DEPARTMENT FOR CURRICULUM,
LIFELONG LEARNING AND EMPLOYABILITY
Directorate for Learning and Assessment Programmes
Educational Assessment Unit

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

YEAR 11	**HISTORY (OPTION)**	**TIME: 1h 45min**

Name: _____ Class: _____

Section A: Maltese History

Question 1. Malta at War

Source A

The hospitals, of which there were 24 at one time, were variously located and varied also in the extent of their accommodation. In August 1915, the Station Hospital Cottonera had 374 beds and that of Valletta 400 beds; 685 beds were in civil buildings such as schools and auberges; 3,589 were in stonebuilt barracks; and 1,996 under canvas. The great majority of these hospitals were provided with operating theatres and as far as possible surgical cases were kept in stone buildings or transferred there for their surgery. An X-ray apparatus was provided in all the more important buildings.

Military Hospitals Malta
https://www.maltaramc.com/articles/contents/greatwar.html

Source B

Malta played a significant role in and during the Gallipoli Campaign with many Australians and New Zealand casualties being evacuated to Malta for medical treatment. From the spring of 1915, hospitals and convalescent camps were established on the islands of Malta and Gozo, to deal with the many thousands of sick and wounded from the Gallipoli and Salonika campaigns. Despite the courageous efforts of the doctors and medical staff, some of the casualties could not be saved and they were buried on Malta. Of those buried on Malta there were 202 Australians and 72 New Zealanders.

Australian High Commission Malta
https://malta.embassy.gov.au/mlta/ANZAC.html

1.1 To which war are the two sources referring?

_____ (1)

1.2 According to Source A, where could one find the largest number of hospital beds?

_____

_____ (2)

1.3 According to Source A, which were the two main hospitals in Malta during this war?

_____ (2)

1.4 From Source A, do you think the Maltese hopitals were well equipped? Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____ (2)

1.5 What was the role of the Maltese in the Gallipoli Campaign?

_____

_____ (2)

1.6 Underline **one** foreign nationality of soldiers that were **not** buried in Malta during this war.

French British Australian German Chinese (1)

1.7 Mention **one** other role that Malta played during this war.

_____

_____ (2)

1.8 Give **three** consequences of this war on Malta.

_____

_____

_____ (3)

(Total: 15 marks)

Question 2. Malta at War: The Second World War

Source C. Photograph A 11484 from the collections of the Imperial War Museums

Along with the Great Siege of 1565, the most documented period of Malta's history is the Second World War. The Islands' strategic location once again made it centre stage in the theatre of war in the Mediterranean...

Before that happened though, the Islands were subject to some of the most severe bombardments of the entire war… Malta holds the record for the heaviest, sustained bombing attack: some 154 days and nights and 6,700 tons of bombs.

https://www.visitmalta.com/en/a/world-war-2/

Source D

2.1.1 What can you see in Source C ? Where do you think the photo was taken?

_____ (2)

2.1.2 Why do you think the location seen in Source C was often bombarded?

_____

_____ (2)

2.1.3 How was the Maltese population living in this area of Malta affected?

_____

_____ (2)

2.2 From Source D, explain why "The Islands' strategic location once again made it centre stage in the theatre of war in the Mediterranean".

_____

_____

_____ (3)

2.3 Explain what were the shelters and why were they important to the Maltese during the war.

_____

_____

_____ (2)

2.4 Mention **four** consequences of the Second World War on Malta.

(i)_____

(ii)_____

(iii)_____

(iv)_____(4)

(Total: 15 marks)

Question 3.

Choose ONE from the following themes and answer in essay form.

3.1 How was Malta defended during the Second World War?

3.2 Account for the politico-religious disputes in Malta in 1930 and 1962.

3.3 Compare and contrast the life of the Maltese during the two World Wars.

(Total: 20 marks)

Section B: European and International History

Question 4. The Cold War

Source E

4.1 This wall divided Germany's capital city after the Second World War. What is the name of the city?

_____ (1)

4.2 In what year was the wall built?

_____ (1)

4.3 Why was this wall built?

_____

_____ (2)

4.4 Mention **two** consequences of the building of this wall.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (4)

4.5 What event caused the wall to lose its importance?

_____

_____ (2)

4.6 When was this wall demolished? _____ (1)

4.7 Mention **two** difficulties encountered by the German population after reunification.

_____

_____

_____

_____ (4)

(Total: 15 marks)

Question 5: Germany

Source F

Some of the most dramatic episodes of the Cold War took place in post-war Germany. The Blockade… and the construction of the Wall were perhaps the most famous. With the gradual waning of Soviet power in the late 1980s, the Communist Party in East Germany began to lose its grip on power. Tens of thousands of East Germans began to flee the nation.

Shortly thereafter, talks between East and West German officials, joined by officials from the United States, Great Britain, France and the USSR, began to explore the possibility of reunification. Two months following reunification, all-German elections took place and Helmut Kohl became the first chancellor of the reunified Germany. Although this action came more than a year before the dissolution of the Soviet Union, for many observers the reunification of Germany effectively marked the end of the Cold War.

https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/east-and-west-germany-reunite-after-45-years

5.1 To which blockade is Source F referring to? Briefly describe the main events that took place during this blockade.

_____

_____

_____(4)

5.2 What type of government did East Germany have?

_____ (1)

5.3 How do you imagine life was for most Germans living in East Germany?

_____

_____ (2)

5.4 From Source F, explain why "tens of thousands of East Germans began to flee the nation".

_____

_____(2)

5.5 Why were the USA, France, Great Britain and the USSR involved in the talks for the reunification of Germany?

_____

_____

_____ (2)

5.6 According to Source F, who was the first Chancellor of a reunited Germany?

_____(2)

5.7 Put in chronological order.

The fall of the Wall	
The division of Germany into four zones	
The Blockade	
The reunification of Germany	

(2)

(Total: 15 marks)

Question 6.

Choose ONE from the following themes and answer in essay form.

6.1 How and why did Hitler's attainment to power in Germany in 1933 bring about the possibility of another world war?

6.2 How and why did Germany evolve into two separate states after the Second World War? How did this division affect the course of the Cold War between the superpowers?

6.3 In January 1989, East German leader Erich Honecker famously said, "The Wall will be standing in 50, even in 100 years." Evaluate this statement in view of the fall of the Wall a few weeks later.

(Total: 20 marks)

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