

FORM 3

HISTORY (OPTION)

TIME: 1 hr 30 min

Name: _____

Class: _____

N.B. It is expected that students allot 15 minutes each to the two essay questions numbered 4 and 8.

MALTESE HISTORY

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

Source A

The first Grand Masters of the Order of St John in Malta

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Philippe Villiers de L'Isle Adam | 1521-1534 |
| 2. Pierino del Ponte | 1534-1535 |
| 3. Didier de St Jaille | 1535-1536 |
| 4. Juan D'Homedes | 1536-1553 |
| 5. Claude de La Sengle | 1553-1557 |
| 6. Jean Parisot de La Valette | 1557-1568 |

Source B

The Order established itself at Birgu and, in spite of initial hesitation about whether Malta was to be their permanent home or not, the Knights were forced to fortify their immediate surroundings and to transform the tiny 'hamlet with tottering shacks'.... St Angelo was strengthened and new fortresses were built on St Julian's peninsula and at the **head of Sciberras**. They built for themselves an infirmary, *auberges* for the several langues, and other constructions so that within a few years Birgu merited to be renamed '*la nuova città*'.

Adapted from *Hospitaller Malta, 153-1798*, Victor Mallia-Milanes, 1993, p. 300.

Use source A to help you answer the following:

1.1 Who was Grand Master of the Order when the Knights lost the island of Rhodes?

_____ (1)

1.2 Who was Grand Master of the Order when Dragut raided the Citadel of Gozo?

_____ (1)

Use source B to help you answer.

1.3 Why were the Knights uncertain about Malta in 1530?

_____ (1)

1.4 Name the fort that was built at the 'head of Sciberras' (line 9). _____ (1)

1.5 Birgu was renamed *la nuova città*. Name the 'old capital of Malta at that time? _____ (1)

1.6 The text mentions examples of constructions built by the Knights at Birgu. Name **two** examples of these buildings.

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (2)

1.7 Study the list of the following events during the early years of the Knights in Malta:

| | |
|----------|--|
| A | The Turks attacked Malta during the Great Siege. |
| B | Emperor Charles V gave the Maltese Islands to the Knights. |
| C | The Knights were expelled from Rhodes. |
| D | La Valette was appointed Grand Master of the Order. |
| E | The Knights sent a Commission to look into the state of the Maltese Islands. |

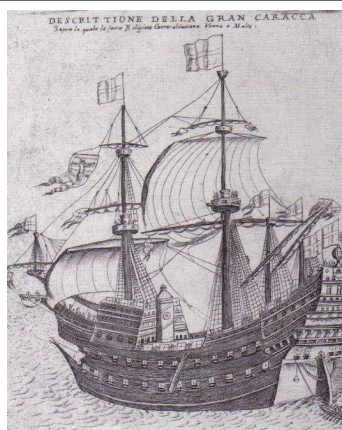
Underline the correct sequence of the events listed in the above table. You must underline **one** selection.

- (i) **B, C, A, E, D**
- (ii) **A, B, D, C, E**
- (iii) **E, D, A, C, B**
- (iv) **C, B, E, D, A**
- (v) **B, A, C, D, E**

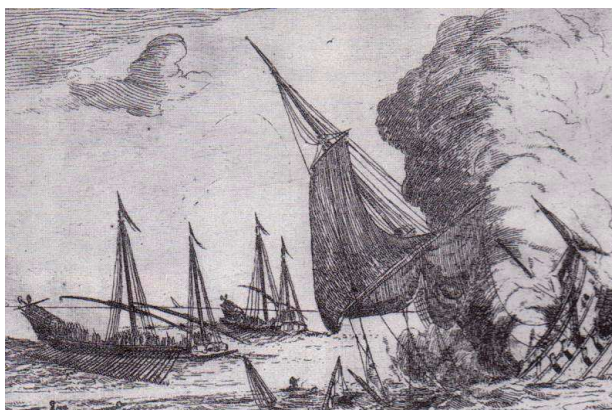
(3)

(Total Marks 10)

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



Source C. *Sant'Anna* galleon, (from a 16th century print).



Source D. Maltese corsair galleys attacking a Muslim galley (from a 17th century print).

2.1 Why did the Knights keep a small fleet of galleys and vessels during their stay in Malta?

_____ (1)

2.2 Mention **two** instances when the Order's fleet participated in naval campaigns (battles) against the Turks.

(a) _____ (b) _____ (2)

2.3.1 Name the place where the Order repaired its galleys. _____ (1)

2.3.2 Where was this place situated? _____ (1)

2.4 How do we know that sources C and D are primary sources?
_____ (1)

2.5 Source D mentions the words **corsair galleys**. Explain the meaning of the term as used at the time of the Knights in Malta.
_____ (2)

2.6 Why did the Maltese take part in the *Corso*?
_____ (2)

(Total Marks 10)

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



Source E



Source G



Source F

3.1 Match the Sources E, F and G with their respective captions below:

(i) Victims of the Great Plague of 1813 _____

(ii) A cartoon about Malta published in the early 1800s. _____

(iii) Sir Thomas Maitland, first British Governor of Malta _____ (3)

3.2 How did Alexander Ball help the Maltese during the blockade of the French?

_____ (2)

3.3.1 How did the Plague of 1813 come to Malta?

_____ (1)

3.3.2 Mention **two** effects of this plague.

(a) _____

(b) _____ (2)

3.4.1 What did the Treaty of Amiens in 1802 say about the future of Malta?

_____ (1)

3.4.2 Why was this treaty never put into practice?

_____ (1)

3.5 What did the Congress of Vienna decide about the future of the Maltese Islands?

_____ (1)

3.6 Explain briefly **two** reforms made by Sir Thomas Maitland in Malta.

(i) _____

_____ (2)

(ii) _____

_____ (2)

(Total Marks 15)

4. Write in essay form about ONE of the following.

4.1 Describe the main stages by which Valletta was planned, built and embellished during the rule of the Order of St John in Malta. (15)

4.2 Why did the French occupation of Malta last for only two years? (15)

4.3 Write separate paragraphs (about 50 words each) about any **three** of the following:

(i) Wignacourt's aqueduct

(ii) the restoration of Mdina in the 18th century

(iii) the decline of the Order in the late 18th century

(iv) the Inquisition in Malta

(v) the administration of Sir Thomas Maitland

(5 x 3 = 15)

(Total Marks 15)

EUROPEAN HISTORY

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

'The world sailed round, the largest of Earth's continents discovered, the compass invented, the printing-progress sowing knowledge, gunpowder revolutionizing the art of war, ancient manuscripts rescued and the restoration of scholarship, all witness to the triumph of our New Age.'

Source H

Jean Fernel (1497-1558) physician, mathematician and astronomer at the Court of Henry II of France.



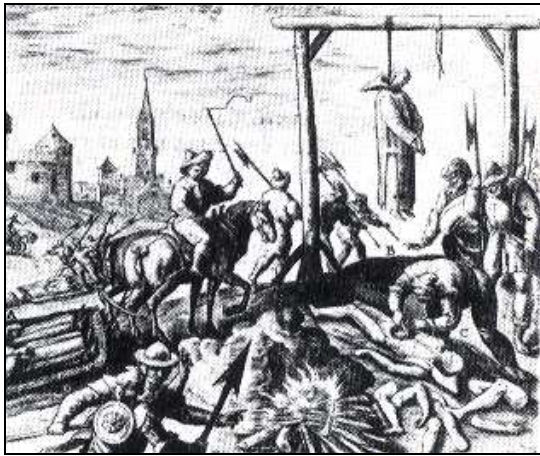
Source I. Painting of Desiderius Erasmus

- 5.1 Sources H and I are about the (*Renaissance, Reformation, Industrial Revolution, Enlightenment*). (1)
- 5.2 Why is the period described in Source H held as an age of rebirth for Western Europe?

_____ (1)
- 5.3 Quote the words from Source H by which this new period in European history is referred to.
_____ (1)
- 5.4 Why is Source H a primary source?
_____ (1)
- 5.5 Identify **three** changes that took place in Europe at the time of Jean Fernel (Source H).
(i) _____
(ii) _____
(iii) _____ (3)
- 5.6 Choose the **one** that best describes the person shown in Source I:
(i) a Medici prince of Florence
(ii) an Italian explorer
(iii) a Spanish *conquistador*
(iv) a humanist scholar (1)
- 5.7.1 Who invented printing in the 15th century? _____ (1)
- 5.7.2 Why was this invention important?
_____ (1)

(Total marks 10)

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



Source J. The execution of Jesuit priests in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (a 16th century print)



Source K. The torturing of heretics by the Roman Inquisition. (from a *Children's Illustrated Encyclopaedia*)

6.1 What do Sources J and K have in common?

_____ (1)

6.2 During which period in European history did these events take place?

_____ (1)

6.3 Why were Jesuit priests tortured and executed in England at that time?

_____ (1)

6.4 Why was the Roman Inquisition set up by the Pope in 1542?

_____ (1)

6.5 Which **one** of the Sources J and K is a primary source? How do we know?

_____ (2)

6.6 Name the reformer that started the Protestant Revolt in Germany in 1517.

_____ (1)

6.7 Name **three** other European religious reformers (Protestant or Catholic) that lived between 1400 and 1600.

(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____ (3)

(Total marks 10)

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



Source L. A group of scholars debating during a banquet (an 18th century painting).

Source M



Frederick II the Great



Joseph II

- 7.1 Source L is about the period in European history known as the _____ (1)
- 7.2 This period is also referred to by historians as the Age of _____ (1)
- 7.3 The centre of this movement was in (*Italy, England, France, Germany*). (1)
- 7.4 Suggest **two** topics that scholars shown in source L could have discussed during their meetings.
- (i) _____
- (ii) _____ (2)
- 7.5 Underline the **three** famous philosophers in Europe in the 18th century:
 (*Vaубois, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Chopin, Necker, Metternich*) (3)
- 7.6.1 Source M shows two _____ despots of the 18th century. (1)
- 7.6.2 State why some European rulers of the time were referred to by this name.

 _____ (2)
- 7.7 This movement brought about two of the following changes in Europe. Underline the correct ones.
- (a) the end of wars
 (b) an increase in knowledge
 (c) democracy in many countries
 (d) the Catholic Church became more powerful
 (e) there was an increase in foreign travel and contacts (2)
- 7.8 Complete the following table.

| | Ruler | Country over which he ruled |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7.8.1 | King Frederick II the Great | |
| 7.8.2 | Emperor Joseph II | |

(2)

(Total marks 15)

8. Write in essay form about ONE of the following.

- 8.1 Account for some of the major explorations and discoveries that took place in the late 15th and early 16th century in Western Europe.
- 8.2 Why did a revolution break out in France in 1789?
- 8.3 How did Napoleon Bonaparte rise to power to become Emperor of the French in 1804?

(Total marks 15)