

Revision work Form 4

Maltese History – Source based questions

Source A

Perhaps the worst threat the Church had to face since the times of Strickland's premiership in the late 1920s was the ascendancy of Dom Mintoff as Labour Party leader and Prime Minister. Lord Strickland had become engaged in a fierce struggle with almost the entire clergy when he sought to curtail [reduce] their influence in secular matters. On that occasion Lord Strickland had to give in as the Church threatened to ruin his political career. Early in his career Mintoff tried to develop a distinction between secular and spiritual matters. Matters came to a head between 1955-1958 when Mintoff, as Prime Minister, proposed plans for an integration of Malta with the United Kingdom.

C. Cassar: A Concise History of Malta p. 237

Source B

The leader of the Nationalist Opposition, Dr George Borg Olivier, thought that a dominion status for Malta might be a better solution. A referendum was held accompanied by a much heated debate, but the results could be read in more than one way...

B. Blouet: The Story of Malta

1. Which political party did Strickland (Source A) belong to? [1]
2. He was Prime Minister at the time when the Language Question was a very hot issue. Which language did he believe the Maltese should favour? [1]
3. Explain "free choice" and "pari passu" in relation to the Language Question. [2]
3. Which political party opposed both Strickland and Mintoff? Give one important reason why this party disagreed with Strickland and another reason why it disagreed with Mintoff. [1+2]
4. Why did Mintoff propose Integration for Malta? [3]
5. Who was the Bishop of Malta at the time? [1]
6. Why did the Catholic Church oppose Integration? What did it recommend the Maltese should do with regards to the referendum mentioned in Source B? [2+2]
7. According to Source B, the referendum "results could be read in more than one way". Why does it say so? [3]

8. Which international event caused the British to withdraw their Integration proposal? What was the effect of this event on Maltese economy and politics?

[2+2+2]

9. What policy did the PN adopt in relation to Britain once it won the election in 1962?

[1]

EUROPEAN HISTORY- source based question

Source A

In June 1858, the French Emperor met Cavour secretly at the village of Plombières in the Vosges Mountains. Here an important agreement was arrived at...He promised to support Piedmont against Austria and in return for these services, was to receive important territories...But the pope was to retain control of Papal States and Ferdinand II was to remain in Naples.

adapted from H.L. Peacock: A History of Modern Europe, 2005



Source B: “Right leg in the boot at last”
Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II, 1860

1. Who was Cavour mentioned in Source A and what was his role in the Unification of Italy?

[5]

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 2. Which Emperor did he meet secretly at Plombières? | [1] |
| 3. Which lands were promised to this Emperor in return for his aid? | [2] |
| 4. Who opposed this idea? | [1] |
| 5. Did the Emperor keep his word given at Plombières? Why? | [2] |
| 6. Which territory was not taken from Austria as a result of these events? | [1] |
| 7. Who was the pope mentioned in Source A? | [1] |
| 8. Who are Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel shown in Source B? | [4] |

9. Garibaldi is helping Victor Emmanuel put on a boot. What message is the artist of Source B sending?

[5]

10. What is the movement for Italian Unification called? [1]

11. Which of the two sources is a primary source and why? [2]

SECTION C out– work as many as you can of these; use them to prepare notes for the relative topics

Maltese History

1. Write a paragraph to explain the importance of the following:

a. The work done to improve Malta by the Knights of St John **before** 1565. [5]

b. The causes of the Great Siege. [7]

c. The reasons why the Turks did not win the Great Siege. [5]

d. The building of Valletta. [8]

2. Describe the causes and events leading to the French occupation of Malta. Explain why this occupation only lasted for two years and the terms upon which the French left the Maltese Islands. [25]

3. Write about the constitutional development of the Maltese Islands under the following titles:

a. The characteristics of the 1921 Constitution [8]

b. Why was the Constitution suspended in 1933? [5]

c. The Mac Micheal Constitution of 1947. [12]

4. Give an account of Malta's economy during the British period up to the *Sette Giugno* revolts. [25]

5. Write a paragraph of not less than eight lines about five of the following:

a. The Declaration of Rights of the Inhabitants of Malta and Gozo

b. The Royal Commission of 1812

c. The Plague of 1813

d. The Royal Commission of 1836

e. The Cardwell Principle

f. The Right of Sanctuary [5x5]

European History

1.
 - a. What was the Renaissance? [3]
 - b. Why did it start in Italy? [7]
 - c. Account for the progress registered during this period. [8]
 - d. What were the main results of the Renaissance? [7]

2. "The 16th century was a time of great changes with regards to religion. The Reformation spread over many European territories." Discuss this statement with particular emphasis on the role of Martin Luther and the work of the Catholic Church to counter act these changes.
[25]

3. The French Revolution was a major event that caused great changes in Europe. Trace the major causes and events of the French Revolution up to the Coup d'Etat of 18 Brumaire?
[25]

3. Write a paragraph of not less than eight lines on five of the following topics:
 - a. The Congress of Vienna (1815)
 - b. The Belgian revolt (1830)
 - c. The 1848 Revolution in France
 - d. The 1848 Hungarian Revolt
 - e. The Franco-Prussian War of 1871
 - f. The Causes of World War I
[5x5]