

Annual Examinations for Middle Schools 2025

YEAR 7

HISTORY

TIME: 1hour

Name: _____

Class: _____

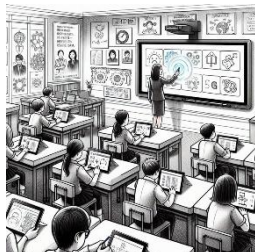
1. Write these events about Ancient Rome in chronological order. Start with the letter of the oldest event.

- A. The Barbarians invade Rome.
- B. The murder of Julius Caesar and the end of the Roman Republic.
- C. The Christian faith started being tolerated in the Roman Empire.
- D. The foundation of the city of Rome.

(Total: 4 marks)

2. Mention one change (something that changed) and one continuity (something that did not change) between these pictures of Ancient Rome and today.

2.1 in education



Change: _____
_____ (2)

Continuity: _____
_____ (2)

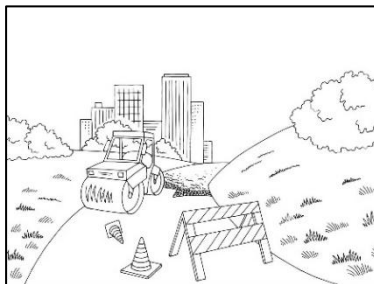
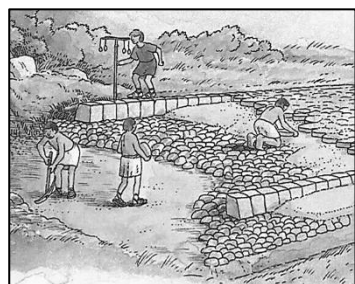
2.2 the Roman Senate and the Maltese Parliament



Change: _____
_____ (2)

Continuity: _____
_____ (2)

2.3 in the building of roads



Change: _____
_____ (2)

Continuity: _____
_____ (2)

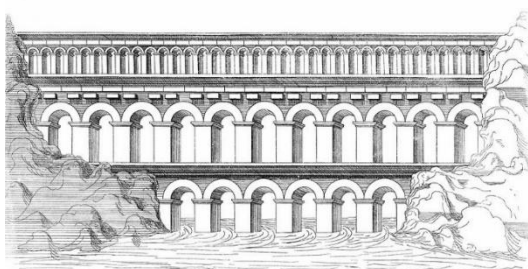
(Total: 12 marks)

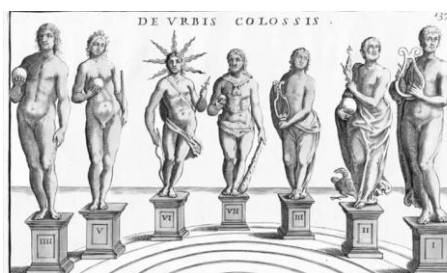
3.1 Match the words of Column A with those of Column B. The first one is given as an example.

	Column A		Column B
A	Romulus and Remus		It was used to supply cities with water.
B	the Roman Emperor	A	According to legend, they were brought up by a she-wolf and founded the city of Rome.
C	Roman gods		Had lots of power in the administration of the Roman Empire.
D	the Roman aqueduct		A noble class of people in Roman Society who had more privileges and rights than other classes.
E	the patricians		A class of people in Roman Society who had to do forced labour.
F	the slaves		Had lots of similarities with Greek gods.

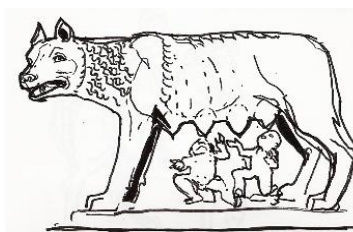
(Total: 10 marks)

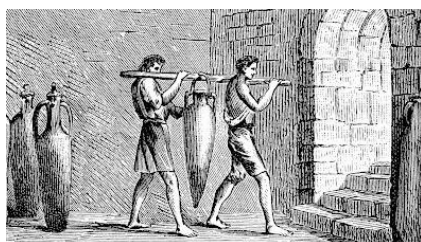
3.2 Write the words of Column A below the matching picture.













(Total: 6 marks)

4. Read Source A, look at Source B and answer the questions.

On 15th March 44 B.C., Julius Caesar was stabbed to death in Rome, Italy. Caesar was a dictator of the Roman Republic, and his assassins were the Roman Senators and fellow politicians who worked in the Roman government. Julius Caesar was very popular with the people of Rome.

Source A.



Source B. *Assassination of Julius Caesar.*
Drawing made around 1793 -1796

4.1 Underline **two** titles held by Julius Caesar.

King of Rome Senator of Rome General of the Army Roman Emperor (2)

4.2 Explain what was the Roman Senate.

(3)

4.3 Explain **one** reason why Julius Caesar was killed by a group of senators in 44 B.C.

(3)

4.4 Underline the correct answer. Some years after the murder of Caesar, Rome became:

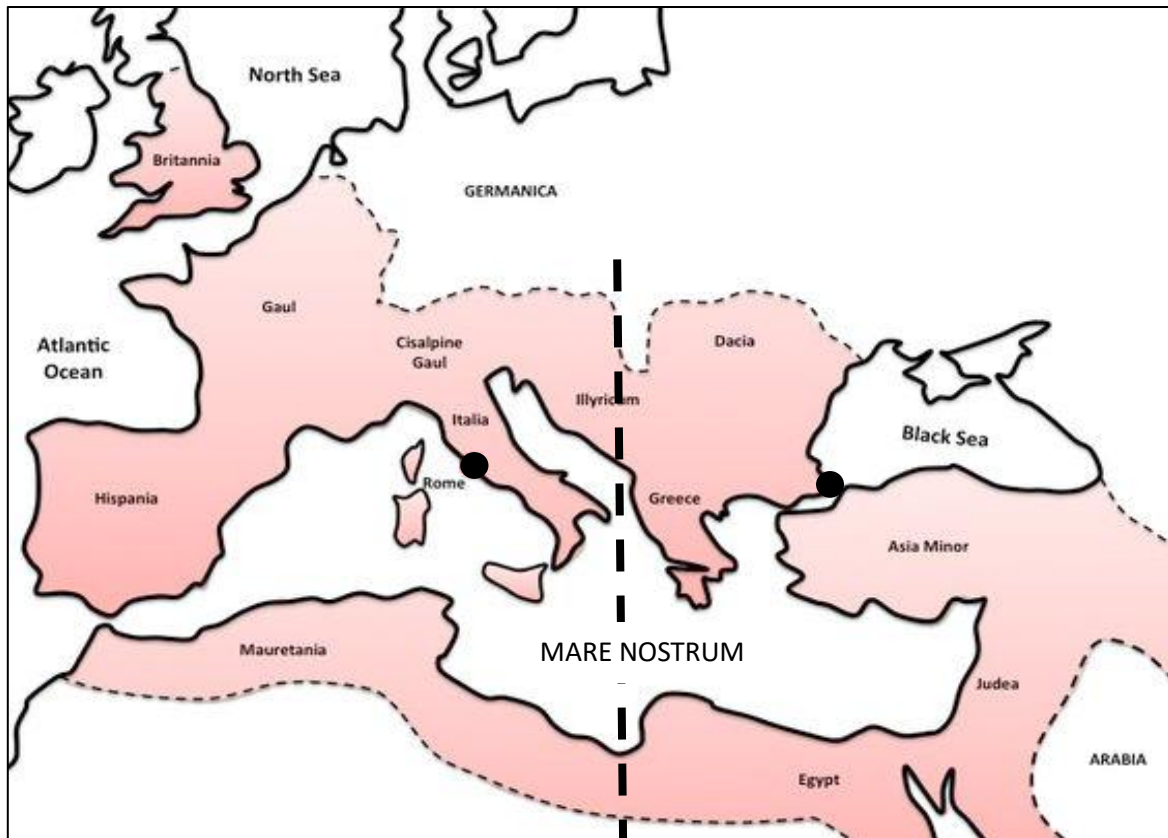
a Monarchy a Republic an Empire a Dictatorship (2)

4.5 Explain why Source B is not a primary source.

(2)

(Total: 12 marks)

5. Look at the map and answer the questions.



5.1 What is the map showing?

_____ (2)

5.2 Give **one** reason that made the expansion of Rome possible.

_____ (2)

5.3 Explain why the Mediterranean Sea was called 'Mare Nostrum'.

_____ (3)

5.4 Explain **one** reason why the Roman Empire was split in two in the year 395 A.D.

_____ (3)

5.5 What was the name of the main city of the Eastern Roman Empire?

_____ (2)

(Total: 12 marks)

6. Place these phrases about gladiators and legionnaires under the correct column in the table below. Write only the letter of each phrase.

- a. they offered entertainment to the crowds in the Colosseum
- b. they fought in the Roman army
- c. the weapons and armour they used varied a lot
- d. they guarded the palace of the emperor
- e. these were slaves
- f. they served for about 20 years and then returned to a civilian life
- g. they had an important role in the defence and expansion of Rome
- h. as a reward, some of them were given freedom by the emperor
- i. they had a salary and at times were given a piece of land when they retired
- j. they trained to fight individually or in small groups

Gladiators 	Roman Legionnaires 

(Total: 10 marks)

7. Read the text and then answer the questions.

In Roman times, Melita was the centre of administration of Malta. This city was situated where today we find Mdina and part of Rabat Malta and it was surrounded with a ditch and defensive walls.

The Romans reformed the administration of Malta and also introduced reforms in religion. By the 1st century A.D. Malta had its senate and it minted its own coin. The islands prospered under the Romans and Malta started to be administered as a Roman Municipium.

In the year 60 A.D. St Paul was shipwrecked in Malta and he introduced the Christian faith to the islanders. However, the Maltese also continued to worship pagan gods.

At the time of Emperor Justinian, in the year 535 A.D., the Maltese Islands started forming part of the Byzantine Empire together with Sicily until the year 870 when Malta was conquered by the Arabs.

7.1 What was the name of the city of Malta in Roman times?

_____ (2)

7.2 How was the Roman city of Malta defended?

_____ (2)

7.3.1 How far do you think that the arrival of St Paul left an impact on the religion of Malta? Explain your answer.

_____ (2)

7.3.2 Name **two** historical sites in Malta from the Byzantine period linked to the Christian faith.

_____ (2)

7.4 Place these rulers of Malta in chronological order starting from the Phoenicians.(4)

Byzantines____ Phoenicians 1 Carthaginians____ Romans____ Arabs____

(Total: 12 marks)

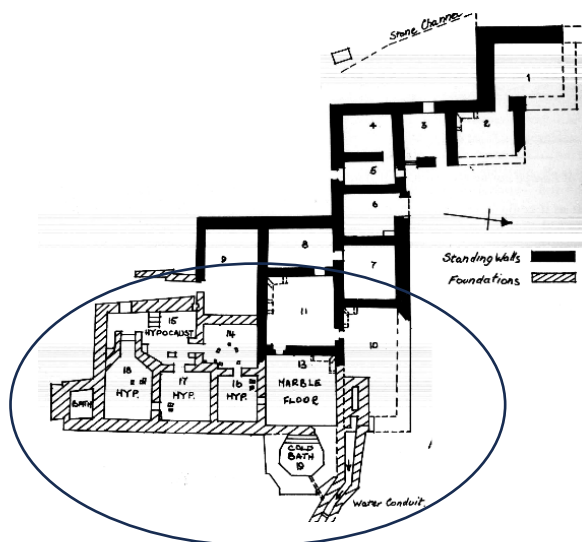
8. Read and observe these sources about Roman villas and then answer the questions.

Roman villas were situated away from the cities, in the heart of the countryside or by the seaside. There were two types of villas. The first type had rooms for habitation and other rooms used for agricultural activity, such as the production of olive oil. The second type were strictly residential villas, sometimes having baths with cold and hot water for relaxation and were almost always decorated with marbles and mosaics.

Source C. A. Bonanno 1980, Adapted version



Source D. The remains of the villa of San Pawl Milqi, Burmarrad, Malta



Source E. The plan of the Roman Villa at Ramla l-Hamra, Gozo

8.1 According to Source C, where were Roman villas built?

_____ (2)

8.2 Name **two** main differences between the two types of villas mentioned in Source C.

a. _____ (2)

b. _____ (2)

8.3 What is the name of the remains seen in the photo of Source D that shows that the Roman villa in Burmarrad was used for agriculture?

_____ (2)

8.4 In the circle in Source E, we can see Roman baths that had water in different temperatures. What type of people lived in or went to this villa and explain why.

_____ (4)

(Total: 12 marks)

