DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION
Department of Curriculum Management
Educational Assessment Unit

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2014

FORM 3 HISTORY (OPTION) TIME: 1h 30min

Name: ____________________________ Class: ______________

N.B. You may answer questions in English or in Maltese.

MALTESE HISTORY

1. The statements below refer to the Great Siege of Malta. Six of these are opinions rather than actual facts. Choose the six (6) facts by ticking the box.

1.1 La Valette was the Grandmaster during the Great Siege. 
1.2 The Turks should have attacked Imdina first. 
1.3 The Grandmaster strengthened Birgu, Isla and Fort St Elmo. 
1.4 Fort St Elmo was besieged for a month. 
1.5 The Turkish canons on Mount Sciberras were on higher grounds than the canons on Fort St Elmo. 
1.6 Had the Turks agreed immediately on a plan of attack and not wasted so much time, they could have won the Siege. 
1.7 The Turkish army landed at Marsaxlokk on the 20th May 1565. 
1.8 The knights were better fighters than the Turks. 
1.9 Before the siege the knights poisoned the wells at Marsa. 
1.10 The victory of the siege saved Europe from falling under the Turks.

(Total: 6 marks)

2. Read the following written source and then answer the questions that follow.

*Città Vecchia*….. suffered a decline in population …….. To encourage repopulation…. debtors, prepared to move there, were promised legal immunity… The Order remained committed to Città Vecchia’s survival and provided assistance, for example, after the big earthquake of 1693. The boost to the city’s restoration came from Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena (1722-36) who built the Vilhena Palace and encouraged the construction of public building of various kinds.

Source A: (Adapted from Alison Hoppen, *Malta and its Fortifications* in Mallia Milanes, V. “*Hospitaller Malta 1530 – 1798*”)
2.1 Which is the city referred to as *Città Vecchia* in the written source above?

______________________________________________________________ (1)

2.2 The source states that *Città Vecchia* suffered a decline in its population. Give two reasons that lead to the decline of this city.

______________________________________________________________ (2)

2.3 From the source above name one measure the Order implemented to repopulate *Città Vecchia*.

______________________________________________________________ (1)

2.4 Who was the architect who drew the plans for *Città Vecchia* after the earthquake of 1693?

______________________________________________________________ (1)

2.5 Which architectural style was used by this architect to restore *Città Vecchia*?

______________________________________________________________ (1)

2.6 Several changes were made to *Città Vecchia* after the earthquake. Mention two changes.

______________________________________________________________ (2)

2.7 How did the earthquake of 1693 affect the cathedral found at *Città Vecchia*?

______________________________________________________________ (1)

2.8 The rebuilding of *Città Vecchia* served as propaganda for the Order. How was this so?

______________________________________________________________ (1)

2.9 Grandmaster De Vilhena financed other projects besides the restoration of *Città Vecchia*. Name two other projects financed by this Grandmaster.

______________________________________________________________ (2)

(Total: 12 marks)
3. Closely observe the source about the Rising of the Priests and answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prison</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Punishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **First group**: Captured in the St James Cavalier and held in the *Magna Curia Castellania* Prisons | • Given as laymen | • 3 strangled and executed  
• 1 life sentence on the galleys - commuted to exile |
| **Second group**: Captured in St Elmo and held in the *Magna Curia Castellania* Prisons | • Given as laymen | • 6 pardoned and released  
• 5 exiled for life |
| **Third group**: Held in the Episcopal Prisons of the *Curia Episcopale* | • 3 priests  
• 4 clerics | • exiled from Malta for life |
| **Fourth group**: Prisons in Fort St Elmo | • 3 priests  
• 3 clerics | • exiled from Malta for life |
| **Fifth group**: Believed to have been confined in Fort St Elmo | • 8 priests  
• 28 laymen | A total of 36 persons - presumably imprisoned for life in St Elmo. |

**Source B**: (Borg Muscat, D., (2005) *Reassessing the September 1775 Rebellion: a Case of Lay Participation or a 'Rising of the Priests'?* In *Melita Historica*)

3.1 On observing closely the source, one notices that the priests formed part of this rising. Who was the leader of this rising?

______________________________________________________

(1)

3.2 Name two causes which led to the rising of the priests?

______________________________________________________  
______________________________________________________

(2)

3.3 The day the priests chose to rise against the Order was the 8th of September. Why do you think was that date chosen?

______________________________________________________

(2)

3.4 The source shows that the first group of rebels was captured at St James Cavalier and the second group of rebels was captured at Fort St Elmo. Why were the rebels captured there?

______________________________________________________  
______________________________________________________

(2)

3.5 Did the rebels have the support of the Maltese population? Give a reason for your answer.

______________________________________________________

(2)
3.6 From the above source state one method with which the rebels were punished.
__________________________________________ (1)

3.7.1 Where was the leader of the rising imprisoned?
__________________________________________ (1)

3.7.2 What happened to this leader when Napoleon Bonaparte came to Malta?
__________________________________________ (1)

(Total: 12 marks)

4. Write an essay on ONE of the following.

4.1 What was the Corso and why was it an important industry under the Knights?

4.2 Why did the Maltese revolt against the French in September 1798?

4.3 Sir Thomas Maitland, nicknamed ‘King Tom’, governed Malta from 1813 till his death in 1824. During this period he carried out a number of reforms. Comment on these reforms and discuss how they affected the Maltese population.

(Total: 20 marks)

EUROPEAN HISTORY

5. The sources below are from the Renaissance period.

5.1 From the list hereunder, write the name of the person associated with each picture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donatello</th>
<th>Leonardo Da Vinci</th>
<th>Michelangelo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dante Alighieri</td>
<td>Johannes Gutenberg</td>
<td>Niccolò Macchiavelli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Printing press | The book - The Prince | The Divine Comedy
5.2 What do you understand by the term ‘Renaissance’?
___________________________________________________ (1)

5.3 Give a reason why the Renaissance began in Italy?
___________________________________________________ (1)

(Total: 8 marks)

6. Observe the sources below and then answer the questions about them.

Source C: "I disapprove of what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it" (Voltaire)

Source D: "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains" (The Social Contract - Jean-Jacques Rousseau)

Source E: Catherine the Great, an Enlightened Despot

6.1 Voltaire (Source C) and Rousseau (Source D) are two enlightened philosophers. Name two other enlightened philosophers.
___________________________________________________ (1)
___________________________________________________ (1)

6.2 To which one of these is Voltaire implying with his words in source C?
Democracy
Liberalism
Freedom of speech
Absolutism
(1)
6.3 Rousseau in source D says that men are in ‘chains’. What did he mean by these words?
__________________________________________
(2)

6.4 What were the enlightened philosophers trying to achieve through their arguments?
__________________________________________
(1)

6.5 Catherine the Great, seen in source E is described as an Enlightened Despot. What do you understand with this phrase?
__________________________________________
(2)

6.6 As an Enlightened Despot, Catherine the Great introduced a number of reforms in her country. Mention two of these reforms.
__________________________________________
(1)
__________________________________________
(1)

(Total: 10 marks)

7. Observe the source below and answer the questions.

Source F: This cartoon was produced in the 1780s.

7.1 Write the words noble, peasant, priest in the appropriate boxes attached to this cartoon.
(3)
7.2 Is this cartoon a primary source? Why?
_________________________________________________________________________________(2)

7.3 What message does the cartoonist want to share with those seeing the cartoon when he drew persons A and C riding on the back of person B?
________________________________________________________________________________(2)

7.4 In your opinion is the cartoonist in favour of the revolution? Why?
________________________________________________________________________________(3)

7.5 Mention two benefits that the lower classes gained from the French Revolution.
________________________________________________________________________________(2)

(Total: 12 marks)

8 Write an essay on ONE of the following. (Total: 20 marks)

8.2 The Church tried to fight back the Protestant Reformation through the Counter Reformation. What was this Counter Reformation? How far was it successful?

8.3 Napoleon was successful at first but failed miserably in the end. Discuss his initial success and his ultimate failure.

8.4 Choose four of the following and write a paragraph about each of them.

a) Vasco da Gama
b) Christopher Columbus
c) Ferdinand Magellan
d) Martin Luther
e) Herman Cortez
f) Leonardo da Vinci
g) John Calvin
h) Michelangelo

____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

(Total: 20 marks)