

JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2010

Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education
Educational Assessment Unit

FORM 5

HISTORY (Option)

TIME: 1 h 45 min.

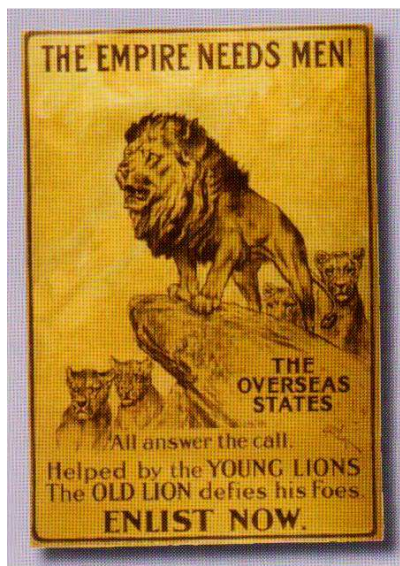
Name: _____

Class: _____

Students may answer in English or in Maltese.

MALTESE HISTORY SECTION

1. Study carefully the following sources and then answer all the questions.



Source A

“During the war Malta served as a base hospital. Many public and private buildings were turned into hospitals. So great was the nation’s effort that Malta soon earned the title of ‘The Nurse of the Mediterranean’. Malta also kept prisoners of war and civilian internees. The island even acted as an assembly point for troops, and besides repairing and refitting the Allies’ vessels, the dockyard built sea-planes.”

Source B: *From the coming of the Knights to EU membership*, Maltese History Sec Level, edited by Yosanne Vella, 2008.

1.1. To which important event in history do these sources refer?

_____ (1)

1.2. What does the lion in source A represent? _____ (1)

1.3. What appeal is being made in this advertisement?

_____ (1)

1.4. How did the Maltese respond to this advertisement?

_____ (1)

1.5. Why did Malta earn the title of ‘Nurse of the Mediterranean’?

_____ (1)

1.6. What measures did Malta take to fulfil this role?

_____ (1)

1.7. Why was Malta important as a naval base during the war?

_____ (1)

1.8. Mention a positive effect of this war on Malta.

_____ (1)

1.9. Mention two negative effects of this war on Malta.

_____ (2)

(Total 10 marks)

2. Look carefully at the following sources and then answer all the questions.



Source C



Source D

2.1. To which period in Maltese history do these sources refer?

_____ (1)

2.2. What was the 'Victory Kitchen'?

_____ (1)

2.3. Why was it set up?

_____ (1)

2.4. How were foodstuffs sent to Malta at that time?

_____ (1)

2.5. What does source B show?

_____ (1)

2.6. What was the importance of the event photographed in this source?

_____ (2)

2.7. Besides the hardship referred to in these sources, mention two other negative consequences of the war on the Maltese?

_____ (2)

2.8. What were the Maltese given to boost their morale during those difficult days?

_____ (1)

(Total 10 marks)

3. Read carefully the following source and then answer all the questions.

"Malta's membership of the EC will be beneficial to Malta. It will also benefit the EEC. Economically my country is already well integrated in the Community. 70% of our trade and 80% of our tourism are with the Community countries. But our motivation to seek closer ties is political....Today we are determined to share the collective sovereignty of a United Europe. We shall share the benefits and the burdens.... Our common task is to see Europe unite."

Source E: Part of Eddie Fenech Adami's speech in 1988.



Source F

- 3.1. What position did the person making the speech occupy at that time?
_____ (1)
- 3.2. Why did he say that Malta was economically already well integrated in the Community?
_____ (1)
- 3.3. Mention four main Community countries from which many tourists came to Malta?
_____ (2)
- 3.4. Underline the year when Malta formally applied to join the E.C.: *1988, 1989, 1990* (1)
- 3.5. When did Malta officially join the E.U.? _____ (1)
- 3.6. During which period of time was Malta's application to the E.U. put on hold?
_____ (1)
- 3.7. In December 2002 an agreement was reached on Malta's membership within the E.U. between the Maltese government and the E.U.
- (i) How was this proposal put to the electorate in March 2003?
_____ (1)
- (ii) How was the result of this proposal confirmed in April 2003?
_____ (1)
- 3.8. What does source B show? _____ (1)
_____ (1)

(Total 10 marks)

4. Choose ONE of the following and answer in essay form.

- 4.1. Trace the major developments in Malta's foreign policy between 1971 and 1987.
- 4.2. Account for the 1964 Defence Agreement and its revision in 1972.
- 4.3. Discuss the political, social, economic and cultural effects of World War II on the Maltese.

(Total 20 marks)

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY SECTION

5. Read carefully the following sources and then answer all the questions.

Source F

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe – Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia. All these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet Sphere and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow.”
(Extract from a speech by Winston Churchill in March 1946, *Mastering Modern World History*, Norman Lowe)

Source G

“The Marshall Plan of 1947 was anti-communist in so far as its motive was the American wish to help European countries struggling with post-war conditions, and thus discourage the spread of communism, which was believed to occur in conditions of social distress. The US delegation to the talks staged a walk-out led by Molotov, and Soviet pressure prevented Czechoslovakia from joining.”
(*Mastering Modern World History*, Norman Lowe)

5.1. In source A Churchill refers to an ‘iron curtain’. Explain briefly what he meant.

(2)

5.2. What was the main preoccupation expressed by Churchill in source A?

(2)

5.3. What did it eventually lead to?

(1)

5.4. What was the basic difference between democracy and communism?

(2)

5.5. What was the Marshall Plan mentioned in source B?

(1)

5.6. What was its aim?

_____ (1)

5.7. What was its impact on the economy of Western Europe?

_____ (1)

(Total 10 marks)

6. Read the following sources carefully and then answer the questions.

Source H

My dear friends today we have started negotiations for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from our country and for the cancellation of our obligations under the Warsaw Pact. Long live Free Hungary!

(Speech by Imre Nagy on Wednesday 31st October, 1956)

Source I

05.20: This is Imre Nagy speaking. Today at dawn, Soviet forces launched an attack against the capital with the obvious purpose of overthrowing the legal Hungarian democratic Government. Our troops are fighting. The Government is at its post.

(Hungarian radio broadcast on Sunday 4th November, 1956)

Source J

The Fascist rebellion in Hungary has been crushed thanks to the resolute action of the Hungarian people and Soviet armed forces fighting the counter-revolution at the Hungarian Government's request.

(Soviet delegate at the UN General Assembly on Monday 3rd December, 1956)

6.1. How and why do the first two sources differ from the last source?

_____ (2)

6.2. Who was Imre Nagy? _____ (1)

6.3. What was the Warsaw Pact referred to in Source A?

_____ (1)

6.4. What caused the change in tone of Imre Nagy in Sources B and C?

_____ (2)

6.5. Why did Nagy refer to his government as '*the legal Hungarian democratic Government*' in Source B?

(2)

6.6. Why do you think is this uprising referred to as '*the Fascist rebellion in Hungary*' in Source C?

(2)

(Total 10 marks)

7. Study carefully the following cartoon and then answer all the questions.



Source K
Source: Google Pictures

7.1 The cartoon shows the effects of globalisation. Do you think that it depicts globalisation positively or negatively? Give a reason for your answer.

(1,1)

7.2. What do you understand by the term 'globalisation'?

(2)

7.3. Give **two** main advantages of globalisation.

(2)

7.4. Give **two** main disadvantages of globalisation.

(2)

7.5. Underline **two** characteristics of globalisation:

- (i) *increase in subsidies for local businesses*
 - (ii) *setting up of multinational companies*
 - (iii) *introduction of high tariffs on imports*
 - (iv) *construction of free trade zones*
 - (v) *increase in transportation costs.*
- (2)

(Total 10 marks)

8. Choose ONE of the following and answer in essay form.

- 8.1.(a) Account for the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. (6)
- (b) How has conflict characterized this area throughout the years? (8)
- (c) What was the Camp David Agreement and what did it achieve? (6)

8.2. 1989 marked the start of the fall of many communist regimes in Eastern Europe. Account for the fall of these regimes in **three** of these countries.

8.3. What was the Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia in 1968? What was the reaction of the Soviets to this movement?

(Total 20 marks)