



Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

YEAR 9

HISTORY (GENERAL)

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Look at the sources and answer the questions.



Source A



Source B: The Cittadella

1.1 The fort in Source A is found on the tip of Vittoriosa. What is this fort called?

_____ (2)

1.2 How was it known before the arrival of the Order of St John in Malta?

_____ (2)

1.3 Why is it an important fortification?

_____ (4)

1.4 Mention **two** other buildings in Vittoriosa which were important for the Knights of St John.

_____ (4)

- 1.5 Mention **two** other fortifications built by the Knights in the Grand Harbour before the Siege.
-
-
- (4)
- 1.6 Mention **two** reasons why the Knights established themselves in Vittoriosa instead of in Mdina.
-
-
- (4)
- 1.7 Who was the famous corsair who attacked the Cittadella in 1551?
-
- (2)
- 1.8 What happened to the Gozitans after this attack?
-
- (2)
- 1.9 What lesson was learned by the Knights from this attack?
-
-
- (2)
- 1.10 Write **two** consequences of the victory of the Great Siege by the Knights.
-
-
-
-
- (4)

(Total: 30 marks)

2. Look at the sources and answer the questions.



Source C



Source D

2.1 Draw a line under the name of the Grand Master who built the tower seen in Source C.

De Valette, Wignacourt, De Redin, Perellos (2)

2.2 Draw a line under the name of the Grand Master who built the fort seen in Source D.

La Sengle, Verdalle, Garzes, Wignacourt (2)

2.3 Mention **two** differences between the tower in Source C and the fort in Source D.

(4)

2.4 Mention **two** things in common between Source C and Source D.

(4)

2.5 Draw a line under the **two** fortifications built on Gozo during the administration of the Knights.

Fort Chambray, The Red Tower, Fort Garzes, The Santa Marija Tower (4)

- 2.6 Mention **two** ways in which the Maltese benefitted from the fortifications like those in Source C and Source D.

(4)

(Total: 20 marks)

3. Read the passage and answer the questions.

With the beheading of King Louis XVI, the French people wanted to show that the king of France had lost all power to rule and, from then on, the people of France had the authority to legislate laws. The other rulers in Europe did not want to finish up the same way and agreed to attack France. During the ensuing battles in Europe, the French needed good generals to defend their country. The best French general was Napoleon Buonaparte who came to Malta and expelled the Order of St John.

- 3.1 With which system of government was France ruled before the Revolution of 1789?

(2)

- 3.2 Why was the French Revolution of 1789 an important event for Europe?

(4)

- 3.3 Why did many European sovereigns declared war against France?

(4)

- 3.4 Mention **two** ways in which the Order of St John was negatively affected by the French Revolution.

(4)

(Total: 14 marks)

4. Look at the sources and answer the questions.



Source E: Napoleon's arrival in the Grand Harbour



Source F: Dun Mikiel Xerri

- 4.1 What excuse did Napoleon bring up to request permission for the French fleet to get into the Grand Harbour?

_____ (2)

- 4.2 Mention **two** reasons why the French found it easy to conquer Malta.

_____ (4)

- 4.3 Mention two reasons why the Maltese revolted against the French in September 1798.

_____ (4)

- 4.4 The French were blockaded in the Grand Harbour area for two years. What do you understand by the term **blockade**?

_____ (2)

4.5 What was the plan of Dun Mikiel Xerri and his friends to end the blockade of Valletta?

(4)

4.6 Why do we call Dun Mikiel Xerri and his friends **patriots**?

(2)

4.7 What is there in Valletta that reminds us of these people today?

(2)

(Total: 20 marks)

5. Put these events in chronological order (after each other). The first one is given as an example.

5.1	The arrival of Napoleon and the French fleet	
5.2	The Great Siege	
5.3	Hompesch becomes Grand Master of the Order	
5.4	The arrival of the Order in Malta	
5.5	The blockade of the French	
5.6	The Knights are expelled from Rhodes	1
5.7	The laying of the foundation stone of Valletta	

(Total: 6 marks)

6.1. The reforms which Napoleon tried to carry out in Malta.

[illegible]

Page 7 of 7