



**Kullegġ San Nikola Sekondarja tas-Subien, In-Naxxar**  
**St. Nicholas College Naxxar Boys Secondary**  
**Half-Yearly Examinations**  
**February 2015**

Track  
3

FORM 4

History Option

TIME: 1½ hours

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

**Section A: Maltese History.**

Exercise 1: Read the following two sources carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

“His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor... is pleased to notify and publish to the people of these Possessions, that His Majesty the King...has been graciously pleased... to create, constitute, and appoint a Council within these his Possessions, to advise and assist in the administration of the Government thereof; which Council is to consist of seven persons, exclusive of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Officer administering for the time being the Government of these Possessions; of which seven, four shall at all times be persons holding offices within this island or its Dependencies, and the remaining Members shall be persons not holding offices.”

(Source: the Proclamations establishing a Council of Government in Malta in 1835)

**Source B**

“We have granted and ordained and do hereby grant and ordain, that there shall be within Our said Island of Malta and its Dependencies a Body Politic to be called and known by the name of The Council of Government of Malta. And we do hereby grant and ordain that the said Council of Government shall consist and be composed of Eighteen persons all such persons being Our natural born or naturalised Subjects, and each of them being of the age of Twenty one years or upwards.”

(Source: the Letters Patent establishing a Council of Government in Malta in 1849)

a) Source A says that the Council was "to advice and assist in the administration of the Government". What does this mean? Explain. (3)

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b) The Council of 1835 was to include four official members. One of them was to be the Bishop of Malta but he never attended the Council. Why? (1)

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c) Source B states that Malta was to be granted a "Body Politic". Do you agree that this body had more powers than its predecessor of 1835? Explain and give examples. (3)

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d) Part of the 1849 Council was to be elected. How many elected mebers were elected by the Maltese electorate for Malta and Gozo? (2)

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e) List the three qualifications which Maltese electors had to have in 1849. (3)

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f) Who was the Governor of Malta during this time – 1849? (1)

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- g) A: What were the elected and official members to form after election?  
B: Where would the meetings be held?  
C: After how many years would another election take place? (3)

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- h) Mention at least two of the sub-committees of the 1849 Constitution? (2)

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- i) Would you classify Sources A and B as primary ones or not? Why? (2)

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Exercise 2: Answer these general questions based on Maltese Political and Constitutional History.

- a) What is a petition? Give your answer with an example. (2)

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- b) Mention three demands made by Maltese politicians between 1800-1835. (3)

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- c) Who was the Secretary of States during the following times: 1835, 1849, 1864, 1887 and 1903? (5)

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d) By being granted the 1835 constitution, the British showed two important aspects of their political policy about Malta. Write what these aspects were. (2)

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e) Why was Malta granted the Liberty of the Press in 1839? (2)

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f) Explain the Cardwell Principle? (3)

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g) What was the most important aspect of the 1887 Constitution which led to its suspension? (1)

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h) To what previous constitution was the 1903 one compared? (1)

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i) What happened in 1914 that made the 1903 constitution not functional? (1)

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Exercise 3: Choose **one** of the following titles and answer in about 200 words.

*(Please write on a separate sheet of paper.)* (10 marks)

a) Malta's political rights were improved through the 1849 and 1887 Constitutions. Discuss...

b) By the constitutions granted to Malta in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Maltese increasingly gained some power in the Councils of Government. Discuss.

c) Why were certain constitutions progressive and others regressive for the Maltese in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

d) Malta was given Free Press in 1839.

- Say who was in favour and who was against of this freedom.
- How did the liberty of the press finally come about?
- What restrictions were imposed on the free press?

**Section B: European History.**

Exercise 4: Write some brief points on the congresses that made up The Congress System between 1814 and 1822. (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

➤ The Congress of Vienna:

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➤ The Congress of Aix-La-Chapelle:

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➤ The Congress of Trappau:

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➤ The Congress of Laiback:

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➤ The Congress of Verona:

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Exercise 5: Read the following two sources carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

**Source A**

During 1830 and 1848 there were revolutions in many European countries. They sprang from a common background: economic unrest, caused by bad harvest and famine in the countryside and unemployment and a recession of trade in the towns and a sense of frustration at the political unproductiveness of the conservatism practiced by Metternich or by Guizot ..... and intransigent nationalism. In July 1830 the middle class and working classes of Paris rose in revolt, set up barricades and events led to the abdication of the King.

(Adapted from A.W. Palmer, A Dictionary of Modern History 1789-1945, 1960)

**Source B**

Liberal successes in the 1830s were confined to Western Europe - to Britain, France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal. Reactionary conservatism remained dominant in central and eastern Europe. Metternich could still count on the cooperation of the three great powers for the repression of liberalism in their respective spheres of influence. Thus though liberals in the Italian central states and in Poland rebelled, they were soon suppressed.

(Adapted from H.A.L. Fisher, A History of Europe, 1935)

1. What does the word *conservatism* mentioned in Sources A and B mean? (2)

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2. Name the King of France who abdicated in July of 1830. (1)

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3. This King formed part of a particular group. What was it? (1)

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4. Mention two things which he did as soon as he became King? (2)

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5. A. Why was this King forced to escape? (1)  
B. Where did he go? (1)

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6. What were the *barricades* mentioned in Source A? (2)

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7. A. Who was Guizot? (1)  
B. Why was he unpopular with the republicans and the working class? (2)

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8. From the following choose the **two** reasons which were among the main reasons for revolt in Belgium in 1830:

- i. Belgium had been united with Holland by the Vienna Settlement of 1815.
- ii. The growth of the Dutch navy.
- iii. The presence of Belgian representatives in the States-General.
- iv. The Catholic population of Belgium had little in common with the Protestant Dutch.
- v. The promotion of trade and industry of the middle class. (2)

9. A. Who was the Metternich mentioned in Source A and B? (1)  
B. Which policy did he try to follow? (2)

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10. Mention three races which formed part of the Habsburg dynasty. (3)

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11. Where did the serious revolutions start in March 1848? Mention at least three places. (3)

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12. Who was Louis Kossuth? (1)

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13. Why was there a turn of the tide which made the 1848 revolutions come to a failure? Mention three instances. (6)

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Exercise 6: Choose **one** of the following titles and answer in essay form in about 200 words. (Please write on a separate sheet of paper.) (10 marks)

1. A. Why did the Belgians revolt against the Dutch in 1830?  
B. Why were the Dutch unable to prevent the Belgians from gaining their independence?
2. An epigram by Metternich stated that "*When France catches cold, Europe sneezes.*" How far was this true with regard to the revolutions which swept over Europe in 1848? Concentrate your answers on **Three** such revolutions.
3. How far were the 1848 revolutions in Europe successful?
4. A: Why were there widespread revolutions in the Austrian Empire in 1848?  
B: Name **three** countries or regions that revolted against Austria in 1848.  
C: Give an account of the revolution in **one** of the chosen countries or regions.  
D: Account for the main reasons why the revolutionary movements in the Austrian Empire failed.