

Annual Examinations for Middle Schools 2023

YEAR 7

HISTORY

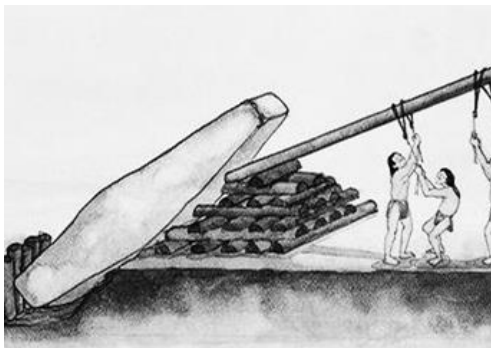
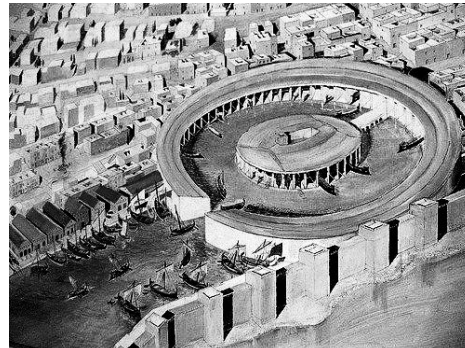
TIME: 1 hour

Name: _____

Class: _____

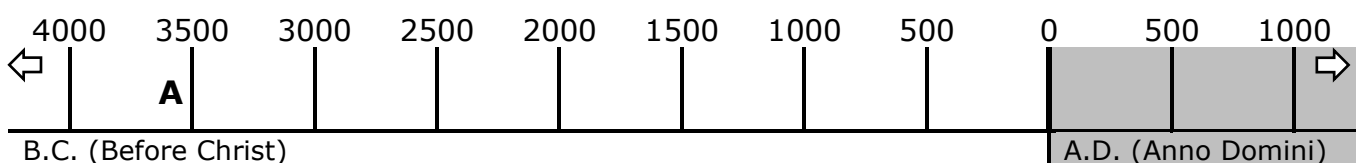
1. Chronology and Sequence

Write the letters of these historical events in the correct place on the timeline.
The first one is given as an example.



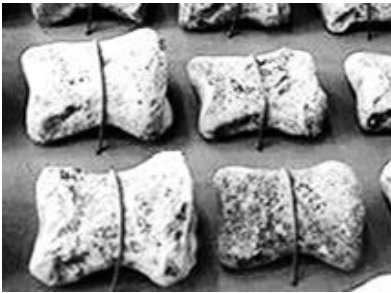
- A. The first temples in Gozo start getting built around the year 3600 B.C.**
- B. Alexander the Great of Greece becomes king in the year 336 B.C.
- C. The Great Pyramid at Giza starts getting built around the year 2550 B.C.
- D. The start of the Muslim calendar in the year 622 A.D.
- E. The Roman Empire conquers Egypt in the year 30 B.C.
- F. The Phoenicians establish the city of Carthage in the year 814 B.C.
- G. The Arabs conquer the Maltese Islands in the year 870 A.D.

Timeline



(Total: 12 marks)

2. Match these Prehistoric remains with the sentences below. Write the letter of the picture next to the matching sentence in the table below.



A. Animal fossils



B. Model of a megalithic temple



C. Dolmen



D. Animal decorations on stone



E. A room of a megalithic temple



F. Spiral decorations on stone



G. The wall at Borg in-Nadur

		Picture
2.1	The land between Malta and Sicily was not always covered with water.	
2.2	These could have symbolised eternity.	
2.3	Temple Age people bred and raised animals.	
2.4	Temple Age people were skilled builders.	
2.5	Evidence that the megalithic temples had a roof.	
2.6	Bronze Age people were aware of possible attacks.	
2.7	In the Bronze Age, the remains of the dead were at times placed beneath them.	

(Total: 14 marks)

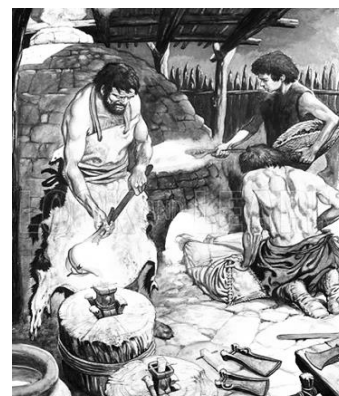
3. Answer these questions about Maltese Prehistory.



Ġgantija Temples



Hal Tarxien Temples



Bronze production

3.1 What is the main difference between Prehistory and History?

_____. (3)

3.2 Explain why tents are being made to cover the megalithic temples.

_____. (3)

3.3 Explain **one** difference in the way the Ġgantija and the Hal Tarxien temples were built.

_____. (4)

3.4.1 Explain the process how a bronze object was produced.

_____. (3)

3.4.2 Name **two** objects that started being produced in bronze instead of stone, bone and pottery.

_____ (2)

3.4.3 Explain how the objects you mentioned could have improved people's lives at that time.

_____ (3)

(Total: 18 marks)

4. Next to each picture about Ancient Greek civilisation write:
- a. whether it is a **PRIMARY** or a **SECONDARY** source.
 - b. a sentence linked to Greek civilisation and the picture.

4.1 An artifact in a museum.

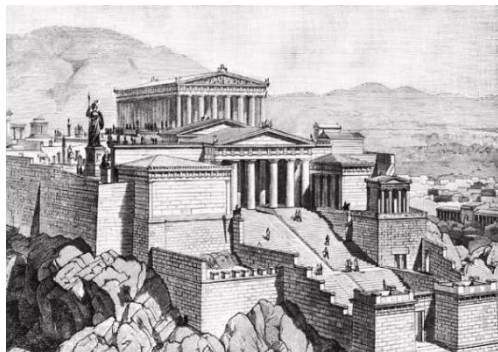


a. Source: _____ (1)

b. A sentence about the Greeks in the city of Sparta:

_____ (2)

4.2 A modern drawing of the Acropolis in Athens.



a. Source: _____ (1)

b. A sentence about the Acropolis of Athens:

_____ (2)

4.3 A column from the Parthenon temple.



a. Source: _____ (1)

b. A sentence about the Greek styles of architecture:

_____ (2)

4.4 A modern picture of two Greek gods.



a. Source: _____ (1)

b. A sentence about Greek gods:

_____ (2)

(Total: 12 marks)

5. Read the text and answer the questions about the Phoenicians.

A 7th century B.C. Phoenician shipwreck was discovered at the bottom of the sea near Xlendi in Gozo. It had a cargo of grinding stones and ceramics such as amphorae. Most probably, the ship had been loading and unloading cargo from other Mediterranean ports. Probably it had just taken a cargo from Gozo and was on its way to North Africa before it sank. Future underwater excavations on this shipwreck will reveal more information.



5.1 Use the source and underline the word that the Phoenicians are well known for.

fighting sailing banking building (2)

5.2 Name **one** type of ceramic mentioned in the text and **one** object that was stored in it.

_____ (4)

5.3 What do we call a person who excavates historical sites such as this one?

a historian an archaeologist an explorer an adventurer (2)

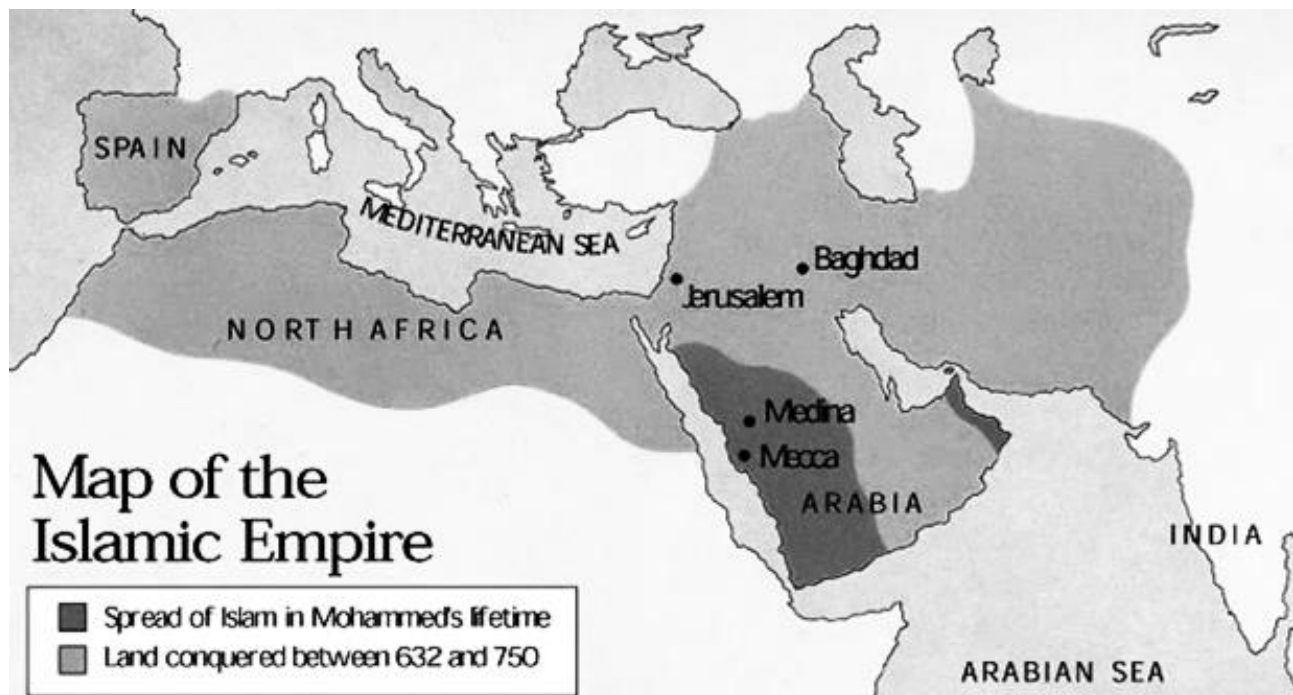
5.4 With the help of this text, explain **two** ways how the Phoenicians used the Maltese Islands.

a. _____
_____ (2)

b. _____
_____ (2)

(Total: 12 marks)

6. Arab expansion in the 7th and 8th centuries A.D.



6.1 Who started the Muslim religion? Underline the correct answer.

Alexander the Great Mohammed Herodotus Tutankhamun (2)

6.2 What effects did the establishment of Islam have? Underline **three** answers. (6)

- a. unity amongst the different Arab tribes who were divided;
- b. the end of the Ancient Egyptian civilisation;
- c. the end of Prehistory and the start of history in Arabia;
- d. worship of one God instead of paganism;
- e. expansion of the Arabs in Asia and North Africa;
- f. conquest of all the lands surrounding the Mediterranean.

6.3.1 Which is the holiest city for the Muslims?

(2)

6.3.2 Mention **one** other city that was a centre for the Islamic Empire in Arab times.

Use the map.

(2)

6.4 Using the map, name a country in the European continent that was conquered by the Arabs and another country which was not conquered by the Arabs.

a. a country that was conquered: _____ (1)

b. a country that was not conquered: _____ (1)

6.5 Explain how the Arabs conquered the Maltese Islands in the year 870 A.D. and explain what effect this conquest had on the Maltese Islands.

_____ (4)

(Total: 18 marks)

7. Write a paragraph about the life in Ancient Egypt. You may use these words to help you:

the river Nile - the pharaoh - the pyramids - the mummies - papyrus

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

(Total: 14 marks)