981.)

6. Identify the event leading to the economic boom referred to in Source D.

(2)

7. Mark the appropriate boxes with an **(X)** to show which of these statements apply. (4)

		Integration	Dominion Status
i.	Malta as an independent state.		
ii.	Malta as part of the United Kingdom.		
iii.	Malta as a member of the United Nations.		
iv.	Maltese members in the House of Commons.		

8. List **TWO** causes and **TWO** consequences of the Maltese politico-religious conflict of 1962.

(4)

(Total: 30 marks)

Please turn the page.

SECTION B – SOURCE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL questions.

9. Study the following sources and answer **ALL** the questions that follow.

Source E

"The Age of Exploration was fuelled by the desire for new trade routes, the spread of Christianity, and the thirst for glory and wealth."
(Adapted from: Daniel J. Boorstin, The Discoverers, Vintage Books, 1985.)

Source F

"They brought us parrots and balls of cotton and spears and many other things, which they exchanged for the glass beads and hawks' bells. They willingly traded everything they owned. They do not bear arms, and do not know them, for I showed them a sword, they took it by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance. With fifty men we could overpower them all and make them do whatever we want."
(Adapted from: Columbus's journal entry describing the first meeting with the Taíno people. Source: <https://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu>)

a. Which of the following causes for the Age of Exploration are TRUE or FALSE. Mark your answer with an **(X)**. (5)

		TRUE	FALSE
i.	Search for new trading routes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii.	Search for land for agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii.	Escape from overpopulation in Europe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv.	Expansion of knowledge and curiosity inspired by the Renaissance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v.	Competition between European powers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b. Describe how the invention of the navigation compass aided the Age of Exploration.

(3)

c. List **ONE** achievement for **each** of the following explorers: (3)

	Explorer	Achievement
i.	Christopher Columbus	
ii.	Henry the Navigator	
iii.	Amerigo Vespucci	

d. List **TWO** consequences brought about by the colonisation of the newly discovered lands by Europeans.

i. _____

 _____ (2)

ii. _____

 _____ (2)

(Total: 15 marks)

10. Study the following sources and answer **ALL** the questions that follow.

SOURCE G

“The 1850’s were years of war and increased defence spending. Traffic to the island rose rapidly in the years 1854 to 1856, and once again Malta went through the stages of commercial boom, comparable in its intensity with that of the Napoleonic era. But even during the phase of capital growth, the economy remained basically the same, and this meant that, with the return of peace, the weaknesses of the economic system would be exposed once more. Nevertheless, during the short period of boom, conditions were very prosperous, at least around the ports. Shipping tonnage averaged more than 15 salme per annum. Imports rose to over 1 million tons in 1855. Navy ships brought supplies and military personnel in their thousands, and in their wake followed the traders. As a result, dockyard and its work increased, and the demand for labour soared. In these circumstances, income took a sharp turn upwards, especially in the harbour trades, and the whole economy benefitted. Malta became the supply centre of the Mediterranean a replica of what it had been forty years before. Food prices rose rapidly during the time, but their full effect was not felt owing to the general prosperity. The end of hostilities however, inevitably reversed the situation.”

(Source: Arthur G. Clare, *The British Colonial Experience 1800-1964: The Impact on Maltese Society*, Mireva Publications, edited by Victor Mallia-Milanes, 1988.)

This question continues on next page.

SOURCE H



Map of the Black Sea in 1854.

(Adapted from: <https://www.britannica.com>)

a. Identify the war the author refers to in Source G. You can use Source H to help you.

_____ (1)

b. List **TWO** positive effects of the war identified in question 10a in Malta.

_____ (2)

c. Explain the **TWO** positive effects mentioned in question 10b.

_____ (4)

d. Describe what Arthur G. Clare meant by saying that Malta became "a replica of what she was forty years before".

_____ (2)

.....
e. List **TWO** negative effects of the war identified in question 10a in Malta.

_____ (2)

f. Explain **ONE** of the negative effects mentioned in question 10e.

_____ (2)

g. Is Source G considered a primary or a secondary source?

_____ (1)

h. Give a reason for your answer to question 10g.

_____ (1)

(Total: 15 marks)

SECTION C – ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer ONE question from European History and ONE question from Maltese History.

SECTION C: European History

EITHER

11. a. Provide a brief explanation of **THREE** causes that contributed to the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.

_____ (9)

This question continues on next page.

Source I



(Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org>)

Source J



(Source: <https://www.opendemocracy.net/>)

b. Identify **TWO** reasons leading to the end of the Cold War from sources I and J.

i. _____ (2)

ii. _____ (2)

c. List **ONE** consequence of the end of the Cold War.

_____ (2)

d. List in chronological order the **FIVE** major landmarks from 1951 to 2013 leading to the formation of the European Union.

i. _____ (1)

ii. _____ (1)

iii. _____ (1)

iv. _____ (1)

v. _____ (1)

(Total: 20 marks)

OR

12. a. Briefly explain **ONE** cause for the division of Europe between East and West.

_____ (2)

b. Explain **THREE** common patterns for the fall of Communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

(9)

Source K



(Adapted from: <https://omniatlas.com/maps/europe/19911225/>)

c. Source K is a map of Russia and states which formerly formed part of the USSR. Identify **NINE** countries marked on the map that came into being after the dissolution of the USSR.

- i. _____ (1)
- ii. _____ (1)
- iii. _____ (1)
- iv. _____ (1)

This question continues on next page.

-
- v. _____ (1)
 - vi. _____ (1)
 - vii. _____ (1)
 - viii. _____ (1)
 - ix. _____ (1)

(Total: 20 marks)

SECTION C: Maltese History

EITHER

SOURCE L

“In opposition to the report of the English commissioners Patrick Keenan and Penrose Julyan, the opinion of the Maltese leaders was that, in contrast with what Keenan suggested, English would create a distinction between workers who were familiar with English and those who were not; they also thought that, contrary to what Julyan said, Italian was not used merely as a social ornament but was a document of an old and rich civilization of a small and poor island which had then realized that if it wanted constitutional rights it had to present its cultural justification to acquire them.

In Malta the struggle quickly climbed the political platform when two opposite blocks developed: the Reformist Party of Sigismondo Savona and the Anti-Reformist Party of Fortunato Mizzi.”

(Source: Oliver Friggieri, The Language Question in Malta: The Consciousness of a National Identity, De La Salle Brothers Publications, 1988.)

13. a. Identify the reason for the beginning of the nineteenth century Language Question from Source L.

(2)

- b. Identify the position of the Partito Anti-Riformista on the Language Question in 1880.

(3)

.....
c. Identify the position of the Partito Riformista on the Language Question in 1880.

_____ (3)

d. Explain the causes of the Language Question between 1921 and 1940.

_____ (6)

e. Explain the consequences of the Language Question between 1921 and 1940.

_____ (6)

(Total: 20 marks)

OR

14. a. Identify **FOUR** main features of the Financial and Defence Agreements of 1964.

This question continues on next page.



L-Università
ta' Malta

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE
EXAMINATIONS BOARD

**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL
2025 MAIN SESSION**

SUBJECT:	History
PAPER NUMBER:	II – Level 2-3
DATE:	29 th April 2025
DURATION:	2 hours 5 minutes

Answer ALL questions in Sections A and B and TWO questions from Section C. Questions can be answered in either English or Maltese.

SECTION A – SHORT QUESTIONS

Answer ALL questions.

1. List **THREE** reasons why the industrial revolution started in Britain.

(6)

2. Discuss **TWO** of Napoleone’s reforms and the reaction of the Maltese towards them.

(6)

Please turn the page.

3. Explain the consequences of the victory of 1565 on the Maltese.

(4)

4. Briefly discuss **THREE** common features of the Cold War Communist regimes in Eastern Europe.

(6)

5. List **TWO** causes and **TWO** consequences of the Maltese politico-religious conflict of 1962.

(4)

6. Explain **TWO** causes leading to the outbreak of the World War II.

(4)

(Total: 30 marks)

SECTION B – SOURCE QUESTIONS

Answer ALL questions.

7. Read the following sources and then answer **ALL** questions that follow.

Source A

"The Age of Exploration was fuelled by the desire for new trade routes, the spread of Christianity, and the thirst for glory and wealth."

(Adapted from: Daniel J. Boorstin, The Discoverers, Vintage Books, 1985.)

Source B

"They brought us parrots and balls of cotton and spears and many other things, which they exchanged for the glass beads and hawks' bells. They willingly traded everything they owned. They do not bear arms, and do not know them, for I showed them a sword, they took it by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance. With fifty men we could overpower them all and make them do whatever we want."

(Adapted from: Columbus's journal entry describing the first meeting with the Taíno people.)

a. By making reference to Source A discuss the causes for the Age of Exploration.

(6)

b. Describe how the invention of the navigation compass aided the Age of Exploration.

(3)

This question continues on next page.

c. Refer to Sources A and B. Explain **THREE** consequences the Age of Exploration had on indigenous people.

(6)

(Total: 15 marks)

8. Read the following sources and then answer **ALL** the questions that follow.

Source C

“The 1850’s were years of war and increased defence spending. Traffic to the island rose rapidly in the years 1854 to 1856, and once again Malta went through the stages of commercial boom, comparable in its intensity with that of the Napoleonic era. But even during the phase of capital growth, the economy remained basically the same, and this meant that, with the return of peace, the weaknesses of the economic system would be exposed once more. Nevertheless, during the short period of boom, conditions were very prosperous, at least around the ports. Shipping tonnage averaged more than 15 salme per annum. Imports rose to over 1 million tons in 1855. Navy ships brought supplies and military personnel in their thousands, and in their wake followed the traders. As a result, dockyard and its work increased, and the demand for labour soared. In these circumstances, income took a sharp turn upwards, especially in the harbour trades, and the whole economy benefitted. Malta became the supply centre of the Mediterranean a replica of what it had been forty years before. Food prices rose rapidly during the time, but their full effect was not felt owing to the general prosperity. The end of hostilities however, inevitably reversed the situation.”

(Source: Arthur G. Clare, The British Colonial Experience 1800-1964: The Impact on Maltese Society, Mireva Publications, edited by Victor Mallia-Milanes, 1988.)

Source D

“That more work went on as a result of the war is evident from the manner in which in July 1855 Sir W. Reid said it would be difficult to employ more Maltese muleteers because 'in this small island labour is both high and in great demand'. Dockyard Creek was busy not only with ship-repairing and bunkering, but also with supplying the army. In 1855, wooden huts were constructed. Ballast men were very busy, and many Maltese were engaged as guardians at the Port Department. The enlargement of the dry dock also created work. The Ordnance storekeeper was hiring labourers for unloading cargoes; the labour demand increased so much that hired labourers became difficult to procure and the men demanded higher wages - at pressing times as in November 1854 they were paid 3s a day instead of the usual 2s.”

(Source: Rita Grima, Some Economic Effects of the Crimean War on Malta, Melita Historica, Malta Historical Society, 1979.)

.....
a. Why are Sources C and D secondary sources?

_____ (2)

b. Discuss the short-term consequences of the Crimean War on Malta.

_____ (3)

c. Discuss the long-term consequences of the Crimean War on Malta.

_____ (3)

d. Discuss **ONE** major pattern for economic recession in nineteenth century Malta.

_____ (4)

e. Discuss the consequences of unemployment in nineteenth and twentieth century Malta.

_____ (3)

(Total: 15 marks)

Please turn the page.

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