

Annual Examinations for Middle Schools 2024

YEAR 7

HISTORY

TIME: 1 hour

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Mark ✓ whether each source is a Primary or a Secondary source.

	Source	Primary	Secondary
1.1	 A photo of a Roman mosaic discovered at the Domus Romana in Rabat Malta.		
1.2	 A photo of the Colosseum in Rome.		
1.3	 A modern drawing of clothing in Ancient Roman Times.		
1.4	 A children's History book about Ancient Rome published in 2011.		

(Total: 8 marks)

2. Match these terms used in History by writing the letter next to the correct meaning.

	Terms		Meaning
A	Roman Empire		The name given to the Mediterranean Sea by the Romans.
B	Mare Nostrum		Three wars between the Roman Republic and the Carthaginians.
C	Pax Romana		A time of peace and prosperity in the lands ruled by the Romans.
D	Punic Wars		The people who did not speak Latin or Greek in Roman Times.
E	Barbarians		All the lands under the Roman rule.

(Total: 10 marks)

3. Write the letter of each event in the correct place on the timeline.

The first one is given as an example.

A. According to the legend, the city of Rome was established - 753 B.C.

B. Augustus Caesar became the first Roman Emperor - 27 B.C.

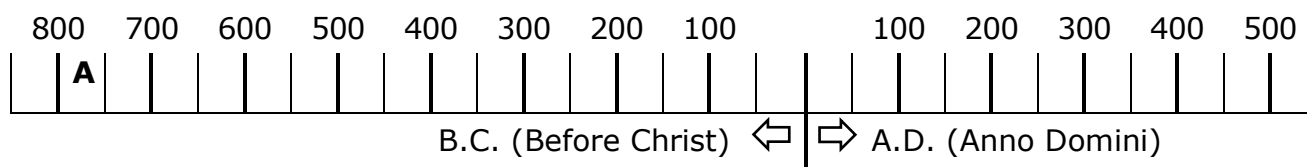
C. Emperor Constantine accepts Christianity as a religion in the Roman Empire - 313 A.D.

D. The fall of the Western Roman Empire with the invasion of Rome by the Barbarians - 476 A.D.

E. The building of the Colosseum in Rome is completed - 79 A.D.

F. Rome starts to be governed as a republic - 509 B.C.

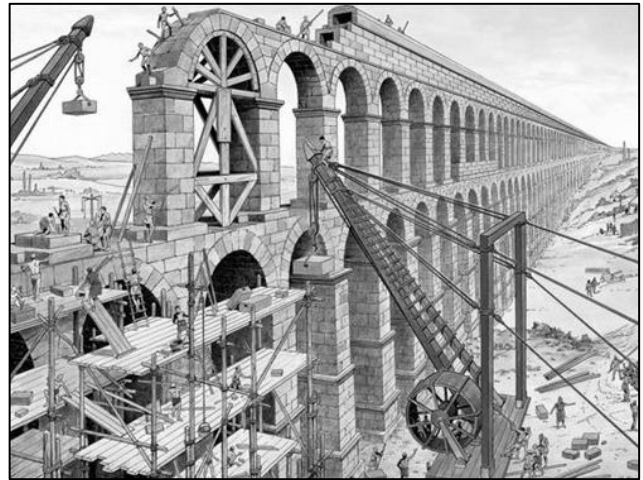
Timeline



(Total: 10 marks)

4. Read the text, look at the picture and then answer the questions.

The Roman road system provided an efficient way for the Roman army to travel on land to strategically important cities and across the Roman territory. The roads were also used for trade and for common people to travel. The Romans also built aqueducts or channels to transport fresh and clean water to be used in the baths, fountains and for drinking, especially to those who lived in the cities.



4.1 Which **one** of the following made it more efficient to travel by land between cities and between villages within the Roman Empire? Underline the correct answer.

aqueducts roads horses canals chariots (2)

4.2 Which **one** of the following were built to supply the cities with water from the lakes and mountains? Underline the correct answer.

aqueducts amphitheatres theatres wells roads (2)

4.3 Explain why it was important that the Roman Army could reach the furthest borders of the Roman Empire in as little time as possible.

(3)

4.4 Explain how a good road network was important for commerce within the empire.

(3)

(Total: 10 marks)

5. Read Source A and then answer the questions about Malta and the Punic Wars.

218 B.C. The Roman consul Sempronius crossed over from Sicily to the island of Melita, then in the possession of the Carthaginians. On his approach, Hamilcar, the commander of the garrison, surrendered himself, with nearly 2,000 troops, the town and the island of Melita. Sempronius returned to Sicily and sold the prisoners he had taken as slaves. When he thought that Sicily was safe enough, he continued searching for the Carthaginian fleet.

Source A. Titus Livius 59 B.C. – 17 A.D.

5.1.1 What was the name of the island of Malta in Roman Times?

Melita Gaulos Maleth Lilybaeum (1)

5.1.2 Who was the main enemy of Rome during the Punic Wars?

the Greeks the Phoenicians the Carthaginians the Egyptians (1)

5.2 According to Source A, what was the main change on the Maltese Islands brought about by the Second Punic War?

_____ (3)

5.3 Using the Source, find the main reason why Sempronius decided to attack Malta.

_____ (3)

5.4 What happened to the people captured by the Romans during the wars?

_____ (2)

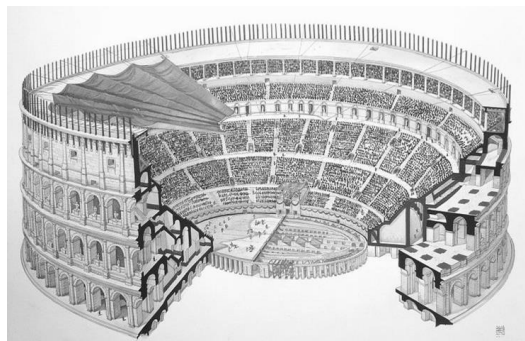
5.5 Which civilisation came out victorious from the Punic Wars? _____ (2)

5.6 Explain why although Source A was written in Roman Times, it is still considered to be a secondary source about the Punic Wars.

_____ (3)

(Total: 15 marks)

6. Look at the following pictures and then answer as requested.



The Colosseum in Rome



The Gladiators

- 6.1 Underline the correct answer. The Colosseum is a type of building known as
a theatre a forum an amphitheatre a Roman bath an aqueduct (1)
- 6.2 Why did the Romans build several buildings similar to the Colosseum in various cities across the Empire?

_____ (2)
- 6.3 Explain what gladiators did inside the Colosseum.

_____ (2)

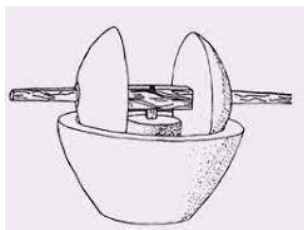
(Total: 5 marks)

7. Mark ✓ each sentence to show whether it is a CAUSE or a CONSEQUENCE of the fall of Rome in the year 476 A.D.

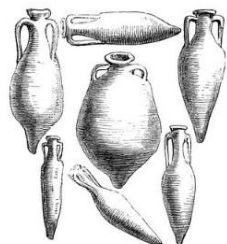
		Cause	Consequence
7.1	Corruption in the administration of Rome.		
7.2	A Barbarian king ruled over Rome after the year 476 A.D.		
7.3	Economic problems and an increase in taxes on the Romans.		
7.4	The Byzantines under Justinian regained parts of the Western Roman Empire.		
7.5	Epidemics and civil wars within the Empire.		

(Total: 10 marks)

8. Underline the correct answer and answer the questions about these remains discovered in the Maltese Islands.



a press



**terracotta
amphorae**



mosaic



a marble statue

8.1.1 Explain what was the use of these objects shown in the pictures.

a. the press or trapetum:

_____ (3)

b. the amphora:

_____ (3)

8.1.2 Underline the historical site where a press, similar to the one in the picture, was discovered.

St Paul's Catacombs the Temple at Tas-Silġ the Villa at San Pawl Milqi (2)

8.2.1 Mosaic designs were produced:

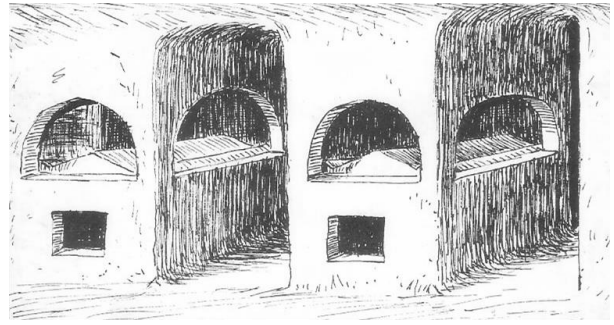
- a. by engraving the stone and filling the design with colours.
- b. by painting on cloth.
- c. using small pieces of coloured tiles to form a picture or a design. (2)

8.2.2 The mosaic and the marble statue discovered at the Domus Romana in Rabat show that this house:

- a. was used as a museum in Roman Times.
- b. most probably belonged to an important and rich family in Roman Times.
- c. was situated outside the city walls in Roman Times. (2)

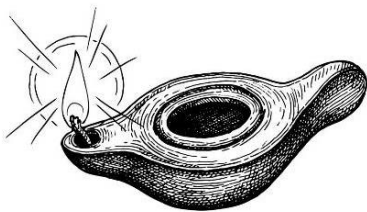
8.3.1 What was the use of the catacombs, like the ones discovered in Rabat?

- a. as a place of burial
- b. as a place of shelter during an attack by the enemy
- c. as a bakery



(2)

8.3.2 Draw a circle around **four** objects that would have normally been used in the catacombs in Roman Times.



an oil lamp



an Agape table



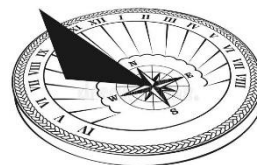
a war helmet



glass tear bottles



playing dice



a sundial



a pottery jar

(4)

8.3.3 Give the name of a catacomb situated in Rabat as we know it today.

_____ (2)

8.3.4 How are some of the catacombs in Rabat being used today?

_____ (2)

(Total: 22 marks)

9. Write a paragraph about the Byzantine Empire.

You can use the following words in your writing: the Eastern Roman Empire; the Bosphorus; the city of Constantinople; the Emperors Constantine the Great and Justinian; Hagia Sofia.

[illegible]

(Total: 10 marks)