

# Fortifikazzjonijiet fil-portijiet qabel l-1565

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. A: is-swar tal-Furjana; B: Forti Manoel; C: Forti Sant'Anġlu;  
D: Forti Sant'Jiermu; E: Forti San Mikiel; F: Forti Rikażli. (3)
2. Eżempj ta' twegibiet:  
Birkirkara; Naxxara (Naxxar), :Lya (Lija), Musta (Mosta), Saphi (Safi),  
Azebuch (Żebbuġ), Godia (Gudja); Tarxen (Tarxien); Barmola (Bormla);  
Balsani (Balzan); Luca (Luqa); Mckabebe (Mqabba). (2)
3. A: L-Isla (Senglea); B: Bormla; C: Sant'Jiermu; D: Valletta. (4)
4. Forti Sant'Anġlu jinsab fil-ponta tal-penizola tal-Birgu, mdawwar bil-baħar u  
maqtuġħ mill-Birgu bit-tħaffir ta' foss qabel l-Assedju l-Kbir. (4)
5. Forti Sant'Jiermu nbriet forma ta' stilla sabiex id-difensuri jkunu jistgħu  
jaraw l-għadu li jkun qed jattakka l-forti minn bnadi differenti. (2)
6. Forti San Mikiel inbena fuq in-naħa ta' ġewwa tal-Isla għaliex min-naħa  
tal-baħar, l-Isla kienet diġà imħarsa mill-Forti Sant'Anġlu. (2)
7. Eżempji ta' twegibiet:  
Sar pont tal-injam bejn il-Birgu u l-Isla; saret katina tal-ħadid taħt il-wiċċ  
tal-baħar bejn Sant'Anġlu u l-Isla; it-Torok kellhom batteriji bil-kanuni  
madwar il-Port il-Kbir kollu; ix-xwieni tal-Kavallieri kienu protetti fid-daħla  
bejn il-Birgu u l-Isla; il-Birgu u l-Isla kienu protetti b'linja ta' swar mad-  
dawra kollha (3)

**(Total: 20 marka)**

# The Grand Harbour fortifications before 1565

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. A: Floriana/Firenzuola Lines; B: Fort Manoel; C: Fort St Angelo;  
D: Fort St Elmo; E: Fort St Michael; F: Fort Ricasoli. (3)
2. Examples of answers:  
Birkirkara; Naxxara (Naxxar), :Lya (Lija), Musta (Mosta), Saphi (Safi),  
Azebuch (Żebbuġ), Godia (Gudja); Tarxen (Tarxien); Barmola (Bormla);  
Balsani (Balzan); Luca (Luqa); Mckabebe (Mqabba). (2)
3. A: Senglea; B: Bormla; C: St Elmo; D: Valletta. (4)
4. Fort St Angelo is situated on the tip of the Birgu peninsula, encircled by the  
sea and cut-off from Birgu by a ditch dug before the Great Siege. (4)
5. Fort St Elmo was built in a star-shaped form so that the defenders could  
have a wider view of the enemy attacking the fort. (2)
6. Fort St Michael was built on the inland side of Senglea because its  
seaward side was already defended by Fort St Angelo. (2)
7. Examples of answers:  
A wooden bridge was made between Birgu and Senglea; an iron chain was  
laid between Fort Angelo and Senglea; the Turks had cannon batteries  
around the whole of Grand Harbour; the Knights' galleys were protected in  
the creek between Birgu and Senglea; Birgu and Senglea were protected by  
a curtain wall around them. (3)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Il-Fortifikazzjonijiet tal-Portijiet WARA I-Assedju I-Kbir The Harbour Fortifications before and AFTER the Great Siege



Dehra tal-Port il-Kbir waqt li kienet qed tinbena l-Belt Valletta.

A view of the Grand Harbour while Valletta was under construction.

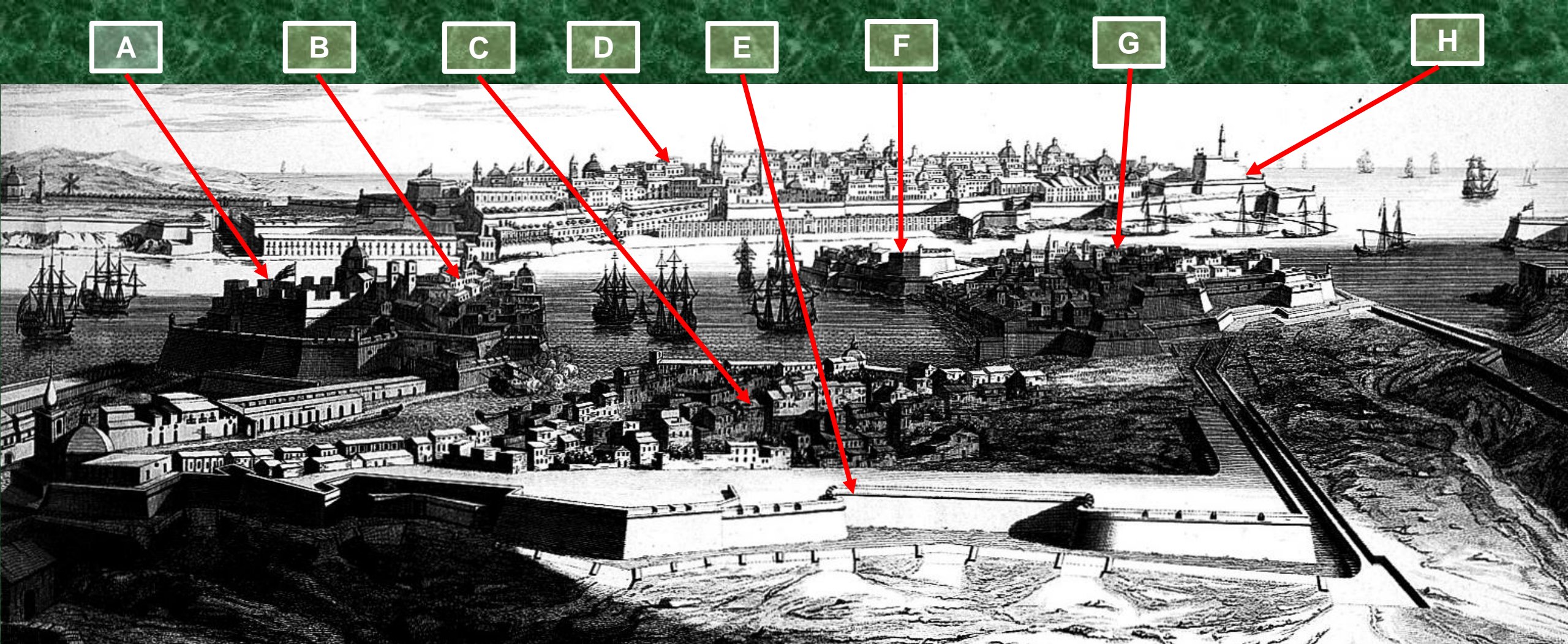




**Id-difiza tal-portijiet ewlienin matul il-ħakma tal-Kavallieri bejn l-1565 u l-1798.**

**The defence of the main harbours during the Order's rule between 1565 and 1798.**





Is-swar ta' Sta Margerita nbnew biex isaħħu d-difiza ta' Bormla li matul is-seklu 17 żviluppa bħala subborg tal-Isla u l-Birgu.

The Sta Margherita Lines were built to strengthen Bormla's defences which developed as a suburb of Senglea and Birgu during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

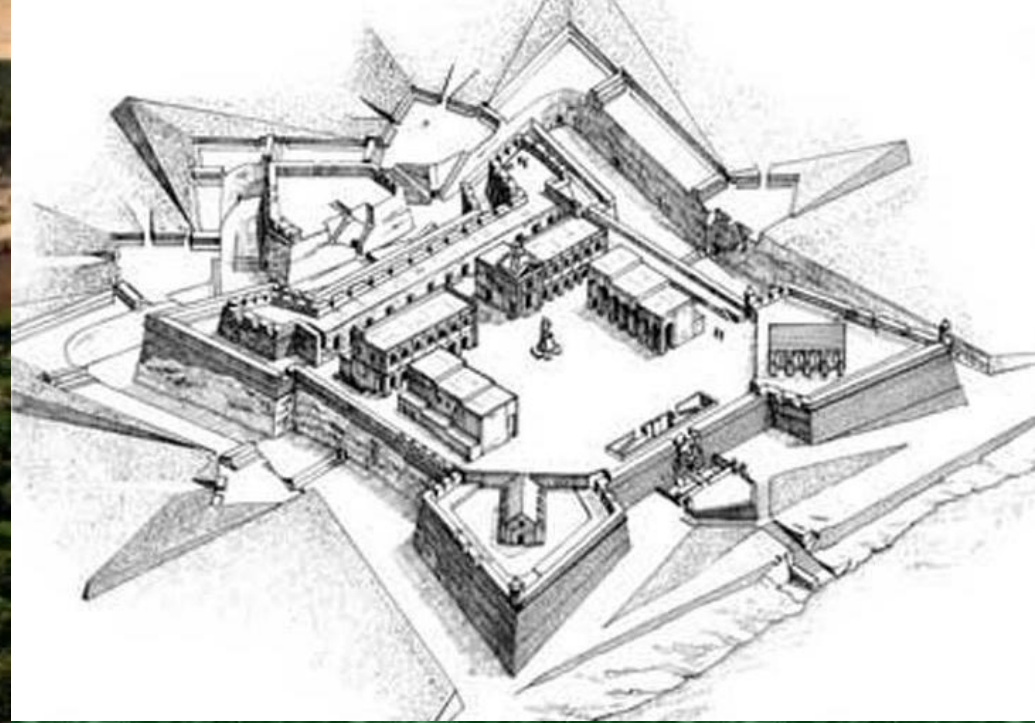




**Forti Rikażli nbniet fid-daħla tal-Port il-Kbir faċċata tal-Forti Sant'Jiermu bejn l-1670 u l-1680 biex tkompli ssaħħaħ id-difiża tal-Port il-Kbir.**

**Fort Ricasoli was built opposite Fort St Elmo during the 1670s to further strengthen the defences of the Grand Harbour.**





**Forti Manoel inbriet fuq gżira f'nofs il-Port ta' Marsamxett biex tħares il-Belt Valletta mix-xaqliba ta' Marsamxett. Wieħed ma jridx jinsa li fl-Assedju l-Kbir, it-Torok kienu daħħlu x-xwieni tagħhom f'dan il-Port.**

**Fort Manoel was built on an islet in Marsamxett Harbour to defend Valletta from that side. One has to remember that during the Great Siege, the Turks had used this harbour as a shelter base for their fleet.**





**The Lazzaretto**

**Fort Manoel**

**Forti Manoel inbniet fl-1722 fuq l-istess gżira fejn fl-1643 kien inbena l-Lazzarett bħala sptar għall-kwarantina u għall-mard infettiv, bħal pesta. Il-logġa ta' dan l-isptar kienet żdiedet mill-Ingliżi fis-seklu 19.**

**Fort Manoel was built in the 1720s on the same islet that in 1643 the Lazzaretto was built as a hospital for quarantine and infectious diseases such as the plague. The arched terrace of this hospital was added by the British in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**







# L-Ismljiet tal-bastjuni u l-bibien tas-Swar tal-Kottonera.

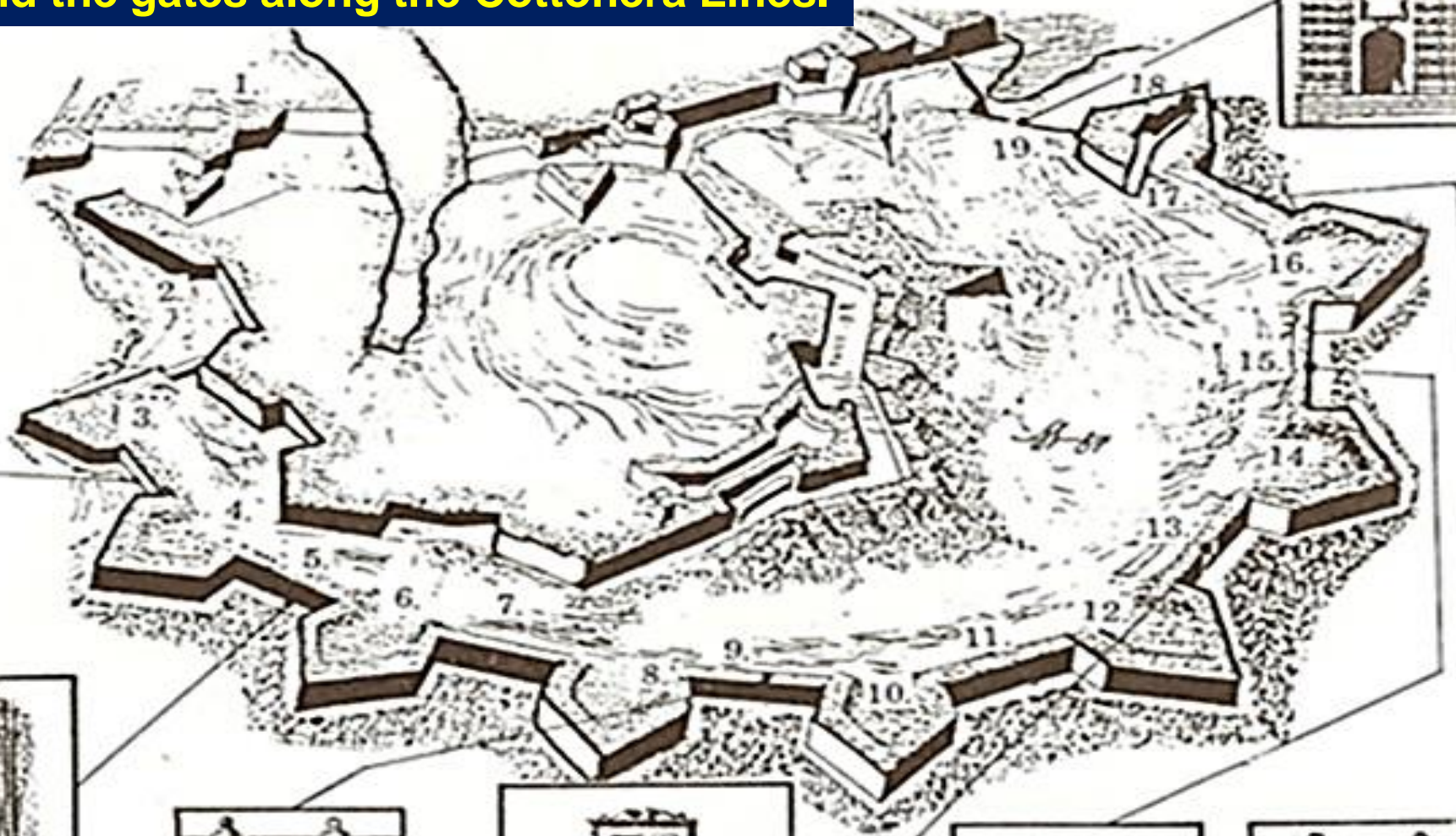
## The names of the bastions and the gates along the Cottonera Lines.



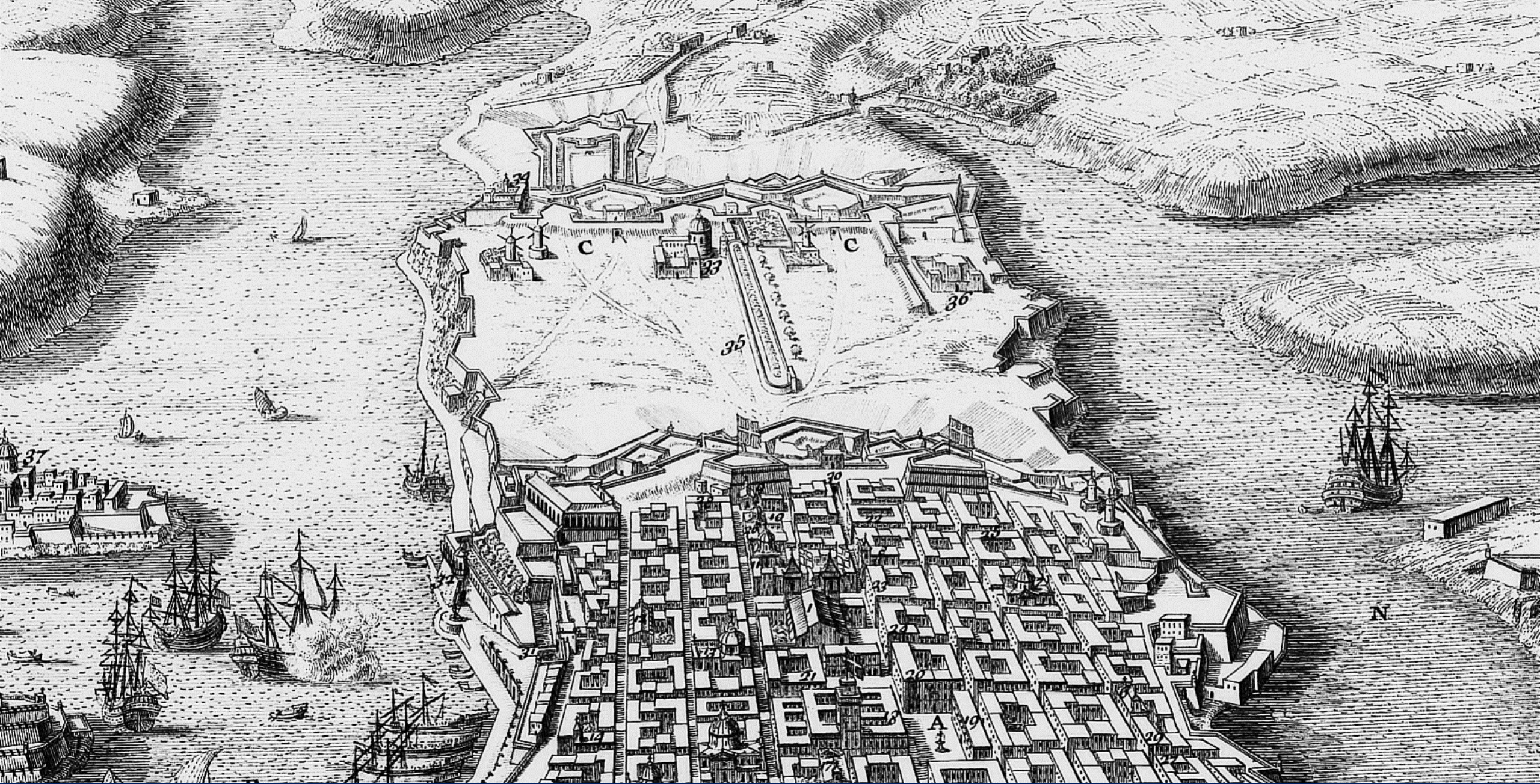
1. Fort St. Michael
2. St. Raphael's Bastion
3. Valperga's Bastion

4. St. Paul's Bastion
5. St. John's Curtain
6. St. John's Bastion
7. Polverista Curtain
8. St. Nicholas Bastion
9. St. Clement's Curtain
10. St. Clement's Bastion
11. Curtain

12. Notre Dame Bastion
13. Notre Dame Curtain
14. St. James' Bastion
15. St. James' Curtain
16. St. Louis Bastion
17. St. Salvatore Bastion
18. Fort San Salvatore
19. St. Salvatore Curtain

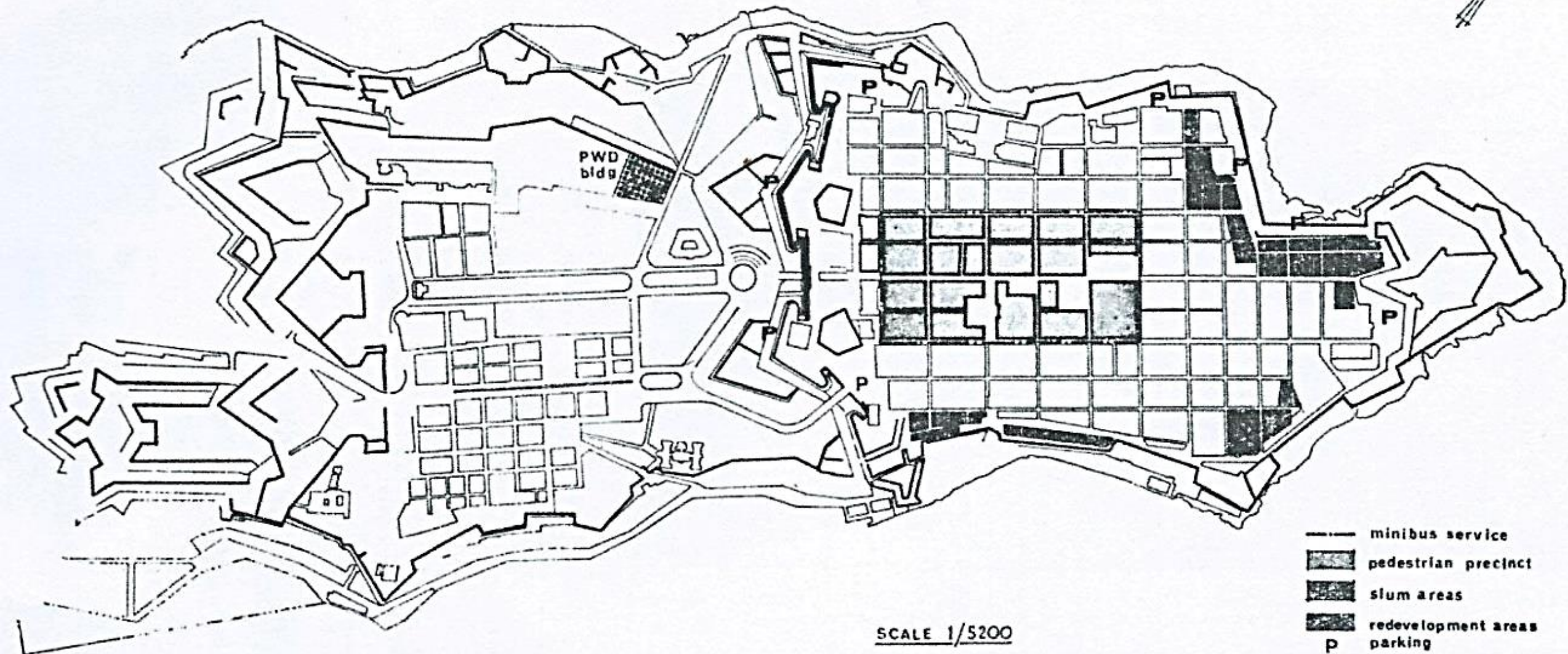






Is-swar tal-Furjana fil-bidu tas-seklu 18, qabel ma beda tiela l-ewwel binjiet fil-Furjana.  
The Firenzuola Lines in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, before the construction of the first buildings in Floriana.





Il-Furjana nbriet fil-seklu 18 bħala subborg tal-Belt Valletta li kienet saret iffulata bil-bini u n-nies.  
**Floriana was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as a suburb of Valletta which was already overpopulated.**





A

B

Il-Bieb ta' Sant'Anna jew *Porta dei Cani* kien il-bieb li minnu wiehed kien jidhol il-Furjana. **St Anne Gate or Porta dei Cani was the actual gate which led to Floriana.**





Ritratti ta' Bieb il-Bombi fil-Firenzuola Lines mibni fl-1722 kien jidher qabel (xellug) u wara (lemin) l-1868.

**A photograph of Porte de Bombes in the Firenzuola Lines built in 1722 as it looked before (left) and after (right) 1868.**

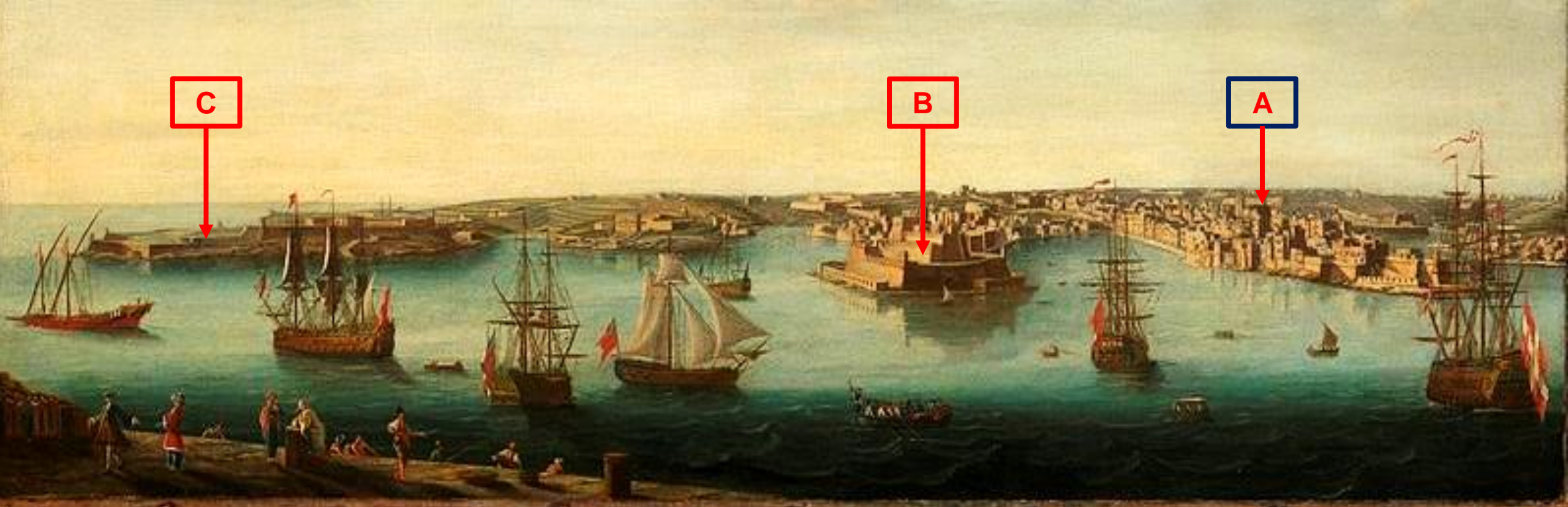


# Dehra tal-Port il-Kbir fis-seklu 18

## An 18th century view of the Grand Harbour







**Dehra tal-Port il-Kbir mix-xatt tal-Belt Valletta fis-seklu 18.**  
**An 18th century view of the Grand Harbour from Valletta wharf.**

## **X'tgħallimt dwar il-Fortifikazzjonijiet tal-Port il-Kbir wara l-Assedju l-Kbir**

1. Qabbel il-fortifikazzjonijiet li nbnew wara l-Asseju l-Kbir fi slide 1. (2)
2. X'jirrappreżentaw dawn fuq il-mappa fi slide 2: (a) kaxxi ħomor; (b) linji sofor ħoxnin (1)
3. Agħti l-isem ta' dawn il-fortifikazzjonijiet skont l-ittra li jidhru fi slide 3 (4)
4. X'kien il-valur strateġiku? (a) tal-Forti Rikażli fi slide 4; (b) tal-Forti Manoel fi slide 5 (2)
5. Wieġeb minn slide 6. Għaliex il-Lazzarett inbena fuq Manoel Is. u viċin Forti Manoel? (1)
6. Liema fortifikazzjonijiet jidhru fi slide 7 u għaliex inbnew? (1)
7. X'jispikka differenti bejn il-Belt Valletta u l-Furjana fil-pjanta ta' slide 9. (1)
8. Fi slide 11 tidher parti mill-Furjana qabel it-Tieni Gwerra. Identifika bidla li saret fil-Furjana minn meta kien ittieħed dan ir-ritratt? (1)
9. X'tinna differenzi f'Bieb il-Bombi fi slide 12 u għaliex saret din il-bidla? (2)
10. Agħti l-ismijiet tal-fortifikazzjonijiet tal-Portijiet li jidhru fi slide 13. (3)
11. Qabbel l-ittra ma' dawn il-fortifikazzjonijiet fi slide 14: Forti Sant'Anġlu; Forti Rikażli; Forti San Mikiel. (2)

**(Total: 30 marka)**



# Review and assessment on the Harbour Fortifications after the Great Siege

1. Match the fortifications in slide 1 that were built after the Great Siege. (2)
2. What do these represent on the map of slide 2: (a) red boxes (b) thick yellow lines. (1)
3. Name the fortifications that correspond with the letters as shown in slide 3. (4)
4. What strategic value did these have: (a) Fort Ricasoli in slide 4; (b) Fort Manoel in slide 5. (2)
5. What was the Lazzaretto built on Manoel Island and close to Fort Manoel. Answer from slide 6. (1)
6. Which fortifications feature in slide 7 and why were they built. (1)
7. Which distinctive feature can be observed between the plan of Valletta and Floriana in slide 9? (1)
9. Slide 11 shows part of Floriana before World War II. Identify one change that was made in Floriana from the time this photo was taken. (1)
10. In what way is Porte de Bombes in slide 12 different from today? State why. (2)
11. Name the Grand Harbour fortifications that feature in slide 13. (3)
12. Match the letter with these fortifications in slide 14: Fort St Angelo, Fort Ricasoli, Fort St Michael. (2)

**(Total: 30 marks)**



# Il-Fortifikazzjonijiet fil-Portijiet wara l-1565

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. A: il-Margherita/Cottonera Lines; B: Forti Rikażli;  
C: is-swar tal-Furjana; D: Forti Tigné. (2)
2. Aħmar: il-bini; Isfar: is-swar (1)
3. A: Forti San Mikiel; B: L-Isla; C: Bormla;  
D: Valletta; E: Margherita Lines; F: Forti Sant'Anġlu;  
G: Birgu; H: Forti Sant'Jiermu (4)
4. (a) Forti Rikażli: kellha tħares id-daħla tal-Port il-Kbir flimkien ma' Forti Sant'Jiermu.  
(b) Forti Manoel: kellha tħares il-Belt Valletta min-naħa tal-Port ta' Marsamxett. (2)
5. Sabiex ikun maqtuġh għalih f'każ ta' kwarantina. Forti Manoel setgħet tintuża bħala estensjoni tal-Lazzarett f'każ ta' epidemija li tolqot lil ħafna nies. (1)
6. Il-Margherita u l-Cottonera Lines; Dawn inbnew biex iħarsu s-subborg ta' Bormla. (1)
7. L-ispazju fil-Belt Valletta ittiegħed kważi kollu għall-bini. Fil-Furjana tħalla ħafna spazju vojt mingħajr bini għall-pjazez u l-ġonna. (1)
8. Twegibiet tajbin: twaqqgħet il-mina fis-swar qabel tidħol il-Furjana; il-kampnari tal-Knisja ta' San Publiju; it-Triq Sant'Anna li illum tghaddi minn ġol-Furjana. (1)
9. Min-mina waħda saru tnejn. Dan għaliex żdied l-għadd ta' karozzini, kalessi u karettuni sejrjn lejn jew heġin mill-Belt Valletta. (2)
10. A: Forti Sant'Jiermu; B: Forti Rikażli; C: Forti Sant'Anġlu;  
D: Margherita Lines; E: Cottonera Lines; F: is-swar tal-Furjana; (3)
11. A: Forti San Mikiel; B: Forti Sant'Anġlu; C: Forti Rikażli. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**

# The Grand Harbour fortifications after 1565

## Marking scheme for the power point

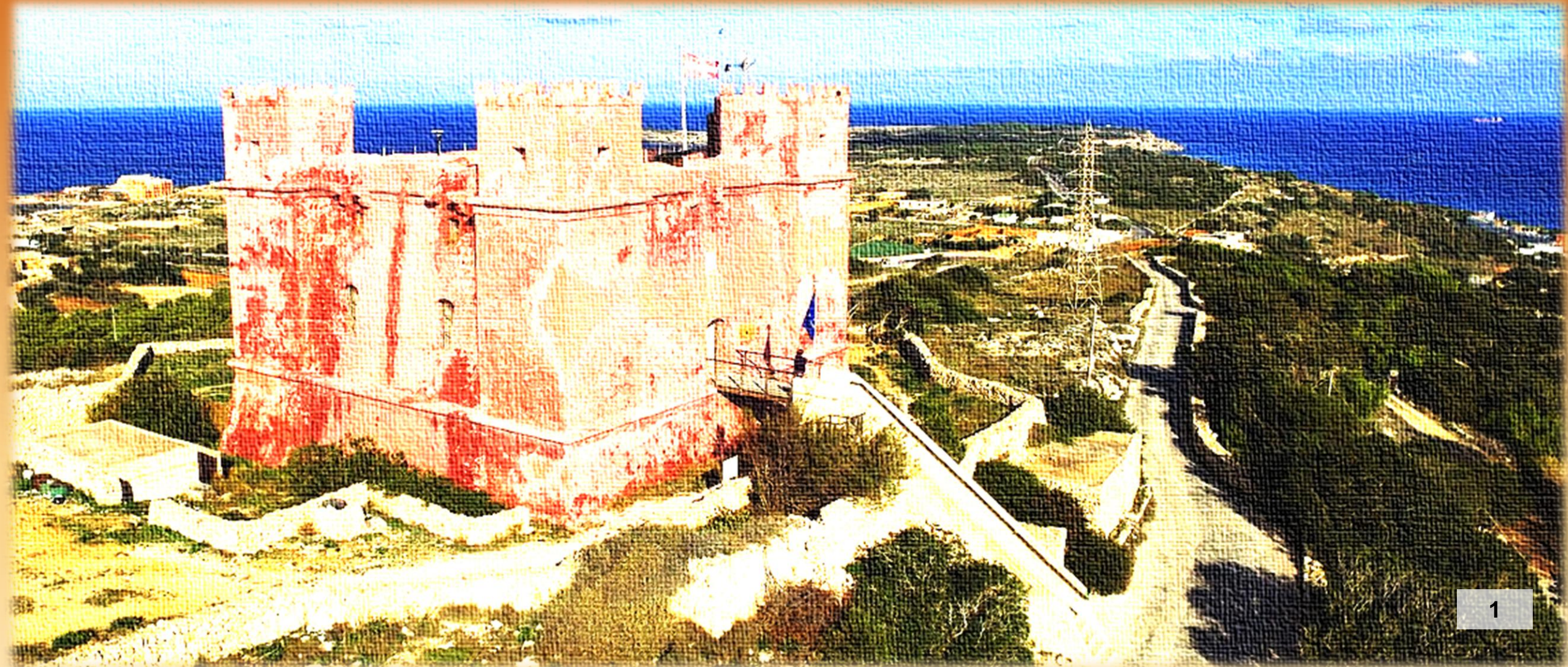
1. A: Margherita/Cottonera Lines; B: Fort Ricasoli;  
C: Floriana/Firenzuola Lines; D: Fort Tigné. (2)
2. Red: the buildings; Yellow: the curtain Walls/fortification walls (1)
3. A: Fort St Michael; B: Senglea; C: Bormla;  
D: Valletta; E: Margherita Lines; F: Forti Sant'Anglu;  
G: Birgu; H: Fort St Elmo (4)
4. (a) Fort Ricasoli: it defended the entrance to Grand Harbour together with  
Fort St Elmo.  
(b) Fort Manoel: it defended Valletta from the Marsamxett side. (2)
5. It could be isolated in time of quarantine. Fort Manoel could be used as an  
extension of the Lazzaretto in the eventuality of an epidemic hitting the  
island. (1)
6. The Margherita and the Cottonera Lines. These fortifications were built to  
defend the suburb of Bormola/Cospicua. (1)
7. The space in Valletta had been taken nearly all for building. In Floriana,  
large areas were left unbuilt and reserved for squares and gardens. (1)
8. Correct answers: the arched entrance to Floriana was demolished; the  
square towers of St Publius Church; St Anne Street which passes through  
Floriana nowadays. (1)
9. Another arched gate was added to Porte de Bombes due to an increase in  
the number of carriages and carts going to and coming from Valletta. (2)
10. A: Fort St Elmo; B: Fort Ricasoli; C: Fort St Angelo;  
D: Margherita Lines; E: Cottonera Lines; F: Firenzuola Lines; (3)
11. A: Fort St Michael; B: Fort St Angelo; C: Fort Ricasoli. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



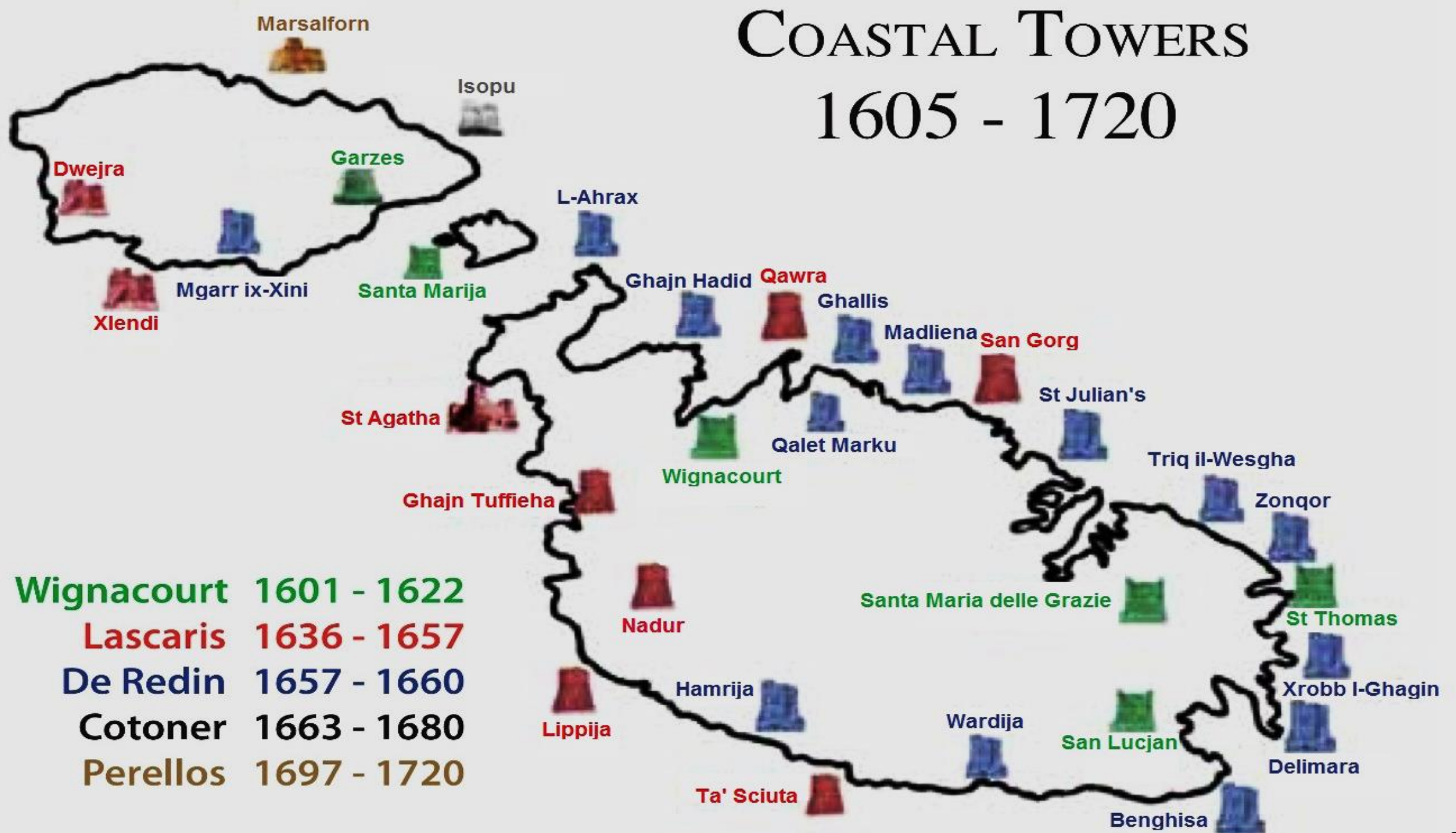
# Il-Fortizzi tal-Kosta ta' Żmien il-Kavallieri

## The Knights' Coastal Forts





# COASTAL TOWERS 1605 - 1720



<b>Wignacourt</b>	<b>1601 - 1622</b>
<b>Lascaris</b>	<b>1636 - 1657</b>
<b>De Redin</b>	<b>1657 - 1660</b>
<b>Cotoner</b>	<b>1663 - 1680</b>
<b>Perellos</b>	<b>1697 - 1720</b>

*Map showing Coastal Towers between 1605 and 1720*





Il-**Ċittadella** f'Għawdex kellha s-swar imsaħħa bil-bastjuni fuq in-naħa li tħares lejn ir-Rabat (sors fuq il-lemin) fi żmien il-Gran Mastru Martin Garzes (1595-1601). Is-swar medjevali fuq in-naħa ta' wara baqgħu kif kienu (sors fuq ix-xellug).

The Gozo **Citadella** had the walls strengthened by bastions overlooking Rabat (source on the right) during the reign of Grand Master Martin Garzes (1595-1601). The medieval walls on the back side remained unchanged (source on the left).





**It-Torri ta' Sta Marija** fuq Kemmuna inbena fl-1618 sabiex il-kursara ta' Barberija ma' jkunux jistgħu jistaħbew wara din il-gżira biex jaħbtu għall-għarrieda fuq id-dgħajjes li jaqsmu l-fliegu ta' bejn Malta u Għawdex.

**Sta Maria Tower** on Comino Island was built in 1618 to thwart Barbary corsairs from hiding on that island and to raid sailing boats crossing the channel between Malta and Gozo.





**It-Torri I-Ahmar** jew **it-Torri ta' Sant'Agata**, is-sitt wiehed mibni mill-Gran Mastru Lascaris fl-1647 biex iħares il-bajjiet tal-Għadira u ta' Għajn Tuffieħa.

**Red Tower** or **St Agata Tower**, was one of six built by Grand Master Lascaris in 1647 to guard against raids from Għadira and Għajn Tuffieħa bay.





L-ewwel torri mibni mill-Gran Mastru Wignacourt fl-1610 kien it-**Torri ta' San Pawl il-Baħar** inbena biex iħares dik il-bajja minn xi nżul mill-kursara jew mit-Torok.

**St Paul's Bay Tower** was the first one built by Grand Master Wignacourt in 1610 to guard against Barbary corsairs or Turkish raids from St Paul's Bay.





**It-Torri San Luċjan**  
it-tieni wieħed li inbena  
mill-Gran Mastru  
Wignacourt biex tħares  
il-bajja ta' Marsaxlokk u  
l-irħula tal-viċin wara  
l-inżul tat-Torok fl-1610  
u l-ħbit tagħhom fuq  
iż-Żejtun.

**St Lucian Tower** was the second one build by Grand Master Wignacourt to guard Marsaxlokk Bay and the nearby villages after the Turkish raid against Żejtun in 1610.





**It-Torri San Tumas** fl-1614, it-tielet torri tal-Gran Mastru Wignacourt inbena fil-bajja ta' Marsaskala biex tħares dik il-bajja u l-irħula tal-viċin.

**St Thomas Tower** was the third one built by Grand Master Wignacourt at Marsascala Bay to defend that bay and the nearby villages.





**Il-Forti Chambray** fl-Imgarr nbena bejn l-1749 u l-1761 fi żmien il-Gran Mastru Pinto bi flus il-Gvernatur t'Għawdex il-Kavallier Chambray.

**Fort Chambray** at Mġarr was built between 1749 and 1761 during the time of Grand Master Pinto and financed by the Governor of Gozo Chevalier Chambray.



# X'tgħallimt dwar il-fortizzi kostali tal-Kavallieri

1. **Kompli wieġeb minn slide 2. Kemm-il forti jew torri kostali nbnew minn dawn il-Gran Mastri: (a) Wignacourt; (b) Lascaris? (2)**
  2. **Għaliex ħafna mill-fortizzi kostali nbnew fl-ewwel nofs tas-seklu 17? (1)**
  3. **X'differenza ewlenija tinnota fis-swar medjevali u fis-swar tal-Kavallieri fiċ-Ċittadella t'Għawdex fi slide 3? (2)**
  4. **(a) Liema fortizza nbriet fis-seklu 18 sabiex tiddefendi l-port tal-Imġarr f'Għawdex? (1)**  
**(b) Għaliex l-Ordni dam daqshekk biex bena din il-fortizza? (1)**
  5. **X'funzjoni ta' difiża kellhom flimkien: Wieġeb minn slides 4 sa 8.**  
**(a) it-Torri ta' St Marija fuq Kemmuna; (b) it-Torri l-Aħmar;**  
**(c) it-Torri ta' San Pawl il-Baħar; (d) it-Torri ta' San Luċjan u San Tumas. (8)**
  6. **Biex kienu armati kontra l-għadu dawn il-fortizzi? Semmi tliet affarijiet. (3)**
  7. **X'effett seta' kelli l-bini ta' dawn il-fortizzi kostali kollha fuq il-Maltin ta' dak iż-żmien? (2)**
- (Total: 20 marka)**

# Review and assessment on the Knights' coastal forts

- 1. Answer from slide 2. How many coastal towers were built by these Grand Masters:  
(a) Wignacourt (b) Lascaris. (2)**
- 2. Why most of the coastal forts were built during the first half of the 17th century? (1)**
- 3. What major difference can you notice between the medieval and the Knights' fortifications of the Gozo Cittadella in slide 3? (2)**
- 4. (a) Which fort was built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to defend Mgarr Harbour in Gozo in slide 9? (1)  
(b) Why did it take the Order so many years to complete this fort? (1)**
- 5. Which was the defensive function of these fortifications when taken together:  
(a) Sta Marija Tower on the island of Comino; (b) Red Tower;  
(c) St Paul's Bay Tower; (d) Fort St Lucian and Fort St Thomas (8)**
- 6. How were these coastal forts armed against enemy raids? Mention three things. (3)**
- 7. What effect could have left the building of so much coastal forts on the Maltese living at that time? (2)**

**(Total: 20 marks)**

# Il-Fortizzi Kostali ta' Żmien il-Kavallieri

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. (a) Wignacourt: 5; (b) Lascaris : 9; (2)
2. Għaliex fl-ewwel nofs tas-seklu 17 kien l-aktar żmien meta l-Kavallieri kienu qed jibzġu li t-Torok jergħu jattakkaw il-gzejjer. (2)
3. Is-swar medjevali kienu jaqgħu l-isfel għad-dritt u kienu mingħajr ambrużuni għall-kanuni, filwaqt li s-swar tal-Kavallieri kellhom il-bastjuni, kienu jxaqilbu iżjed il-barra minn isfel u kellhom l-ambrużuni għall-kanuni. (2)
4. (a) Forti Chambrai (1)  
(b) Din damet biex inbniet għax il-Kavallieri dejjem qiesu li t-Torok iktar kien jinteressahom li jattakkaw lil Malta milli lil Għawdex. (1)
5. (a) tgħasses sabiex Kemmuna ma ssirx bejta tal-Kursara ta' Barberija lesti biex jaħbtu għall-bcejjeċ tal-baħar li jaqsmu l-fliegu ta' bejn Malta u Għawdex;  
(b) Thares il-bajjiet tat-tramuntana u l-fliegu ta' bejn il-gzejjer;  
(c) Thares il-bajja ta' San Pawl u l-Bajja tas-Salini;  
(d) Iħarsu l-bajjiet ta' Marsaxlokk u Marsascula. (8)
6. Aċċetta sa tnejn minn dawn it-tweġibiet:  
Kanuni, azzarini, korazzi, lanez, għassiesa tad-dejma. (2)
7. Il-Maltin kienu jhossuhom aktar protetti mill-attakki tal-għadu; kienu sors ta' mpjeggi għall-Maltin fid-dejma u fis-sengħa tal-bini. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**

# The Knights' Coastal Forts

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. (a) Wignacourt: 5; (b) Lascaris : 9; (2)
2. Because the first half of the 17th century was the period when the Knights envisaged another massive Turkish attack on the islands. (2)
3. The medieval Walls fell straight (perpendicularly) to the ground and did not have Canon embrasures. The walls constructed by the Knights were projected slightly towards the outside and had embrasures for the canons. (2)
4. (a) Fort Chambrai (1)  
(b) This fort took many years to built because the Knights deemed that Malta was more in danger of being attacked by the Turks than Gozo. (1)
5. (a) It guarded Comino from becoming a nest for Barbary corsairs from where they could attack ships crossing between Malta and Gozo;  
(b) It guarded the bays in the north of the island and the channel between Malta and Gozo;  
(c) It guarded St Paul's Bay and Salini Bay;  
(d) They guarded Marsaxlokk and Marsacala Bays. (8)
6. Accept any two of the following answers:  
Cannons, muskets, breast plates, spears, the dejma militia. (2)
7. The Maltese felt more protected against enemy raids; they were a source of employment for many Maltese such as the dejma militia and the construction industry. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Il-Bini tal-Belt Valletta | The Building of Valletta







L-ewwel pjanijiet biex tinbena belt ġdida fuq l-Għolja Sciberras ittiegħdet mill-Kunsill tal-Ordni wara l-ħbit ta' Dragut fuq l-Mdina u l-Kastell t'Għawdex fl-1551.

Fl-1552 inbniet Forti Sant'Jiermu, iżda l-bini tal-belt il-ġdida waqa' lura peress li kien iktar urġenti li tinbena l-Isla biex tħares it-tarzna u l-Birgu.

The first plans for a new city on Mt Sciberras was taken by the Council of the Order after Dragut's raid on Mdina and the Gozo Castle in 1551.

In 1552 Fort St Elmo was built, but planned for the new city gave way to the building of Senglea to protect the dockyard and Birgu.

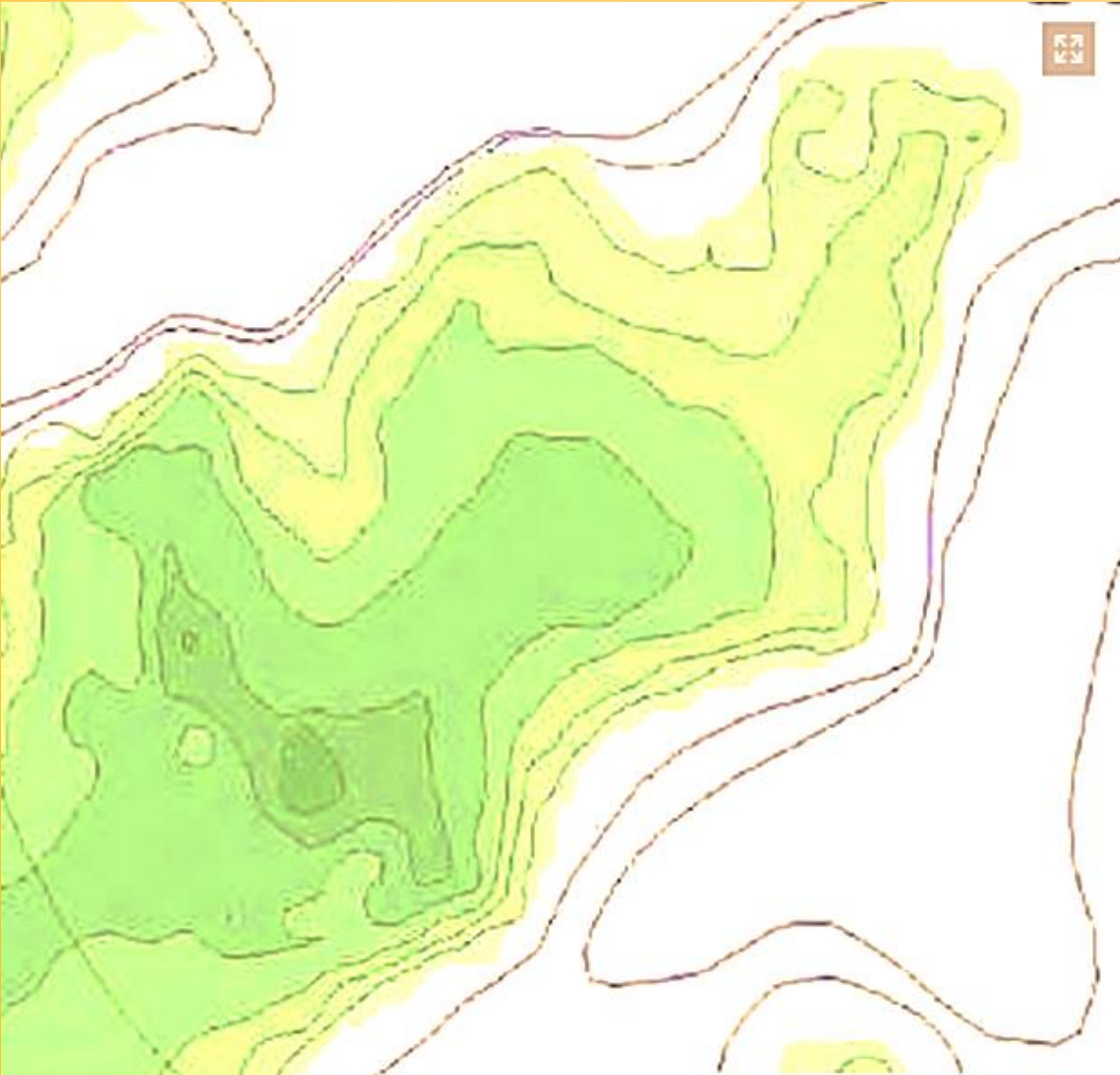




**Wara l-esperjenza tal-  
Assedju l-Kbir, il-ħtieġa li  
tinbena belt ġdida fuq  
l-Għolja Sciberras  
reġgħet saret urġenti,  
l-aktar minħabba l-biża'  
li t-Torok jerġgħu  
jattakkaw fil-ġejjieni qrib.**

**After the experience of  
the Great Siege, there  
was an urgent need to  
build a new fortified city  
on Mt Sciberras, since  
there was fear that the  
Turks would plan  
another siege in the  
immediate future.**





### **Vantaġġi strateġiċi tal-Għolja Sciberras:**

**Kienet peniżola;**

**Kienet bejn iż-żewġ portijiet;**

**Kienet għolja iżjed mill-Birgu u l-Isla;**

### **Żvantaġġ:**

**Kien hemm diżlivell qawwi li kien jeħtieġ li parti mill-għolja jitwitta; dan kien se jieħu ħafna żmien u l-belt kellha tinbena b'urġenza.**

### **Strategic advantages of Mt Sciberras:**

**It was a peninsula;**

**It separated the two harbours;**

**It was higher than Birgu and Sengla.**

### **Disadvantage:**

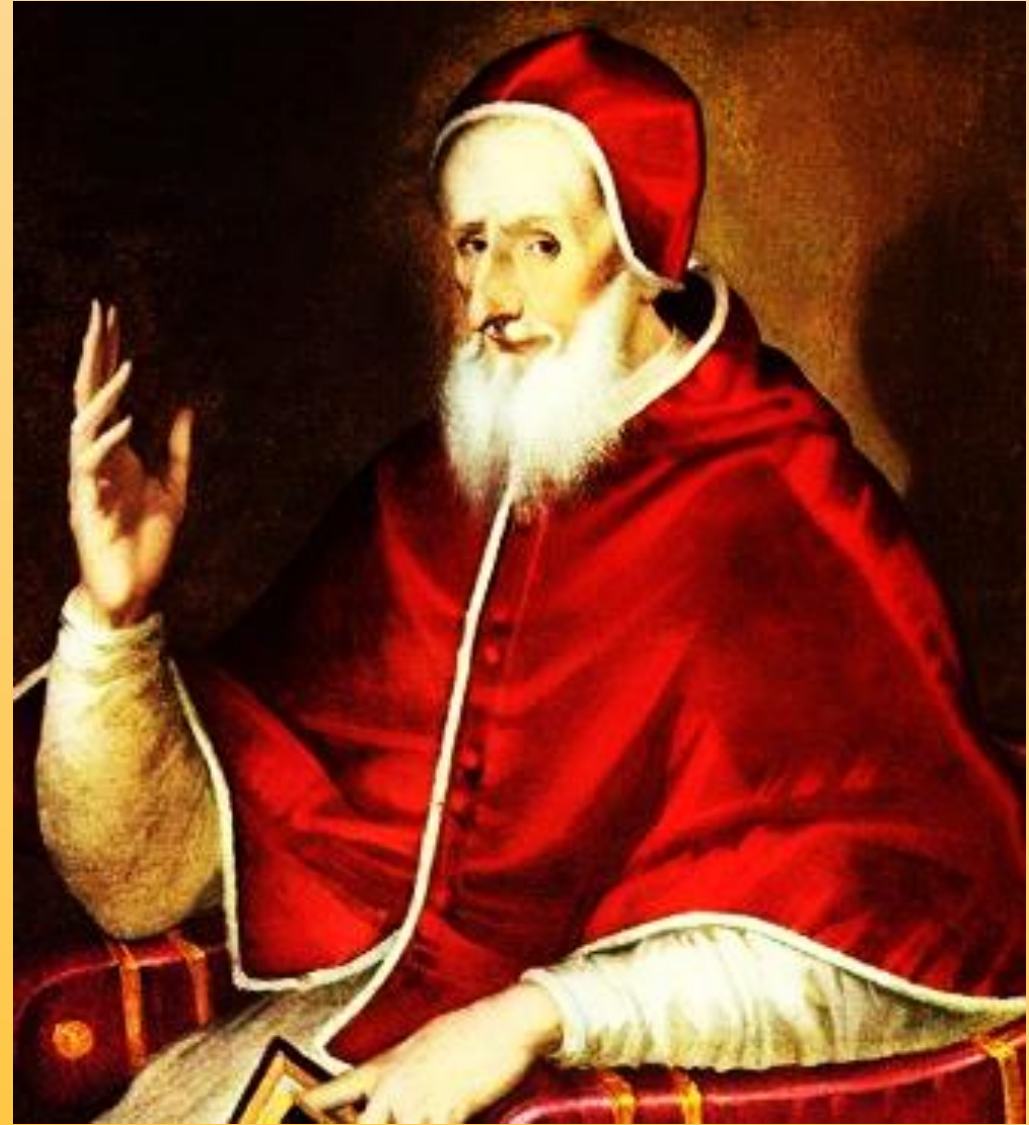
**There were sharp slopes from the centre to the sides of Mt Sciberras; thus levelling its ground would take a longer time whilst the building of Valletta was an urgent matter.**





De Valette (xellug) talab l-għajnuna tal-Papa Piju V (lemin) u tal-prinċipijiet Insara fl-Ewropa biex jgħinu lill-Ordni tibni belt fortifikata bl-iqsar żmien possibbli.

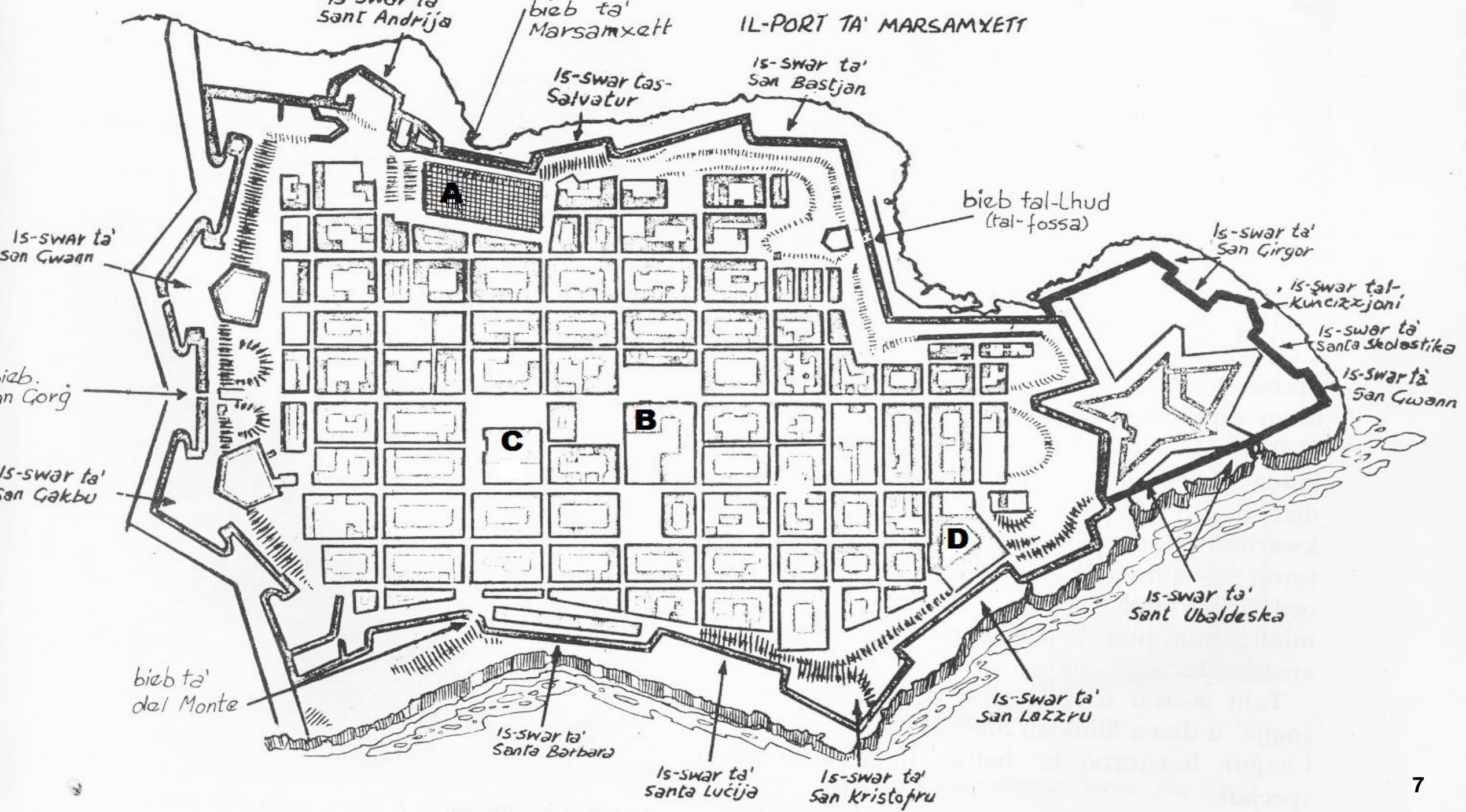
De Valette (left) sent appeals to Pope Pius V (right) and to other Christian princes of Europe to help the Order build a new fortified city in the shortest time possible.











IL-PORT IL-KBIR





Laparelli telaq minn Malta fl-1569 waqt li s-swar kienu għadhom qed jinbnew.

Ix-xogħol imbagħad tkompli minn Ġlormu Cassar (1520-1588), arkitett Malti li kien studja fl-Italja.

Laparelli left Malta in 1569 while the building of the Valletta fortifications were still under construction.

The work on the building of the city was assigned to Girolamo Cassar (1520-1588), a Maltese architect who had studied in Italy.







**L-ewwel ġebbla tal-Belt Valletta tqiegħed f'Marzu 1566 fejn aktarx illum hemm il-Knisja tal-Vitorja. Faċċata tagħha illum hemm il-momument għal De Valette.**

**The foundation stone of Valletta was laid in March 1566, most probably on the site where the Church of Our Lady of Victory now stands, opposite De Valette's monument.**





***Porta San Giorgio*** kien il-bieb li kien jaqsam il-foss tal-Belt Valletta.

***Porta San Giorgio*** was the gate that crossed over the Valletta ditch.

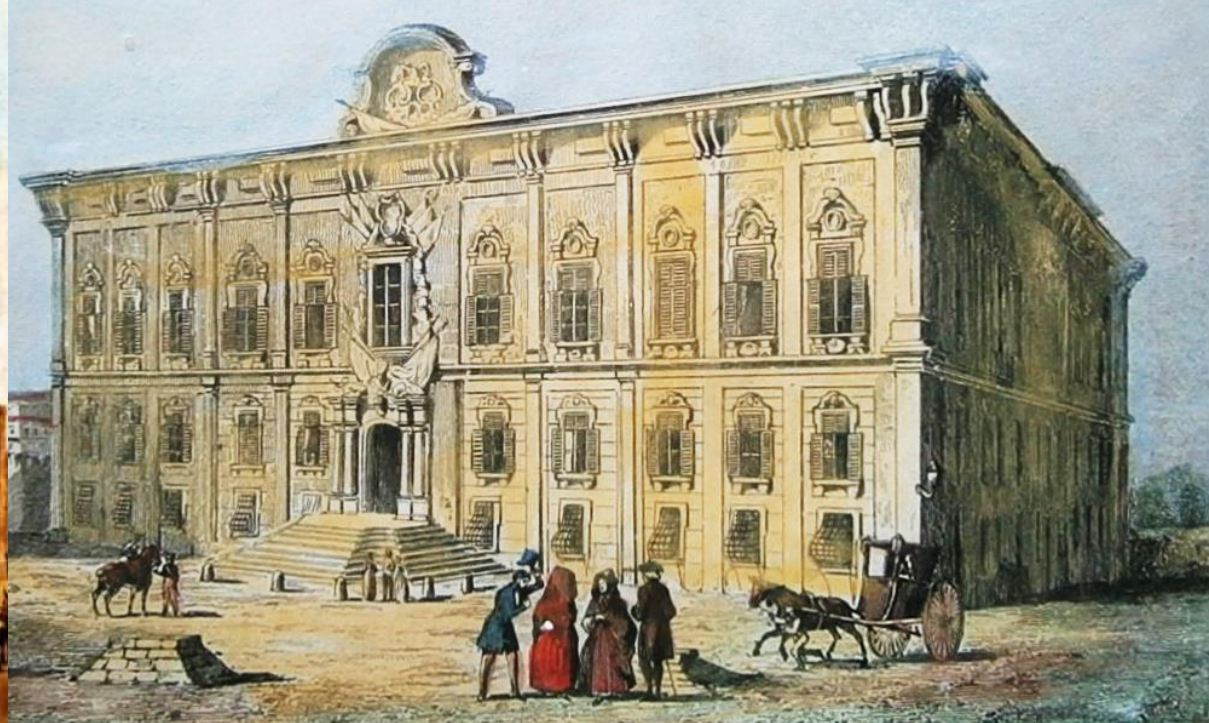




***L-Officio delle Case* tal-1569 għamel regoli dwar kif kellu jkun il-bini fit-toroq principali tal-Belt Valletta.**

**The *Officio delle Case* of 1569 issued regulations for the buildings in Valletta's principal streets.**





**Il-Kunsill tal-Ordni qattagħha li ma jsirx *Collachio* bħalma kien sar f'Rodi, iżda li l-bini użat mill-Kavallieri jinqasmu fi bnadi differenti tal-Belt Valletta.**

**The Council of the Order decided against a *Collachio* as existed in Rhodes, but spread the buildings used by the Order in different parts of Valletta.**

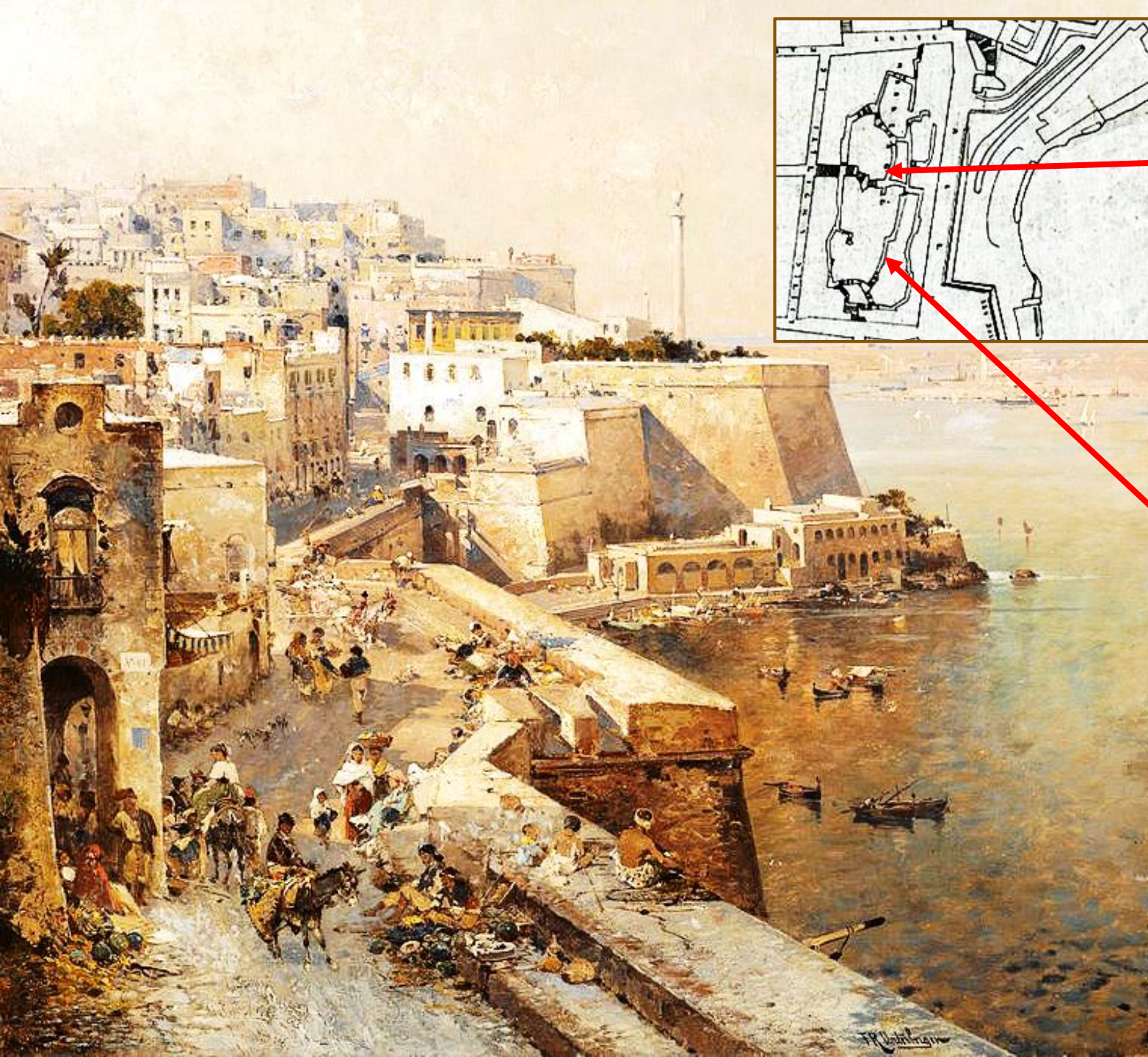




**Fin-naħa t-isfel tal-Belt inbnew djar għan-nies komuni. Sal-1600, fil-Belt kienu diġà marru jgħixu mal-3,000 ruħ (madwar 10% tal-popolazzjoni tal-gżejjer).**

**In the southern part of Valletta was reserved for the dwellings of the common people. By 1600, around 3,000 people were already living within the new city (approx. 10% of the islands' population).**





**Il-*Manderaggio* mnejn inqatta' l-ġebel għall-bini tas-swar kellu kellu jsir daħla għad-dgħajjes fil-Port ta' Marsamxett.**

**Iżda l-proġett waqaf f'nofsu għax il-blat kien iebes wisq biex jilħqu l-livell tal-baħar.**

**The *Manderaggio*, the quarry used for the construction of the fortifications, was intended as boat wharf in Marsamxett Harbour.**

**But this project was abandoned half way when the rocks were found too hard to reach sea level.**





**Minflok, maż-żmien il-Mandraġġ inbidel f'labirint ta' kerrejji għall-aktar nies foqra tal-Belt Valletta.**

**Instead, by time the *Mandraggio* developed into a labyrinth of slums for the poorest families of Valletta.**





Sa tmiem is-seklu 17 il-Belt ma kinitx tiflaħ iżjed nies. Kien għalhekk li l-Ordni bena l-Furjana bħala subborg viċin il-Belt.

Is-swar tal-Furjana bdew jinbnew wara l-1640, iżda l-belt proprja bdiet tinbena wara l-1722, fi żmien il-Gran Mastru de Vilhena.

By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Valletta was becoming over-populated. For this reason the Order started developing Floriana as a close-by suburb.

Construction on the Floriana fortifications started in the 1640s, but the actual building of Floriana started after 1722, during the time of Grand Master De Vilhena.





**Fil-Furjana, il-Kavallieri ħallew ħafna spazji vojta għall-ġonna, ħaġa li kienet nieqsa ħafna fil-Belt Valletta. Fis-sorsi jidhru il-Ġnien tal-Barrakka ta' Fuq (xellug) u l-Mall fil-Furjana (lemin).**

**In Floriana, the Knights reserved large open spaces for gardens, an aspect that was lacking in Valletta. The sources show the Upper Barracca Gardens (left) and the Mall in Floriana (right).**





**Disinn ta' Benoit, c.1770, li juri dehra tal-Port il-Kbir minn fuq I-Għolja ta' Kordin.**  
**An itching by Benoit, c. 1770, showing Grand Harbour from Corradino Hill.**



# X'għallimt dwar il-bini tal-Belt Valletta mill-Kavallieri

1. X'uzu għandu s-sors fi slide 1 għall-istudju dwar Malta fi żmien il-Kavallieri? Semmi żewġ punti. (2)
2. Xi pjanijiet għamlet l-Ordni biex tibni belt ġdida fuq l-Għolja Sciberras qabel l-Assedju tal-1565? Wieġeb minn slide 2. (2)
3. X'effett kellu l-Assedju l-Kbir fuq id-deċiżjoni li tinbena belt ġdida? Wieġeb minn slide 3. (2)
4. Spjega l-vantaġġ strategiku kellha l-belt il-ġdida mibnija fuq l-Għolja Sciberras f'każ ta' assedju ieħor mit-Torok. Wieġeb minn slide 4. (4)
5. Min u kif għen lill-Ordni fil-bini tal-Belt Valletta? Wieġeb minn slides 5 u 6. (2)
6. Iddeskrivi fil-qosor il-fatturi ewlenin fil-pjanta tal-Belt Valletta minn slide 6 jew 7. (2)
7. Għaliex l-*Officio delle Case* kien meħtieġ u x'kien jiġri mill-Belt Valletta li kienu dan il-bord ma twaqqafx? Wieġeb minn slide 11. (2)
8. Kif żviluppa n-naħa t'isfel tal-Belt Valletta u l-Mandraġġ matul is-snin u għaliex? Wieġeb minn slides 14 u 15. (2)
9. Għaliex inbniet il-Furjana fis-seklu 18 u din x'kellha differenti mill-Belt Valletta fit-tqassim tagħha. Wieġeb minn slides 16 sa 18. (2)

(Total: 20 marka)



# Review and assessment on the Building of Valletta by the Knights

1. How useful is the source in slide 1 for a study on Malta under the Knights. Mention 2 points. (2)
2. What were the Order's plans to build a new city on Mt Sciberras before the Siege of 1565. Use slide 2 to answer. (2)
3. How did the Great Siege affect the decision to build a new city. Use slide 3 to answer. (2)
4. From slide 4, assess the strategic advantage of Mt Sciberras for the location chosen for the new city. (4)
5. Who helped the Order build the new city and what kind of help did he provide. Use slides 5 and 6 to help you answer. (2)
6. Briefly describe the main features of the plans of Valletta from slide 6 and 7. (2)
7. Why was the Officio delle Case necessary and what could have been the consequences on Valletta if this board was not set up? Use slide 11 to help you answer. (2)
8. How did the southern and the Manderaggio districts of Valletta develop along the years and why? Use slides 14 and 15 to help you answer. (2)
9. Why was Floriana built in the 18th century and in what way was its plan different from that of Valletta. Use slides 16 to 18 to help you answer. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Il-Bini tal-Belt Valletta

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. Is-sors jindika kif kien jidher il-Port il-Kbir fis-seklu 18, ħafna qabel l-invenzjoni tal-fotografija mill-ajru. (2)
2. Il-pjan li tinbena belt ġdida fuq l-Għolja Sciberras kienet diġà sar qabel l-Assedju, iżda kolloxx kellu jitwaqqaf minħabba l-Assedju l-Kbir. (2)
3. Wara l-Assedju, kienet ħaġa urgenti li l-Belt Valletta tinbena fl-iqsar żmien possibbli minħabba l-biżgħa li t-Torok setgħu jerġgħu jattakkaw. (2)
4. Il-belt fuq l-Għolja Sciberras kellha tkun għolja iżjed mill-Birgu u l-Isla; il-belt kienet se tkun fuq penisola biex tħares iż-żewġ portijiet. (4)
5. Il-Papa Piju V baġhat f'Malta l-inġinier tiegħu Francesco Laparelli. (2)
6. It-toroq dritti għamla ta' gradilja; swar mad-dawra tal-belt kollha; toroq imtarrġin fil-ġnub minħabba d-diżlivell fl-Għolja Sciberras. (2)
7. L-*Officio delle Case* kellu jirregola l-bini fil-Belt Valletta; Kienu dan ma twaqqaf, aktarx li l-bini fil-belt kien jitla' bl-addoċċ u mingħajr pjan. (2)
8. F'dawn l-inħawi tal-Belt Valletta marru jgħixu l-aktar nies foqra. Dawn l-inħawi nbidlu f'kerrejji fejn familji sħaħ kienu jgħixu f'imkejjen iffullati u neqsin mill-iġene. (2)
9. Il-Furjana nbriet għaliex il-popolazzjoni tal-Belt Valletta tant kienet kibret li ma kienx hemm iżjed fejn jizdied il-bini. Fil-Furjana tħalla ħafna spazju vojta (mhux mibni) għall-pjazez u ġonna li ma kinux saru fil-Belt Valletta. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# II-Building of Valletta

## Marking scheme of the power point

1. The source shows how Grand Harbour looked like many years before the invention of aerial photography. (2)
2. Plans for a new city on Mt Sciberras was already made before the Great Siege; but these had to be postponed when news of an Ottoman invasion against Malta reached the Order. (2)
3. After the Siege, the building of Valletta became an urgent matter because there was fear that the Turks might attack the following year. (2)
4. The new city on Mt Sciberras was to be on higher ground than Birgu and Senglea; the new city was to be on a peninsula defending both harbours. (4)
5. Pope Pius V sent his engineer Francesco Laparelli. (2)
6. Streets followed a straight grid pattern; the city was to be encircled by walls; there were to be stepped-streets on the sides due to the topography of Mt Sciberras. (2)
7. The *Officio delle Case* was set up to regulate buildings in Valletta; if it was not set up, mostly probably buildings in the new city would have been constructed in a unplanned and disorderly way. (2)
8. These districts became reserved for the poorest inhabitants of Valletta. By time these districts developed into slums where whole families lived in crowded and unhealthy dwellings. (2)
9. Floriana was developed because there was lack of space for building an because of over-population in Valletta. In Floriana large areas were left unbuilt to have more space for squares and gardens which were lacking in Valletta. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



**Il-Corso f'Malta fi Żmien il-Kavallieri ta' San Ġwann (1530-1798)**  
**Corsairing in Malta under the Order of St John (1530-1798)**







**Mappa tal-kosta ta' Barberija mnejn kienu jigu ħafna mill-kursara Misilmin fi Żmien il-Kavallieri.**

**Map of the Barbary coast from where Muslim corsairs came at the time of the Knights.**





**Algeri fl-Algerija kienet bejta ta' kursara Milismin famuži bħal Barbarossa u Dragut.**

**Algiers in Algeria, was a nest of Muslim corsairs such as the famous Barbarossa u Dragut.**





**Xellug:  
Kursara Misilmin ta'  
Barberija**

**Left: Muslim  
corsairs from the  
Barbary coast**

**Lemin:  
Mudell ta' kif aktarx  
kien kursar Malti  
fis-seklu 17.**

**Right:  
Model of how a  
Maltese 17<sup>th</sup> century  
corsair may have  
looked like.**







**Il-kursara ta' Barberija kienu jaħbtu ix-xwieni tal-qawwiet Insara fil-Punent tal-Mediterran.  
Barbary corsairs used to raid ships of the Christian states in the Western Mediterranean.**

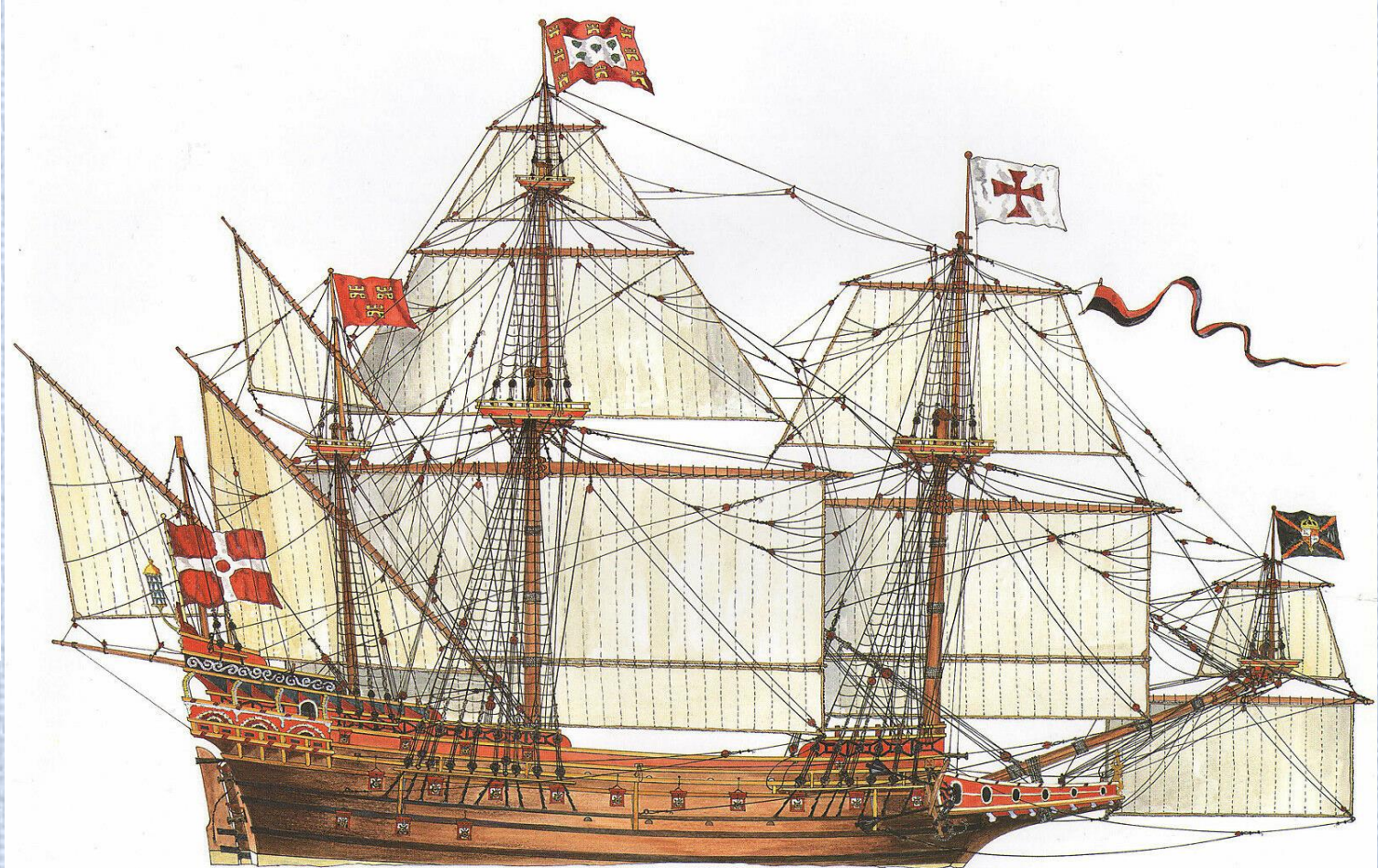
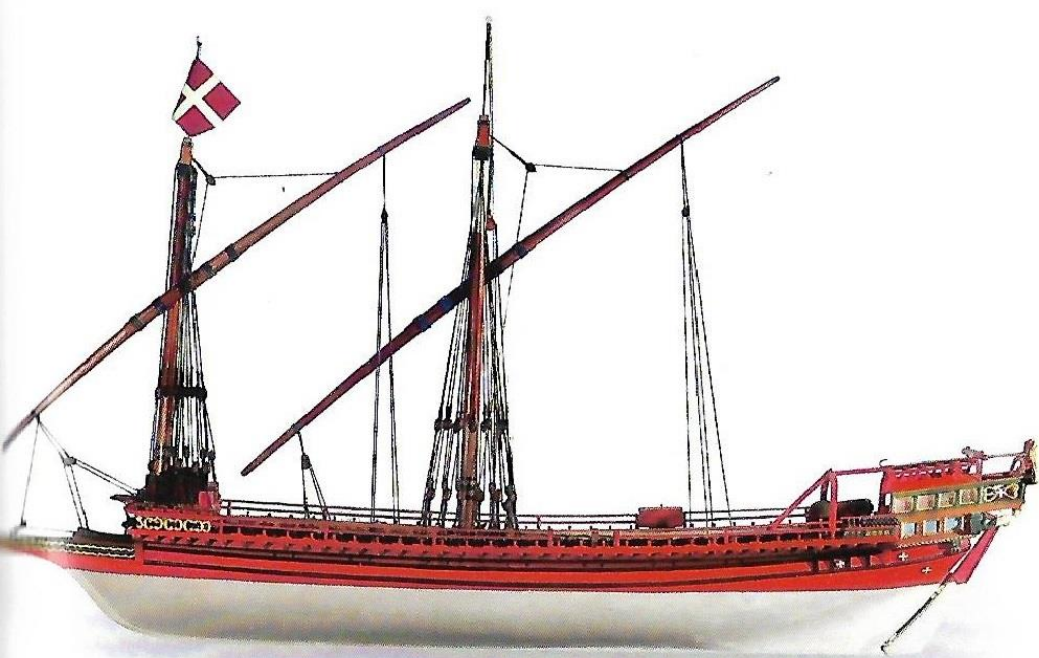




**Taqbida fuq il-baħar (seklu 16) bejn xwieni u galeri ta' kursara Insara u Misilmin.**

**A sea battle (16<sup>th</sup> century) between ships and galleys of Christian and Muslim corsairs.**





**L-aktar żewġ tipi ta' xwieni komuni tal-Kavallieri f'Malta:**

**Xellug: Galera (sekli 16 u 17); Lemin: Vaxxel (sekli 17 u 18)**

**Two of the commonest types of ships used by the Knights in Malta:  
Left: Galley (16-17<sup>th</sup> century); Right: vessel (17-18<sup>th</sup> century).**





L-arkużin kien l-uffiċjal li kien jara li l-ilsiera jaqdfu kif jordnalhom.  
The *aguzino* was the officer who ensured that the slaves obeyed his rowing orders.





***Galera ta' Malta*, pittura ta' Lorenzo A. Castro, c.1680.**

***A Galley of Malta*, painting by Lorenzo A. Castro, c. 1680.**





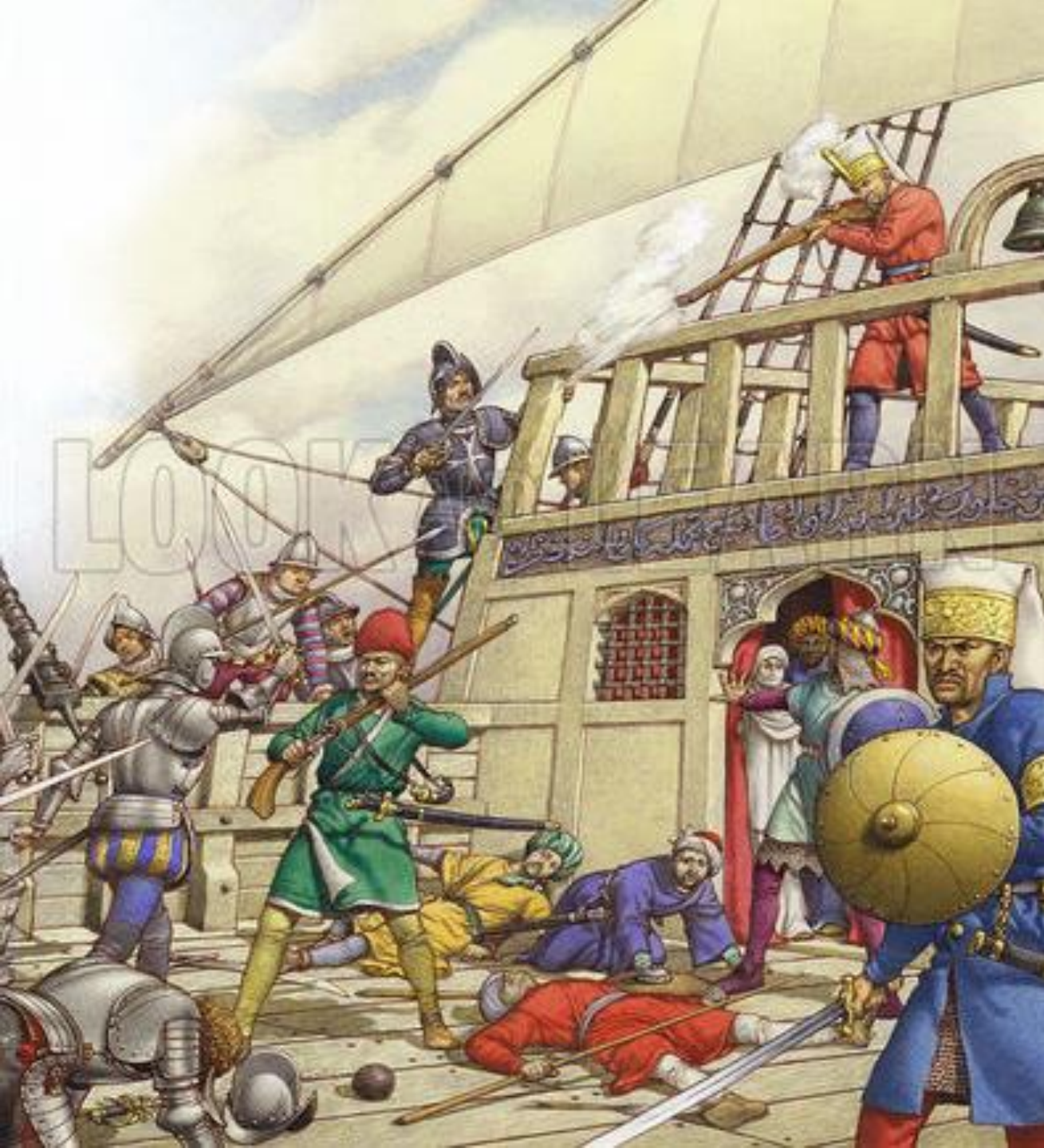
**Kaptani tax-xwieni tal-Ordni fi żminijiet differenti f'Malta:  
Xellug (1530); Nofs (1660); Lemin (1760)**



**Captains of the Galleys in different times in Malta:  
Left (1530); Centre (1660); Right (1760)**







**Taqbida fuq xini bejn il-Kavallieri u t-Torok.**

**A sea battle between the Knights of St John and the Ottoman Turks.**





**Bumbardiera fuq galera tal-Ordni.**

**Muskettier**

**Bombardier on a galley of the Order.**

**Musketeer**





**Għodod ta' ħaddiema tas-sengħa involuti fl-industrija tal-corso:  
Xellug: kurdar; Nofs: ħajjat tal-qluġħ; Lemin: mastrudaxxa**

**Tools used by craftsmen involved in the corso industry:  
Left: ropemaker; Middle: sailmaker; Right: carpenter**



# X'għallimt dwar il-Corso f'Malta fi Żmien il-Kavallieri

1. X'aspett mill-Ordni ta' San Ġwann jidher fi slide 1? (1)
2. Sib l-erba' pajjiżi mill-mappa ta' slide 2 mnejn kienu jiġu l-kursara ta' Barberija. (2)
3. Kif kienet meqjusa l-belt ta' Algeri f'dak iż-żmien? Wieġeb minn slide 3. (1)
4. Wieġeb mis-sorsi fi slide 4. Min xhiex kienu jintgħarfu l-kursara ta' Barberija minn dawk Maltin jew Insara. (2)
5. Wieġeb minn slide 5. X'kien l-għan tal-*corso*? Semmi eżempju konkret mis-sors. (1)
6. Wieġeb minn slides 6 u 7. Semmi żewġ tipi ta' bçeġjeċ tal-baħar u għid kif kienu jingħarfu minn xulxin? (4)
7. X'kien l-argużin u għaliex ma kienx meqjus xogħol li jagħti ġieħ? Wieġeb minn slide 8. (2)
8. Min xhiex kienet tintgħaraf galera ta' Malta f'dak iż-żmien? Wieġeb minn slide 9. (1)
9. Għalkemm l-ilbies tal-Kavallieri inbidel matul iż-żmien, x'tinnota komuni fl-ilbies tal-Kavallieri fi slide 10. (2)
10. Iddeskrivi fil-qosor x'kien isir waqt taqbida fuq il-baħar li jidhru fi slides 11 u 12. (2)
11. X'effett kellu l-*corso* fuq l-għixien ta' bosta Maltin? Wieġeb minn slide 13. (2)

(Total: 20 marka)



# Review and assessment on the Corso under the Knights

1. What aspect of the Order of St John features in slide 1. (1)
2. Identify the four countries of origin of Barbary corsairs from the map of slide 2. (2)
3. How was the city of Algiers known in the 16th century? (1)
4. How were Muslims and Christian corsairs recognised? Use slide 4 to help you answer. (2)
5. What was the aim of the *corso*? Mention one concrete example from slide 5. (1)
6. Mention two types of ships and state two differences between them. Use slides 6 and 7 to help you answer. (4)
7. Who was the *aggozino* and why was his job was not held to be an esteemed one? Answer from slide 8 (2)
8. From what was a galley of Malta recognised. Use slide 9 to answer. (1)
9. Although the costume worn by the Knights differed across the centuries, some features were remained in common. Identify two common features from slide 10. (2)
10. Briefly describe what usually took place during a sea battle as shown in slides 11 and 12. (2)
11. How did the *corso* affect the life of the Maltese. Use slide 13 to help you answer. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# **Il-corso f'Malta fi żmien il-Kavallieri**

## **Skema tal-marki għall-power point**

1. Battalja fuq il-baħar bejn ix-xwieni tal-Kavallieri u tat-Torok. (1)
2. Il-Marokk, Algeri, Tuneż u Tripli. (2)
3. Algeri kienet meqjusa bħala l-baži tal-kursara ta' Barberija. (2)
4. Il-kursara Misilmin u Insara kienu jintgħarfu mill-ilbies, mit-turban jew l-elm u mix-xabla jew ximitarra. (2)
5. L-għan tal-*corso* kien li jinqabdu xwieni, armi, flejjes, merkanzija u Isiera tal-għadu. (2)
6. Il-galera kienet baxxa, kienet tuża l-imqadef u kellha qluġħ latin. Il-galjun jew vaxxell kien għoli, ma kienx juża l-imqadef iżda kellu ħafna iżjed qluġħ. (2)
7. L-argużin kien dak li jgħasses fuq l-ilsiera waqt li jkunu jaqdfu. Xogħlu kien li jsawwat bin-nerv lil dawk l-ilsiera li jkun qed jaqdfu bil-mod. (2)
8. Kienet tingħaraf għax kienet ittajjar il-bandiera tal-Ordni ta' San Ġwann. (1)
9. Il-kulur aħmar tat-tunika u s-salib abjad fuqha baqa' ma nbidilx. (2)
10. Aċċetta sa tnejn minn dawn it-tweġibiet:  
Il-kursara kienu jressqu x-xini viċin tax-xini tal-għadu. Kienu jippruvaw jaqbzu fuq ix-xini tal-għadu fejn kienet issir taqbida sakemm naħa minnhom joħroġ rebbieħ fuq l-ieħor; dak li jirbaħ ikollu d-dritt fuq ix-xini u dak kollu li jkun hemm fuqha (il-priża); iċ-ċorma tax-xini mirbuħ jinqabdu bħala ilsiera ta' min ikun ir-rebbieħ. (2)
11. Aċċetta sa tnejn minn dawn it-tweġibiet:  
Kien iġib flus, ikel, armi u Isiera għall-Maltin u għall-Kavallieri; kien joħloq impjeggi, xogħlijiet u snajja' għall-Maltin; kien għamel il-Port il-Kbir ċentru għall-kursara Insara fil-Mediterran; kien iwassal biex irġiel Maltin jinqabdu Isiera tal-Misilmin, jinqatlu jew jindarbu serjament. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# The *corso* in Malta under the Knights

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. A sea battle between the ships of the Order and the Turks. (1)
2. Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. (2)
3. Algiers was the centre of corsairs of the Barbary states of North Africa. (2)
4. Muslim and Christian corsairs were recognised from their dress, their turban or helmet and their sword or scimitar. (2)
5. The aim of the *corso* was to acquire booty from the enemy in the form of ships, weapons, Money, cargo and slaves. (2)
6. The galley had a lower deck, made use of rowers and had latin sails. The galleon or ship-of-the-line had a higher deck, did not use rowers and had many more sails. (2)
7. The *argazzino* was the slave warden whose job was to punish those slaves who failed to row as fast as the others. (2)
8. The galley of the Order used to hoist the flag of the Order of St John. (1)
9. The red tunic and the white cross on it wore by the Knights remained in use over the centuries. (2)
10. Accept any two from the following answers:  
The corsairs used to get close to the enemy vessel; they tried to get on board followed by a battle of the ship's deck until one side of them becomes the winner; the winner would have the right to take over the booty which would consist of the enemy vessel itself and all that was in it; the crew would be turned into slaves of the winners. (2)
11. Accept any two of the following answers:  
Corsairing brought Money, food provisions, weapons and slaves to the Maltese and to the Knights; it created many jobs and craftsmanship for the Maltese; it turned Grand Harbour into a centre for Christian corsairs in the Mediterranean; many Maltese men could be caught at sea and carried into captivity as slaves; other could be seriously injured or even killed in the fighting. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Il-Port il-Kbir fi Żmien l-Ordni ta' San Ġwann

## Grand Harbour under the Order of St John





## Il-punti ewlenin

- ❑ Il-Port il-Kbir kien qrib il-Belt Valletta, il-belt kapitali fejn kien hemm il-kwartier-general tal-Ordni;
- ❑ Il-port kien il-bażi tal-flotta tal-Ordni u tal-kursara Maltin u barranin li kienu joperaw minn Malta;
- ❑ Fix-xatt tal-Belt kien hemm id-dwana u l-imħażen għall-merkanzija (Pinto Wharf) u l-pixkerija, is-suq prinċipali għall-bejgħ tal-ħut li ħafna minnu kien jinbiegħ fis-suq tal-Belt;
- ❑ Kull min kien jidħol fil-port ried qabel jagħmel il-kwarantina fil-Lazarett f'Marsamett;
- ❑ Fil-port kien hemm it-tarzna għat-tiswija tal-galeri u x-xwieni tal-Ordni;
- ❑ Il-port kien jipprovdi ħafna xogħlijiet u mpjeggi għall-Maltin (eż. mal-flotta tal-Ordni, bħala kursara, burdnara, haddiema fis-*Sacra Infermeria*, fil-fortizzi eċċ.)



## The main points

- ❑ The Grand Harbour was close to Valletta, the island's capital and headquarters of the Order;
- ❑ The harbour was the Order's naval base for its fleet, made up of galleys and vessels;
- ❑ Along the Valletta waterfront one found: the customs, the stores (Pinto Wharf) and the fish store (*Pixkerija*), from where fresh fish was sent to be sold in the Valletta fish market;
- ❑ Whoever entered the islands had to undergo quarantine at the Lazzaretto in Marsamxett harbour;
- ❑ The Order built a small dockyard (arsenal) for the maintenance and repair of its galleys and ships;
- ❑ The harbour provided jobs for many Maltese (e.g. with the Order's fleet; as corsairs, stevedores, with the Holy Infirmary and in the Order's fortifications).





**Mappa tal-Port il-Kbir li turi l-iżvilupp urban li kien sar sal-1569.**

**Map showing the urban development in the Grand Harbour by 1569.**

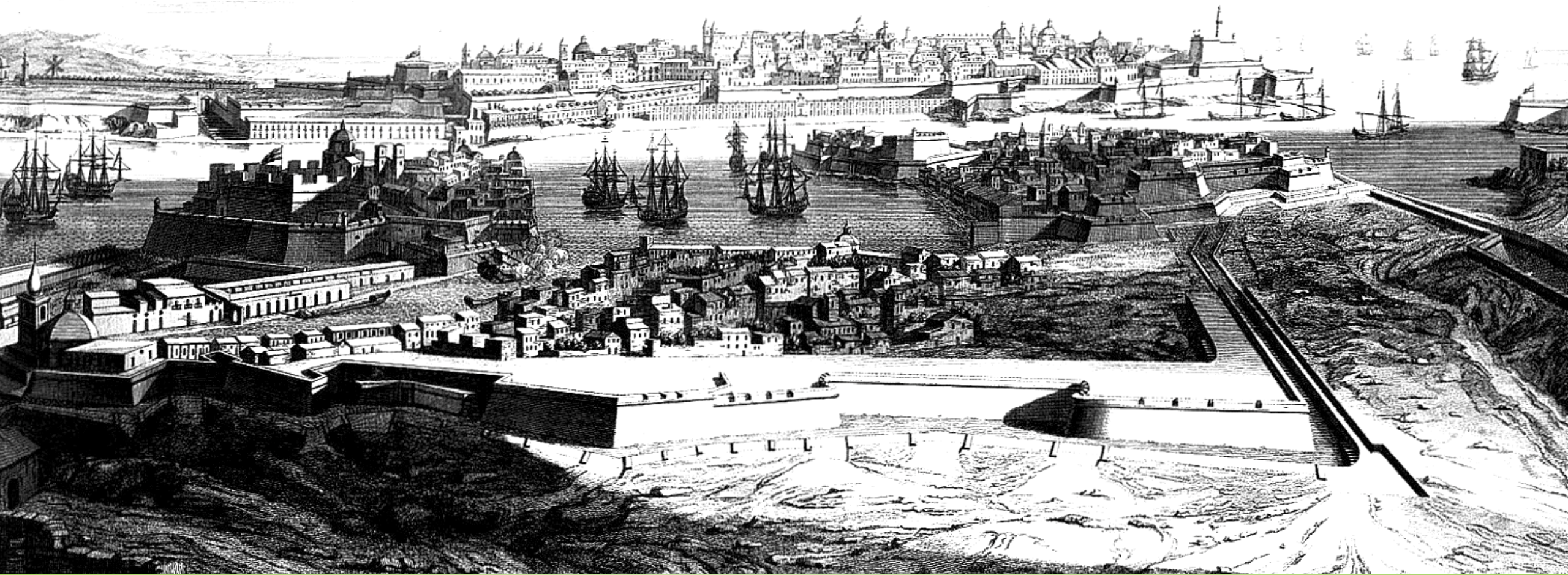




**Disinn tal-1772 jidher l-iżvilupp urban fil-Port il-Kbir sa tmiem is-seklu 18 lejn tmiem il-ħakma tal-Kavallieri f'Malta.**

**A drawing of 1772 showing urban development around the Grand Harbour towards the end of the Order's rule in Malta.**





**Disinn tal-1772 jidher l-iżvilupp urban fil-Kottonera lejn tmiem il-ħakma tal-Ordni f'Malta.**

**A drawing of 1772 showing the urban development at Cottonera towards the end of the Order's rule in Malta.**





**Pittura tas-seklu 18 li juri l-iżvilupp urban madwar il-Port il-Kbir u Marsamxett.  
An 18<sup>th</sup> century painting of urban development around Grand Harbour and Marsamxett.**

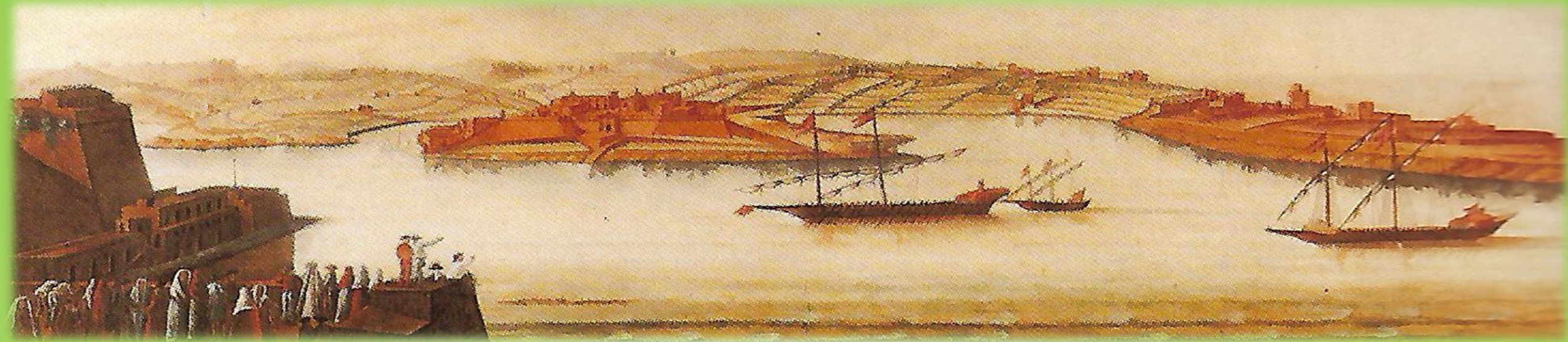




**L-iżvilupp urban fil-Port il-Kbir sal-bidu tas-seklu 18.**

**Urban development in the Grand Harbour by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.**





**Il-Port ta' Marsamxett min-naħa tal-Mandraġġ madwar is-sena 1700.**  
**Marsamxett Harbour from the Manderaggio around the year 1700.**



**Dehra tal-Belt Valletta minn Manoel Island madwar is-sena 1780.**  
**Valletta viewed from Manoel Island around 1780.**

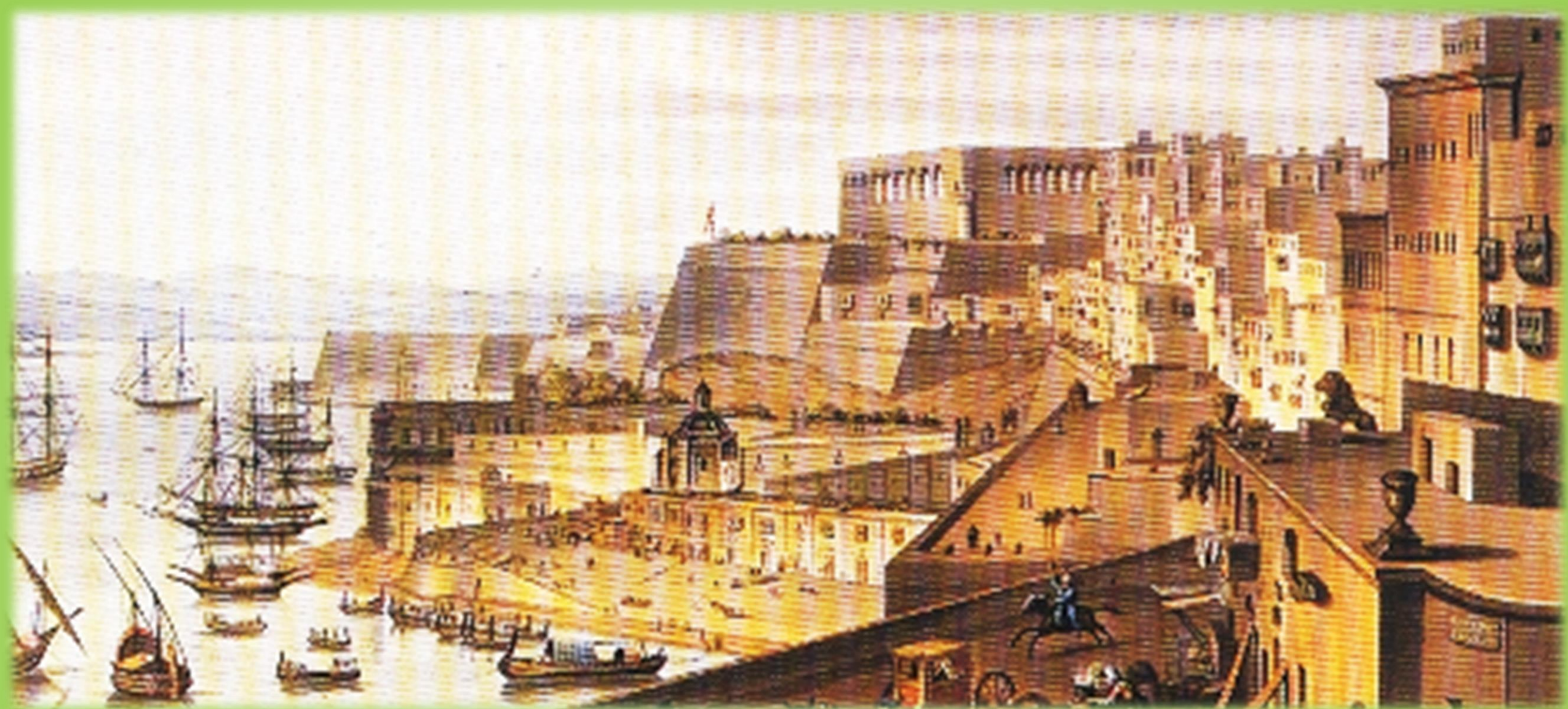




**Il-Port il-Kbir kien il-bażi għall-flotta tal-Ordni u ċentru għall-kursara Maltin matul iż-żmien kollu li l-Kavallieri damu f'Malta. Il-*corso* kien iddikjarat illegali mill-Ingliżi fl-1807.**

**The Grand Harbour served as the base for the Order's fleet and for Maltese corsairs during the Order's stay in Malta. The *corso* was declared illegal by the British in 1807.**



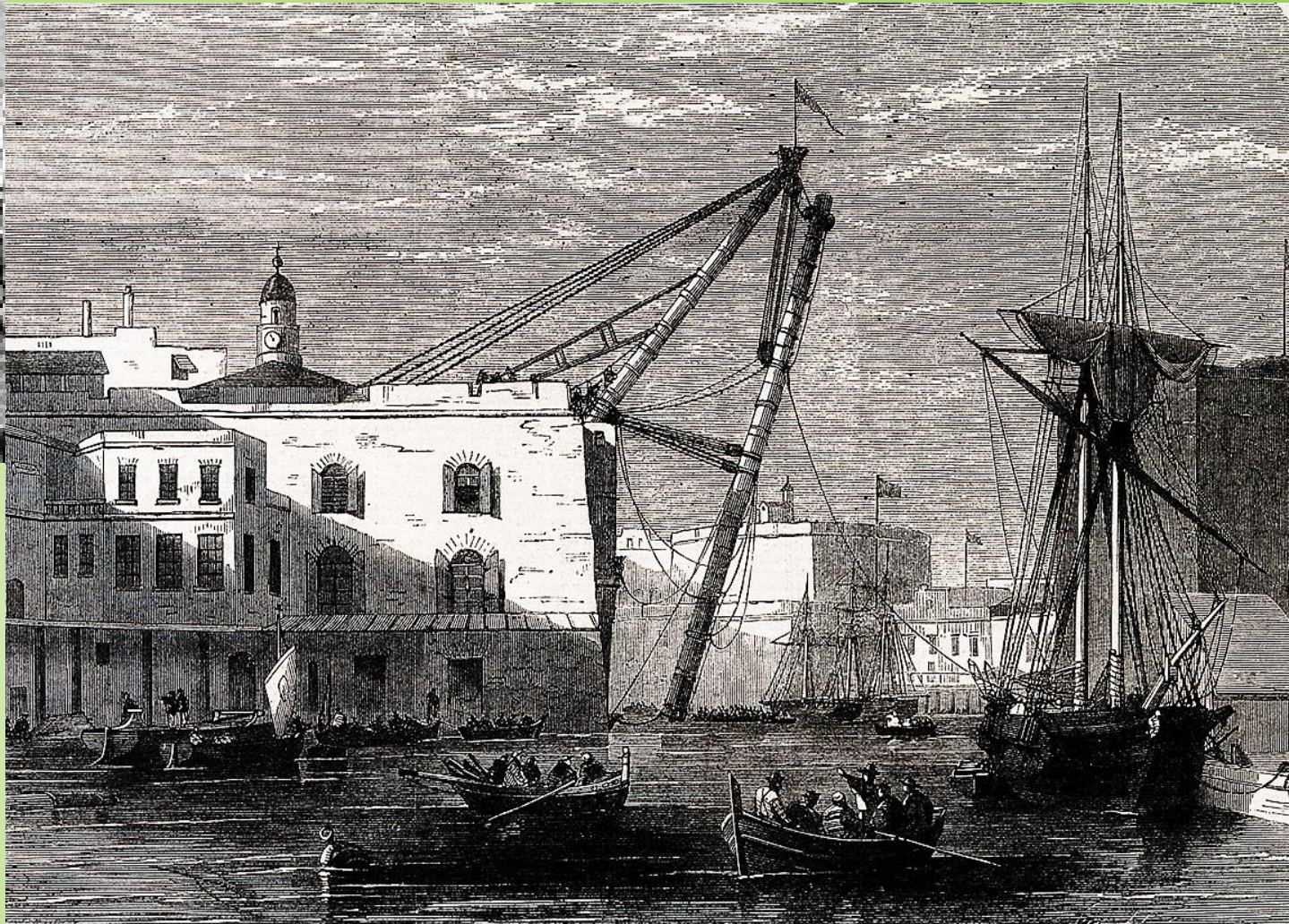


**Il-post fejn kien hemm id-dwana l-antika fil-Belt Valletta fi żmien il-Kavallieri.  
The location of Valletta's old customs at the time of the time of the Knights.**





French Creek (id-daħla bejn il-Birgu u l-Isla) fejn il-Kavallieri żviluppawha bħala tarzna. Fl-isfond tidher il-Maċina u l-krejn fejn kienu jinqalġu u jitqiegħdu l-arbli tal-galeri u x-xwieni tal-Ordni qabel u wara jkunu ddaħħlu fit-tarzna għat-tiswija.



French Creek between Birgu and Senglea was chosen as the location of the Order's dockyard (arsenal). In the foreground one can notice the *Maċina* or Sheer Bastion because of the sheer-legs which served to raise masts and lower them into the galley moored beneath.



# X'tgħallimt dwar l-iżvilupp tal-Port il-Kbir fi Żmien il-Kavallieri

1. Wara li ssegwi s-slides u taqra l-informazzjoni, elabora dwar dawn il-punti billi tikteb sentenza biex turi l-importanza tal-Port il-Kbir fi żmien il-Kavallieri f'Malta:
    - (a) id-difiża tal-gżejjer; (2)
    - (b) l-industrija tal-*corso*; (2)
    - (c) Il-flotta tal-Ordni; (2)
    - (d) It-tarzna fix-xatt tal-Birgu; (2)
    - (e) id-dwana fix-xatt tal-Belt; (2)
    - (f) is-*Sacra Infermeria*; (2)
    - (g) il-kummerċ; (2)
    - (h) Il-pixkerija. (2)
  2. Identifika żewġ effetti li dawn il-punti kellhom fuq l-għixien tal-Maltin ta' dak iż-żmien. (4)
- (Total: 20 marka)



# Assessment review on the development of Grand Harbour under the Knights

1. After having seen the slides and read the information, elaborate on these points by writing a sentence to show the importance of the Grand Harbour at the time of the Knights in Malta:
  - (a) the defence of the island; (2)
  - (b) corsairing as an industry; (2)
  - (c) the fleet of the Order; (2)
  - (d) the dockyard at Birgu wharf; (2)
  - (e) the customs at Valletta wharf; (2)
  - (f) the *Sacra Infermeria*; (2)
  - (g) commerce; (2)
  - (h) the fish market. (2)
  
2. Identify four effects which these points had on the life of the Maltese under the Knights. (4)

(Total: 20 marks)



# Il-Port il-Kbir fi Żmien il-Kavallieri

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. (a) Id-difiża tal-gżejjer: il-Kavallieri saħħew il-portijiet ewlenin billi bnew fortizzi u fortifikazzjonijiet u ħadu ħsieb iħarsu l-xtut mill-kursara billi bnew bosta fortizzi u torrijiet tal-għassa. (2)
  - (b) l-industrija tal-*corso*: il-Kavallieri żviluppaw u organizzaw l-industrija tal-*corso* peress li huma wkoll kienu magħrufa bħala 'kursara bis-salib' kontra l-qawwiet Misilmin fil-Mediterran. (2)
  - (c) il-flotta tal-Ordni: il-Kavallieri kellhom flotta żgħira ta' galeri u vaxxelli sabiex ikunu jistgħu jzommu kuntatt mal-artijiet li kellhom fl-Ewropa u jgġieldu kontra l-qawwiet Misilmin fuq il-baħar. (2)
  - (d) it-tarzna: il-Kavallieri kienu taw bidu għat-tarzna fix-xatt tal-Birgu sabiex fiha jkunu jistgħu jibnu u jsewwu l-galeri u x-xwieni tagħhom. (2)
  - (e) is-Sacra Infermerija: kull fejn kienu joqogħdu l-Kavallieri bnew sptar għall-pellegrini u l-morda skont l-istatut tagħhom bħala ospitaljieri. (2)
  - (f) id-dwana fix-xatt tal-Belt Valletta: il-Kavallieri żviluppaw ix-xatt tal-Belt bħala d-dwana fejn hemm bnew diversi mħażen għall-merkanzija. (2)
  - (g) ċentru ta' kummerċ: fi żmien il-Kavallieri l-Port il-Kbir kien sar ċentru ta' kummerċ minħabba l-*corso* u peress Malta saret iżjed magħrufa fl-Ewropa, l-aktar wara r-rebħa tal-Assedju l-Kbir. (2)
  - (h) il-pixkerija: il-Kavallieri bnew il-pixkerija fix-xatt tal-Belt fejn is-sajjieda kienu jgħibu l-ħut frisk biex jinbiegħ fis-suq u fil-ħwienet tal-Belt. (2)
2. Aċċetta sa tnejn minn dawn it-tweġibiet:
    - Il-Maltin ħassewhom iżjed siguri taħt il-Kavallieri;
    - Inħolqu iżjed impjegi u xogħlijiet għall-Maltin mal-Kavallieri;
    - Tjeb il-livell tal-għixien tal-Maltin u kibret ħafna l-popolazzjoni;
    - Żviluppaw bliet u subborgi godda madwar il-Port il-Kbir;
    - Żdied il-kummerċ ma' barra u ġew ħafna barranin iġixu f'Malta (kif jidher mill-kunjomijiet godda li daħlu Malta) (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# Grand Harbour at the time of the Knights

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. (a) The islands' defence: the Knights strengthened the main harbours by building various forts and fortifications and built various forts and watch towers to guard the coast. (2)
  - (b) The corsairing industry: the Knights developed and organised it because they themselves practiced corsairing against Muslim powers in the Mediterranean and for this reason they were known as 'the Corsairs with the Cross'. (2)
  - (c) The fleet of the Order: the Knights kept a small fleet of galleys and ships-of-the-line in order to maintain communication between the islands and the European mainland where they had numerous landed estates and to be able to engage in sea battles against the Muslim powers in the Mediterranean. (2)
  - (d) The dockyard: the Knights were the first to develop a small dockyard at Birgu where they could build and repair their galleys and ships. (2)
  - (e) The *Sacra Infermeria*: the Knights built a hospital to take care of the sick and the wounded as stipulated in the Statutes since besides being warrior knights, they were also hospitallers. (2)
  - (f) The customs at Valletta wharf: the Knights developed Valletta wharf as the main customs where imported goods were stored for local use or for transit trade. (2)
  - (g) Commercial centre: After the Great Siege, Malta became widely known in Europe and this helped the Grand Harbour to developed into a centre for Mediterranean commerce and transit trade. (2)
  - (h) The fish market: the Knights built a fish market on the Valletta side of Grand Harbour where fishermen their fresh catch from where it was then sold to the public at the Valletta market and from other shops scattered in the city. (2)
2. Accept any two of the following answers:
    - The Maltese felt more secure under the Knights;
    - New trades and jobs were created for the Maltese;
    - The Maltese enjoyed better living standards reflected in a constant increase in population;
    - New suburbs and towns developed around the Grand Harbour;
    - There was an increase in local and foreign trade and many foreigners settled in Malta (as evidenced from the foreign surnames who entered Malta during that time). (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**





Entrée de Napoléon à Malte.

**Imkejjien f'Malta  
assoċjati ma'  
żmien il-Frañċiżi**

**Places in Malta  
associated with  
the French  
period**

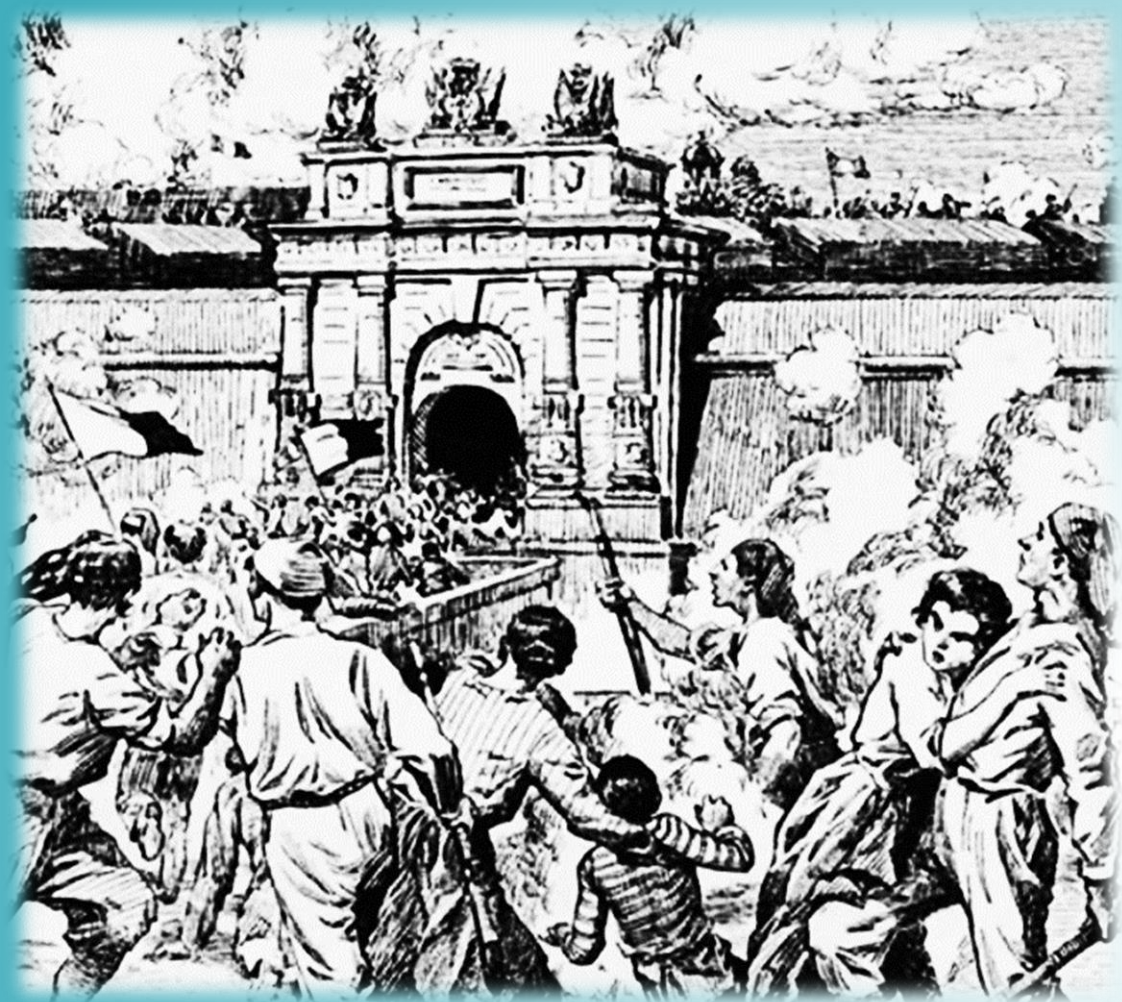




**Napuljun daħal il-Belt mill-Bieb del Ponte (xellug) (flok u fl-1885 nbriet il-Victoria Gate) u tela' t-taraġ li kien jagħti għal Triq Merkanti, fejn irrifjuta l-kaless li kien bagħatlu l-Gran Mastru.**

**Napoleon entered Valletta from Del Ponte Gate (left) (replaced in 1885 by Victoria Gate) and went up the stairs which led to Merchants' Street, where he refused a carriage sent to him by the Grand Master.**





**Bieb il-Bombi kif kien fi żmien il-Francīzi. Fit-3 ta' Settembru ngabru eluf ta' Maltin biex ma' jhallux lil-Vaubois jibgħat suldati jieħdu lura l-Mdina li kienet waqgħet f'idejn il-Maltin.**

**Porte de Bombes at the time of the French. On 3<sup>rd</sup> September thousands of Maltese assembled there to stop Vaubois from sending soldiers to take back Mdina which had fallen in Maltese hands.**





**Il-mina fis-sur ta' Despuig mnejn daħlu l-Maltin biex ħadu f'idejhom l-Imdina minn idejn il-Frañċiżi. Kien dak inhar li l-bandiera bl-ilwien abjad u aħmar intużat bħala l-bandiera nazzjonali. The tunnel in Despuig Bastion from where the Maltese entered and took over Mdina from the French. On that occasion, the Maltese national flag was used for the first time.**

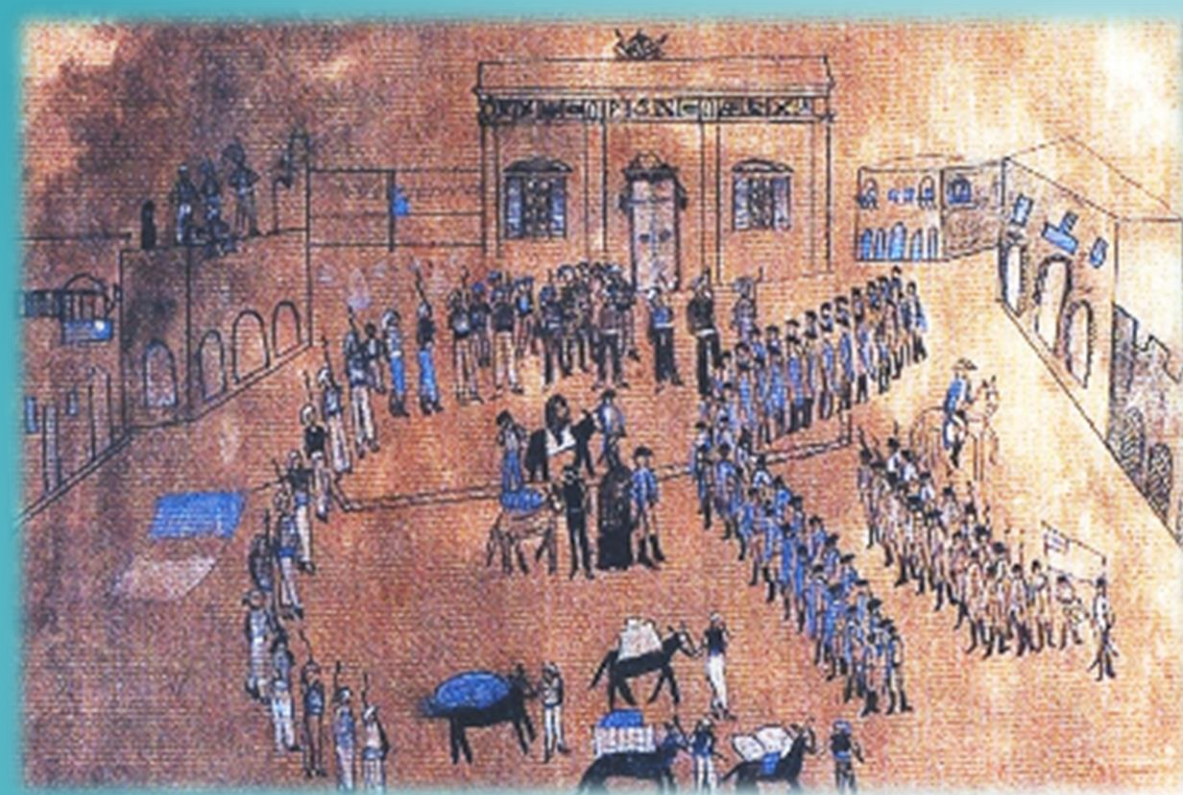




**Il-Banca Giuratale tal-Imdina (xellug) fejn fl-4 ta' Settembru nħatru l-membri tal-Kungress Malti. Casa Leoni (lemin) kien il-Kwartier-Ġenerali tal-Ġeneral Mons. Franġisku Saverju Caruana.**

**The Banca Giuratale of Mdina (left), the seat of the Maltese Congress elected on 4<sup>th</sup> September. Casa Leoni (right) was the HQ of the Maltese General Mons. Francesco Saverio Caruana.**





**Il-Tokk fir-Rabat Għawdex, quddiem il-*Banca Giuratale* (lemin), fejn il-Francīzi ċedew il-gżira lill-Ingliżi fl-24 t'Ottubru 1798 (xellug).**

**The Tokk at Rabat Gozo, in front of the Banca Giuratale (right), where the French surrendered the island to the British on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1798 (left).**

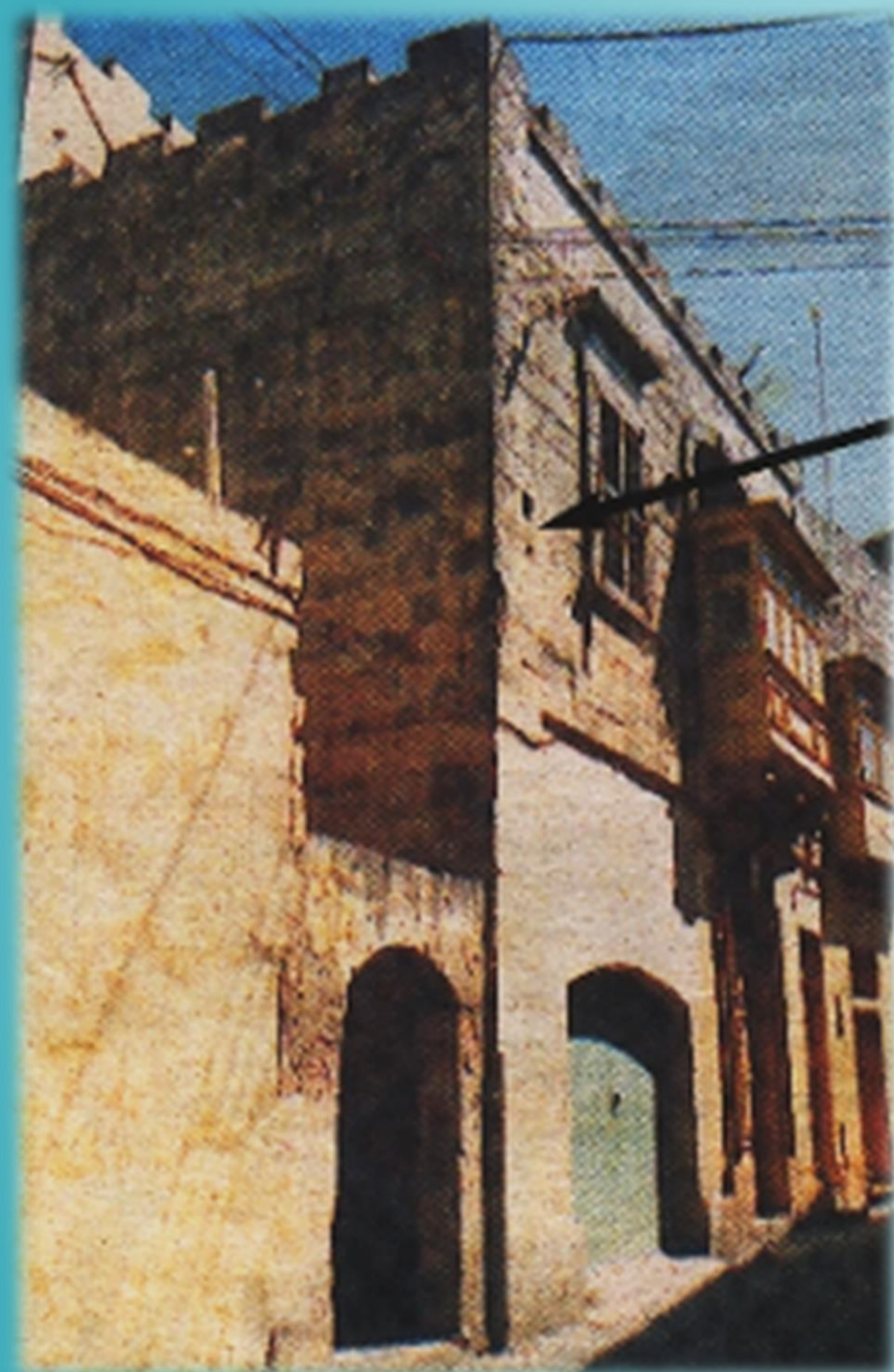




**Fil-5 ta' Settembru 1798, il-Francizi ħabtu għal Ħaż-Żabbar iżda l-Maltin keċċewhom lura lejn is-swar tal-Kottonera.**

**On 5<sup>th</sup> September 1798, the French raided Ħaż-Żabbar, but the Maltese managed to oust them behind the Cottonera Lines.**





**Balla ta' kanun sparata mill-Francizi mis-swar tal-Kottonera waqt il-taqbida f'Haż-Zabbar baqgħet imwaħħla mal-faċċata sal-lum.**

**A cannon ball fired from the French from the Cottonera Lines during the skirmish at Haż-Zabbar can be still be seen up to this day.**





**Il-Bastjun ta' San Mikiel u l-mina tal-Mandraġġ fejn inkixfet il-kongura ta' Dun Mikiel Xerri.**

**St Michael's Bastion and Manderaggio Gate where the plot by Dun Mikiel Xerri was discovered.**





**Il-*Banca Giuratale* tal-Belt Valletta fi Triq Merkanti, fejn Napulun dam ftit sakemm mar joqgħod f'Palazzo Parisio, iktar il-fuq fl-istess triq.**

**F'din il-binja, il-mexxejja Maltin iltaqgħu sabiex jibgħatu delegazzjoni biex jgħidu lill-Gran Mastru biex jinnegozja ma' Napuljun u jevita konflitt imdemmi mal-Francīzi.**

**The *Banca Giuratale* in Merchants' Street Valletta, where Napoleon stayed for a brief time before he went to reside in Palazzo Parisio, further up in the same street.**

**In this building, the Maltese leaders met to send a delegation urging the Grand Master to negotiate with Napoleon and avoid a bloody conflict with the French.**



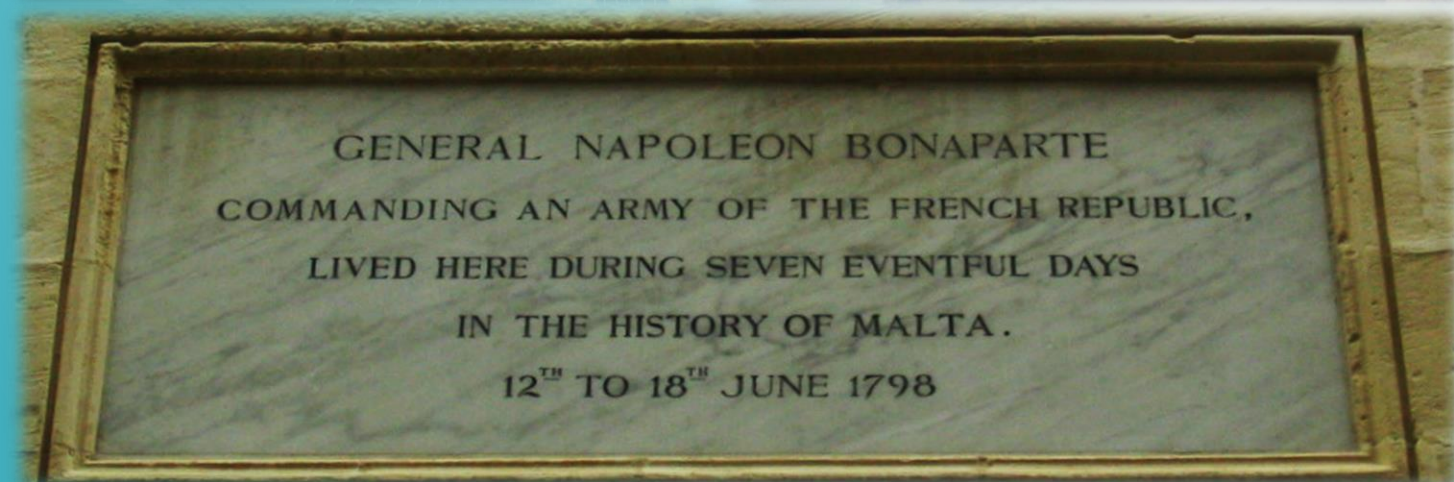


**Palazzo Parisio fi Triq Merkanti I-Belt Valletta, proprjetà tal-familja nobbli Parisio. F'dan il-Palazz Napuljun qatta' l-granet li għamel f'Malta mit-13 sad-19 ta' Ġunju 1798.**

**Kien minn hawnhekk li hu għamel sensiela ta' riformi ispirati mill-ideali tar-Rivoluzzjoni Franciża.**

**Palazzo Parisio in Merchants' Street Valletta, property of the noble family of Parisio. Napoleon resided there during his stay in Malta from 13<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> June 1798.**

**From this palace he issued a series of decrees based on the principles of the French Revolution.**



GENERAL NAPOLEON BONAPARTE  
COMMANDING AN ARMY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
LIVED HERE DURING SEVEN EVENTFUL DAYS  
IN THE HISTORY OF MALTA.  
12<sup>TH</sup> TO 18<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1798





**Ir-razzett Ta' Xindi f'San Ġwann, kien il-kwartier-ġenerali ta' Vincenzo Borg Brared.**

**Fil-qrib kien hemm waħda mill-batteriji li kienet immarata lejn il-Port ta' Marsamxett.**

**Ta Xindi Farmhouse at San Ġwann was the HQ of Vincenzo Borg Brared.**

**Close by there was one of the batteries directed towards Marsamxett Harbour.**







**2 ta' Settembru 1798: il-postijiet fejn beda l-irvell tal-Maltin: quddiem il-Knisja ta' Ġiezu fir-Rabat (nofs) u quddiem il-Knisja tal-Karmnu fl-Imdina (lemin).**

**2<sup>nd</sup> September 1798: the place where the Maltese revolt started: in front of Jesus' Church at Rabat (centre) and in front of the Carmelite Church at Mdina (right).**





**Il-Palazz Dorell, f'Hal Għaxaq, il-kwartier-ġenerali tal-Ġeneral Inġliż Graham waqt l-imblokka. Palazzo Dorell at Għaxaq served as the headquarters of British General Graham during the blockade.**





**Quddiem il-Palazz Vilhena, fejn saret it-taqbida li ntemmet bil-Maltin jiehdu l-kontroll tal-Imdina. Marozz Vella nqatel waqt li kien qed ineħhi l-bandiera Franciża u jtella' dik Maltija.**

**The skirmish which ended when the Maltese took over Mdina took place in front of Vilhena Palace. Marozz Vella was killed while hoisting the Maltese flag instead of the French *tricolor*.**

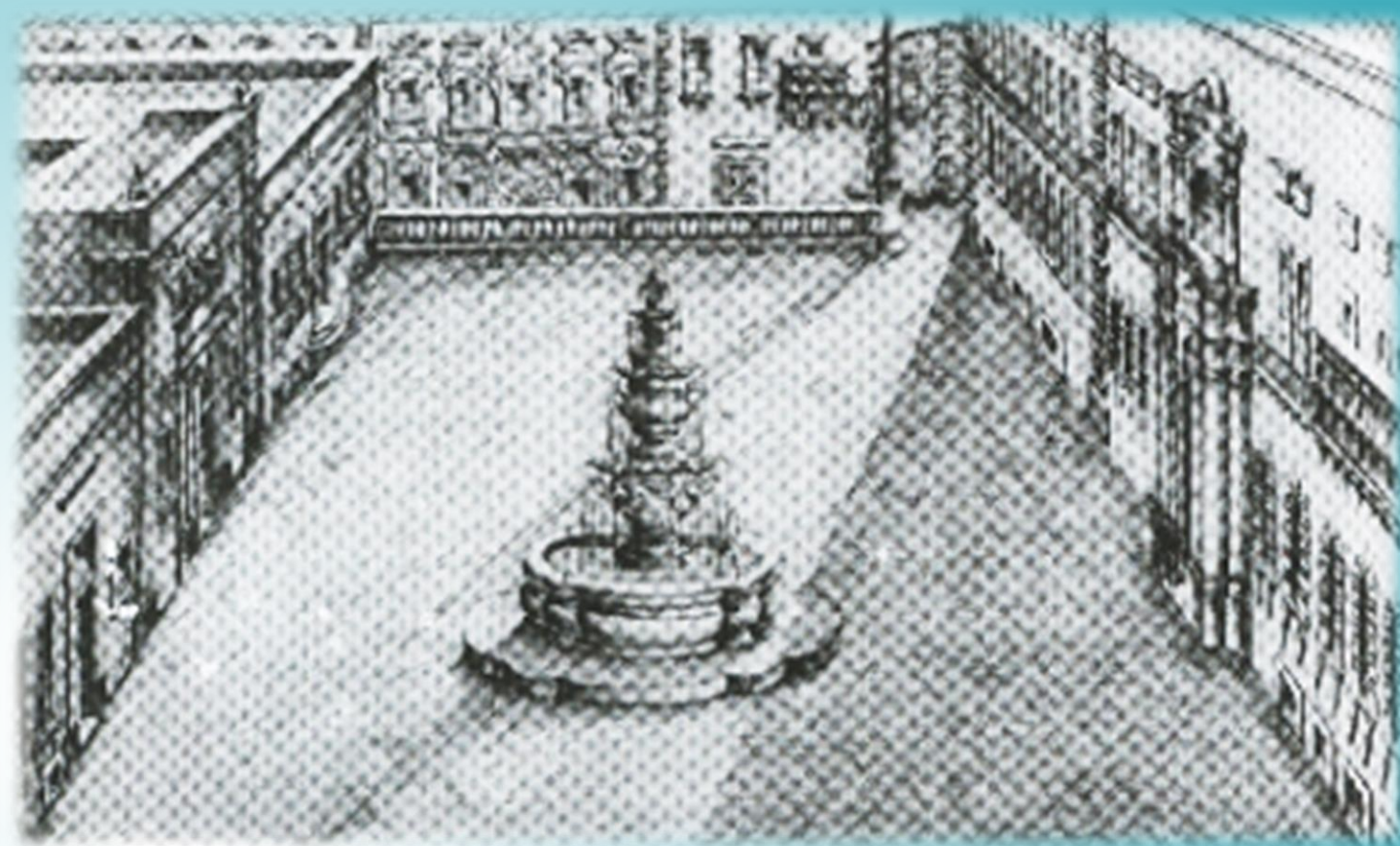




**L-Isptar Santu Spirtu u l-Kunvent tad-Dumnikani fir-Rabat kienu jilqgħu il-morda bl-imxija tal-influenza li laqtet lil Malta fix-xitwa tal-1799.**

**Santo Spirito Hospital and the Dominican Convent at Rabat were used as emergency hospitals during the influenza epidemic that hit the Maltese Islands during the winter of 1799.**





**Pjazza San Ġorġ quddiem il-Palazz: il-post fejn il-Francċiżi fakkru l-Waqgħa tal-Bastilja fl-14 ta' Lulju 1798; fejn inqatel Dun Mikiel Xerri fis-17 ta' Jannar 1799; fejn il-Francċiżi ċedew il-gżejjer f'idejn l-Ingliżi fil-5 ta' Ottubru 1800.**

**St George's Square in from of the Palace: the place where the French commemorated the Fall of the Bastille on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1798; where Dun Mikiel Xerri was shot on 17<sup>th</sup> January 1799; where the ceremony of the French capitulation to the British took place on 5<sup>th</sup> October 1800.**



## X'tgħallim dwar l-imkejjen f'Malta assoċjati ma' żmien il-Francīzi

1. Wieġeb minn slide 2. Għaliex Napuljun irrifjuta l-kaless li bgħatlu l-Gran Mastru? (1)
2. X'kellu differenti Bieb il-Bombi fi żmien il-Francīzi fi slide 3 minn dak tal-lum? (2)
3. Kif irnexxielhom jidhlu l-Imdina l-Maltin fl-irvell kontra l-Francīzi? (1)
4. Għaliex il-*Banca Giuratale* tal-Imdina ntgħażlet biex fiha jiltaqa' l-Kungress Malti? (1)
5. X'kien ġara f'Haż-Żabbar fil-5 ta' Settembru 1798 u x'tifkira baqa' ta' din il-ġrajja? Wieġeb minn slides 7 u 8. (3)
6. Fejn qatta' s-sitt ijiem li dam Malta Napuljun? Wieġeb minn slides 10 u 18. (2)
7. X'inhu s-sinifikat storiku tar-razzett ta' Xindi f'San Ġwann fi slide 11? (1)
8. Liema kienu ż-żewġ imkejjen fejn inqala' l-ewwel inkwiet bejn il-Maltin u l-Francīzi? Wieġeb minn slide 12. (2)
9. Min kien juża Palazzo Dorell f'Hal Għaxaq fi slide 13 u għal xhiex? (2)
10. X'gest patrijottika seħħ quddiem il-Palazz ta' Vilhena fl-Imdina fl-ewwel jiem tal-irvell tal-Maltin kontra l-Francīzi? Wieġeb minn slide 15. (1)
11. X'użu kellhom l-isptar u l-kunvent tad-Dumnikani fir-Rabat fi slide 16 matul l-imblokka tal-Francīzi? (1)
12. Għal-liema avvenimenti baqgħet magħrufa Pjazza San Ġorg fi-Belt Valletta fi żmien il-Francīzi? Wieġeb minn slide 18. (3)

(Total: 20 marka)



## Review and assessment on places in Malta associated with the French

1. Refer to slide 1. Why did Napoleon refuse the carriage sent to him by the Grand Master? (1)
2. How Porte de Bombes in slide 3 different from today at the time of the French? (2)
3. How did the Maltese manage to get inside Imdina during the revolt against the French? (1)
4. Why was the *Banca Giuratale* at Mdina chosen as the seat of the Maltese Congress? (1)
5. What happened at Żabbar on 5th September 1798 and what remains that remembers this event. Use slides 7 and 8 to help you answer. (3)
6. Where did Napoleon stay during his six days sojourn in Malta? Use slides 10 and 18 to answer. (2)
7. What is the historic significance of Ta' Xindi farmhouse at San Ġwann in slide 11? (1)
8. Which were the two places where an open clash took place between the Maltese and the French on 2nd September 1798? Use slide 12 to help you answer. (2)
9. Who made use of Palazzo Dorell in slide 13 and for which purpose? (2)
10. Which patriotic gesture took place in front of Vilhena Palace, Mdina during the Maltese revolt against the French? Use slide 15 to help you answer. (2)
11. How were Santo Spirito hospital and the Dominican Convent in slide 16 used during the blockade?
12. Name the events that took place in St George's Square, Valletta at the time of the French in Malta. Use slide 18 to help you answer. (3)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Imkejjen assoċjati ma' Żmien il-Francċiżi

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. Għaliex Napuljun ried juri lilu nnifsu qrib in-nies u mhux bħala wiehed ipprivileġġat bħal Kavallieri. (1)
2. Bieb il-Bombi kien jikkonsisti f'mina waħda u s-swar kienu jaslu sal-bieb innifsu. (2)
3. Il-Maltin irnexxielhom jidhlu l-Imdina mill-mina ta' Despuig. (1)
4. Għax il-*Banca Giuratale* kien il-post fejn kienu jiltaqgħu l-uffiċjali tal-università tal-Imdina. (1)
5. Il-Francċiżi ħarġu għall-għarried min wara s-swar tal-Kottonera sabiex jattakkaw u jisirqu kemm jifilfu ikel mir-raħal ta' Ħaż-Żabbar, iżda l-Maltin kien lesti għalihom u ma ħallewhomx. Balla fil-ħajt ta' waħda mid-dar f'Ħaż Żabbar baqgħet tfakkar din il-ġrajja. (3)
6. Napuljun qatta' l-ġranet tiegħu f'Malta fil-*Banca Giuratale* u f'Palazzo Parisio fi Triq Merkanti, l-Belt Valletta. (2)
7. F'dan ir-razzett, Ċensu Borg Braret kellu l-kwartier-ġenerali tiegħu waqt l-imblokk. (1)
8. Quddiem il-Knisja ta' Ġiezu fir-Rabat u quddiem il-Knisja tal-Karmnu fl-Imdina. (2)
9. Palazzo Dorell kien il-kwartier-ġenerali tal-Ġeneral Graham li kien inkarigat mit-truppi Ingliżi stazzjonati f'Malta matul l-imblokk. (2)
10. Żagħżuġ Malti nqatel mill-Francċiżi waqt li kien qed inizzel il-bandiera Franciża u jtella' l-bandiera bajda u ħamra ta' Malta fuq is-sur tal-Imdina. (1)
11. Dawn il-binjiet intużaw sabiex il-Maltin jilqgħu fihom il-morda b'epidemija tal-influenza li laqtet lil Malta fix-xitwa tal-1799. (1)
12. Twegibiet tajbin: il-post fejn kien inqatlu Dun Mikiel Xerri u sħabu mill-Francċiżi; fejn il-Francċiżi fakkru l-waqgħa tal-Bastilja fl-1789; fejn saret iċ-ċerimonja uffiċjali meta l-Francċiżi ċedew Malta lill-Ingliżi. (3)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# Places associated with the French in Malta

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. Because Napoleon wanted to portray himself as being close to the people and note as a privileged person like the Knights. (1)
2. Porte de Bombes then consisted of one gate and the fortification walls reached up to the gate itself. (2)
3. The Maltese managed to get inside Mdina from the Despuig tunnelled gate. (1)
4. The *Banca Giuratale* had been the place where the officials of the università met under the Knights. (1)
5. The French made a sortie from the Cotonera Lines aiming to grab provisions from the village of Żabbar, but the Maltese knew about this and they managed to repulse the attack. A canon ball fired by the French remained stuck in one of the wall of a residential house at Żabbar to the present-day. (3)
6. Napoleon spent his days in Malta at the *Banca Giuratale* and at Palazzo Parisio, both in Merchants' Street, Valletta. (2)
7. This was the farmhouse where Ċensu Borg Braret kept his headquarters during the French blockade. (1)
8. In front of the Church of Jesus at Rabat an din front of the Carmelite Church at Mdina. (2)
9. Palazzo Dorell was used as the headquarters of General Graham who was in charge of the British troops sent to assist the Maltese during the blockade. (2)
10. A Maltese youth was killed by the French garrison at Mdina when he was hoisting down the French tricolor to replace it with the flag of the Maltese national colours. (1)
11. These buildings were used to house the hundreds of Maltese patients hit by the influenza epidemic that hit the islands during the winter of 1799. (1)
12. Correct answers: it was the place where Dun Mikiel Scerri and his followers were executed by the French; the place where the French authorities commemorated the fall of the Bastille on 14th July; the place where the official ceremony of the capitulation of the French to the British was held. (3)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Il-Konsegwenzi tal-Assedju l-Kbir

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. Il-Kavallieri beżgħu li t-Torok setgħu jerggħu jattakkaw is-sena ta' wara. (1)
2. Bil-mewt ta' Dragut, it-Torok tilfu l-uniku mexxej li setgħa jrebbaħhom l-Assedju. (2)
3. L-Assedju kkonferma l-ħila ta' De Valette bħala l-aħjar mexxej li l-Kavallieri setgħa jkollhom biex isalva l-Ordni milli tinqered. (2)
4. L-Ordni kellu jirranġa l-fortizzi u l-fortifikazzjonijiet li kienu garrbu ħafna ħsara fl-Assedju u jibdeu jibnu belt għdida fuq l-Għolja Sciberras. (2)
5. 'Żmien tad-deheb' ifisser l-aħjar żmien fl-istorja ta' pajjiż jew istituzzjoni. F'dan iż-żmien l-Ordni kienet saret qawwa tal-baħar u l-qawwa u l-rikezza tal-Ordni kienet tirrifletti ruħha fil-mod ta' kif kienu qed jibnu u jsebbħu l-Belt Valletta. (4)
6. It-tliet funzjonijiet tal-Port il-Kbir kienu: centru ta' kummerċ fil-Mediterran; centru għall-industrija tal-*corso* fil-Mediterran; il-baži fejn il-Kavallieri kellhom il-flotta u t-tarzna għax-xwieni tagħhom. (3)
7. Il-*corso* kienet industrija li kienet iggib għid, flus u lsiera u kienet sors ta' ħafna mpjeggi, xoghlijiet u snajja' għall-Maltin. (2)
8. Wara l-Assedju, l-Kavallieri komplew isaħħu d-difiza tal-portijiet ewlenin u tax-xtut tal-gzejjer bil-bini ta' għadd ta' fortizzi u torrijiet tal-għassa. (2)
9. It-tarzna kienet meħtieġa mill-Kavallieri peress huma kienu magħrufa bħala 'kursara bis-salib' u sabiex fiha jkunu jistgħu jibnu u jsewwu l-galeri u x-xwieni tagħhom. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# Consequences of the Great Siege

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. The Knights were afraid that the Turks could attack the islands again the following year. (1)
2. With the death of Dragut, the Turks lost the leader that could have possibly won them the Siege. (2)
3. The Siege confirmed De Valette's leadership qualities without whom the Order may have been destroyed if it lost the Great Siege. (2)
4. The Order had to rebuild the forts and the fortifications that were nearly destroyed by the Turks during the Siege and to start building a new city on Mt Sciberras. (2)
5. The term 'Golden Age' means the best time in history for a country or institution. During this time the Order became a formidable sea power and the wealth and grandeur of the Order was reflected in the way they built and embellished Valletta. (4)
6. The three functions of Grand Harbour were: a centre for maritime trade in the Mediterranean; a centre for Christian corsairs in the Mediterranean; a base from where the Knights kept their fleet safe and where they built a dockyard to repair their ships. (3)
7. The corso industry brought a lot of wealth, money and slaves and it was a source of employment for many Maltese. (2)
8. After the Siege, the Knights continued to improve upon the existing defences of the harbours and the coast by building more forts, curtain walls and watch towers. (2)
9. The dockyard was necessary for the Knights because they were known as the 'Corsairs with the Cross' and because they had to have a place where to build and repair their ships. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# L-Inkwizizzjoni Rumana f'Malta fi Żmien il-Kavallieri

## The Roman Inquisition in Malta under the Knights



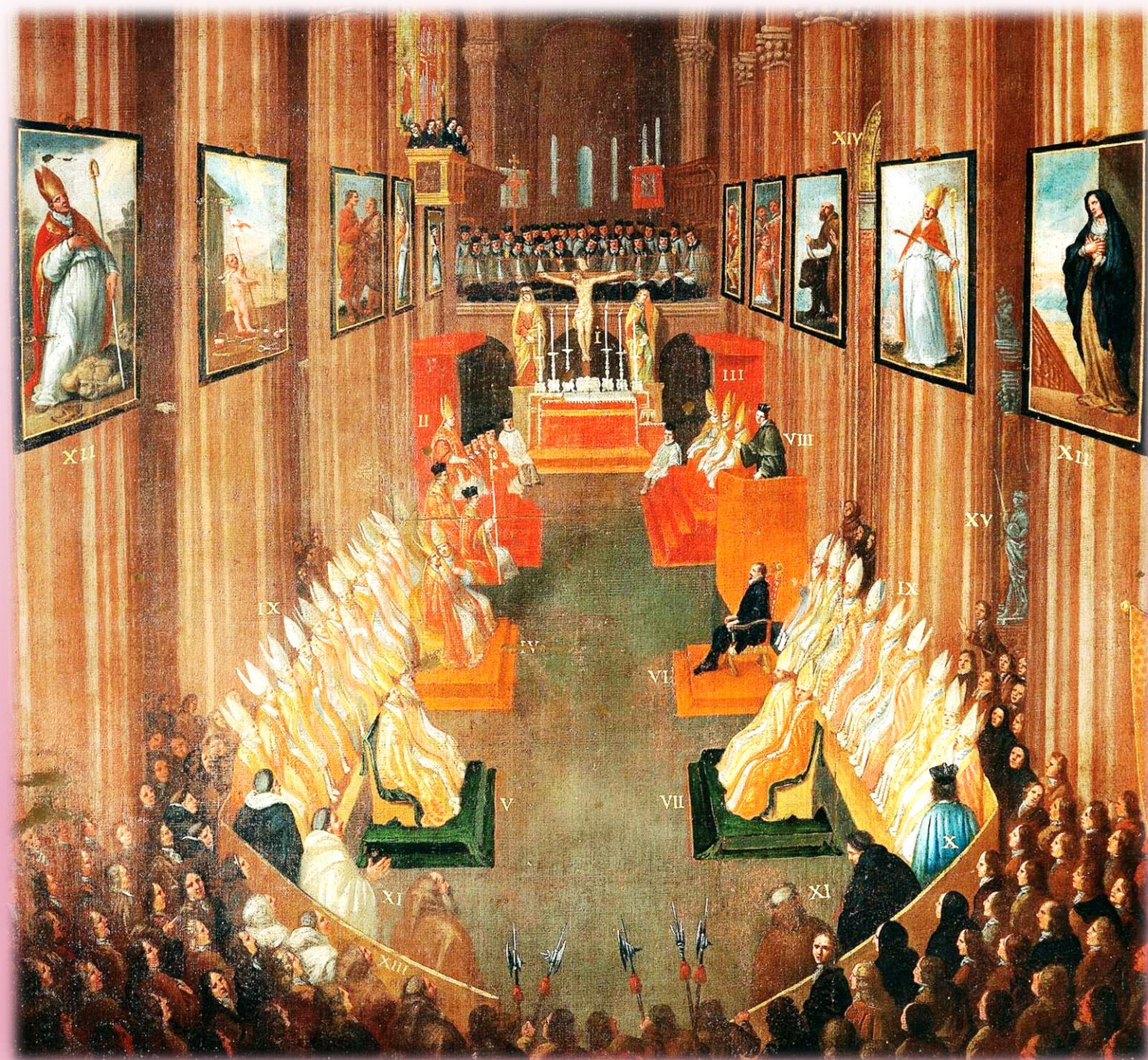




**L-Inkwiżizzjoni Rumana jew is-Santu Uffiċju kienet twaqqfet mill-Papa Pawlu III fl-1542 sabiex tirribatti l-ideat tal-Protestanti u tiddixxiplina lill-kleru u lill-Kattoliċi.**

**The Roman Inquisition or Holy Office was founded by Pope Paul III in 1542 to combat Protestant ideas and to discipline the Catholic clergy and laymen.**





**Il-Konċilju ta' Trentu (1545-1563) għamel riformi fil-Liturġija u fid-duttrina Kattolika.**

**Dan il-Konċilju ikkonferma l-awtorità u l-infallibilità tal-Papa, kuntrarju għal dak li kienu jsostu l-Protestanti.**

**The Council of Trent (1545-1563) made reforms in the Catholic Liturgy and dogma.**

**This Council confirmed the authority and infallibility of the Pope, contrary to Protestant beliefs.**





Fl-1574, il-Gran Mastru La Cassière talab lill-Papa Girgor XIII jibgħat Inkwizitur f'Malta mibħhabba li xi kavallieri waqgħu taħt l-influwenza tal-Protestantiżmu.

Il-Papa bagħat lil Mons. Pietru Duzina bħala Delegat Appostoliku u l-ewwel Inkwizitur f'Malta.

In 1574, Grand Master La Cassière asked Pope Gregory XIII to send an Inquisitor to Malta because some Knights had fallen under the influence of Protestantism. The Pope sent Mons. Pietro Duzina as Apostolic Legate and first Inquisitor in Malta.





**Duzina waqqaf il-Palazz u t-Tribunal tal-Inkwizizzjoni fil-Birgu. Fis-seklu 17, l-Inkwizituri bnew il-Palazz tal-Girgenti li kien jintuża fis-sajf.**

**Duzina established the Palace and the Tribunal of the Inquisition at Birgu. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, other Inquisitors build Girgenti Palace as their summer residence.**





**Xellug: I-emblema tal-Inkwizizzjoni ta' Malta; Nofs: il-Papa Alessandru VII. Lemin: il-Papa Innoċenzu XI. Dawn iż-żewġ Papiet kienu għamlu xi snin bħala Inkwizituri f'Malta.**

**Left: the emblem of the Malta Inquisition; Middle: Pope Alexander VII; Right: Pope Innocent XI. These two Popes earlier in their career, had been Inquisitors in Malta.**





**Il-Sala tal-Kanċellerija,  
fil-Palazz tal-Birgu  
kien l-uffiċju fejn  
kienu jinżammu  
d-dokumenti uffiċjali  
tal-Inkwizizzjoni**

**The Chancery Hall in  
the Palace at Birgu,  
the office where the  
Inquisition kept its  
official documents.**





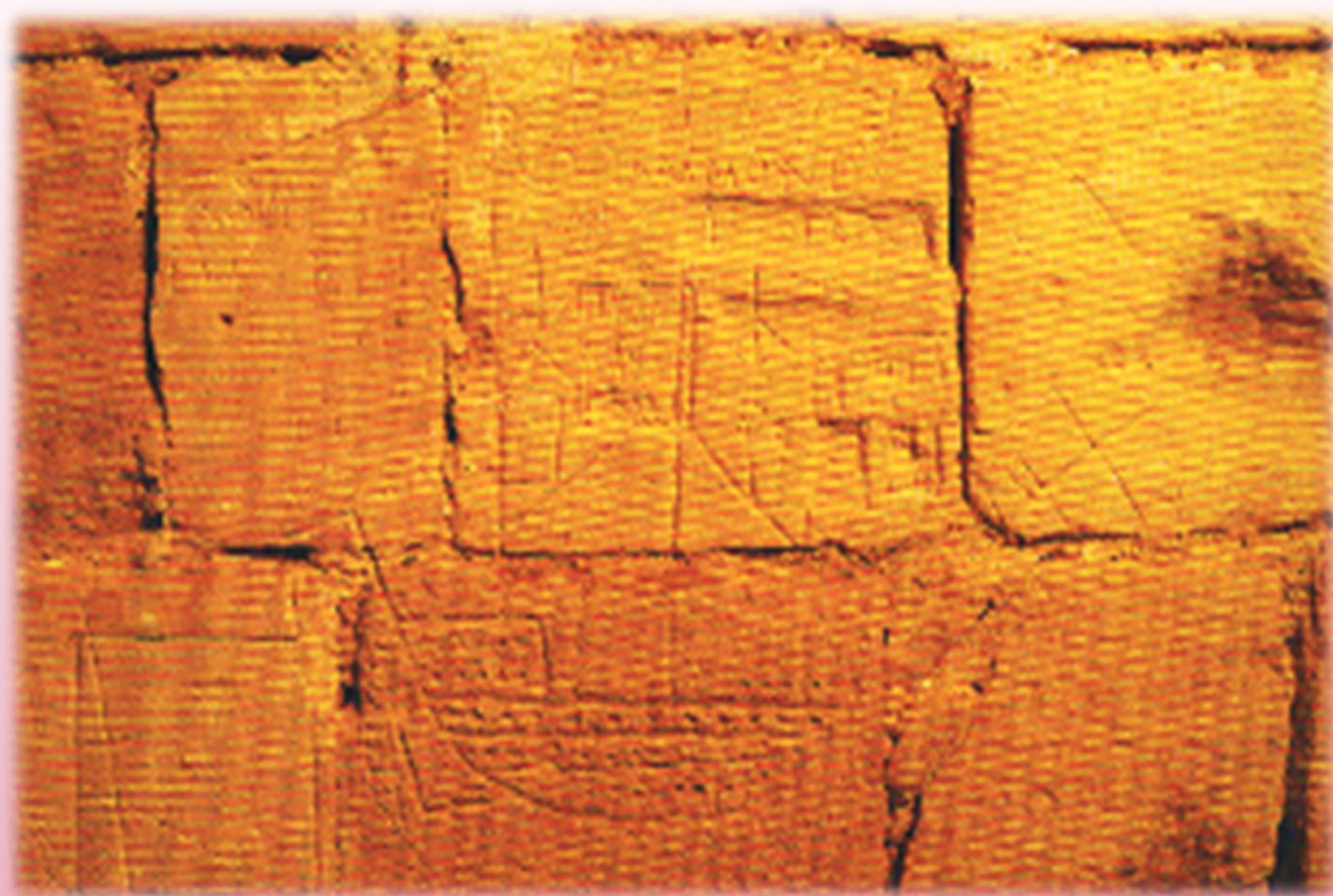
**L-Awla tal-Qorti tal-Inkwizitur fil-Palazz tal-Birgu.  
The Court Room of the Inquisition Tribunal at the Palace at Birgu.**





**Fil-bitħa tal-Palazz kien hemm iċ-ċelel għal min ikun tressaq biex jidher quddiem l-Inkwizitur.  
In the courtyard of the Palace one found the prison cells for who was arrested by officials of  
the Inquisition.**

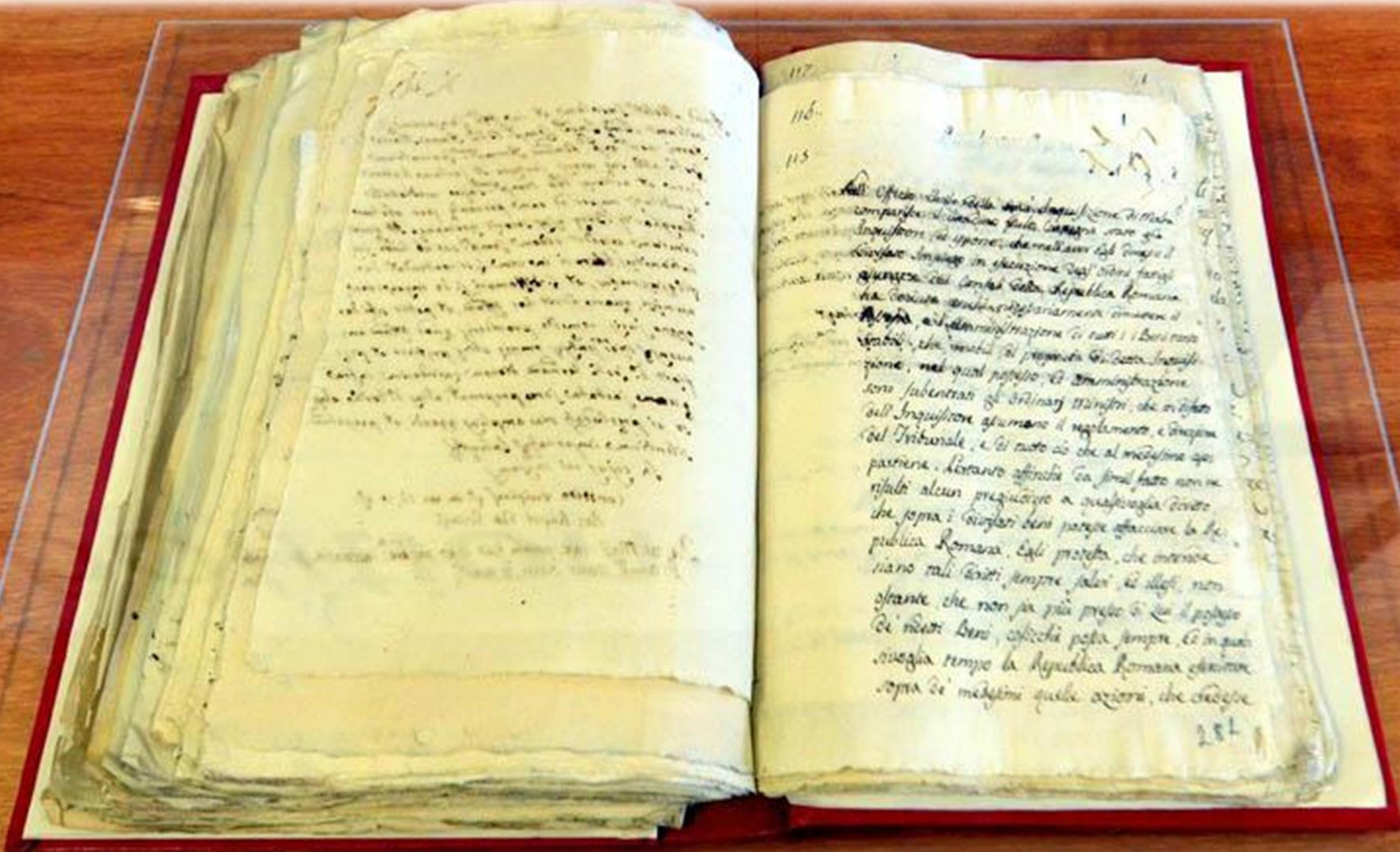




**Fic-ċelel instabu għadd ta' graffiti bl-Għarbi u tinqix ta' xwieni li jagħtu xhieda dwar min kien jinżamm f'ċelel bħal dawn.**

**In these cells one finds a number of reliefs in Arabic and images of sailing ships which shed some light about the people held in these prison cells.**





**Ir-registri tal-Inkwizzjoni fihom tagħrif dwar min kien jitressaq quddiem l-Inkwizitur u x'penitenza jew kastig kien jingħata.**

**Dawn ir-registri illum qed jinżammu fil-Mużew tal-Katidral tal-Imdina.**

**The registers of the Inquisition shed light about the people who compelled to appear in front of the Inquistor and the type of penance or punishment administered. These registers are nowadays kept at the Cathedral Museum at Mdina.**





I N D E X  
L I B R O R U M  
P R O H I B I T O R U M  
S S M I D. N.  
B E N E D I C T I X I V .  
P O N T I F I C I S M A X I M I

1655  
Recognitus, atque editus.



R O M Æ M. DCC. LVIII.  
Ex Typographia Reverendæ Cameræ Apostolicæ.  
CUM SUMMI PONTIFICIS PRIVILEGIO.

1605

L E S.  
P R O P H E T I E S  
D E M. M I C H E L  
N O S T R A D A M V S.

dont il y en a trois cens qui n'ont encores  
jamais esté imprimées.  
Adioustées de nouveau par  
ledict Aucteur.



A L Y O N,  
Chez P I E R R E R I G A V D, ruë Merciers,  
au coing de ruë Ferrandiere, à l'en-  
seigne de la Fortune.  
A V E C P E R M I S S I O N

L-Inkwizitur kien jara li ma jinqrawx kotba pprojbiti skont l-Indiçi tal-Kotba tal-1559 (xellug). Minbarra l-kotba kollha Protestanti, kien hemm ukoll il-ktieb dwar il-profeziji ta' Nostradamus, ippubblikat fl-1605 (lemin).

The Inquisitor ensured that no one read prohibited books listed in the Index of Books of 1559 (left). Besides all Protestant books, there was also the book about the prophecies of Nostradamus, published in 1605 (right).





L-Inkwizizzjoni kienet issostni b'hal Qrati kollha f'dak iż-żmien li t-tortura kienet meħtieġa biex waqt l-interrogazzjoni tal-mixli, wieħed ikun jista' jasal għall-verità.

Fost id-diversi strumenti tat-tortura, l-aktar komuni kienu:

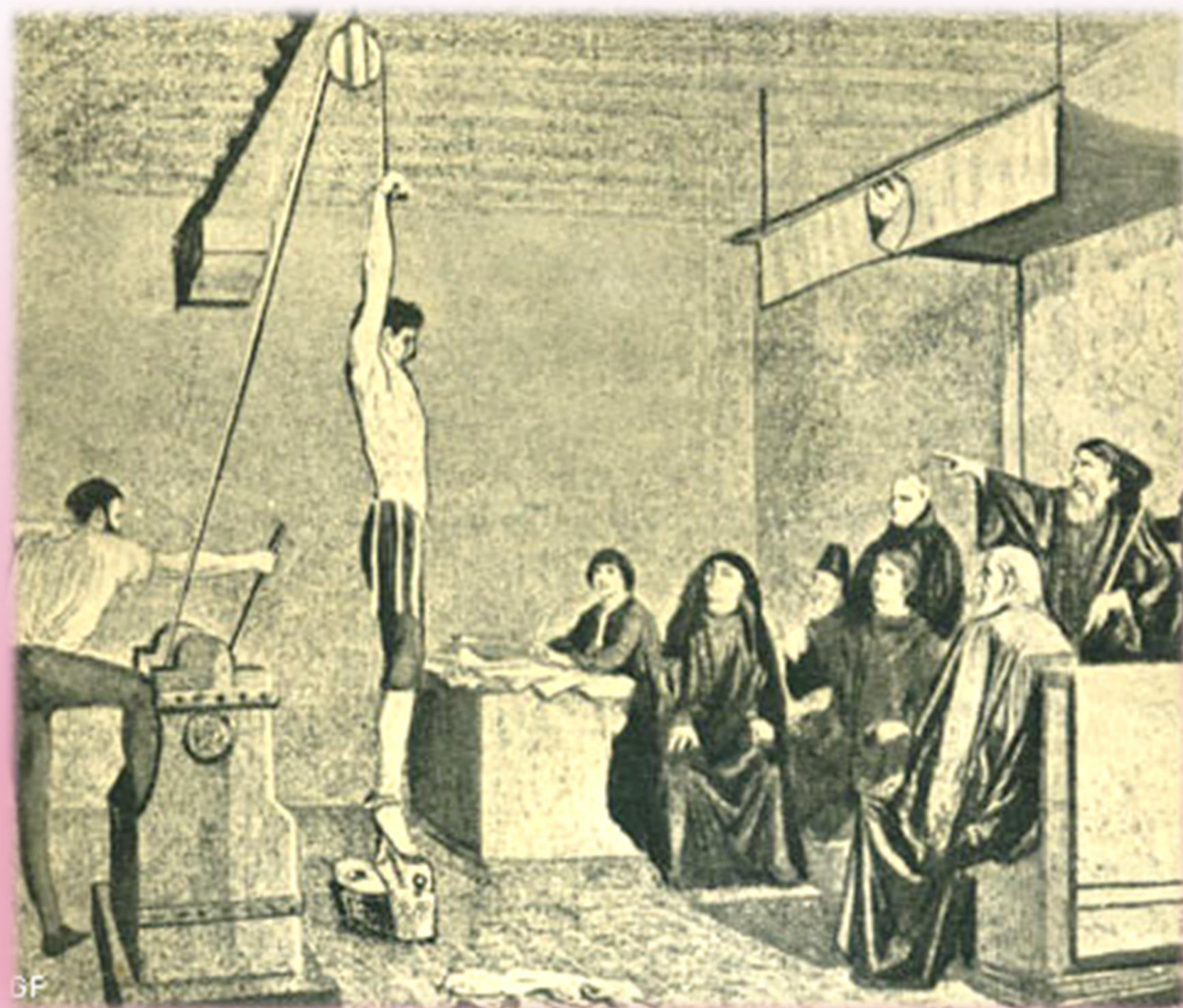
### 1. Is-Sigġu tal-Interrogazzjoni

The Inquisition held the view, like all other Courts in those days, that torture was necessary during interrogation of the accused to arrive at the truth.

Among many instruments of torture, the most commune ones were:

### 1. The Interrogation Chair





**2. Il-Ħabel (*Corda* jew *Strappado* fil-każ tal-Inkwizizzjoni Spanjola).**

**Kienu jiżdiedu piżijiet tal-ġebel ma saqajn dment li l-mixli jibqa' jichad l-akkużi kontrih.**

**2. The Rope (*Corda* or *Strappado* in the case of the Spanish Inquisition).**

**Stone weights were added to the feet if the accused continued to deny the accusation.**





**3. Iż-Żiemel tal-Injam. Bl-istess mod, kienu jiżdiedu piżijiet ma saqajn il-mixli.**  
**3. The Wooden Horse. Similarly, weights were added to the feet of the accused.**

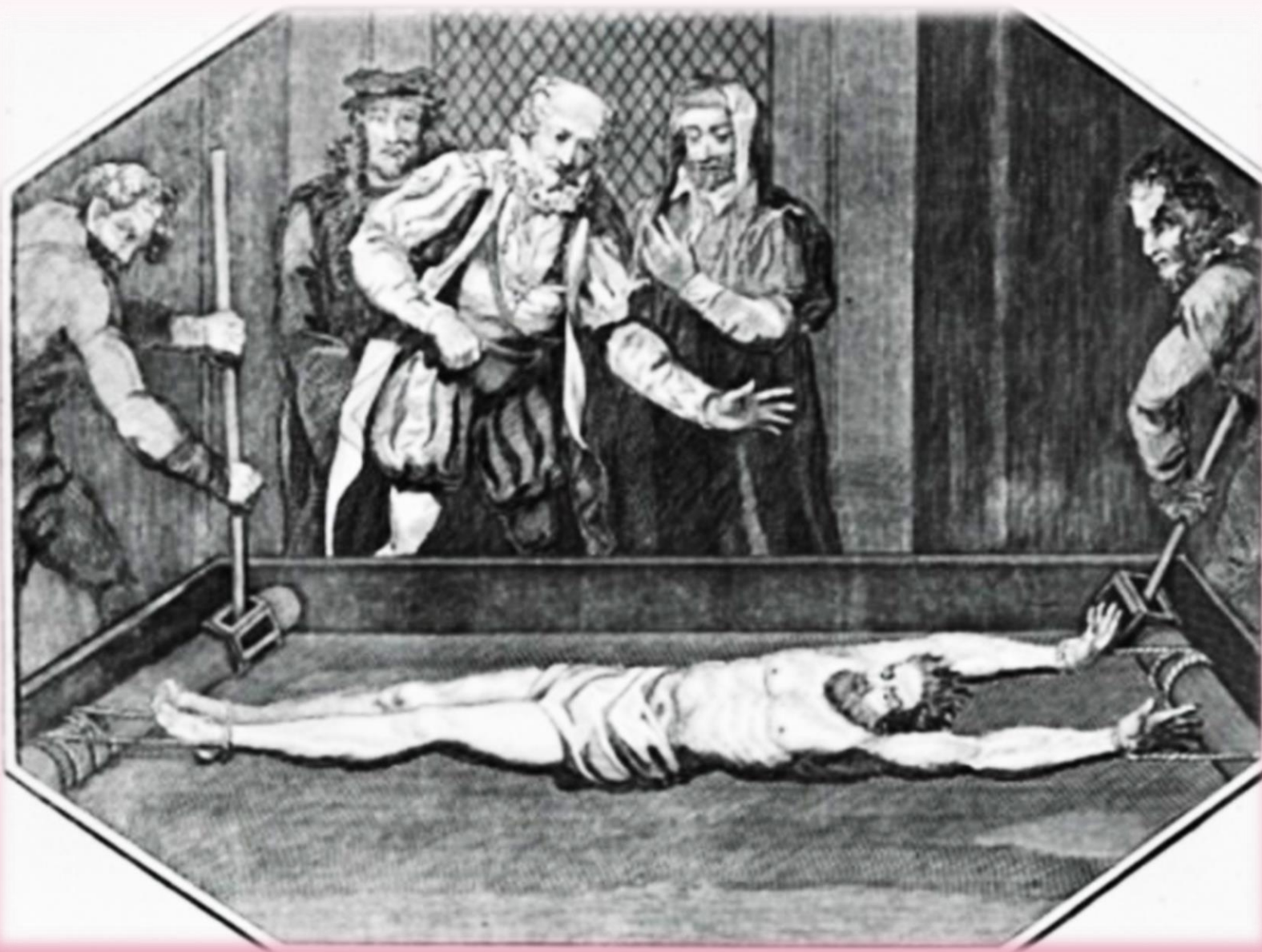




**4. Ir-Rota. Din kienet livell ieħor ta' tortura iżjed kiefra u inqas komuni mit-tlieta ta' qabel. Ġieli kien jżddied in-nhar fuq in-naħa t'isfel tar-rota sabiex iżid l-uġigh tal-akkuzat.**

**4. The Wheel. This was a higher level and more terrible type of torture but less common the previous three. At times, fire was added beneath the Wheel to increase the pain of the accused.**





5. Ir-rakkett kien strument tat-tortura għal min jibqa' jichad l-akkużi tal-Inkwizitur kontrih.

Min kien jgħaddi minn din it-tortura kien jibqa' jbati l-effetti tagħha tul ħajtu kollha.

5. The Rack was an instrument of torture reserved for those who persisted in denying the charges of the Inquisition against him.





**6. L-aħħar livell ta' tortura kienet il-ħruq bħala kundanna tal-mewt għal min ikun baqa' jsostni l-erezija.**

**Fl-Ewropa, eluf ta' nies innoċenti sofrew din mewta kiefra, mixlija li kienu sħaħar, anke fil-pajjiżi Protestanti.**

**6. The last level of torture was death sentence by burning at the stake for those who persisted in their heresy.**

**In Europe, thousands of innocent people met this horrible death accused of witchcraft, even in Protestant countries.**





L-Inkwizizzjoni għalkemm kienet saret inqas ħarxa fil-seklu 18 bis-saħħa tal-Illuminiżmu, f'Malta din baqgħet tiffunzjona sal-migġa ta' Napuljun fl-1798.

Hu abolixxa t-Tribunal tal-Inkwizizzjoni u ta lill-Inkwizitur 24 siegħa sabiex jitlaq minn Malta.

Although the Enlightenment made the Inquisition less severe in the 18th century, in Malta it kept functioning until Napoleon's arrival in 1798.

He abolished the Inquisition Tribunal and gave the Inquisitor 24 hours to leave the island.



## X'tgħallimt dwar l-Inkwizizzjoni f'Malta

1. X'kienet l-Inkwizizzjoni Rumana u għaliex twaqqfet? Wieġeb minn slides 1 u 2. (1)
2. X'rabta hemm bejn il-Konċilju ta' Trentu u l-Inkwizizzjoni Rumana. Wieġeb minn slide 3. (2)
3. X'kienu ċ-ċirkostanzi li wasslu biex l-Inkwizizzjoni Rumana titwaqqaf ukoll f'Malta? Wieġeb minn slide 4. (2)
4. Liema kienu ż-żewġ binjiet li kienu jgħixu fihom l-Inkwizituri ta' Malta? X'kienet id-differenza bejniethom? Wieġeb minn slide 5. (2)
5. X'taħseb li kien jigri mill-Inkwizituri ta' Malta meta dawn kienu jissejġu lura l-Italja mill-Papa? Wieġeb minn slide 6. (1)
6. Semmi żewġ taqsimiet li kienu jintużaw mill-Inkwizitur fil-Palazz tal-Birgu. Wieġeb minn slides 7 sa 9. (2)
7. Min kien jinżamm fiċ-ċelel tal-Inkwizitur. X'tinnota li kellhom dawn iċ-ċelel? Wieġeb minn slides 9 u 10. (2)
8. Għaliex ir-registri tal-Inkwizizzjoni huma importanti fl-istudju tal-istorja ta' Malta. Wieġeb minn slide 11. (2)
9. X'kien l-Indiċi tal-Kotba tal-Inkwizizzjoni fi slide 12? (1)
10. Liema kienu s-sitt tipi ta' tortura li kien jagħti l-Inkwizitur jidhru fi slides 13 sa 18? (3)
11. Kif spiċċat l-Inkwizizzjoni minn Malta? (2)

(Total: 20 marka)



# Review and assessment on the Roman Inquisition in Malta

1. What was the Roman Inquisition and why was it set up? Answer from slides 1 and 2. (1)
2. What is the connection between the Council of Trent and the Roman Inquisition. Use slide 3 to answer. (2)
3. What were the circumstances which led to the coming of the Roman Inquisition to Malta. Answer from slide 4. (2)
4. Which were the two buildings used as residences of the Malta Inquisitors? What was the difference in their use? Answer from slide 5. (2)
5. What usually happened to the Malta Inquisitors when they were called back to Italy by the Pope? Answer from slide 6. (1)
6. Name two sections used by the Inquisitor at his Palace at Birgu. Use slides 7 to 9 to answer. (2)
7. Who was kept in the prison cells of the Inquisition? What can you notice about these cells. Answer from slides 9 and 10. (2)
8. Why are the Inquisition registers very important for the study of the history of Malta? Use slide 11 to help you answer. (2)
9. What was the Index of Books of the Inquisition in slide 12? (1)
10. Which were the six types of torture used by the Inquisition from slides 13 to 18? (3)
11. How did the Inquisition come to an end in Malta? (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# L-Inkwizizzjoni Rumana f'Malta

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. L-Inkwizizzjoni Rumana kienet tribunal (qorti) tal-Knisja Kattolika biex tiġġieled kontra t-tagħlim qarrieqi (l-ereżija). (1)
2. Il-Koncilju ta' Trentu reġa' stabbilixxa t-tagħlim uffiċjali tal-Knisja wara t-taqlib li kienet għabet ir-Riforma Protestanta. (2)
3. L-Inkwizizzjoni Rumana twaqqfet f'Malta fuq talba tal-Gran Mastru La Cassière minhabba influwenza Protestanta fost xi Kavallieri Franciżi. (2)
4. Il-Palazz tal-Inkwizitur fil-Birgu kien iservi ukoll ta' qorti u ħabs. Il-Palazz tal-Girgenti kienet ir-residenza tal-Inkwizitur għax-xhur tas-Sajf. (2)
5. Bosta Inkwizituri kienu jilħqu isqfijiet, kardinali u saħansitra tnejn minnhom saru Papiet. (1)
6. Aċċetta bħala tajbin sa tnejn minn dawn it-twegibiet: is-sala tat-tribunal; il-kancellarja għar-reġistri tal-Inkwizizzjoni; iċ-ċelel tal-ħabs; il-kċina fis-sular t'isfel; il-bitha b'arkati Gotiċi fid-daħla tal-Palazz; il-kmamar privati tal-Inkwizitur fis-sular ta' fuq nett. (2)
7. Dawk arrestati jew ikkundannati mill-Inkwizitur. Kull ċella kienet għal persuna waħda u kienu saru b'tali mod biex min ikun fihom ma jkunx jista' jaħrab. (2)
8. Ir-reġistri tal-Inkwizizzjoni tagħtuna ħjiel dettaljat u interessanti dwar il-ħajja soċjali u l-morali tal-Maltin u tal-Kavallieri. (2)
9. L-Indiċi kienet lista ta' kotba li l-Kattoliċi ma setgħux jixtru jew jaqraw fuq kundanna tal-iskomunika. (1)
10. Twegibiet tajbin: is-sigġu tal-interrogazzjoni; il-corda (ħabel); iż-żiemel tal-injam; ir-rota; ir-rakkett (3)
11. Meta Napuljun ħa l-Gzejjer Maltin fl-1798, hu abolixxa t-Tribunal tal-Inkwizizzjoni u ta' lill-Inkwizitur 24 siegħa biex jitlaq minn Malta. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# The Roman Inquisition in Malta

## Marking scheme of the power point

1. The Roman Inquisition was a tribunal (court) of the Catholic Church to defend its teachings against heresy. (1)
2. The Council of Trent re-established the official teachings of the Church after years of turmoil caused by the Protestant Reformation. (2)
3. The Roman Inquisition came to Malta on the request of Grand Master La Cassière because some French Knights fell under Protestant influence. (2)
4. The Palace of the Inquisitor at Birgu served as a tribunal (court) and as a prison. The Palace at Girgenti served as the summer residence of the Inquisitors. (2)
5. Most Inquisitors became bishops, cardinals and two of them were even elected Popes. (1)
6. Accept any two from the following answers: the court room; the chancery where the Inquisition registers were kept; the prison cells; the kitchen at the ground floor; the internal courtyard with its Gothic vault ceiling; the private rooms of the Inquisitor on the upper floor. (2)
7. The prison cells were for those who were arrested or condemned by the Inquisitor. Each cell housed one person and the cells were made in such a way as to make it almost impossible for anyone to escape. (2)
8. The Inquisition registers provide us with a detailed and exciting picture of the social and moral life of the Maltese and the Knights. (2)
9. The Index of Books determined which books Catholics were prohibited to buy or sell under the penalty of excommunication. (1)
10. Correct answers: the interrogation chair; the rope; the wooden horse; the wheel; the racket. (3)
11. When Napoleon took over the Maltese Islands in 1798, he abolished the Inquisition Tribunal and gave the Inquisitor 24 hours to leave the island. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# L-Invażjoni u l-Imblokk tal-Francīzi f'Malta (1798-1800)

## The Invasion and Blockade of the French in Malta (1798-1800)





**Fl-għodwa tal-10 ta' Ġunju 179, Napuljun ta l-ordni biex truppi Franciži biex jieħdu l-Gżejjer Maltin f'idejhom.**

**On the morning of 10<sup>th</sup> June 1798, Napoleon gave orders for the troops to take over the Maltese Islands.**





**Il-Francċiżi niżlu l-art f'diversi postijiet fl-istess ħin: f'San Pawl il-Baħar; f'San Ġiljan; f'Marsaxlokk u fir-Ramla l-Ħamra (Għawdex).**

**The French made simultaneous landings of troops in different parts of the islands: in St Paul's Bay, St Julian's, Marsaxlokk and Ramla Bay (Gozo).**





Il est accordé pour vingt quatre heures à compter depuis six heures du soir d'aujourd'hui 11. Juin 1798, jusqu'à six heures du soir demain 12. Du même mois, une suspension d'armes entre le Armée de la République Française commandée par le Général Buonaparte, représentée par le chef de Brigade Junot premier aide de Camp du 5. Général, et entre Son Altesse Prince et l'Ordre de St. Jean de Jerusalem.

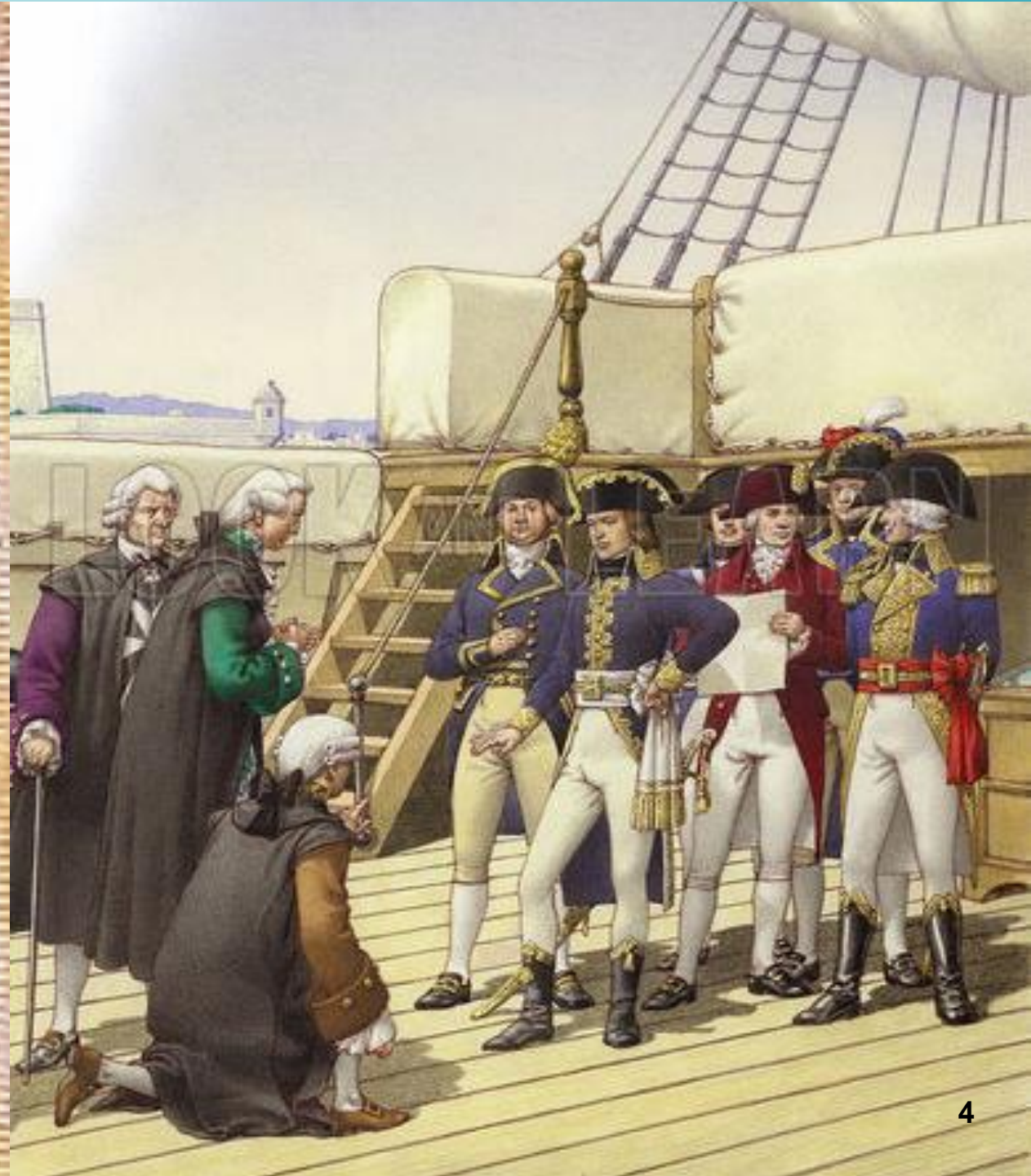
Fait double à Malte. le 11. Juin 1798.

Hompesch



**B'din l-ittra tal-11 ta' Ġunju, Hompesch ċeda l-Gżejjer Maltin lil Napuljun.**

**By this letter of 11<sup>th</sup> June, Hompesch surrendered the Maltese Is. to Napoleon.**







**Napuljun niżel minn fuq l-Orient fit-13 ta' Ġunju u daħal il-Belt Valletta fil-Bieb del Ponte, milqugh mill-Ġakbini Maltin u minn dawk li kienu favur ir-Rivoluzzjoni Franciża.**

**Napoleon disembarked from the Orient on 13<sup>th</sup> June and entered Valletta from Del Ponte Gate, amidst cheers from the Maltese Jacobins and other French sympathisers.**



LIBERTE.



EGALITE.

# RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE PROGRAMME

DE LA FETE du 14 Juillet. A MALTE.

LA Garde nationale, les Troupes de ligne, les Chasseurs, se réuniront sur la Place nationale et sur celle de la Liberté à trois heures après midi.

A quatre heures on fera les courses et la distribution des Prix.

Cette distribution finie, les Municipalités viendront prendre le Commissaire et la Commission du Gouvernement.

Tous ensemble se rendront chez le Général de division commandant où son état Major sera réuni.

On partira du Palais national pour se rendre sur le Port, dans l'ordre suivant.

1.° Un détachement de Grenadiers Français précédé de Tambours.

2.° Un détachement de Chasseurs Maltais, précédés de ceux qui auront remporté le Prix de la Course.

3.° Les deux Municipalités de l'Est et de l'Ouest et les Députés des Municipalités du dehors.

4.° Les Administrations diverses, celle de la Santé et tous les Maltais ayant reçu l'autorisation de porter l'uniforme national.

5.° Les six jeunes Aspirans de la Marine, nommés pour partir sur les Vaisseaux de la République.

6.° Un détachement de Troupes Françaises avec tous les Tambours et la musique.

7.° La Commission de Gouvernement précédée de ses Huisiers, avec l'Evêque de Malthe. Les quatre filles mariées le jour même et leurs maris.

8.° Le Général de division, le Commissaire du Gouvernement et les Généraux de Brigade, le Commandant de la Place, les Commissaires Ordonnateur de la Marine et des Guerres, enfin tout l'Etat major.

9.° Un détachement de Grenadiers Français. La haie sera bordée par la Garde nationale, mêlée à la Troupe de ligne.

Le Cortege partira dans cet ordre et se rendra au Port.

Le Commandant d'armes avec son Etat major et l'Ordonnateur de la Marine y seront sur le Pont d'un des Vaisseaux de la République.

Tous les Vaisseaux du Port seront pavoisés. Le Général de division Commandant et son Etat major, iront avec le Commissaire et la Commission du Gouvernement à bord du Vaisseau Amiral.

On y arborera le Pavillon tricolor qui sera salué par les canons des Vaisseaux et des Forts.

L'Ordonnateur de la Marine remettra aux six Aspirans Maltais le Pavillon qui devra être hissé à l'ARBRE DE LA LIBERTE pour l'apporter sur la Place.

Le Cortege reviendra sur la Place de la Liberté, passant par la rue des Droits de l'Homme et dans le même ordre qu'en allant; l'Etat major de la Marine se réunira au retour à celui de terre.

Le Général de division prendra place le premier sur l'Autel de la Patrie, avec les Généraux de Brigade, le Commissaire du Gouvernement, la Commission et les Autorités Constituées.

On chantera les Hymnes, et on fera entendre les airs Guerriers des Français.

On arborera le Drapeau tricolor au haut de l'ARBRE DE LA LIBERTE.

Le Drapeau sera sonné par l'Artillerie des Remparts.

Le Général de division sera reconduit au Palais national par toutes les autorités Constituées.

La Ville sera illuminée.

Il y aura un orchestre sur la Place de la Liberté, les soldats et sous-Officiers recevront le lendemain un jour de paye de gratification.



Fl-14 ta' Lulju 1798, il-Gvern Franciż f'Malta ordna lill-Maltin jipparteċipaw fit-tifkira tal-waqgħa tal-Bastilja fi Pjazza San Ġorg, il-Belt.

On 14<sup>th</sup> July 1798, the French issued a decree for the Maltese to participate in the commemoration of the fall of the Bastille at St George Square, Valletta.



# VAUBOIS, GÉNÉRAL DE DIVISION,

Commandant en Chef dans les Iles de Malte et du Goze,

## A LA COMMISSION DE GOUVERNEMENT

LES fonds destinés à la solde des troupes, aux dépenses des hôpitaux, ainsi que pour la partie civile, s'épuisent; nous ne pouvons nous exposer aux besoins en tout genre, sans nuire à la République, et cette malheureuse guerre, que nous font les habitants de l'île, doit nécessairement retomber à leur charge. L'humanité cependant m'a dicté, dès le principe, de prendre à titre d'emprunt tout ce que je tirais des habitants, afin que ces affaires finies, on puisse rembourser les citoyens tranquilles, qui n'ont point méconnu le gouvernement légitime de la France, ou qui aident les Français dans cette circonstance à triompher de ces vils brigands.

Je vous prie en conséquence, Citoyens, d'assembler à jours différents les habitants sisés de l'une et de l'autre partie. Après leur avoir fait sentir qu'une partie de leurs moyens étant entre les mains de la République, ils ne peuvent les sauver que par les succès de la République; et qu'en conséquence ils doivent contribuer au succès de cette guerre; vous leur direz que la République est digne d'une confiance, que ses ennemis seuls feignent de méconnaître à vous leur ferrez sentir que le gouvernement Français seul leur convient; que les Anglais, par rapport à leur commerce des Indes, seraient les destructeurs de leurs manufactures, dont l'industrie et le succès ont besoin d'être perfectionnés par les secours paternels d'une grande nation; vous leur direz que je ne puis croire, que leur aveuglement sille au point de ne pas apercevoir, que déjà un nombre assez considérable des millions possesseurs de ce pays s'éduite à l'infortune par la criminelle ambition de quelques uns de leur compatriotes. Car enfin, l'Université formait un capital considérable, et si l'on y joint les différentes caisses que l'on a été obligé de prendre, l'emprunt forcé qui va naturellement s'élever, le prix des marchandises mises en réquisition, enfin, ce que la République doit pour d'autres objets, si les Français succombent; mais ils ne succomberont pas, et en continuant à faire des sacrifices momentanés, on garantit ce qui est déjà dit, et on arrivera sûrement à la prospérité et à l'oubli de ces malheurs du temps, qui ne peuvent encore beaucoup durer.

Vous exigerez donc, Citoyens, que les habitants de l'est et de l'ouest se continuent entre eux pour fournir, chaque partie, cent-cinquante mille livres de France. Il est indispensable que la moitié de ces sommes soit requittée dans la première quinzaine de prairial, et l'autre moitié dans la première quinzaine de messidor, sans préjudice de ce qui reste dû du premier emprunt dont je vais pourvoir la rentrée.

Connaisant votre zèle et votre amour pour la chose publique, je regarde cette affaire comme sûre, et je m'en rapporte à votre sagesse pour tous les détails de l'exécution, et pour la juste distribution.

Salut et Fraternité,

VAUBOIS.

I fondi destinati al soldo delle truppe, alle spese degli Ospedali, e a quelle del Governo, vanno dissottratti. Non possiamo tutto prestarci ad ogni bisogno, senza i giusti riguardi di non nuocere al nostro dovere ed alla Repubblica, giacchè dell'ingrata guerra, che ci fanno gli abitanti dell'Isola, devono i medesimi portarne necessariamente il peso. Nondimeno l'umanità m'ha suggerito da principio, di prendere a titolo d'emprunt tutto ciò che avrei ricavato dagli abitanti affittati, restituendo la calma, se fossero rimasti i pacifici cittadini, che non hanno punto ricusato di riconoscere il legittimo governo della Francia, o che hanno concorso co' Francesi nella presente circostanza, a triomfare de' vili malfidanti.

Vi prego pertanto, Cittadini, di radunarsi in differenti giorni in comodi abitanti dell'uno e dell'altro Cantone: fateli conoscere che essendo già una porzione delle loro sostanze nel potere della Repubblica, e che in conseguenza contribuiscono al sostegno della presente guerra; gli direte, che la Repubblica è ben degna di ogni confidenza, e che solo i suoi nemici fingono di non riconoscerla. Gli farete intendere, che il solo governo Francese lor conviene, mentre gli Inglese, innanzi al commercio dell'Indie, saranno i distruttori delle loro manifatture, la di cui industria ed i progressi di una gran Nazione, gli suggerirete, che io non posso mai credere, che il loro commercio giunga al punto di non accorgersi, che un numero assai considerabile di milioni sarebbe già irrimediabilmente perduto per essi, se i Francesi non restassero possessori di questo paese ormai ridotto all'infelicità per la rea ambizione di qualche lor compatriota; poiché non ha dubbio, che l'Università costituiva un capitale considerabile; aggiungansi le differenti casse di cui si sono servite: il prestito forzoso, che naturalmente è per essere accreditato: il prezzo delle mercanzie sottratte alla richiesta, in somma tutto ciò, che la Repubblica deve per altri oggetti; dunque, dico io, veder deggiamo gli abitanti la ruina inevitabile di molte lor sostanze, ove i Francesi succomberanno; ma non essi non succomberanno; e continuando a farne de' momentanei sacrifici, vi guardo ciò che già è dovuto, e vi perverrà sicuramente alla prosperità ed all'oblio del presente disgraziato tempo, che non può ancor molto durare.

Esigete dunque, Cittadini, che gli abitanti dell'Est e dell'Ovest si riunano tra essi per fornire ciascuna Municipalità 150,000 franchi. Egli è indispensabile, che la metà di tal somma sia consegnata nel termine de' primi quindici giorni di Prairial, e l'altra metà nel termine de' primi quindici giorni di Messidor, senza pregiudizio di ciò che resta dovuto pel primo prestito, di cui io sono per sollecitare il rimborso.

Conoscendo il vostro zelo ed il vostro amore per il ben pubblico, riguardo al presente affare come sicuro, e mi rimetto alla vostra sagesse per tutti i mezzi dell'esecuzione, e per la giusta distribuzione.

Salute, e Fraternità.

VAUBOIS.

## LA COMMISSION DE GOUVERNEMENT AUX MALTAIS RAISONNABLES ET BIEN INTENTIONNES.

### CITOYENS PAISIBLES ET BIEN PENSANS,

VOUS avez entendu le voix, je ne dirai pas d'un commandant en chef, (car il ne veut point user avec nous du droit de conquête), mais d'un père occupé des intérêts de ses enfants, qui veut en raisonner avec eux. Vaubois veut tout sauver: laissez-vous de seconder ses vues paternelles; jetez-vous dans ses bras; jetez-y vos fortunes toutes entières; c'est le meilleur, et peut-être l'unique moyen, de les mettre en sûreté dans la boarrique, et de les retrouver un jour avec usure. Vous avez au moins une faible idée de la grandeur, de la puissance et de la force de la République; sa loyauté vous est connue; on sait que ses moyens sont infinis; on devine l'immensité de ses ressources; mais sait-on, tout le bien qu'on peut aller la générosité Française?

AVETE pur sentita la voce, non già d'un Comandante in Capo, (che non, egli non vuol con noi punto usar del diritto di conquista), ma sibbene d'un padre in merito alle miserie de' suoi figli, d'quali nol vuole ragionare. Vaubois tutto salvar vuole: affrettatevi di secondare i paterni suoi voti: Gettate nelle sue braccia i tutte interamente mettetevi la vostra sostanza; ecco il migliore, e forse l'unico mezzo di assicurarla nella barchetta, e di riaverla un giorno anche con frutto. Voi della grandezza, della potenza, della forza della Repubblica non tutto formate la vera idea: vi è nota la fealtà: non tutti gli infiniti mezzi: indovinate l'immensità delle risorse: ma chi mai ha veduta la mena della generosità Francese?

A MALTE, DE L'IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE. J. Malha, Directeur.

Fi żmien l-okkupazzjoni Franciża, il-Gvern kien beda joħroġ gazzetta ufficjali bl-isem *Journal de Malte* mill-istamperija tal-Palazz fil-Belt.

Għalkemm Napuljun kien iddikjara l-libertà tal-istampa f'Malta, l-ebda gazzetta oħra ma kienet tiċċirkola għaliex bl-irvell tal-Maltin, il-Gvern reġa' daħħal iċ-ċensura.

During the French occupation, the Government issued an official newspaper called *Journal de Malte* from the Palace printing press.

Although Napoleon had decreed the liberty of the press in Malta, no other newspaper was allowed to circulate because after the revolt of 2<sup>nd</sup> September, the Government imposed censorship of the press.





**Fit-2 ta' Settembru 1798, il-Maltin ħabtu għal stakkament ta' suldati Franciżi taħt il-kmand ta' Masson li ntbagħtu r-Rabat u l-Imdina biex jikkonfiskaw it-teżori mill-knejjes.**

**On 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1798, the Maltese attacked a group of French soldiers under the command of Masson who were sent to confiscate treasures from the churches of Rabat and Mdina.**





L-ghada t-3 ta' Settembru eluf ta' Maltin mill-irhula ngabru barra bieb il-Bombi biex ma jhallux lill-Francizi jippruvaw jirbhu lura l-Mdina li kienet waqgħet f'idejn il-Maltin.

On the following day, 3<sup>rd</sup> September, thousands of Maltese from the villages assembled outside Porte de Bombes to stop the French from sending reinforcements to Mdina which had just been taken over by the Maltese.





**Fil-5 ta' Settembru grupp imdaqgas ta' suldati Franciżi ħarġu mis-swar tal-Kottonera u ħabtu għar-raġal ta' Haż-Żabbar bil-ħsieb li jisirqu kemm isibu ikel għal waqt l-imblokka.**

**Iżda l-Maltin saru jafu bihom u nasbuhom meta dawn daħlu fit-toroq u l-isqaqien dojoq tar-raġal.**

**On 5<sup>th</sup> September, French soldiers came out from the Cottonera Lines to attack the village of Żabbar, hoping to loot food provisions which they needed for the blockade.**

**But the Maltese, who were already informed of their coming, prepared an ambush when the French entered the narrow streets and alleys of the village.**





Ħajr:  
<https://vassallohistory.wordpress.com/french-blockade-batteries/>

**Il-pożizzjoni tal-batteriji bil-kanuni li waqqfu l-Maltin madwar il-portijiet għal matul l-imblokka bl-għajnuna tal-Ingliżi.**

**The sites where the Maltese, with assistance from the British, set up cannon batteries around the main harbours during the blockade.**





**Il-Batterija fil-Marsa  
(fuq)**

**Il-Batterija tal-Għargħur  
(taħt)**

**Marsa Battery (above)**

**Għargħur Battery  
(below)**

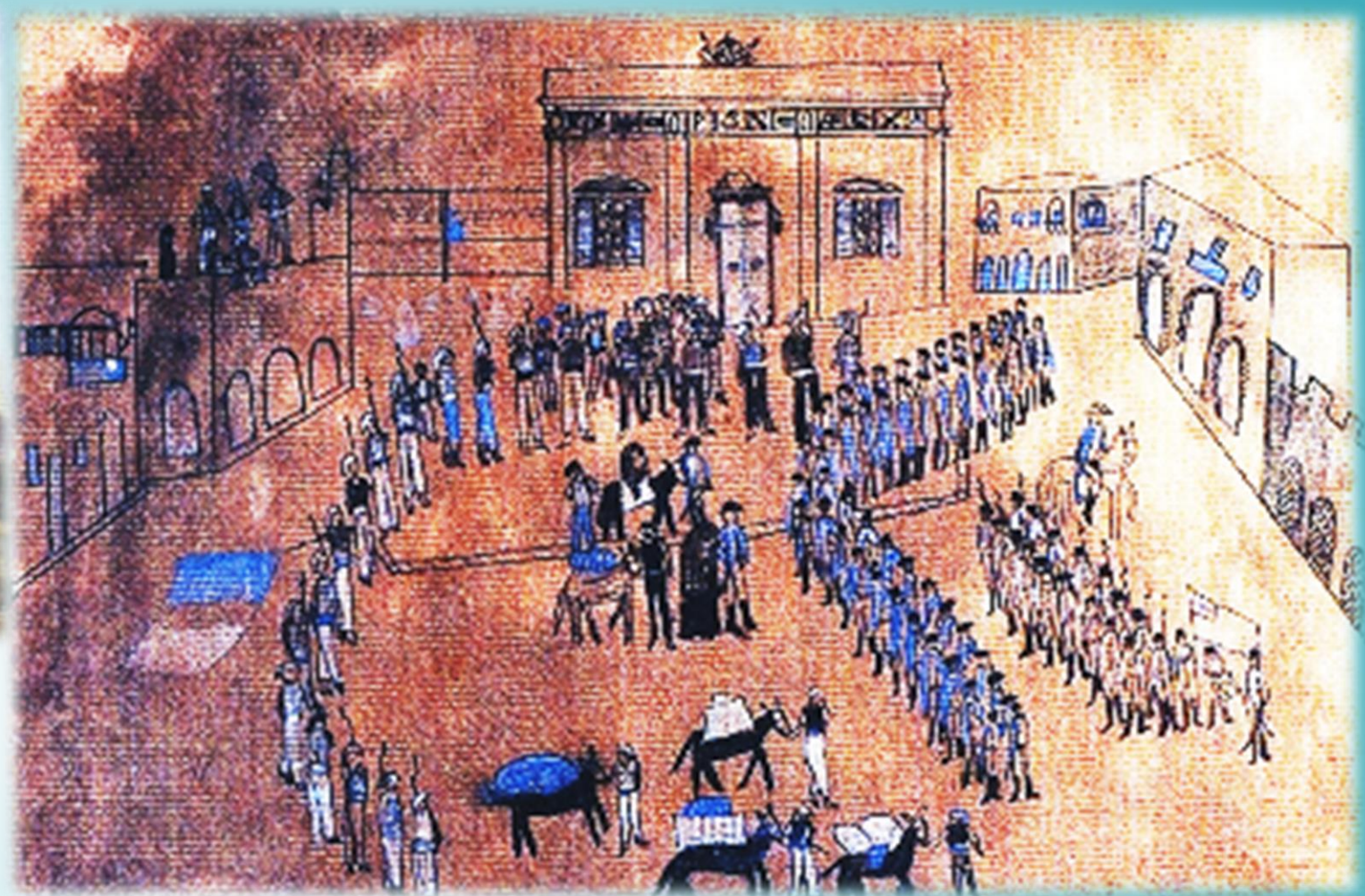






**Il-Kastell u l-Gżira t'Għawdex kienu l-ewwel post li l-Franċiżi ċedew lill-Ingliżi fl-24 ta' Ottubru 1798.**

**Dan kien ifisser li Għawdex dam inqas minn erba' xhur okkupat mill-Franċiżi.**



**The Citadel and island of Gozo was the first place which the French surrendered to the British on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1798.**

**This meant that French rule in Gozo lasted less than four months.**

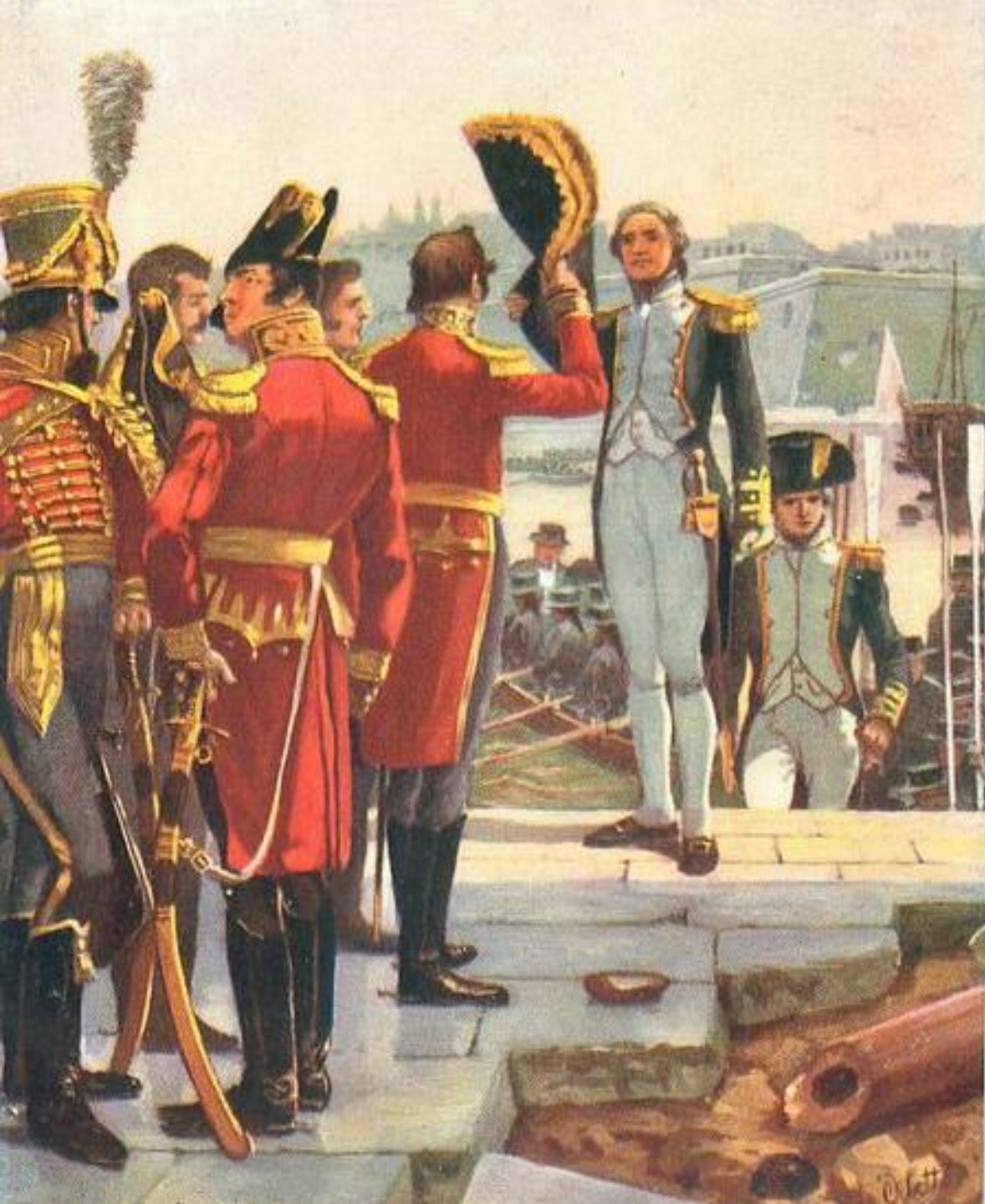




**Il-kongura tal-Maltin immexxija minn Dun Mikiel Xerri kellha t-tir li tiftaħ il-Bieb tal-Mandraġġ għall-Maltin li kellhom jaqsmu mix-xaqliba l-oħra ta' Marsamxett. Peress li l-Francizi saru jafu b'dan, fost dawk arrestati u xkubettjati fil-Pjazza tal-Palazz kien hemm Dun Mikiel Xerri fis-17 ta' Jannar 1799..**

**The plot of the Maltese led by Dun Mikiel Xerri had the aim of opening the Manderaggio Gate for a group of Maltese coming from the opposite shores of Marsamxett. But the French discovered the plot, and Dun Mikiel Xerri was among those arrested and executed in the Palace Square on 17<sup>th</sup> January 1799.**





**Fil-5 ta' Ottubru 1800, il-Ġeneral Inġliż Henry Pigot u l-Gvernatur Militari Franciż Vaubois, iffirmaw il-ftehim li bih il-Franciżi ċedew lil Malta lill-Inġliżi.**

**L-Inġliżi min-naħa tagħhom qablu li jieħdu bix-xwieni tagħhom lis-soldati Franciżi lura lejn Franza. Magħhom marru dawk il-Maltin li kienu baqgħu sa l-aħħar favur il-Franciżi.**

**On 5<sup>th</sup> October, the British General Henry Pigot and the French military Governor Vaubois, signed the capitulation of Malta to the British.**

**The British agreed to escort the French garrison to France on British ships. Maltese who supported the French were exiled in France.**





**Xellug: L-uniformi ta' suldat Malti minn madwar 2,500 li kien jiffirma l-Battaljun tal-Kungress. Il-Battaljun ta' Birkirkara kien taħt il-kmand tal-Kmandant Vincenzo Borg imlaqqam 'Brared'.**

**Lemin: Suldat Malti tal-Infanterija, regiment li kien twaqqaf mill-Ingliži f'April 1800 u kien ġie xolt fl-1802.**

**Left: the uniform of a Maltese soldier of the Congress Battalion, made up of 2,500 men. The Birkirkara Battalion was headed by Vincenzo Borg nicknamed 'Brared'.**

**Right: A Maltese soldier of the Light Infantry Regiment, set up by the British in April 1800 and disbanded in 1802.**





**Kif kienet l-uniformi ta' suldat tal-infanterija Franciża (xellug) u tal-infanterija Inglża (lemin) fi żmien l-imblokka.**

**The uniforms of a French infantry (left) and British infantry (right) soldier at the time of the blockade.**





**Il-Midalja tal-Imblokk bl-ilwien nazzjonali ta' Malta. Din kienet ingħatat minn Alexander Ball lill-patrijotti kollha Maltin li taw sehemhom fl-irvell u l-imblokka kontra l-Franċiżi.**

**Blockade Medal' suspended on a red and white ribbon of the Maltese national colours. This medal was awarded by Alexander Ball to the Maltese patriots who participated in the revolt and the blockade against the French.**



# L-Invażjoni u l-imblokk tal-Francīzi f' Malta

1. Għaliex Napuljun ordni lit-truppi Francīzi jinvadu l-Gżejjer Maltin minn erba' bnadi f'daqqa. Wieġeb minn slides 1 u 2. (2)
2. Wieġeb minn slide 4. Kif il-Kavallieri ċedew il-gżejjer lill-Francīzi? (1)
3. X'għamel Napuljun meta niżel l-art *mill-Orient*, ix-xini li kien fuqu? (1)
4. X'kellhom jagħmlu l-Maltin fil-jum tal-14 ta' Lulju 1798? Wieġeb minn slide 6. (1)
5. X'kienet il-*Journal de Malte*? (1)
6. X'incident inqala' fir-Rabat nhar it-2 ta' Settembru 1798? (2)
7. Kif wieġbu l-Maltin mill-irħula għal dan l-incident fir-Rabat? (2)
8. X'ippruvaw jagħmlu l-Francīzi biex ifixklu l-imblokka tal-Maltin. Wieġeb minn slide 10. (2)
9. X'għamlu l-Maltin bl-għajnuna tal-Ingliżi biex isaħħu l-imblokka tal-Francīzi. Wieġeb minn slides 11 u 12. (2)
10. Kif inħeles Għawdex minn taħt idejn il-Francīzi? (1)
11. X'kien l-għan tal-kongura ta' Dun Mikiel Xerri? (2)
12. Kif ċedew il-gżejjer il-Francīzi fl-1800? (2)
13. X'tifkira taw l-Ingliżi lill-Maltin li taw sehemhom fl-irvell u l-imblokka kontra l-Francīzi? Wieġeb minn slide 18. (1)

(Total: 20 marka)



# The Invasion and blockade of the French in Malta

1. Why did Napoleon order the French troops to invade the Maltese Islands from four different locations? Use slides 1 and 2 to help you answer. (2)
2. Use slide 4 to answer. How did the Knights surrender the Maltese Islands? (1)
3. What did Napoleon do when he disembarked from his ship, the *Orient*? (1)
4. What were the Maltese expected to do on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1798? Answer from slide 6. (1)
5. What was the *Journal de Malte*? (1)
6. What incident took place at Rabat on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1798? (2)
7. How did the Maltese from the villages reacted to the Rabat incident? (2)
8. How did the French try to break the blockade of the Maltese? Answer from slide 10. X'ippruvaw jagħmlu l-Frañċiżi biex ifixklu l-imblokka tal-Maltin. Wieġeb minn slide 10. (2)
9. What did the Maltese do with the assistance given to them by the British to enforce further the blockade of the French? Use slides 11 and 12 to help you answer. (2)
10. How was Gozo freed from the French? (1)
11. What was the aim of Dun Mikiel Xerri's plot? (2)
12. How did the French surrender the Maltese Islands to the French in 1800? (2)
13. What sort of commemoration did the British give the Maltese who contributed to the revolt and the blockade of the French. Use slide 18 to help you answer. (1)

**(Total: 20 marks)**

History Department, Curriculum Centre Annexe, DLAP (MEDE) 2020.

20



# L-Invażjoni, l-irvell u l-imblokk tal-Francīzi

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. Il-Francīzi attakkaw il-Gzejjer Maltin minn diversi bnadi sabiex ma jagħtux ċans lill-Kavallieri jorganizzaw tajjeb id-difiża tal-gzejjer. (2)
2. Hompesch bagħat ir-rappreżentanti tal-Ordni bl-ittra tal-kapitulazzjoni ta' Malta lill-Napuljun li kien għadu fuq ix-xini tiegħu l-*Orient*. (1)
3. Napuljun tela' bil-mixi mix-xatt tal-Belt u waqaf fil-*Banca Giuratale* fi Triq Merkanti. (1)
4. Il-Maltin kienu mhegga jattendu għaċ-ċelebrazzjonijiet li saru mill-Francīzi biex ifakkru l-waqa' tal-Bastilja fl-1789 fil-misraħ tal-Palazz fil-Belt. (1)
5. Il-*Journal de Malte* kienet il-gazzetta uffiċjali beda joħroġ il-Gvern Francīz f'Malta. (1)
6. Maltin inkurlati attakkaw grupp ta' suldati Francīzi li nbaġhtu mill-Belt sabiex jigbru l-fided mill-knejjes tar-Rabat u l-Imdina. (2)
7. Mijiet ta' Maltin mill-irhula ngabru barra Bieb il-Bombi biex ma jhallux lil Vaubois jibgħat iżjed suldati lejn fl-Imdina. (2)
8. Suldati Francīzi ħargu għall-għarrieda mis-swar tal-Kottonera sabiex jippruvaw jisirqu kemm jifilħu ikel mir-raħal ta' Ħaż-Żabbar. (2)
9. Il-Maltin u l-Ingliżi għamlu diversi batteriji bil-kanuni madwar il-portijiet sabiex il-Francīzi jibqgħu mingħajr għajnuna. (2)
10. Il-Francīzi ċedew Għawdex f'idejn l-Ingliżi fl-24 ta' Ottubru 1798. (1)
11. Dun Mikiel Xerri u sħabu ppjanaw li jifthu l-bieb fil-mina tal-Mandraġġ sabiex il-Maltin jidhlu u jieħdu l-Belt Valletta f'idejhom. (2)
12. Il-Ġeneral Vaubois ftiehem mal-Ġeneral Inqliż Pigot li jċedi Malta lill-Ingliżi. (2)
13. Alexander Ball ta midalja tal-bronż bl-arma ta' Malta. (1)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# The invasion, revolt and blockade of the French

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. The French attacked the Maltese Islands from different places in order to confuse the defensive plans of the Knights. (2)
2. Hompesch sent representatives of the Order on Napoleon's flagship the *Orient* with the letter of capitulation of the islands to the French. (1)
3. Napoleon went all the way from Valletta wharf to the *Banca Giuratale* in Merchant's Street on foot. (1)
4. The Maltese were solicited to attend the celebrations commemorating the fall of the Bastille on 14th July 1789 which were to be held at the Palace Square, Valletta. (1)
5. The *Journal de Malte* was the official newspaper published by the French Government in Malta. (1)
6. A group of angry Maltese attacked the French soldiers sent from Valletta to confiscate silverware from the churches in Rabat and Mdina. (2)
7. Hundreds of Maltese from the villages blocked Portes de Bombes to stop Vaubois from sending more French soldiers to Mdina. (2)
8. A group of French soldiers made a sortie from the Cotonera Lines to try to grab food provisions from the villagers of Żabbar. (2)
9. The Maltese and the British made various temporary cannon batteries around the main harbours to deprive the blockade French from receiving help from outside. (2)
10. The French ceded Gozo to the British on 24th October 1798. (1)
11. Dun Mikiel Xerri and his followers planned to open the *Manderaggio* gate so that the Maltese could take the French garrison by surprise and thus take control of Valletta. (2)
12. General Vaubois negotiated the surrender of the Maltese Islands with the British General Pigot. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# L-Iżvilupp tal-Iblijet u l-Irħula fi Żmien il-Kavallieri

## The Development of Towns and Villages under the Order





## Il-punti ewlenin

### Matul it-tmexxija tal-Ordni kien hemm dawn l-iżviluppi:

- ❑ Marru iżjed nies jgħixu fl-ibliet ta' madwar il-Port il-Kbir (Valletta u l-Kottonera);
- ❑ Fis-seklu 17 kibru subborgi ġodda: Bormla barra l-Birgu u l-Isla u l-Furjana barra l-Belt Valletta;
- ❑ L-irħula kbiru fl-għadd tan-nies peress li l-popolazzjoni żdiedet minn 20,000 fl-1530 għal 100,000 fl-1798;
- ❑ Kien hemm xi rħula żgħar (hamlets) li tbattlu għall-kollox min-nies (bħal l-Ħal Millieri wara l-1712). Dan seħħ għaliex in-nies ippreferew imorru jgħixu f'irħula akbar fil-viċin. Fil-każ ta' l-Ħal Millieri, ħafna aktarx marru fiż-Żurrieq, l-Imqabba jew il-Qrendi;
- ❑ Xi rħula kbar ingħataw it-titlu ta' belt minn xi Gran Mastri: Qormi (Città Pinto); Żebbuġ (Città Rohan); Żabbar (Città Hompesch); Floriana (Città Vilhena); Żejtun (Città Beland).
- ❑ Fl-ibliet ta' madwar il-Port kien kien hemm iżjed kummerċ u kuntatt ma' barranin (eż. negozjanti, kavallieri, kursara);
- ❑ Fl-irħula l-ħajja kienet iktar kwieta u mixħuta lejn il-biedja u t-tkabbir tal-qoton.

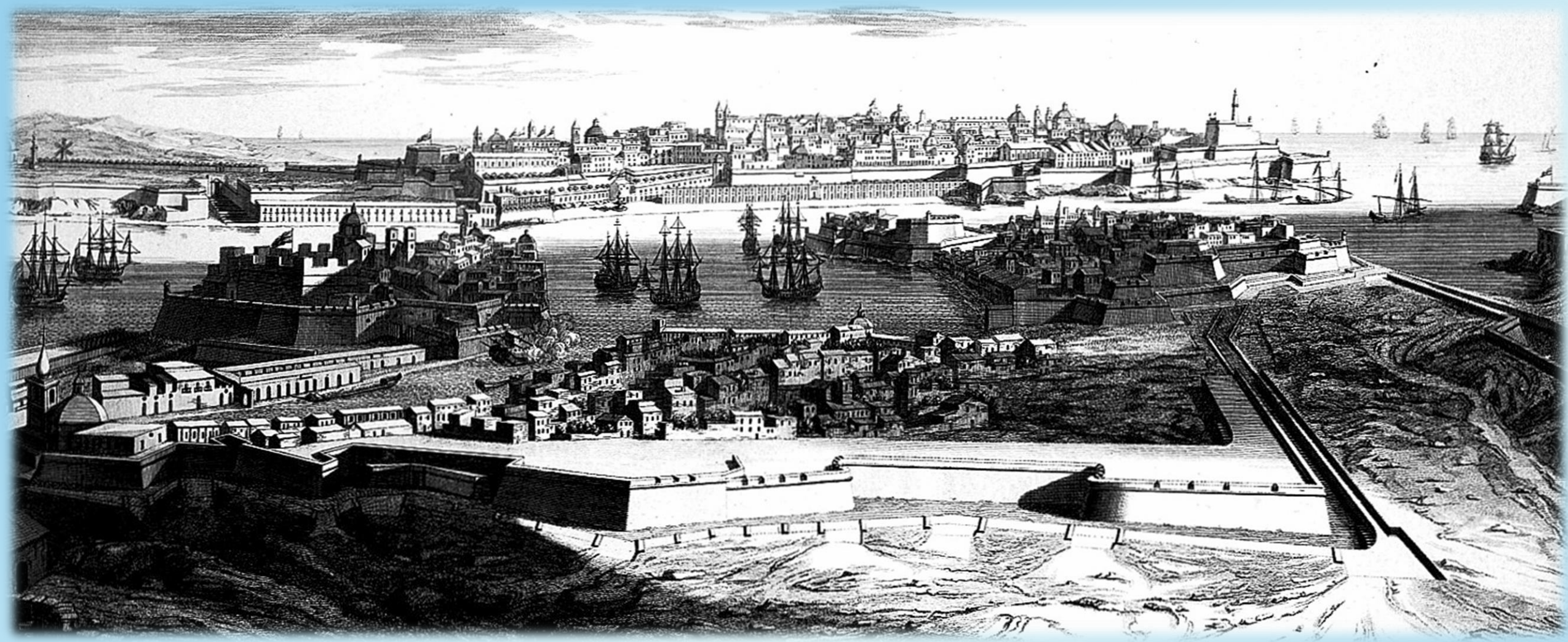


# The main points

During the Order's rule there were the following developments:

- ❑ More people went to live in the harbour towns (Valletta and Cottonera);
- ❑ From the 17th century new suburbs developed: Bormla outside Birgu and Senglea; Floriana outside Valletta;
- ❑ There was an increase in the size of the villages since the population increased from 20,000 in 1530 to 1000,000 in 1798;
- ❑ Some hamlets lost all their inhabitants (e.g. Hal Millieri after 1712). This happened because people preferred to go and reside in the nearby larger villages. In Hal Millieri's case, many went to Żurrieq, Mqabba or Qrendi;
- ❑ Some Grand Masters bestowed the title of 'Città' to these larger villages: Qormi (Città Pinto); Żebbuġ (Città Rohan); Żabbar (Città Hompesch); Floriana (Città Vilhena); Żejtun (Città Beland);
- ❑ There was more commerce and contact with foreigners (e.g. merchants, knights, corsairs) in the harbour towns;
- ❑ Villagers lived a quitter life which focused on farming and cotton cultivation.

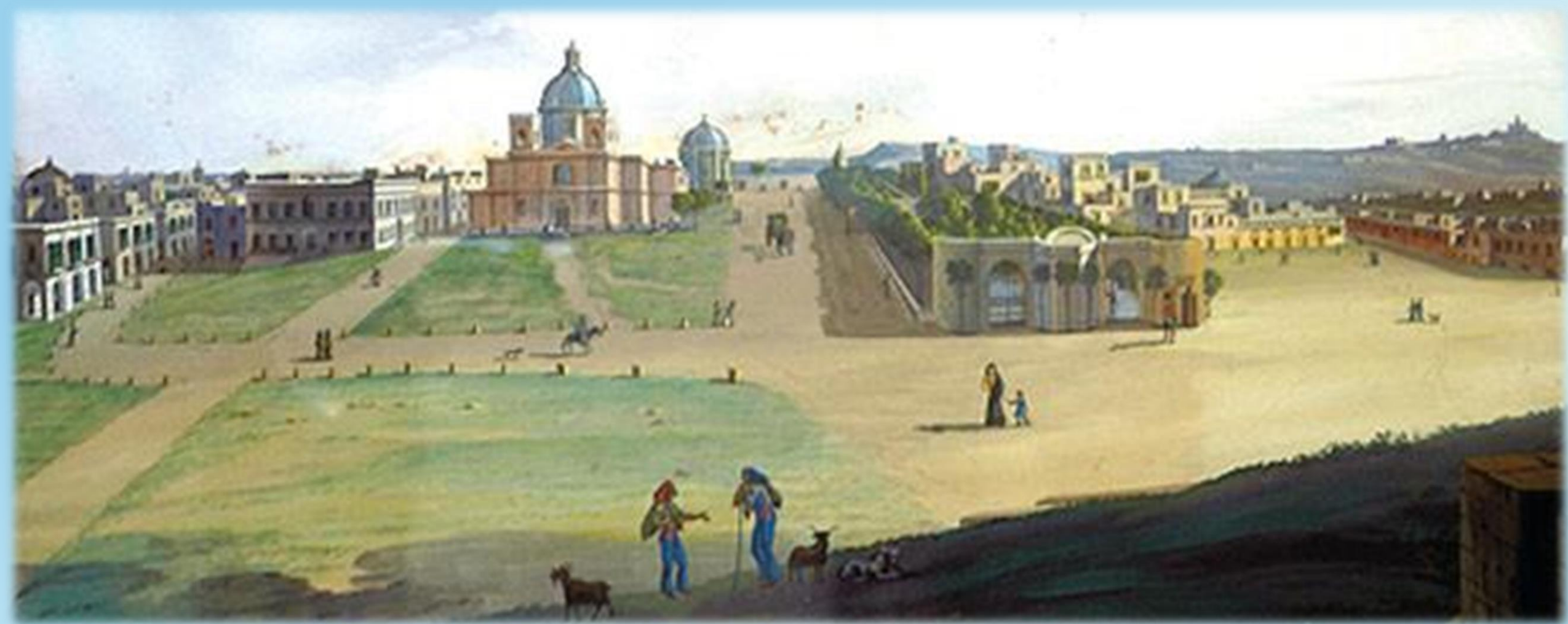




**Dehra tat-tliet ibliet li kienu jiffurmaw il-Kottonera skont disinn tal-1772.**

**A view of the three cities that formed the Cottonera from a drawing of 1772.**





**Dehra tax-Xaghra tal-Furjana fl-aħħar snin tal-Kavallieri u l-ewwel snin tal-Ingliži.**  
**A view of Floriana Granaries during the last years of the Order and the first years of British rule.**





**Il-bieb l-antik tal-Furjana kien waqa' fil-gwerra u floku infetħet Triq Sant'Anna li hemm illum. Jidhru fiż-żewġ ritratti huma l-Kappella ta' Sarria u l-Knisja Parrokkjali tal-Furjana kienet iġġarrfet fil-gwerra.**

**The old entrance to Floriana was demolished during the war and replaced by today's St Anne Street. In both photographs one can notice Sarria Chapel and the former Floriana Parish Church which was destroyed by air-raids during the war.**





**Bieb il-Bombi (1722) minn barra kif kien qabel l-1865 (xellug). L-istess bieb minn wara kif kien jidher wara li kien tkabbar fl-1868.**

**Porte de Bombes (1722) before 1865 (left). The same gate as seen from the back after it was enlarged in 1868.**

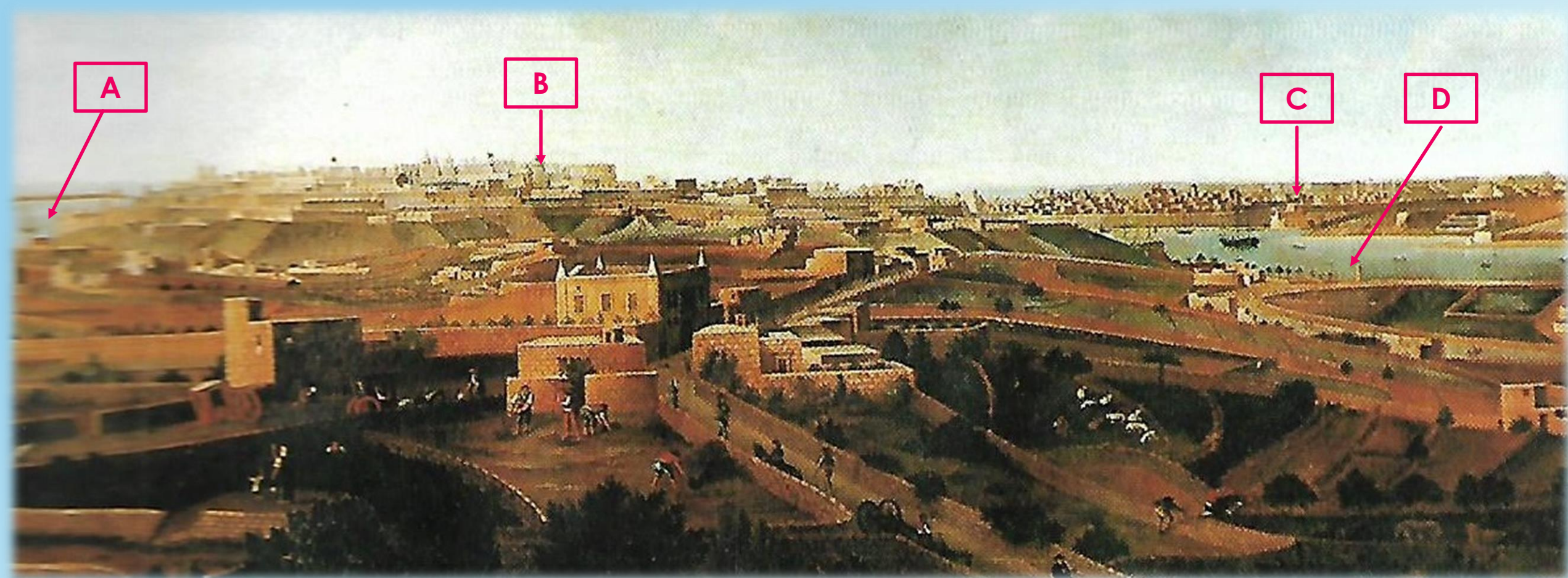




**Il-Bieb tal-Bombi minn quddiem wara l-1868. L-istess bieb wara li kienu saru t-toroq mal-ġnub fil-bidu tas-seklu 20 minħabba d-dħul tat-trasport pubbliku.**

**Porte de Bombes (front view) after 1868. Right: the same gate after the construction of the two side-roads in the early 20th century due to the introduction of public transport.**





**Dehra tal-Furjana u l-portijiet kif kienu jidhru qabel ma żviluppa l-Ħamrun minn pittura tas-seklu 18.**

**A view of Floriana and the harbours from where Ħamrun developed later on from an 18th century painting.**



An aerial photograph of a coastal city, likely Valletta, Malta. The city is built on a peninsula and is densely packed with buildings. A large harbor is visible on the right side, with several yellow cranes along the waterfront. The city extends inland, with a prominent road or canal running through the center. A yellow box with the letter 'A' is positioned in the upper left quadrant of the image.

A

**L-Isla kienet l-ewwel belt li l-Kavallieri bdew jibnu mill-1553-il quddiem. Fuq wara tal-Isla imbagħad inbniet Bormla.**

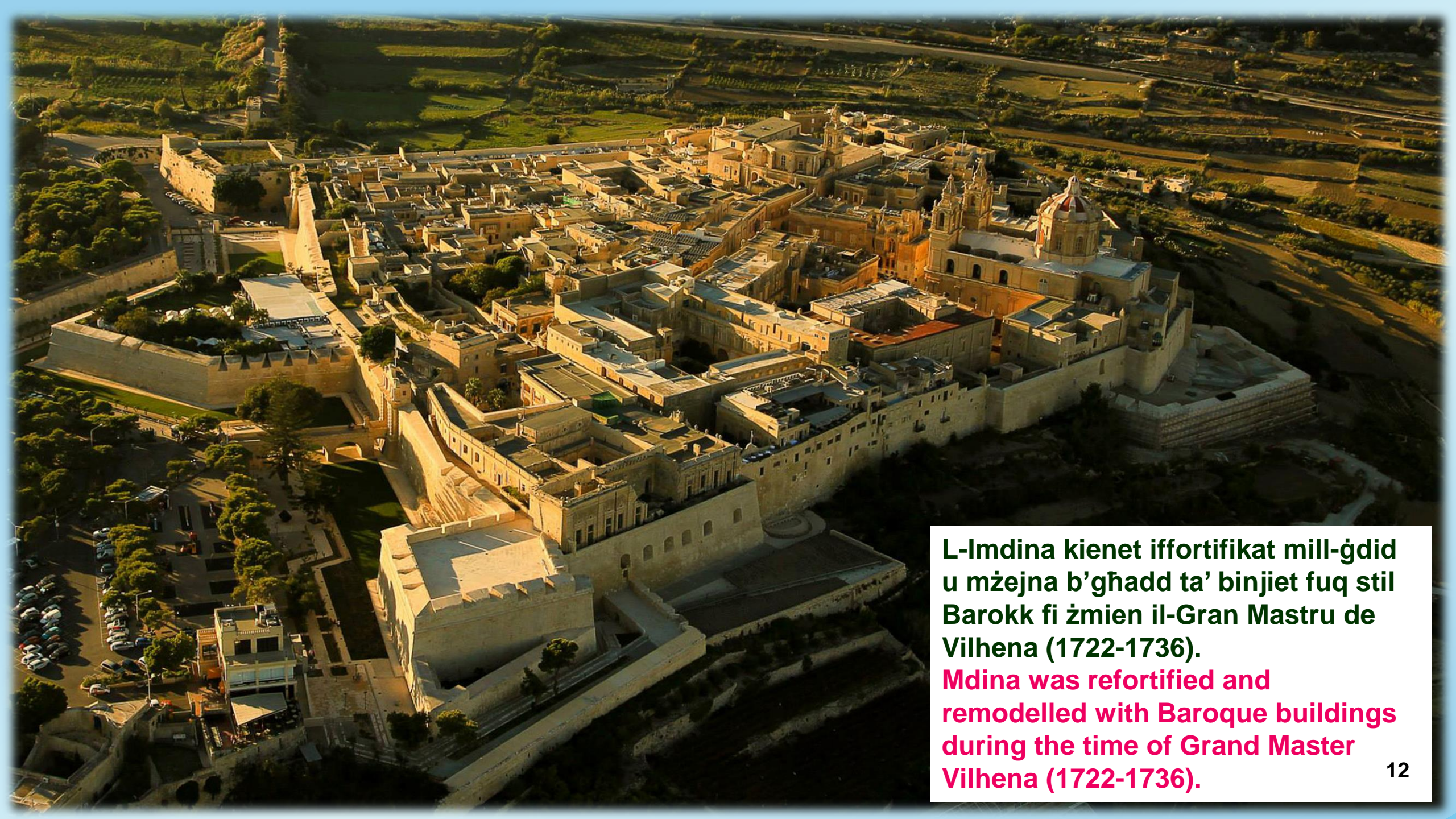
**Senglea was the first town which the Knights started to build from 1553 onwards. Afterwards, the suburb of Bormla developed beyond Senglea.**



**Il-Birgu u l-Forti Sant'Anġlu fuq quddiem.**  
**Birgu and Fort St Angelo in the foreground.**







**L-Imdina kienet iffortifikat mill-ġdid u mżejna b'għadd ta' binjiet fuq stil Barokk fi żmien il-Gran Mastru de Vilhena (1722-1736).**

**Mdina was refortified and remodelled with Baroque buildings during the time of Grand Master Vilhena (1722-1736).**





**Iċ-Ċittadella t'Għawdex kien reġgħet giet fortifikatata fi żmien il-Gran Mastru Garzes (1595-1601).**

**Ir-Rabat beda jiżviluppa bħala subborg tagħha mis-seklu 18-il quddiem.**

**Fl-1897 ir-Rabat ingħata l-isem ta' Victoria, f'għeluq is-60 sena li din għalqet Reġina tal-Gran Brittanja.**



**The Cittadella t'Għawdex was refortified at the time of Grand Master Garzes (1595-1601).**

**Rabat developed as its suburb from the 18th century onwards.**

**In 1897, Rabat was given the name of Victoria, on the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria of Great Britain.**





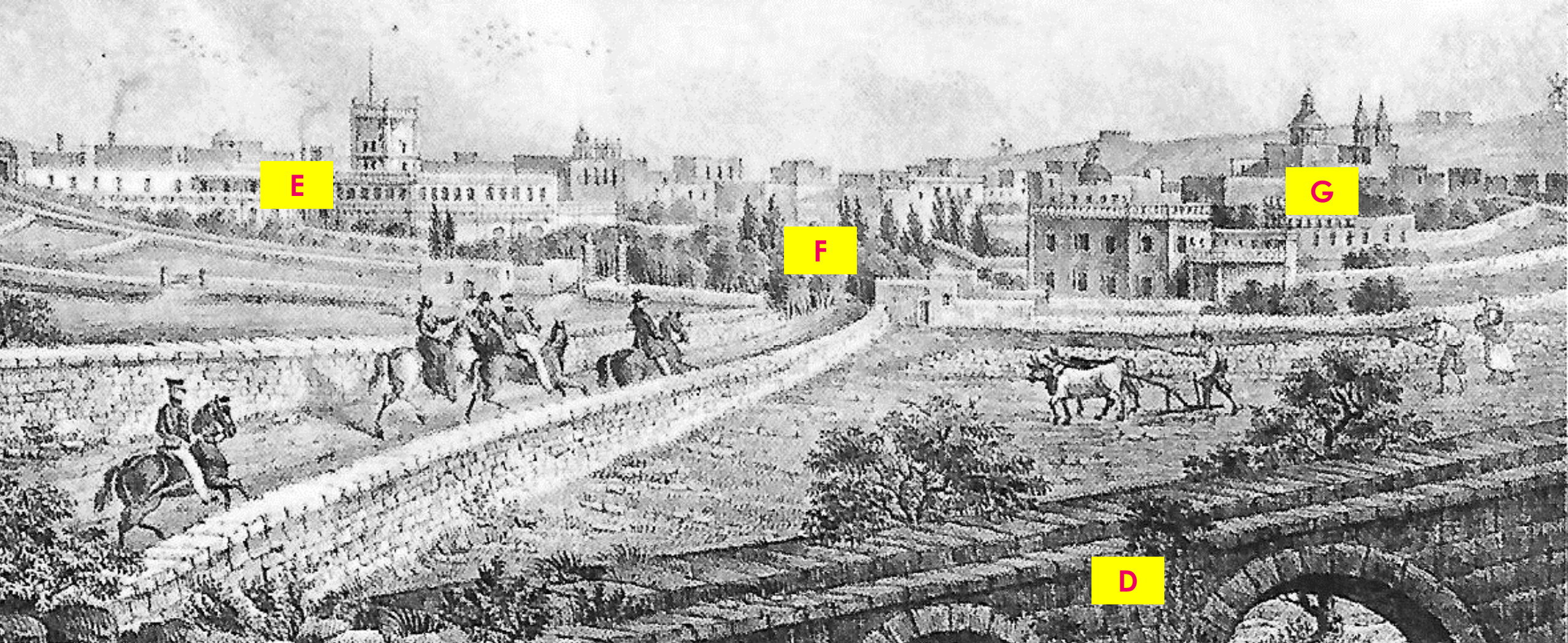
**Il-pajzaġġ Malti fi żmien il-Kavallieri. | Malta's countryside at the time of the Knights.**



Dehra ta' raħal Malti fi żmien il-Kavallieri.  
A Maltese village at the time of the Knights.







**It-triq li mill-Imrieħel kienet twassal għall-Palazz ta' San Anton f'Hal Balzan. Fid-disinn jidher parti mill-Akwidott ta' Wignacourt.**

**The Mrieħel road that lead to San Anton Palace at Attard. One can also notice in the drawing part of Wignacourt's Aqueduct.**



# X'tgħallimt dwar bliet u rħula fi Żmien il-Kavallieri

1. X'għamlu l-Kavallieri biex jiddefendu Bormla f'każ ta' assedju ieħor mit-Torok? Wieġeb minn slide 4. (2)
2. Sib oġġett komuni u ieħor differenti mil-lum dwar il-Furjana fi slide 5. (4)
3. Sib oġġett komuni u ieħor differenti fir-ritratti tal-Furjana qabel it-Tieni Gwerra fis-sors ta' slide 6. (2)
4. X'differenza tinnota f'Bieb il-Bombi fir-ritratti ta' slide 7 u 8? Għaliex dawn il-bidliet kienu meħtieġa? (2)
5. X'ha post ir-raba' li tidher fil-pittura ta-seklu 18 fi slide 9. Semmi l-isem tal-postijiet inkitati b-ittri A sa D (3)
6. X'kien l-isem tal-post indikat bl-ittra A fi slide 10 (1)
7. Liema subborgi żviluppaw barra l-Imdina u ċ-Ċittadella f'Għawdex? Wieġeb minn slides 12 u 13. (2)
8. Identifika oġġett komuni u ieħor differenti fil-pajżagġ Maltin fis-seklu 18 u illum skont is-sors ta' slide 14. (1)
9. Identifika żewġ affarijiet li wieħed kien isib f'raħal Malti fi żmien il-Kavallieri mis-sors ta' slide 15? (2)
10. X'kien l-isem tal-binjiet indikati bl-ittri D sa G fis-sors fi slide 16. (2)



# Assessment review on towns and villages under the Knights

1. What did the Knights do to defend Bormla from a possible Ottoman attack? Answer from slide 4. (2)
2. Identify one common and one different thing in today's Floriana from slide 5. (2)
3. Identify one common and one different thing from the photos of Floriana before World War II from the source of slide 6. (2)
4. What difference can you notice in the photos of Porte de Bombes in slides 7 and 8? Why these changes were necessary? (2)
5. What replaced the countryside in the 18<sup>th</sup> century painting of slide 9. Give the name of the places indicated by the letters A to D. (1 + 2 = 3)
6. Give the name of the suburb indicated by the letter A in slide 10. (1)
7. Which suburbs developed outside Mdina and the Cittadella in Gozo? Answer from slides 12 and 13. (2)
8. Identify a similar and a different feature in the Maltese countryside in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and today from the source in slide 14 (2)
9. Identify two features that were found in a Maltese village at the time of the Knights from the source in slide 15. (2)
10. Name the buildings indicated with the letters D to G in the source of slide 16. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# L-Iżvilupp tal-Bliet u l-Rħula fi Żmien L-Ingliżi

## The Development of Towns and Villages under the British





# Il-punti ewlenin

## Matul il-perjodu tal-Ingliži, kien hemm dawn l-iżviluppi:

- ❑ Il-popolazzjoni tal-gżejjer żdiedet gradwalment minn 100,000 fl-1800 għal 300,000 fl-1964;
- ❑ L-ibliet ta' madwar il-Port il-Kbir kellhom l-iżjed tkabbir, l-aktar bejn l-1870-1940 minhabba li żdied ix-xogħol u l-kummerċ fil-Portijiet;
- ❑ L-irħula kważi kollha kibru fid-daqs u fl-għadd tan-nies minhabba ż-żieda fil-popolazzjoni;
- ❑ Id-dħul tat-trasport pubbliku ġab l-iżvilupp ta' subborgi ġodda: il-Ħamrun, il-Marsa, Raħal il-Ġdid u l-Kalkara fin-naħa tal-Port il-Kbir; l-Imsida, il-Gżira u tas-Sliema fuq in-naħa ta' Marsamxett;
- ❑ Kiber il-kuntatt bejn l-ibliet u l-irħula bid-dħul tat-trasport pubbliku bħal ferrovija, it-tramm u l-karozzi tal-linja.
- ❑ Il-Belt Valletta saret iktar minn qabel centru amministrattiv, kummerċjali u kulturali b'iktar uffiċini tal-gvern, mużewijiet, ħwienet, bars, kafés, teatri, u teatri taċ-ċinema u swali taż-żfin.
- ❑ It-tarzna tkabbret tant li bdiet tħaddem mat-8,000 ruħ fi żmien ta' paċi;
- ❑ Il-Port il-Kbir sar centru għall-ħażna tal-faħam wara l-ftuħ tal-Kanal ta' Swejz fl-1869;
- ❑ Il-portijiet kienu jservu ta' bażi għall-flotta Ingliża fil-Mediterran;



# The main points

**During the British period, there was the following developments:**

- ❑ The islands' population increased gradually from 100,000 in 1800 to 300,000 in 1964;
- ❑ The harbour towns continued to increase in population, especially between 1870 and 1940 with an increase in commerce and jobs in the harbours;
- ❑ Nearly all the villages increased in size because they were also affected by the increase in population;
- ❑ The introduction of public transport led to the development of new suburbs: Ħamrun, Marsa, Paolq and Kalkara on the Grand Harbour side; Msida, Gżira and Sliema on Marsamxett side;
- ❑ There was greater contact between the harbour towns and the rural villages due to public transport, such as the railway, the tram and the scheduled buses;
- ❑ Valletta became more than before the administrative, commercial and culture centre, having more government offices; museums, retail outlets, bars, cafés, theatres, cinemas and dancing halls;
- ❑ The dockyard was enlarged, employing around 8,000 workers in time of peace;
- ❑ The Grand Harbour became a coal bunkering station with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869;
- ❑ The harbours served as a naval base for the British fleet in the Mediterranean.





**Id-dgħajsa tal-pass u l-lanċa bejn iż-żewġ portijiet wasslu biex kibru s-subborgi ta' Bormla, Raħal il-Ġdid u Tas-Sliema bejn l-1880 u l-1940.**

**Id-dgħajsa tal-pass and the motor boat between the two harbours led to the development of the suburbs Bormla, Paola and Sliema between 1880 and 1940.**





**Ir-rota u l-istazzjonijiet tal-ferrovija li kienet topera bejn il-Belt Valletta u l-Imtarfa u viċi versa mill-1883 sal-1931.**

**The train route and stations that operated from Valletta to Mtarfa and vice versa between 1883 and 1931.**





Ir-rotot tat-tramm li kien jopera bejn l-1903 u l-1929 għen biex kibru rħula eżistenti u subborgi ġodda. **The tram routes that operated between 1903 and 1929 contributed to the extension of existing and the development of new suburbs.**

### Trams on Malta

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Tram line</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; border-bottom: 1px dashed black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Closed fragment (Għajnsielem)</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Depot</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; border-bottom: 2px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Railway line</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Railway station</li> </ul>
--	--





**Bid-dħul tal-karozzi tal-linja, il-ftuħ li kien hemm quddiem Bieb il-Belt (xellug) u quddiem il-Berġa ta' Kastilja (lemin) nbidlu f'Terminus, kif baqa' bidliet li saru fid-daħla tal-Belt fl-2017.**

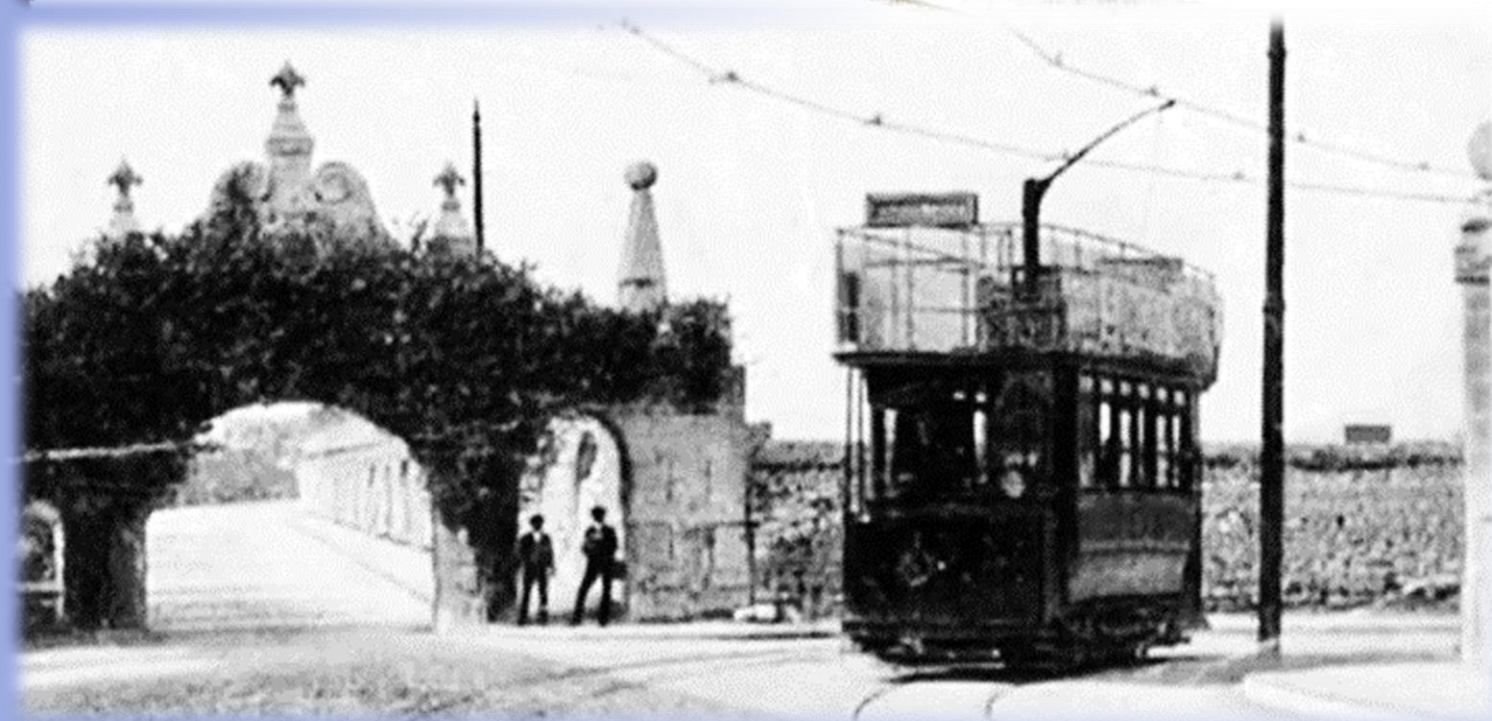
**With the introduction of the buses, the open space in front of Valletta (left) and the Auberge de Castile (right) were turned into a Bus Terminus, which remained so until the changes made in 2017.**





**L-istazzjon tal-ferrovija  
f'Birkirkara (fuq).**

**It-tramm qrib il-mina tal-Imrieħel  
(isfel).**



**The train station at Birkirkara  
(above).**

**The tram passing by the arch at  
Mrieħel (below).**

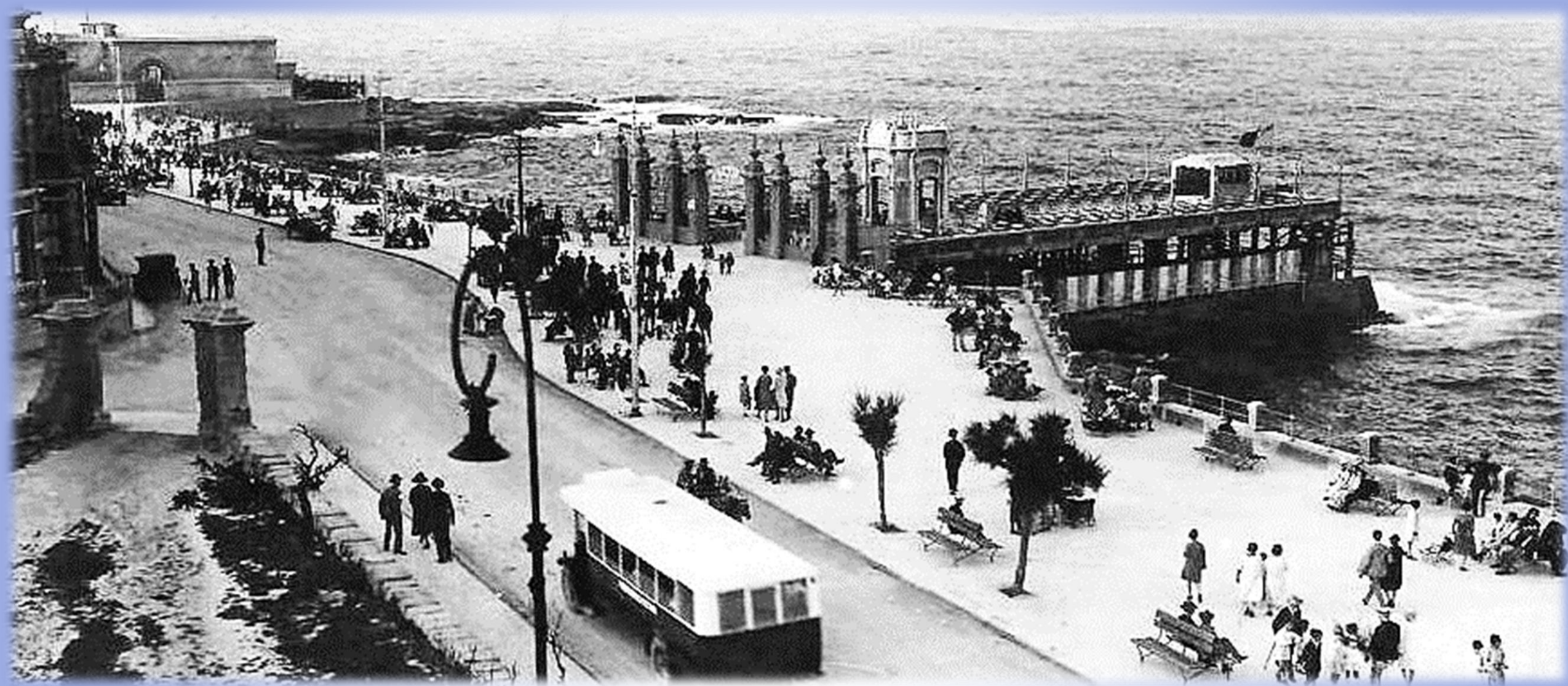




**Triq l-Istrand f'Tas-Sliema saret centru kummerċjali u ta' rikreazzjoni mill-1920 u għadha hekk sal-lum il-ġurnata.**

**The Strand at Sliema became a major shopping and leisure centre from the 1920s to the present day.**





**Għar id-Dud u x-Chalet fis-xatt ta' Tas-Sliema kien popolari ħafna għall-passiġġati mal-Maltin u mar residenti Ingliżi f'Malta bejn l-1920-1970.**

**Għar id-Dud and the Chalet at Sliema was very popular as a promenade with the Maltese and British residents in Malta between 1920 and 1970.**





**Triq il-Wied, Birkirkara fis-snin ta' bejn iż-żewġ gwerer. Fir-ritratt ta' fuq lemin, minflok il-funtana hemm waqfa tal-linja.**

**Valley Road, Birkirkara during the inter-rwar years. In the photograph on the right, the fountain has been replaced by a Tal-linja bus stop.**





**Xellug: Triq San Ġużepp, il-Ħamrun meta kien għadu qed jopera t-tramm.**

**Lemin: L-istess triq madwar l-1970.**

**Il-Ħamrun żviluppat b'subborg għall-klassi tal-ħaddiema bis-saħħa tal-ferrovija, it-tramm u l-karozzi tal-linja li kienu jgħaddu minnha.**

**Left: St Joseph High Road, Ħamrun when the tram service was still in operation.**

**Right: The same street around 1970.**

**Ħamrun developed into a working class suburb between 1880 and 1940 as result of the train, the tram and the buses that operated along this road.**





**Xellug: Dehra tal-raħal tal-Mosta qabel it-Tieni Gwerra Dinjija u t-triq prinċipali li minn Ħal-Lija kienet twassal għall-Mosta fi żmien l-aħħar gwerra. Fir-ritratt tispikka r-raba' fuq wara tal-knisja u n-nuqqas ta' bini għoli madwar il-knisja.**

**Left: A view of the village of Mosta before World War II and the road which led from Lija to Mosta at the time of the war. In the photograph one can notice the fields and the absence of high storey buildings around the church.**



**Il-bajja u l-kappella l-antika f'Bugibba qabel ma din bdiet tizviluppa f'belt turistika u ta' villeggjatura wara s-snin 60.**

**Bugibba Bay and the old Chapel before it was started to develop into a tourist and leisure resort from the 1960 onwards.**



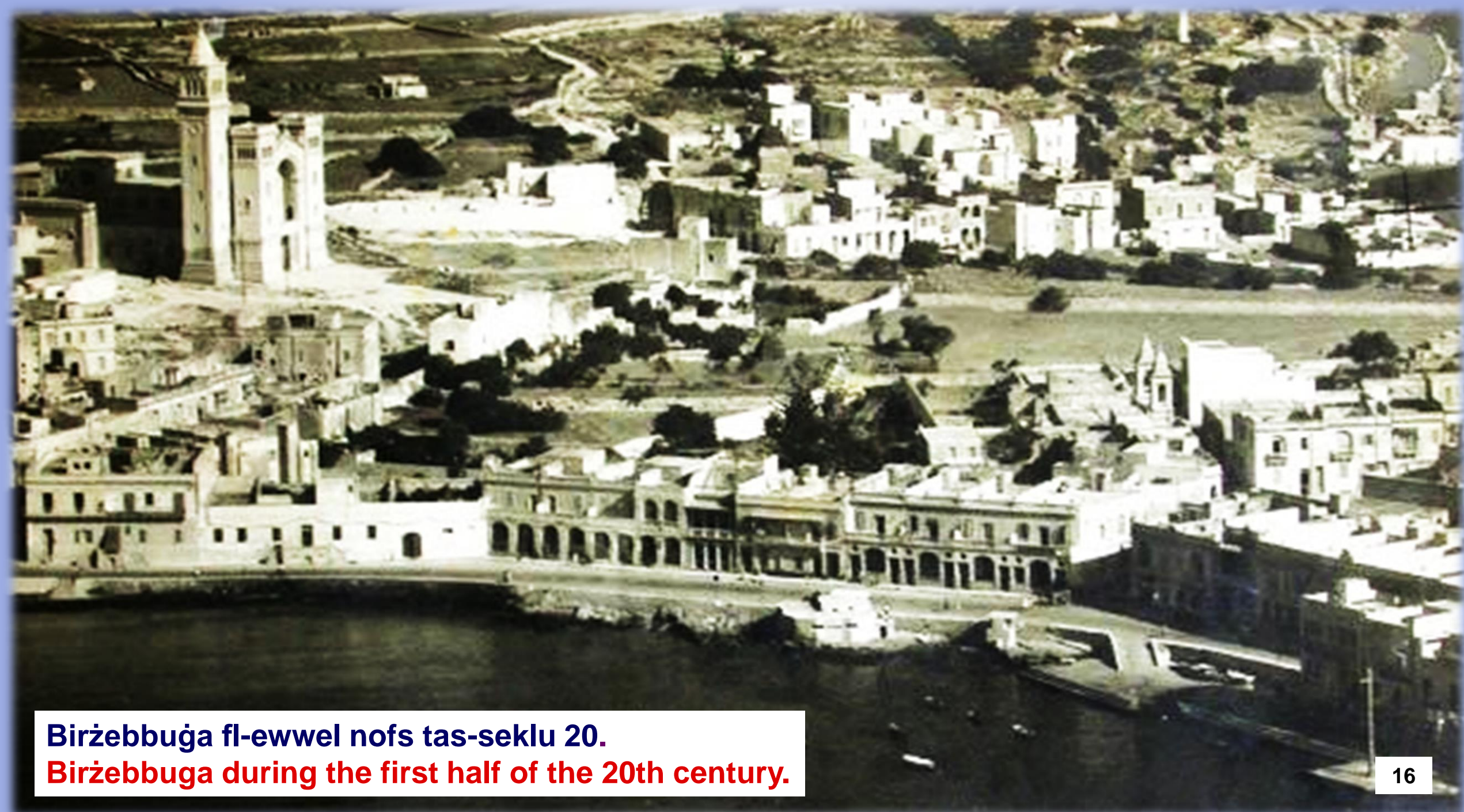




**Il-Bajja tal-Balluta fil-bidu tas-seklu 20 meta San Ġiljan kien għadu raġal tas-sajjeda.**

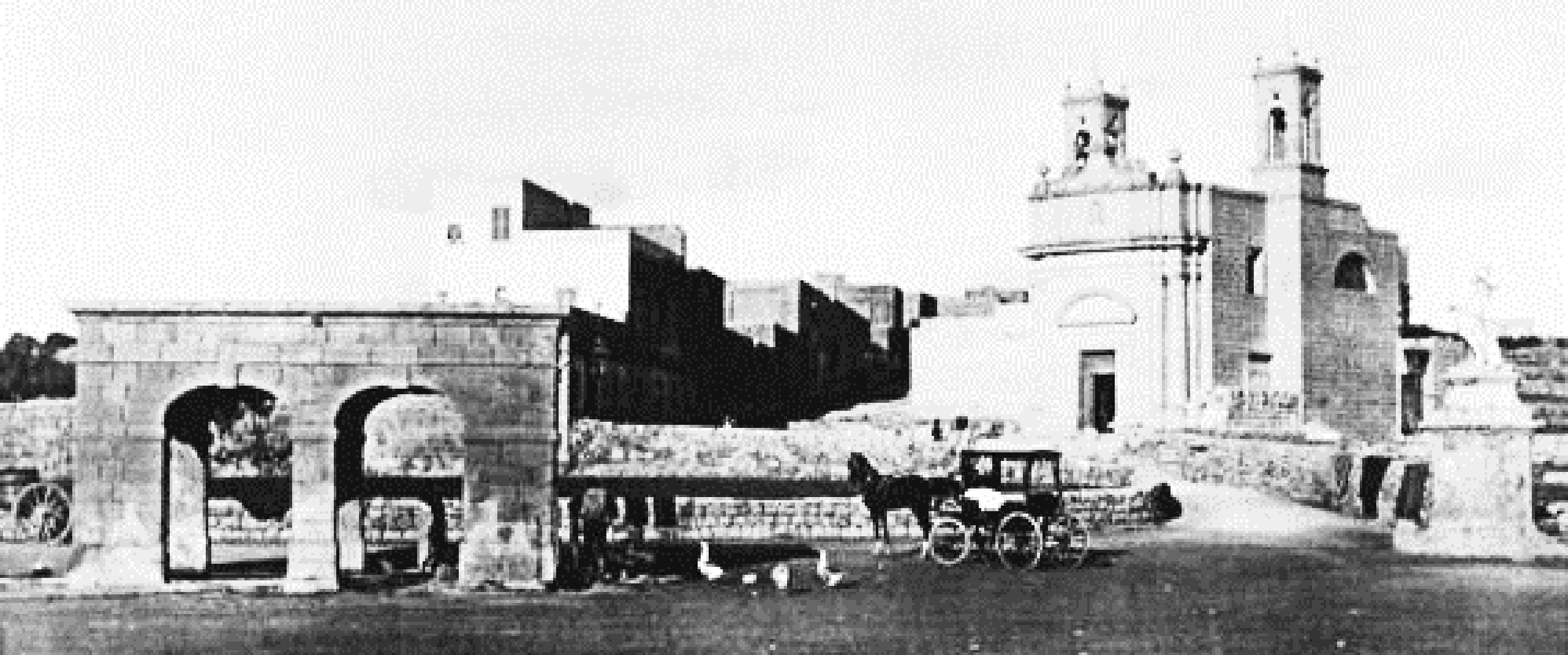
**Balluta Bay in the early 1900s when St Julian's was still a fishing village.**





**Birżebbuġa fl-ewwel nofs tas-seklu 20.**  
**Birżebbuġa during the first half of the 20th century.**





**Ir-raġal ta' Marsaxlokk fil-bidu tas-seklu 20 bl-Għajn tal-Ħasselin fuq ix-xellug.**

**Marsaxlokk village in the early 1900s with the washing shed on the left.**





**Il-Bajja ta' Spinola f'San Ġiljan fil-bidu tas-seklu 20. Din kienet tintuża mis-sajjeda li kienu jġu minn Birkirkara.**  
**Spinola Bay in St Julian's in the early 20th century. This place was used by fishermen who came from Birkirkara.**





**Il-port tal-Imġarr f'Għawdex qabel beda jopera l-vapur t'Għawdex wara l-1920.**  
**Mgarr Harbour in Gozo before the introduction of the Gozo ferry in the 1920s.**





**Il-vapur t'Għawdex li kien jitlaq mill-Marfa għall-ħabta tal-1930.**

**The Gozo Ferry at Marfa quay around 1930.**



# **X'tgħallimt dwar l-iżvilupp urban u rurali fi Żmien l-Ingliżi**

- 1. X'effett kellu s-servizz tal-lanċa fuq l-iżvilupp ta' Tas-Sliema u l-Kottonera fi żmien l-Ingliżi? Wieġeb minn slide 4. (2)**
- 2. Kif kienu effewtati l-irħula mnejn kienet tgħaddi l-ferrovija? Wieġeb minn slide 5. (2)**
- 3. Liema kienu t-tliet rotot li kien jopera fihom it-tramm? Wieġeb minn slide 6 (3)**
- 4. Għaliex it-trasport pubbliku kollu kien jispicċa fit-terminus tal-Belt Valletta? Wieġeb minn slide 7. (1)**
- 5. X'infrastruttura kien hemm bżonn li ssir fit-toroq sabiex ikunu jistgħu joperaw il-ferrovija u t-tramm? Wieġeb minn slide 8. (2)**
- 6. X'kienet il-karatteristika ewlenija ta' Triq l-Istrand f'Tas-Sliema skont is-sors ta' slide 9? (1)**
- 7. Kif żviluppa Għar id-Dud biex sar attrazzjoni għall-Maltin u residenti Ingliżi bejn l-1920 u l-1970? Wieġeb minn slide 10. (2)**
- 8. Kif inbidlu Triq San Gużeppe fil-Ħamrun u Triq il-Wied f'Birkirkara sal-lum? Wieġeb minn slides 11 u 12. (2)**
- 9. X'għara minn ħafna rħula matul is-seklu 20, kif jidher mir-ritratti antiki tal-Mosta fi slide 13? (2)**
- 10. Kif inbidlu matul il-mhedda tas-seklu 20 il-postijiet li jidhru fi slides 14 sa 18? (2)**
- 11. Għaliex il-port tal-Imġarr Għawdex beda jkun żviluppat wara l-1920? Wieġeb minn slide 19. (1)**



## **Review and assessment on urban and rural development under the British**

- 1. What effect did the motorboat service have on the development of Sliema and Cottonera under the British? Answer from slide 4. (2)**
- 2. How were the villages from which the railway passed affected? Answer from slide 5. (2)**
- 3. Which were the three routes operated by the tram? Answer from slide 6. (3)**
- 4. What was the main characteristic of Strand Street at Sliema from the source of slide 9? (1)**
- 5. Why was all public transport ended at the Valletta terminus? Answer from slide 7 (1)**
- 6. What type of road infrastructure was necessary to enable the train and the tram to operate in Malta? Answer from slide 8. (2)**
- 7. How did Għar id-Dud develop to become an attraction for the Maltese and for British residents between 1920 and 1970? Answer from slide 10. (2)**
- 8. How did St Joseph High Road, Hamrun and Valley Road, Birkirkara change since the time the photos were taken? Answer from slides 11 and 12. (2)**
- 9. What happened to many villages in the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, from the old photographs of Mosta in slide 13? (2)**
- 10. How did the places that feature in slides 14 to 18 change during the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century? (2)**
- 11. Why did Mgarr Harbour in Gozo started to develop after 1920? Answer from slide 19. (1)**

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Żvilupp ta' bliet u rħula fi żmien l-Ingliżi

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. Is-servizz tal-lanċa fil-portijiet ewlenin ta' spinta biex kibru subborgi ġodda fuq in-naħa taż-żewġ portijiet. (2)
2. L-irħula u l-ibliet minn fejn kienet tgħaddi l-ferrovija kibru fl-għadd tan-nies u bil-daqs tagħhom għax kienet konvenjenti li wiehed imur joqgħod qrib il-linja tal-ferrovija. (2)
3. It-tliet rotot tat-tram kienu jtilqu mill-Belt Valletta għal: Birkirkara, Tas-Sliema u Bormla. (3)
4. It-trasport pubbliku kollu kienu jispiċċa fil-venda tal-Belt peress li din kienet iċ-ċentru kummerċjali, amministrattiv u kulturali ta' Malta. (1)
5. Għat-tram u l-ferrovija kellhom bżonn il-linji tal-ħadid fl-art biex jiffunzjonaw. It-tram ried ikun imqabbad mis-saqaf ma' cables tal-elettriku biex ikun jista' jaħdem. (2)
6. Triq l-Istrand f'Tas-Sliema sa mill-bidu tas-seklu 20 bdiet tiżviluppa f'centru rikreattiv u kummerċjali. (1)
7. Għar id-Dud f'Tas-Sliema sa mill-1920 kien sar post frekwentat għall-passiġġati u għaž-żfin li kien isir fix-Chalet. (2)
8. Illum minn dawn it-toroq: jgħaddi ħafna traffiku; ikun hemm ħafna karozzi pparkjati; hemm ħafna ħwienet moderni li jbigħu kull xorta ta' affarijiet. (2)
9. Zdied ħafna l-bini; żdiedet il-popolazzjoni; infethu by-passes u toroq ġodda; żdied ħafna t-traffiku; żdied it-tniġġis tal-arja; żdied l-istorbju kaġun tat-traffiku u l-kostruzzjoni. (2)
10. Minn irħula tas-sajjeda nbidlu f'irħula u bliet residenzjali u ċentri ta' divertiment bil-bini ta' ristoranti, lukandi, stabbilimenti kummerċjali u appartamenti lussużi. (2)
11. Il-port tal-Imġarr f'Għawdex wara l-1920 beda jkun żviluppat biex ikun jista' jopera s-servizz tal-vapur bejn Malta u Għawdex. (1)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# **The Development of towns and villages under the British**

## **Marking scheme for the power point**

1. The ferry boat service in the main harbours gave led to the development of new suburb towns on both sides of the harbours. (2)
2. The towns and villages situated along the route of the train became larger both in population and size because people found it convenient to go and live close to the railway. (2)
3. The tram operated three routes which started from Valletta to: Birkirkara, Sliema and Bormla. (3)
4. All public transport used to end at the Valletta Terminus because that city was the commercial, administrative and cultural centre of Malta. (1)
5. The tram and the railway needed iron rails in the ground to function. The tram had to be also connected to electricity cables. (2)
6. By the early 20th century Strand Street in Sliema had already become a recreational and commercial centre. (1)
7. Għar id-Dud in Sliema from the 1920 became popular for its promenade and for the Chalet dancing hall. (2)
8. Nowadays these streets experience the following: a lot of traffic for most of the day; lots of cars are parked on both sides of the streets; Money shops have been modernised and they sell a variety of goods. (2)
9. There was an increase in buildings; there was a significant increase in population; new roads and by-passes were constructed; an increase in traffic; increase in air pollution; increase in noise pollution due to traffic jams and construction sites. (2)
10. They developed from a small fishing village to residential, tourist and leisure centres with the building of restaurants, hotels, retail outlets and luxury apartments. (2)
11. The Gozo Channel Ferry Service started operating from Mġarr Gozo to Marfa in Malta from the 1920s onwards. (1)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Żvilupp ta' bliet u rħula fi żmien l-Ingliżi

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. Is-servizz tal-lanċa fil-portijiet ewlenin ta' spinta biex kibru subborgi ġodda fuq in-naħa taż-żewġ portijiet. (2)
2. L-irħula u l-ibliet minn fejn kienet tgħaddi l-ferrovija kibru fl-għadd tan-nies u bil-daqs tagħhom għax kienet konvenjenti li wiehed imur joqgħod qrib il-linja tal-ferrovija. (2)
3. It-tliet rotot tat-tram kienu jtilqu mill-Belt Valletta għal: Birkirkara, Tas-Sliema u Bormla. (3)
4. It-trasport pubbliku kollu kienu jispiċċa fil-venda tal-Belt peress li din kienet iċ-ċentru kummerċjali, amministrattiv u kulturali ta' Malta. (1)
5. Għat-tram u l-ferrovija kellhom bżonn il-linji tal-ħadid fl-art biex jiffunzjonaw. It-tram ried ikun imqabbad mis-saqaf ma' cables tal-elettriku biex ikun jista' jaħdem. (2)
6. Triq l-Istrand f'Tas-Sliema sa mill-bidu tas-seklu 20 bdiet tiżviluppa f'centru rikreattiv u kummerċjali. (1)
7. Għar id-Dud f'Tas-Sliema sa mill-1920 kien sar post frekwentat għall-passiġġati u għaž-żfin li kien isir fix-Chalet. (2)
8. Illum minn dawn it-toroq: jgħaddi ħafna traffiku; ikun hemm ħafna karozzi pparkjati; hemm ħafna ħwienet moderni li jbigħu kull xorta ta' affarijiet. (2)
9. Zdied ħafna l-bini; żdiedet il-popolazzjoni; infethu by-passes u toroq ġodda; żdied ħafna t-traffiku; żdied it-tniġġis tal-arja; żdied l-istorbju kaġun tat-traffiku u l-kostruzzjoni. (2)
10. Minn irħula tas-sajjeda nbidlu f'irħula u bliet residenzjali u ċentri ta' divertiment bil-bini ta' ristoranti, lukandi, stabbilimenti kummerċjali u appartamenti lussużi. (2)
11. Il-port tal-Imġarr f'Għawdex wara l-1920 beda jkun żviluppat biex ikun jista' jopera s-servizz tal-vapur bejn Malta u Għawdex. (1)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# **The Development of towns and villages under the British**

## **Marking scheme for the power point**

1. The ferry boat service in the main harbours gave led to the development of new suburb towns on both sides of the harbours. (2)
2. The towns and villages situated along the route of the train became larger both in population and size because people found it convenient to go and live close to the railway. (2)
3. The tram operated three routes which started from Valletta to: Birkirkara, Sliema and Bormla. (3)
4. All public transport used to end at the Valletta Terminus because that city was the commercial, administrative and cultural centre of Malta. (1)
5. The tram and the railway needed iron rails in the ground to function. The tram had to be also connected to electricity cables. (2)
6. By the early 20th century Strand Street in Sliema had already become a recreational and commercial centre. (1)
7. Għar id-Dud in Sliema from the 1920 became popular for its promenade and for the Chalet dancing hall. (2)
8. Nowadays these streets experience the following: a lot of traffic for most of the day; lots of cars are parked on both sides of the streets; Money shops have been modernised and they sell a variety of goods. (2)
9. There was an increase in buildings; there was a significant increase in population; new roads and by-passes were constructed; an increase in traffic; increase in air pollution; increase in noise pollution due to traffic jams and construction sites. (2)
10. They developed from a small fishing village to residential, tourist and leisure centres with the building of restaurants, hotels, retail outlets and luxury apartments. (2)
11. The Gozo Channel Ferry Service started operating from Mġarr Gozo to Marfa in Malta from the 1920s onwards. (1)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Żvilupp ta' bliet u rħula fi żmien l-Ingliżi

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. Is-servizz tal-lanċa fil-portijiet ewlenin ta' spinta biex kibru subborgi ġodda fuq in-naħa taż-żewġ portijiet. (2)
2. L-irħula u l-ibliet minn fejn kienet tgħaddi l-ferrovija kibru fl-għadd tan-nies u bil-daqs tagħhom għax kienet konvenjenti li wiehed imur joqgħod qrib il-linja tal-ferrovija. (2)
3. It-tliet rotot tat-tram kienu jtilqu mill-Belt Valletta għal: Birkirkara, Tas-Sliema u Bormla. (3)
4. It-trasport pubbliku kollu kienu jispiċċa fil-venda tal-Belt peress li din kienet iċ-ċentru kummerċjali, amministrattiv u kulturali ta' Malta. (1)
5. Għat-tram u l-ferrovija kellhom bżonn il-linji tal-ħadid fl-art biex jiffunzjonaw. It-tram ried ikun imqabbad mis-saqaf ma' cables tal-elettriku biex ikun jista' jaħdem. (2)
6. Triq l-Istrand f'Tas-Sliema sa mill-bidu tas-seklu 20 bdiet tiżviluppa f'centru rikreattiv u kummerċjali. (1)
7. Għar id-Dud f'Tas-Sliema sa mill-1920 kien sar post frekwentat għall-passiġġati u għaž-żfin li kien isir fix-Chalet. (2)
8. Illum minn dawn it-toroq: jgħaddi ħafna traffiku; ikun hemm ħafna karozzi pparkjati; hemm ħafna ħwienet moderni li jbigħu kull xorta ta' affarijiet. (2)
9. Zdied ħafna l-bini; żdiedet il-popolazzjoni; infethu by-passes u toroq ġodda; żdied ħafna t-traffiku; żdied it-tniġġis tal-arja; żdied l-istorbju kaġun tat-traffiku u l-kostruzzjoni. (2)
10. Minn irħula tas-sajjeda nbidlu f'irħula u bliet residenzjali u ċentri ta' divertiment bil-bini ta' ristoranti, lukandi, stabbilimenti kummerċjali u appartamenti lussużi. (2)
11. Il-port tal-Imġarr f'Għawdex wara l-1920 beda jkun żviluppat biex ikun jista' jopera s-servizz tal-vapur bejn Malta u Għawdex. (1)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# **The Development of towns and villages under the British**

## **Marking scheme for the power point**

1. The ferry boat service in the main harbours gave led to the development of new suburb towns on both sides of the harbours. (2)
2. The towns and villages situated along the route of the train became larger both in population and size because people found it convenient to go and live close to the railway. (2)
3. The tram operated three routes which started from Valletta to: Birkirkara, Sliema and Bormla. (3)
4. All public transport used to end at the Valletta Terminus because that city was the commercial, administrative and cultural centre of Malta. (1)
5. The tram and the railway needed iron rails in the ground to function. The tram had to be also connected to electricity cables. (2)
6. By the early 20th century Strand Street in Sliema had already become a recreational and commercial centre. (1)
7. Għar id-Dud in Sliema from the 1920 became popular for its promenade and for the Chalet dancing hall. (2)
8. Nowadays these streets experience the following: a lot of traffic for most of the day; lots of cars are parked on both sides of the streets; Money shops have been modernised and they sell a variety of goods. (2)
9. There was an increase in buildings; there was a significant increase in population; new roads and by-passes were constructed; an increase in traffic; increase in air pollution; increase in noise pollution due to traffic gams and construction sites. (2)
10. They developed from a small fishing village to residential, tourist and leisure centres with the building of restaurants, hotels, retail outlets and luxury apartments. (2)
11. The Gozo Channel Ferry Service started operating from Mġarr Gozo to Marfa in Malta from the 1920s onwards. (1)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Il-Protagonisti ta' Żmien il-Francċiżi f'Malta

## The Protagonists of the French Period in Maltese history







**Il-Gran Mastru Ferdinand von Hompesch (1797-1798). Kellu l-isfortuna li jkun il-Grand Mastru li jiffaċċja l-invażjoni Franciża, l-Ordni maqsum minn ġewwa u t-tmiem għall-għarried tal-ħakma tal-Ordni f'Malta.**

**Grand Master Ferdinand von Hompesch (1797-1798). He was the unfortunate Grand Master who had to face the French invasion, the Order's internal divisions and the sudden end of the Order's rule in Malta.**





**Il-Ġeneral Napuljun Bonaparti (1769-1821).  
Għalkemm meta ġie Malta kien għadu fil-bidu  
tal-karriera tiegħu kien diġà kiseb fama ta' ġenju  
militari kbir.**

**Fis-sitt ijiem li qatta' f'Malta hu pprova jibdel il-  
qafas amministrattiv u soċjali f'serje ta' riformi  
bbażati fuq il-prinċipji tar-Rivoluzjoni Franciża.**

**Genral Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821).  
Although he came to Malta early in his military  
career, he had already acquired fame as a  
military genius.**

**During his six-day stay in Malta he tried to  
unheaval the administrative and social set up in  
Malta by a series of reforms based on the  
principles of the French Revolution.**





**Giuglio Carpegna (1760-1826) kien l-aħħar Inkwizitur ta' Malta mill-1793 li tkeċċa minn Napuljun mal-wasla tiegħu f'Malta. Napuljun abolixxa t-Tribunal tal-Inkwizizzjoni u ta 24 siegħa lill-Inkwizitur sabiex jitlaq minn Malta.**

**Giuglio Carpegna (1760-1826) was the last Inquisitor in Malta since 1793 who was expelled by Napoleon on his arrival. Napuljun abolished the Inquisition Tribunal and gave the Inquisitor 24 hours to leave Malta.**





**Il-Ġeneral Claude Henri Vaubois (1748-1839) kien inġatar Gvernatur Militari ta' Malta minn Napuljun qabel dan kompla triqtu flimkien mal-armata u l-flotta Franciża lejn l-Eġittu.**

**General Claude Henri Vaubois (1748-1839) was appointed Military Governor of Malta by Napoleon before the latter left Malta with the French army and fleet to Egypt.**





**Regnaud de Saint-Jean d'Angély (1761-1819) kien wieħed mill-Kummissarji tal-Gvern magħżul minn Napuljun. Telaq minn Malta meta Napuljun ħa l-poter fi Franza f'Novembru 1799, u ntagħzel minn Napuljun membru fil-Kunsillier tal-Istat.**

**Regnaud de Saint-Jean d'Angely (1761-1819) was one of the Commissioners of Government appointed by Napoleon. He left Malta in November 1799 when Napoleon seized power in France, where he was made member of the Council of State by Napoleon.**





**Pierre Jean Louis Ovide Doublet (1749-1824), ex-Kavallier u Segretarju Privat tal-Gran Mastru. Innegozja l-kapitulazzjoni tal-Ordni flimkien ma' Jean Boisredon de Ransijat, ex-Teżorier tal-Ordni. Inħatar minn Napuljun Segretarju tal-Kummissjoni tal-Gvern.**

**Pierre Jean Louis Ovide Doublet (1749-1824), ex-Knight and Private Secretary of the Grand Master. He, together with Jean de Boisredon de Ransijat, ex-Treasurer of the Order, negotiated the Order's capitulation terms. Napoleon made him Secretary of the French Commission of Government by Napoleon.**





**Ir-Rè Ferdinandu IV ta' Napli u Sqallija.  
Wara l-irvell tat-2 ta' Settembru, il-Kungress  
Malti ddikjarah bħala s-Sovran ta' Malta u  
talbu l-għajnuna tiegħu waqt l-imblokk  
tal-Francīzi.**

**King Ferdinand IV of Naples and Sicily.  
After the revolt of 2<sup>nd</sup> September, the  
Maltese Congress declared him Sovereign  
of Malta and asked for his assistance  
during the blockade of the French.**





**Il-Viċi-Ammirall Orazju Nelson (1758-1805) għen lill-Maltin matul l-imblokka tal-Francizi. Bagħat ir-rappreżentant tiegħu f'Malta il-Kaptan Alexander Ball. Il-pariri tiegħu kienu strumentali biex l-Ingliżi ddeċidew li jibqgħu Malta wara l-1802. Miet lejn tmiem il-Battalja ta' Trafalgar u hu mfakkar bħala eroj li ta ħajtu għall-Imperu Inġliż.**

**Vice-Admiral Horatio Nelson (1758-1805) helped the Maltese during the French blockade. He sent his representative Capt. Alexander Ball to Malta. His advice were given great weight when the British decided to stay in Malta in 1802. He died a hero defending the British Empire at the Battle of Trafalgar.**





**Sir Alexander Ball (1757-1809) inħatar Kummissarju Inġliż f'Malta darbtejn (1801-1802; 1802-1809). Bil-kariżma tiegħu hu ġibet il-fiduċja u l-lealtà tal-Maltin favur l-Imperu Inġliż fis-snin kruċjali ta' wara l-imblokka tal-Franċiżi.**

**Sir Alexander Ball (1757-1809) was appointed British Commission in Malta twice (1801-1802; 1802-1809). Through his charismatic character he won the trust and loyalty of the Maltese towards the British Empire in the fateful years after the French blockade.**





**Il-Ġeneral Sir Thomas Graham (1748-1843). Kien inkarigat mit-truppi Ingliżi f'Malta matul l-imblokka kontra l-Franċiżi fejn kellu l-kwartier-ġenerali f'Palazzo Dorell, f'Hal-Għaxaq. Waqaf iservi f'Malta fl-1801.**

**General Sir Thomas Graham (1748-1843). He was in charge of the British troops stationed in Malta during the French blockade. He kept his HQ at Palazzo Dorell at Hal Għaxaq. His stay in Malta ended in 1801.**





**Mons. Vincenzo Labini. Issieheb bħala patri fi  
ħdan l-Ordni ta' San Ġwann. L-aħħar Isqof ta'  
Malta (1780-1807) li kien Taljan. Kemm dam  
Isqof, hu ra l-gżejjer jgħaddu minn taħt tliet  
ħakmiet differenti.**

**Mons. Vincenzo Labini. He joined the  
religious branch of the Order of St John. As  
an Italian, he was the last non-Maltese  
Bishop of Malta (1780-1807). During the term  
as Bishop, he saw the islands change their  
foreign rulers for three times.**





**Emmanuele Vitale (1758-1802), nutar u kmandant ta' regimenti ta' 10,000 suldat Malti matul l-imblokka. Fl-1801, il-Kummissarju Ingliz Charles Cameron hatru Gvernatur u Supretendent tas-Saħħa għal Għawdex.**

**Emmanuele Vitale (1758-1802) was a Maltese notary, commander and statesman. During the French blockade he commanded 10,000 irregular Maltese soldiers. In 1801, the British Commission for Malta Charles Cameron appointed him Governor and Superintendent of Health for Gozo.**





**Mons. Francesco Saverio Caruana (1759-1847). Maħtur membru tal-Kummissjoni tal-Gvern minn Napuljun, iżda irriżenja għax ma qabilx mal-mod kif l-Frañċiżi bdew imexxu. Intgħażel mexxej tal-Maltin matul l-imblokka flimkien ma' Emmanuele Vitale. Fl-1831 il-Papa ħatru Isqof ta' Malta.**

**Mons. Francesco Saverio Caruana (1759-1847). He was appointed member of the Commission of Government by Napoleon, but resigned when he disagreed with the way the French were governing the islands. During the blockade, together with Emmanuel Vitale, he became one of the top leader of the Maltese. In 1831 the Pope appointed him Bishop of Malta.**





**Vincenzo Borg 'Brared' (1777-1837) kien negozjant tal-qoton minn Birkirkara. Matul l-imblokka waqqaf diversi batteriji bil-kanuni u kellu l-kwartier-ġenerali fir-razzett ta' Xindi f'San Ġwann.**

**Hu kien wieħed mill-ewwel Maltin li ssuġġerixxa li Malta għandha ssir parti mill-Imperu Inġliż.**

**Vincenzo Borg 'Brared' (1777-1837) was a grain importer from Birkirkara. During the blockade he set up various cannon batteries and had his HQ at Ta' Xinti farmhouse at San Ġwann. He was first who suggested that Malta ought to become part of the British Empire.**





**Dun Saverio Cassar (1748-1805), Arcipriet tar-Rabat u Gvernatur t'Għawdex (1798-1801) wara li l-Francġiżi ċedew dik il-gżira f'Ottubru 1798.**

**Kien tneħħa minn Gvernatur meta l-Kungress Malti ma qabilx mal-talba li hu kien għamel lill-Papa sabiex Għawdex ikollu l-Isqof tiegħu.**

**Dun Saverio Cassar (1748-1805), Parish Priest of Rabat and Governor of Gozo (1798-1801) after the French had surrendered that island to the British in October 1798.**

**He was removed from Governor when the Maltese Congress disagreed with his formal request to the Pope to appoint a Bishop for Gozo.**





**Il-Markiż Giuseppe de Piro, kmandant tal-*Cacciatori Maltesi* matul l-imblokka. Il-familja de Piro huma proprjetarji tal-*Casa Rocca Piccola*. Wieħed min-neputijiet tiegħu, fl-istess isem tiegħu Giuseppe de Piro (1877-1933), waqaf is-Socjetà Missjunarja ta' San Pawl fl-1910.**

**Marquis Giuseppe de Piro, Commander of the *Cacciatori Maltesi* during the blockade. The de Piro family is the owner of Casa Rocca Piccola. One of his nephews, also named Giuseppe de Piro (1877-1933), was the founder of the Missionary Society of St Paul in 1910.**





**Dun Mikiel Xerri (1737-1799), qassis u patrijott Malti li nqatel mill-Franċiżi wara li kien falla l-kumplott biex jifthu wieħed mill-bibien tal-Belt Valletta waqt l-imblokka.**

**Dun Mikiel Xerri (1737-1799), priest and Maltese patriot shot by the French after the failed plot aimed at opening one of the gates of Valletta during the blockade.**





**Mikiel Anton Vassalli (1764-1829), kittieb, ħassieb u lingwista li ppubblika diversi xogħlijiet bil-Malti. Kien wieħed mill-Maltin favur il-Francġiżi tant li kellu jħalli Malta mal-Francġiżi. Ġie lura Malta mill-eżilju fl-1817 u wara xi snin inġatar lettur tal-Malti fl-Università**

**Mikiel Anton Vassalli (1764-1829), writer, philosopher and linguist who published literary works in Maltese. He was one of the Maltese who sympathised with the French and was exiled from Malta with their surrender. He returned from exile in 1817 and after some years he was appointed lecturer of Maltese at the University.**





**Nicolò Isouard (1775-1818), kompożitur. Peress li kien favur il-Francīzi, hu kien eżiljat minn Malta mat-tluq tal-Francīzi. Hu baqa' jgħix u miet Pariġi, fejn kiseb fama kbira bħala kompożitur u mużiċist.**

**Nicolò Isouard (1775-1818), composer. Since he was a French sympathiser, he was exiled from Malta with the French surrender. He lived and died in Paris, where he acquired great fame in Paris as a composer and musician.**



# Il-Protagonisti ta' Żmien il-Francizi f'Malta

Għid fil-qasir ħafna x'kontribut dawn il-persunaġġi Maltin u barranin fis-sentejn tal-invażjoni, l-irvell u l-imblokka tal-Francizi f'Malta. (18)

1. Vaubois	6. Orazju Nelson	11. Thomas Graham	15. Pierre Doublet
2. Mikiel Anton Vassalli	7. Ferdinandu IV	12. Nicolò Isouard	16. Dun Mikiel Xerri
3. Francesco Saverio Caruana	8. Emanuele Vitale	13. Napuljun Bonaparti	17. Ferdinand von Hompesch
4. Giuseppe de Piro	9. Alexander Ball	14. Dun Saverio Cassar	18. Vincenzo Labini
5. Renaud d'Angely	10. Giuglio Carpegna		

Kif tispjega l-fatt li kien hemm diversi mexxejja Maltin li taw sehem attiv fl-irvell u l-imblokka kontra l-Francizi meta ħafna minn dawn il-mexxejja ma jissemmewx fl-aħħar snin tal-Kavallieri f'Malta? (2)

(Total: 20 marka)



# The Protagonists of the French period in Maltese history

Briefly state the contribution of these Maltese and foreign personalities during the the two years of invasion, revolt and blockade of the French in Malta. (18)

1. Vaubois	6. Horatio Nelson	11. Thomas Graham	15. Pierre Doublet
2. Mikiel Anton Vassalli	7. Ferdinand IV	12. Nicolò Isouard	16. Dun Mikiel Xerri
3. Francesco Saverio Caruana	8. Emanuele Vitale	13. Napuljun Bonaparti	17. Ferdinand von Hompesch
4. Giuseppe de Piro	9. Alexander Ball	14. Saverio Cassar	18. Vincenzo Labini
5. Renaud d'Angely	10. Giuglio Carpegna		

How do explain the fact that a number of Maltese leaders participated actively during the revolt and blockade of the French while most of these same leaders were rarely known during the last few years of the Knights' in Malta. (2)

(Total: 20 marks)



# Protagonisti fi Żmien il-Francċiżi f'Malta

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. (1) Vaubois: il-Gvernatur Franciż ta' Malta;  
(2) M.A. Vassalli: kittieb Malti li kien favur il-Francċiżi;  
(3) Mons. F.X. Caruana: Ġeneral tal-Maltin matul l-imblokk tal-Francċiżi;  
(4) Giuseppi de Piro: nobbli Malti favur l-Ingliżi;  
(5) D'Angely: membru Franciż fil-Kummissjoni tal-Gvern taħt Vaubois;  
(6) Nelson: Viċi-Ammirall Ingliż li għen lill-Maltin waqt l-imblokk;  
(7) Ferdinandu IV; ir-rè ta' Napli li għen lill-Maltin waqt l-imblokk;  
(8) Manwel Vitale: Ġeneral tal-Maltin bil-kwartier-ġenerali tiegħu fl-Imdina;  
(9) Alexander Ball: Kaptan Ingliż mibgħut minn Nelson biex jgħin lill-Maltin;  
(10) Carpegna: l-aħħar Inkwiżitur f'Malta li tkeċċa minn Napuljun;  
(11) Graham: Ġeneral Ingliż inkarigat mit-truppi Ingliżi f'Malta;  
(12) N. Isouard: mużiċist Malti favur il-Francċiżi u telaq minn Malta magħhom;  
(13) Napuljun Bonaparti: il-Ġeneral Franciż li keċċa lill-Kavallieri minn Malta;  
(14) Dun Saverju Cassar: mexxa l-irvell tal-Għawdxin kontra l-Francċiżi;  
(15) Doublet: l-ex-segretarju tal-Gran Mastru li ssieheb mal-Francċiżi;  
(16) Dun Mikiel Xerri: mexxa l-konfoffa tal-Maltin kontra l-Francċiżi;  
(17) Ferdinand von Hompesch: l-aħħar Gran Mastru tal-Ordni f'Malta;  
(18) Vincenzo Labini: l-Isqof ta' Malta f'dak iż-żmien. (18)
2. Fi żmien il-Francċiżi l-mexxejja Maltin kienu ddakkru mill-prinċipji u s-sentimenti nazzjonalistiċi tar-Rivoluzzjoni Franciża bir-riżultat li bdew iqisu lil Malta u lill-Maltin bħala nazzjon bl-istess drittijiet bħal nazzjonijiet oħra. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# Protagonists of the French period in Malta

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. (1) Vaubois: the French Governor of Malta;  
(2) M.A. Vassalli: a Maltese thinker in favour of the French;  
(3) Mons. F.X. Caruana: a Maltese clergyman and general during the blockade;  
(4) Giuseppi de Piro: a Maltese nobleman who sympathised with the British;  
(5) D'Angely: membru Franciż fil-Kummissjoni tal-Gvern taħt Vaubois;  
(6) Nelson: the British Vice-Admiral who helped the Maltese during the blockade;  
(7) Ferdinand IV; the King of Naples who helped the Maltese during the blockade;  
(8) Manwel Vitale: the Maltese general who had his headquarters at Mdina;  
(9) Alexander Ball: The Captain sent by Nelson to assist the Maltese;  
(10) Carpegna: the last Inquisitor in Malta expelled by Napoleon;  
(11) Graham: the British General in charge of the British troops in Malta;  
(12) N. Isouard: a Maltese composer who went into exile in France with the French;  
(13) Napuljun Bonaparti: the French General who expelled the Knights from Malta;  
(14) Dun Saverju Cassar: the Gozitan clergymen who led the revolt in Gozo;  
(15) Doublet: the Grand Master's ex-secretary who changed sides with the French;  
(16) Dun Mikiel Xerri: the clergyman who led the conspiracy against the French;  
(17) Ferdinand von Hompesch: the last Grand Master of the Order in Malta;  
(18) Vincenzo Labini: the Bishop of Malta at that time. (18)
  
2. During the French occupation, the Maltese leaders became influenced by the principles and the nationalistic sentiments of the French Revolution, with the result that they felt that Malta and the Maltese deserved to be recognised as a nation with the same rights as other nations. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



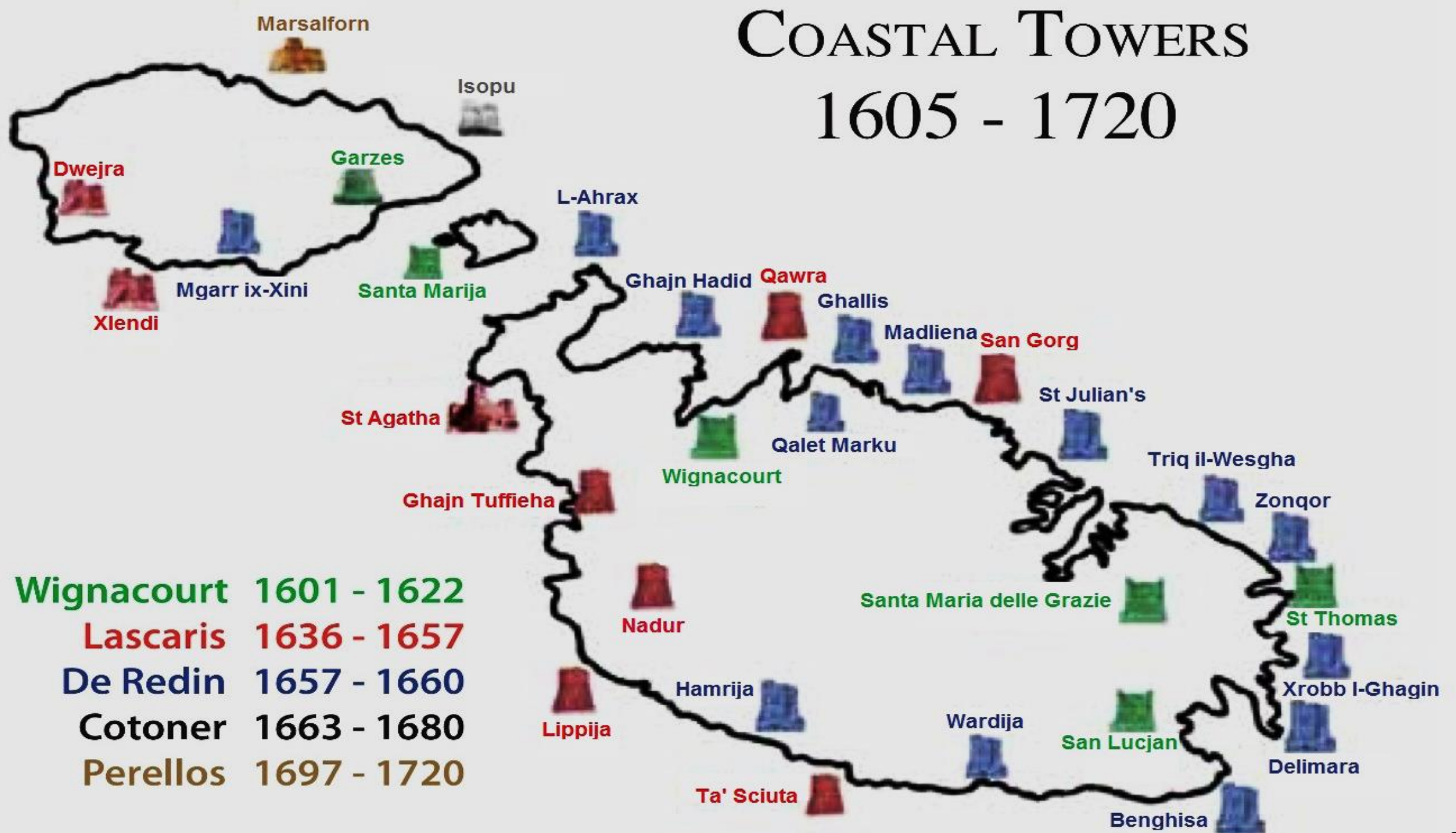


## **Torrijiet tal-Għassa u Batteriji ta' Żmien il-Kavallieri**

**Watch Towers and Batteries of  
the Knights' period**



# COASTAL TOWERS 1605 - 1720



*Map showing Coastal Towers between 1605 and 1720*





**It-Torri ta' Qalet Marku** f' Baħar iċ-Ċagħak (1658) hu wieħed minn 13-il torri simili li bnew mill-Gran Mastru Martin de Redin (1657-1660) biex iħares punti strateġiċi mal-kosta tal-Gżejjer Maltin li minnhom l-għadu seta' faċilment jinżel l-art.

**Qalet Marku Tower** at Baħar iċ-Ċagħaq (1658) was one of the 13 similar towers built by Grand Master Martin de Redin (1657-1660) to guard strategic coastal points where the enemy could easily land and raid the islands.





**It-Torri tal-Imġarr ix-Xini** f'Għawdex (1661) inbena biex jgħasses id-daħla għal dik il-bajja. Dawn it-torrijiet tal-għassa kienu ikollhom minn tlieta sa erbgħa għassiesa tad-dejma.

**Mġarr ix-Xini Tower** in Gozo (1661) was built to guard the entrance of that bay. These sentry towers were manned by three or four dejma guards.





**It-Torri tal-Lippija** fil-bajja ta' Għajn Tuffieħa, wieħed minn seba' torrijiet tal-għassa mibnija mill-Gran Mastru Lascaris.

**Lippija Tower** at Għajn Tuffieħa was one of seven coastal towers built by Grand Master Lascaris.





It-**Torri tad-Dwejra** f'Għawdex, mibni fl-1652 fi żmien il-Gran Mastru Lascaris u mħallas mill-Università t'Għawdex.

**Dwejra Tower** in Gozo was built in 1652 during the time of Grand Master Lacaris and was financed by the Gozo Università.

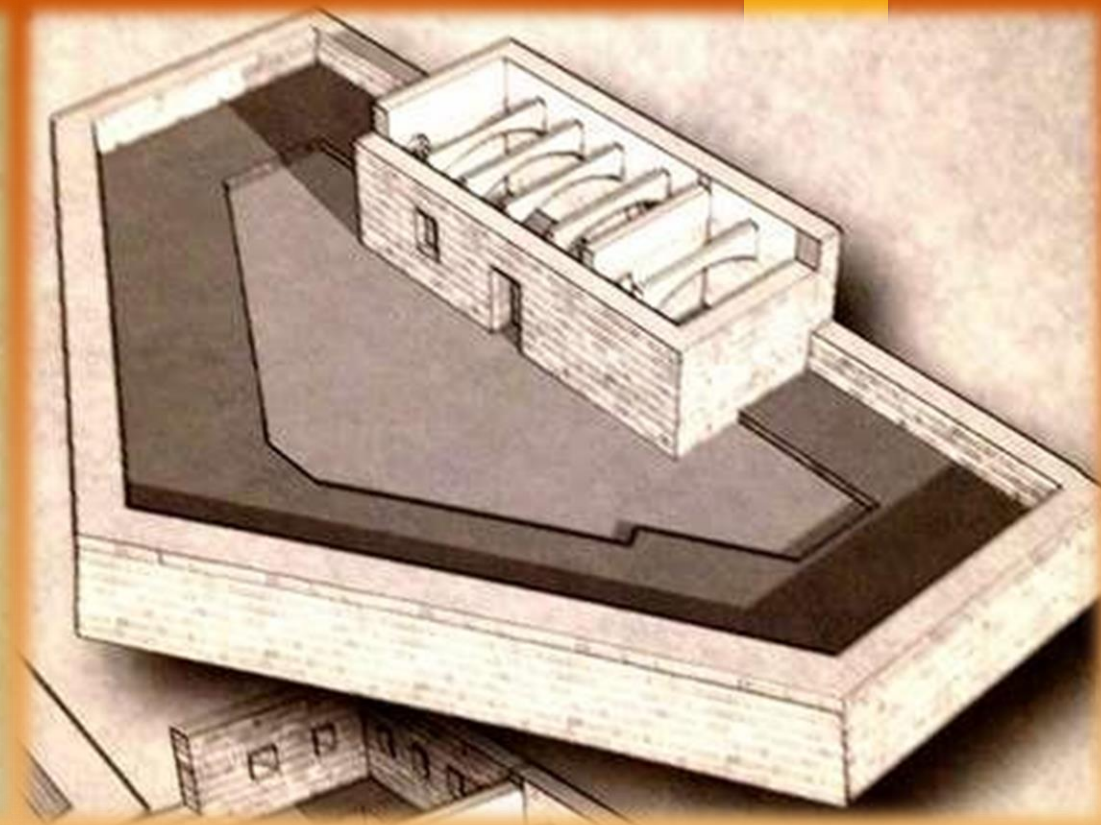
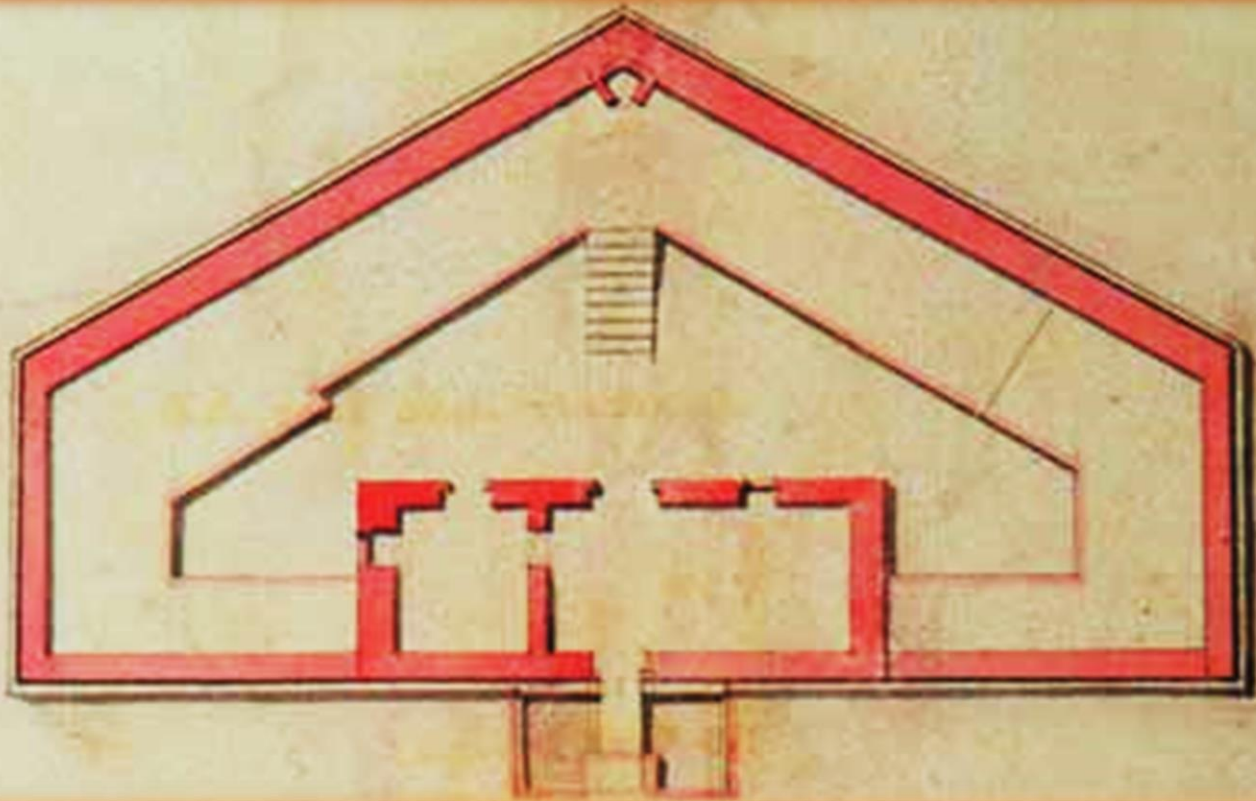




**Is-sinjalazzjoni kienet issir b'ħuġġieġa jew b'tir ta' kanun bejn torri tal-għassa għall-ieħor. Fir-ritratt jidhru żewġ torrijiet ta' de Redin f'Baħar iċ-Ċaqħaq.**

**Signalling was undertaken by a bonfire or a cannon shot between the coastal towers. In the photograph one can notice two of De Redin's towers at Baħar iċ-Ċaqħaq.**

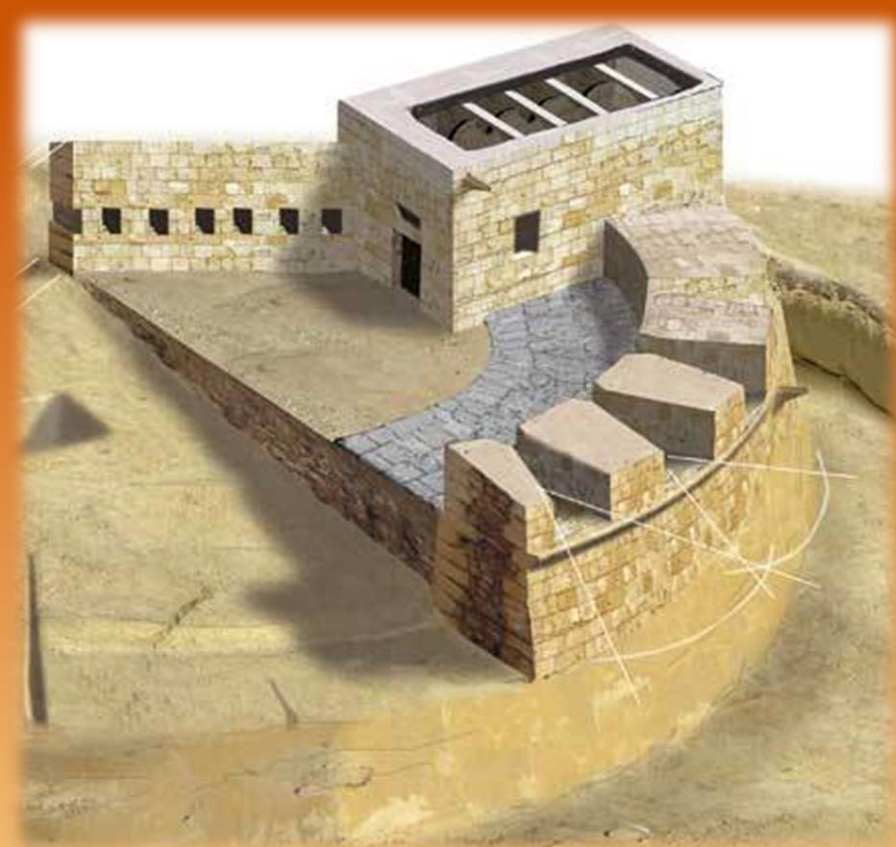




**Pjanta originali tar-ridotti ta' Qalet Marku, Baħar iċ-Ċagħaq li nbena fl-1715-1716 fi żmien il-Gran Mastru Perellos.**

**Original plan of Qalet Marku redoubt at Baħar iċ-Ċagħaq was built in 1715-1716 during the time of Grand Master Perellos.**

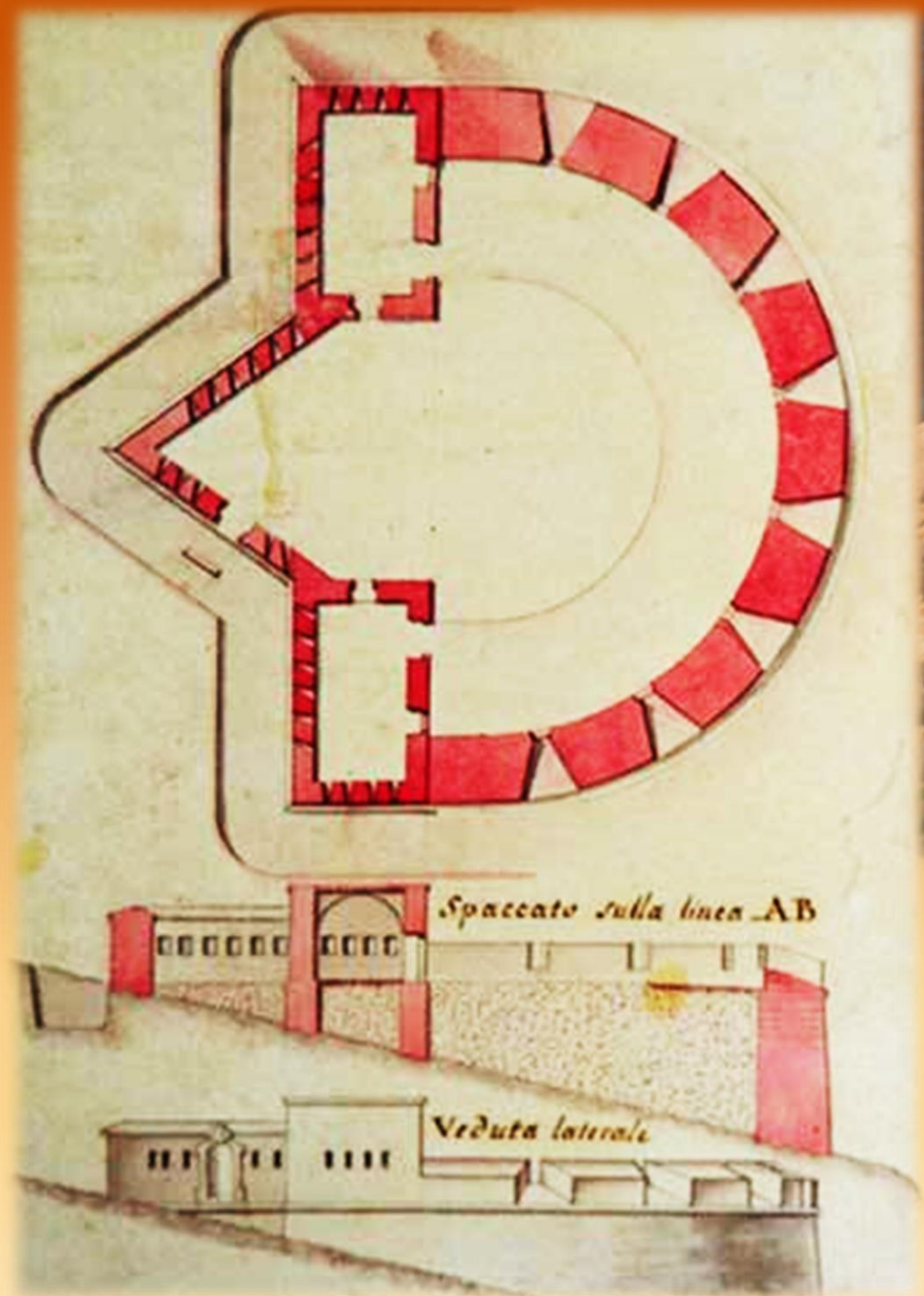




Disinn 3D ta' waħda mir-ridotti bi pjattaforma għal kanuni jħarsu lejn il-baħar. Fir-ritratt tidher **ir-ridott ta' San Ġorġ f' Birżebbuġa** (msemmi għall-kappella li tidher warajh), mibni bejn l-1714 u l-1718.

A 3D design of a redoubt with a cannon platform directed seaward. The photograph shows St George redoubt at Birżebbuġa (named after the chapel in the background), built between 1714 and 1718.

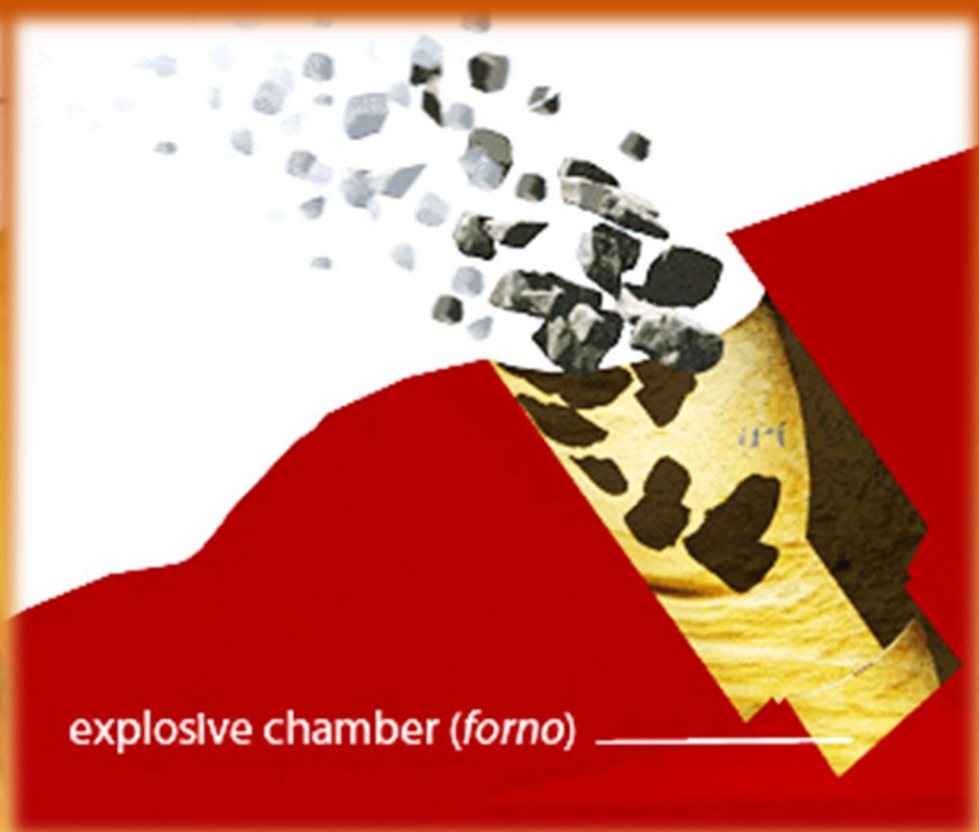




Batterija semi-ċirkulari bħall-**Batterija Sta Marija** fuq Kemmuna, mibnija bejn 1-1715-1716.

The semi-circular **Sta Marija Battery** on Comino Island, built between 1715-1716.





Il-**fugazzi** (ħofor fil-blat) nbnew lejn nofs is-seklu 18 viċin uħud mit-torrijiet tal-għassa. Kienet tispjodi permezz ta' niċċa. Bl-isplużjoni kienet tarmi 'barra biċċiet ta' ġebel u ħadid lejn l-għadu. Fir-ritratt tidher il-fugazza li wieħed għadu jista' jara f'Pembroke.

The **fogasse** (shafts in the rocks) were built in the mid-18th century near some of the coastal towers. When it exploded, it threw off bits of iron and rock against the enemy. The photo shows Pembroke fogasse.



# X'tgħallimt dwar it-torrijiet u l-batterija tal-Kavallieri

1. Wieġeb minn slide 2. Kemm-il torri kostali bnew minn kull wieħed minn dawn il-Gran Mastri: (a) Garzes; (b) Lascaris; (c) de Redin; (d) Cotoner; (e) Perellos. (5)
2. Għaliex ħafna mit-torrijiet kostali inbnew matul is-seklu 17? (2)
3. Biex kienu armati kontra l-għadu t-torrijiet kostali li jidhru fi slides 3 sa 6? (3)
4. Spjega r-raġuni għaliex it-torrijiet fi slide 14 inbnew viċin xulxin? (2)
5. X'differenza hemm bejn it-torrijiet kostali tas-seklu 17 u r-ridottu u l-batterija tas-seklu 18. Wieġeb minn slides 8 sa 10. (2)
6. Għaliex fis-seklu 18 inbnew batteriji u ridotti minnflok torrijiet? (2)
7. X'kienet il-fugazza fi slide 11 u kif kienet taħdem? (2)
8. Għaliex ħafna minn dawn il-fortifikazzjonijiet baqgħu ma ntużaw qatt għall-iskop li għalih inbnew? (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# Review and assessment on watch towers and batteries of the Knights' period

1. Answering from slide 2. How many coastal towers were built by these Grand Masters: (a) Garzes (b) Lascaris (c) de Redin (d) Cotoner (e) Perellos. (5)
2. Why most of the coastal towers were built in the 17th century? (2)
3. How were the coastal towers in slides 3 to 6 armed against enemy raids? (3)
4. Explain why the towers in slide 7 were built close to each other. (2)
5. What is the difference between the coastal towers of the 17th century and the coastal redoubts and batteries of the 18th century? Use slides 8 to 10 to help you answer. (2)
6. Why in the 18th century batteries and redoubts were built instead of towers? (2)
7. What was the fogasse in slide 11 and how did it function. (2)
8. Why these fortifications were never actually used for the scope for which they were built? (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Torrijiet u Batteriji Kostali tal-Kavallieri

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. (a) Garzes: 1; (b) Lascaris: 8; (c) de Redin: 14;  
(d) Cotoner: 1; (e) Perellos: 1. (5)
2. Għaliex dan kien iż-żmien meta kien hemm l-aktar biża' ta' attakki mit-Torok. (2)
3. Aċċetta sa tlieta minn dawn it-twegibiet:  
Kanuni; azzarini; korazzi; lanez; għassiesa tad-dejma. (3)
4. It-torrijiet nbnew sabiex ikunu jidhru minn xulxin sabiex ikunu jistgħu jgħaddu s-sinjal li riesaq l-għadu permezz ta' tir ta' kanun jew huġġieġa nhar. (2)
5. Ir-ridotti u l-batteriji nbnew biex ikunu jifilħu għall-piż ta' iżjed kanuni li ma setgħux jitqiegħdu fit-torrijiet. (2)
6. Fis-seklu 18, żviluppi fit-teknoloġija tal-artillerija (kanuni) għamlet it-torrijiet tas-seklu 17 haġa tal-passat. (2)
7. Il-fugazza kienet mina fil-blat bil-porvli, ġebel u ħadid li tispodi permezz ta' niċċa. (2)
8. Dawn il-fortifikazzjonijiet ma ntuzawx għax l-aħħar ħbit mit-Torok kien sar fl-1614 meta l-biċċa minnhom kienu għadhom lanqas biss inbnew. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# The Knights' coastal towers and Batteries

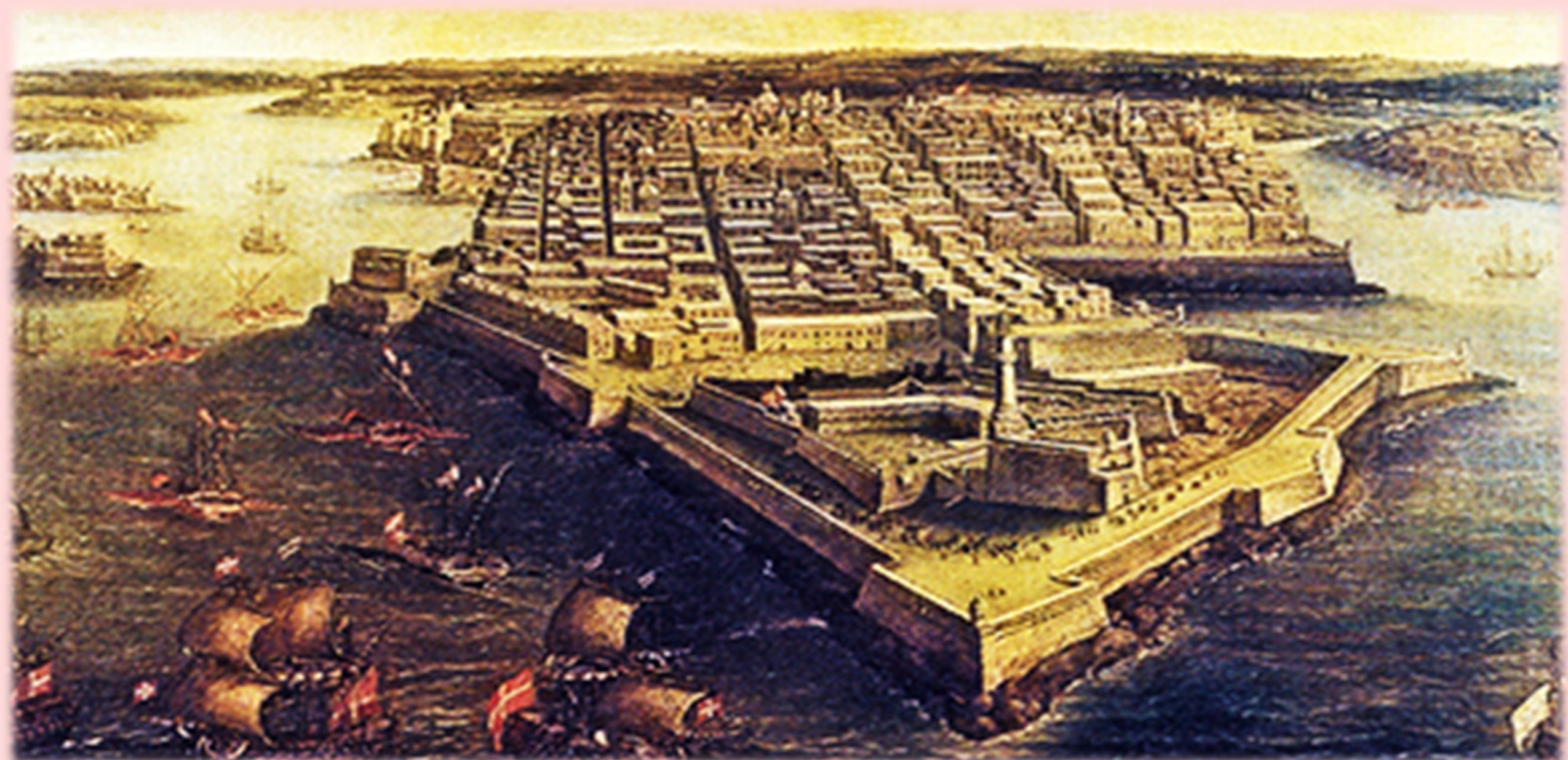
## Marking scheme for the power point

1. (a) Garzes: 1; (b) Lascaris: 8; (c) de Redin: 14;  
(d) Cotoner: 1; (e) Perellos: 1. (5)
2. It was a time when the Knights' were afraid of an attack by the Turks. (2)
3. Accept any three from the following answers:  
Cannons; muskets; bread-plates; Spears; the dejma militia. (3)
4. The towers were built in sight of each other so that they could pass on the signal of enemy sighting by firing a cannon shot or lighting a bonfire. (2)
5. The redoubts and the batteries were built because the towers were not built strong enough to house the larger cannons of the 18th century. (2)
6. During the 18th century, developments in artillery technology made the watch towers of the 17th century obsolete from a defensive point of view. (2)
7. The fogasse was an explosive mine dug in solid rock and filled with gunpowder, debris and pieces of iron. (2)
8. Apart from the Turkish raid of 1614, they fortifications were not used for the reason for which they were built – *i.e.* to repulse an enemy invasion. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Wirt il-Kavallieri fil-Belt | The Knights' Heritage in Valletta







**Il-Palazz Magisterjali beda jinbena fl-1574 fi żmien il-Gran Mastru La Cassière fuq stil Mannjerist ukoll mill-perit Ġlormu Cassar. Id-dehra barokk minn ġewwa saret fi żmien il-Gran Mastri de Vilhena u Pinto fl-ewwel nofs tas-seklu 18.**



**Construction of the Magisterial Palace started in 1574 during the reign of Grand Master La Cassière on the Mannerist style by Girolamo Cassar. Its internal Baroque style dates to the first half of the 18th century during the times of Grand Masters Vilhena and Pinto.**





**Is-Sala tal-Ambaxxaturi (xellug) fil-Palazz Magisterjali fejn kienu jsiru l-laqqgħat privati tal-Gran Mastru u tal-Gvernatur fi żmien l-Ingliżi. Fuq il-lemin jidher l-Uffiċju tal-President fil-Palazz.**

**The Hall of Ambassadors (left) in the Magisterial Palace for the Grand Masters' private meetings or by the Governors in the British period. On the right there is the Office of the President in the Palace.**





**Is-Sala tal-Udjenzi fil-Palazz Maġisterjali fejn il-Gran Mastru kien jilqa' l-mistednin.**

**Fi żmien l-Ingliżi kien tintuża mill-Gvernatur u kienet saret magħrufa bħala s-Sala tat-Tron.**

**The Grand Master's Court Room in the Magisterial Palace where the Grand Masters welcomed their guests.**

**In British times this hall was used the Governors and became known as the Throne Room.**





**Xellug: Is-Sala tat-Tepizzeriji fil-Palazz. Dawn kienu nħadmu f'Gobelin fi Franza bħal dawk tal-Knisja Konventwali u kienu ngħataw lill-Ordni mill-Gran Mastru Ramon Perellos. Din kienet l-ewwel Sala tal-Parlament Malti bejn l-1921 u l-1976.**

**Lemin: Il-Mużew tal-Armerija taħt il-kustodja ta' Heritage Malta.**

**Left: The Tapestry Hall in the Palace. These were made in Gobelin in France, similar to those of the Conventual Church as a legacy to the Order by Grand Master Ramon Perellos. This was the first Maltese Parliament Hall between 1921 and 1976.**

**Right: the Armoury Museum under the custody of Heritage Malta.**





**Il-Berġa ta' Kastilja  
għall-Kavallieri ta'  
Kastilja (Spanja) u  
l-Portugall.**

**Sakemm Malta kienet  
bażi Inġliża (sal-1979) din  
kienet il-kwartier-ġenerali  
tal-Amiraljat Inġliż  
f'Malta.**

**Mibnija fuq il-pjanta ta'  
Ġlormu Cassar, il-faċċata  
kienet iddekorata f'nofs  
is-seklu 18 fuq stil  
Barokk mill-Gran Mastru  
Pinto li kien Portugiż.**

**The Auberge de Castile for Spanish and Portuguese Knights. This auberge served as the headquarters of the British Admiralty until the closure of the British base in 1979. Built on Girolamo Cassar's plans, its façade was decorated in the 18<sup>th</sup> century Baroque style by Grand Master Pinto, a Portuguese.**





**Is-Sala tal-Kabinett tal-Ministri u l-Uffiċju privat tal-Prim Ministru fil-Berġa ta' Kastilja.**

**The Cabinet Room and the Office of the Prime Minister in the Auberge de Castile.**





**Il-Berġa ta' Provenza kienet għall-Kavallieri min-nofsinhar ta' Franza. Illum tintuża minn Heritage Malta bħala Mużew Nazzjonali tal-Arkeoloġija. Ir-rikkezza ta' din il-Berġa hi riflessa fil-sala ewlenija fis-sular ta' fuq, iddekorata fuq stil Rokoko tas-seklu 18.**

**The Auberge of Provence was for French Knights from the south of France. Today it housed Heritage Malta's National Museum of Archaeology. The richness of the auberge is reflected in its upper floor main hall, decorated in the Rococo style of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.**





**Il-Berġa tal-Italja kienet mibnija wkoll minn Ġormu Cassar għall-Kavallieri Taljani. illum saret il-MUŻA, il-Mużew Nazzjonali tal-Arti, immexxi minn Heritage Malta.**

**The Auberge d'Italia was likewise built by Girolamo Cassar for the Italian Knights. Today it houses the MUZA, the Arts National Museum, under the custody of Heritage Malta.**





**Is-Sacra Infermija** kellha l-akbar sala għal żmienha. Bħala Ospitaljieri, il-Kavallieril-godda (novizzi) kienu obbligati jservu lill-pazjenti fl-isptar.

Illum dan il-post jintuża għall spettakli, fieri kummerċjali u eżibizzjonijiet.



The **Sacra Infermeria** had the largest ward for its times. As Hospitallers, the newly recruited Knights (novices) had to serve the hospital patients.

Today this place is used for shows, fairs and exhibitions.





**Is-*Sacra Infermeria* kien l-isptar ewlieni tal-Ordni. Il-Kavallieri, bħala Ospitaljieri, kienu obbligati bl-Istatut tal-Ordni.**

**Fis-*Sacra Infermeria* kien hemm regoli stretti dwar l-iġene. Għal dan il-għan, il-pazjenti kienu jiġu servuti l-ikel u l-mediċini f'riċepjenti u pożati tal-fidda.**

**The *Sacra Infermeria* was the Order's main hospital. The Knights, as Hospitallers, were obliged by their Statutes.**

**Strict hygiene regulations were applied in the *Sacra Infermeria*. For this reason, patients were served food and medicine in salwar ware.**





**It-Teatru Manoel, beda jinbena fl-1731 fuq ordni tal-Gran Mastru Manoel de Vilhena fuq stil Barokk. Illum hu wiehed mill-eqdem teatri fl-Ewropa.**

**The Manoel Theatre, started being built on the orders of Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena in Baroque style. Today is one of the oldest theatres in Europe.**



# X'tgħallimt dwar il-wirt tal-Kavallieri fil-Belt Valletta

**1. Kif qed jintużaw illum dawn il-binjiet tal-Kavallieri fil-Belt Valletta? (12)**

- (a) il-Palazz tal-Gran Mastri;
- (b) il-Berġa ta' Kastilja;
- (c) il-Berġa ta' Provenza;
- (d) il-Berġa tal-Italja;
- (e) is-*Sacra Infermeria*;
- (f) it-Teatru Manoel.

**2. Liema stil arkitettoniku jispikka l-aktar fil-bini li l-Kavallieri bnew jispikka fil-Belt Valletta. Agħti raġuni għat-tweġiba tiegħek. (2)**

**3. Għaliex l-aktar wirt importanti tal-Kavallieri jinsab fil-Belt Valletta? (2)**

**4. Kif hi meqjusa l-Belt Valletta mill-UNICEF? (2)**

**5. Kif baqa' jintuża l-Palazz tal-Gran Mastri fi Żmien l-Ingliżi? (2)**

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# Review and assessment on the Knights' Heritage in Valletta

## **1. How are these buildings of the Knights in Valletta used today?: (12)**

- (a) the Grand Master's Palace;
- (b) the Auberge de Castile;
- (c) the Auberge de Provence;
- (d) the Auberge d'Italie;
- (e) the Sacra Infermeria;
- (f) Manoel Theatre.

## **2. Which style in architecture features in the buildings of the Knights in Valletta? Give a reason for your answer. (2)**

## **3. Why is it that most important heritage of the Knights in Malta is found in Valletta? (2)**

## **4. How is Valletta recognised by UNICEF? (2)**

## **5. How was the Grand Master's Palace continued to be used in British times? (2)**

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Wirt il-Kavallieri fil-Belt Valletta

## Skema tal-marki għall-power point

1. Twegibiet tajbin:
  - (a) bħala uffiċċju tal-President tal-Repubblika; il-Mużew tal-Armerija;
  - (b) bħala uffiċċju tal-Prim Ministru; fejn jiltaqa' l-Kabinett tal-Ministri;
  - (c) bħala l-Mużew Nazzjonali tal-Arkeologija;
  - (d) bħala l-MUŻA jew il-Mużew Nazzjonali tal-Arti;
  - (e) bħala ċentru għall-konferenzi, esibizzjonijiet u fieri kummerċjali;
  - (f) bħala teatru għad-drammi u kunċerti mużikali. (12)
2. L-aktar stil arkitettoniku komuni fil-Belt Valletta hu l-Barokk peress li dan kien l-istil . (2)
3. Ħafna mill-bini prestigjuż tal-Kavallieri jinsab fil-Belt Valletta għax din kienet il-belt kapitali u l-post fejn kienu jgħixu l-Kavallieri stess. (2)
4. Il-UNICEF iddikjarat il-Belt Valletta bħala wieħed mill-Wirt Dinji tal-Umanità. (2)
5. Il-Palazz tal-Gran Mastri baqa' jintuża fi żmien l-Ingliżi bħala r-residenza u l-uffiċċju tal-Gvernatur Inġliż f'Malta. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# The Knight' heritage in Valletta

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. Correct answers:
  - (a) as the Office of the President of the Republic; it houses the Armoury Museum;
  - (b) as the Office of the Prime Minister; the hall of the Cabinet of Ministers;
  - (c) as the National Museum of Archaeology;
  - (d) as the MUŻA or the National Museum of Fine Arts;
  - (e) as a conference, exhibition and trade fair centre;
  - (f) as the national theatre for plays and musical concerts. (12)
2. Baroque, because when Valletta was being built, this was the prevailing architectural style in Catholic Europe. (2)
3. Most of the prestigious buildings of the Knights are found in Valletta because Valletta was their capital city and their home. (2)
4. UNICEF declared Valletta as one of the World's Heritage of Mankind. (2)
5. The Grand Master's Palace continued to be used by the official residence and Office of the British Governors of Malta. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# Wirt il-Kavallieri - San Ġwann | The Legacy of the Knights – St John's







**Il-Knisja Konventwali ta' San Ġwann kienet tintuża mill-Kavallieri għall-funzjonijiet religjużi tagħhom. Minnbarra hi fuq stil Mannjerist tal-arkitett Girolamo Cassar.**

**The Conventual Church of St John was used by the Knights for their religious ceremonies. The exterior is in Mannerist style by the architect Girolamo Cassar.**





**Mattia Preti (1613-1699) minn  
Napli fetaħ (bottega) skola tal-  
pittura fit-30 sena li qatta'  
jaħdem f'Malta. L-akbar  
xogħol tiegħu kien is-saqaf u  
d-dekorazzjoni tal-Knisja  
Konventwali ta' San Ġwann.**

**Mattia Preti (1613-1699) from  
Naples opened an art studio  
during the 30 years of his stay  
in Malta. His greatest  
masterpiece was the ceiling  
and the wall decorations of  
the Conventual Church of St  
John.**







**Il-korsija tal-Knisja Konventwali hi mżejna b'diversi lapida minn irħam imlewwen li jfakkru l-mewt ta' membri prominenti tal-Ordni.**

**The floor of the Conventual Church is decorated with numerous colourful marbled slabs that commemorate the death of prominent members of the Order.**





**Il-pittur Naplitan Michelangelo Merisi di Caravaggio (1571-1610) kien f'Malta fl-1607-1608 fejn pittur żewġ kapolavuri famużi: *Il-Qtugh ir-Ras ta' San Ġwann il-Battista* u *San Glormu l-Eremita* li jinsabu fl-Oratorju.**

**The Neapolitan artist Michelangelo Merisi di Caravaggio (1571-1610) was in Malta in 1607-1608 when he painted two famous masterpieces: *The Beheading of St John the Baptist* and *St Jerome the Hermit*, in the Oratory.**





**L-Iskultur Taljan Giuseppe Mazzuoli (1644-1725) tqabbad mill-Ordni jagħmel l-istatwa tal-Magħmudija ta' Kristu minn San Ġwann il-Battista fuq wara l-artal magġur tal-Knisja Konventwali.**

**The sculptor Giuseppe Mazzuoli (1644-1725) was commissioned by the Order to make the statue of the Baptism of Christ by St John the Baptist for the main artal of the Conventual Church.**





**Il-Gran Mastro Perellos ħallas minn butu s-sett ta' arazzi (tapizzeriji) li nħadmu fil-Belġju bbażati fuq il-kwadri tal-artist famuż Fjamming Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640). Dawn kienu jiddendlu fil-Knisja Konventwali fil-festi speċjali tal-Ordni (ara slide 1).**

**Grand Master Perellos paid from his own pocket a set of Flemish tapestries based on the paintings of the famous Flemish artist Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1740). These were hung in the Conventual Church on the Order's festive occasions (refer to slide 1).**





**Dehra artistika ta' kif ser ikunu eżibiti l-arazzi fil-Mużew il-ġdid tal-Kon-Katidral ta' San Ġwann.  
Artistic impression of how the tapestries will be exhibited in the new St John's Co-Cathedral  
Museum.**



# X'tgħallimt dwar il-wirt tal-Kavallieri fil-Belt Valletta

1. Semmi l-binja li tidher fi slide 2. (1)
2. Kif kienet magħrufa din il-binja fi żmien il-Kavallieri? (1)
3. Għaliex kellha dan l-isem? (2)
4. X'tinnota dwar l-istil arkitettoniku tal-faċċata ta' din il-binja. Wieġeb minn slide 2. (2)
5. X'tinnota dwar id-dekorazzjonijiet fl-arkitettura u l-arti li nsibu fuq ġewwa ta' din il-binja? (2)
6. Min kien l-artisti ewlieni li għamel id-dekorazzjonijiet fuq ġewwa? (1)
7. Semmi l-isem u l-artist ta' tliet kapulavuri tal-arti li nsibu f'din il-binja? (6)
8. X'taf dwar it-tapizzeriji li kienu jiddendlu f'din il-binja? (3)
9. Semmi żewġ funzjonijiet li din il-binja taqdi illum il-ġurnata. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# Review and assessment on the Knights' Heritage in Valletta

1. Name the building that feature in slide 2. (1)
2. How was this same building known at the time of the Knights? (1)
3. Why was it called by this name? (2)
4. What can you say about the architectural style of the façade of this building. Use slide 2 to help you answer. (2)
5. What can you say about the architectural and artistic decorations found inside this building? (2)
6. Who was the main artist who carried out its interior decorations? (1)
7. Identify by name and artist three major masterpieces in art found in this building? (6)
8. What can you say about the tapestries that used to be hung in this building? (3)
9. Mention two functions for which this building is being used today. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# **Wirt il-Kavallieri fil-Belt Valletta: il-Kon-Katidral ta' San Ġwann**

## **Skema tal-marki għall-power point**

1. Il-Kon-Katidral ta' San Ġwann (1)
2. Il-Knisja Konventwali ta' San Ġwann. (1)
3. Kellha dan l-isem għax din kienet il-knisja ewlenija wżata mill-Kavallieri fiċ-ċerimonji reliġjużi u għall-ħtiġijiet spiritwali tagħhom. (2)
4. L-istil tal-binja tal-faċċata hu Mannerista. Dan jidher min-nuqqas ta' lavur fil-ġebbla bħal ma nsibu fl-istil Barokk. (2)
5. Matul is-seklu 17 u 18 fuq ġewwa l-knisja kien ġiet iddekorata bi stil Barokk. (2)
6. Mattia Preti. (1)
7. Aċċetta sa tlieta minn dawn it-tweġibiet:
  - Mattia Preti: il-pittura fis-saqaf u mal-ħitan tal-knisja;
  - Caravaggio: il-*Qtugħ ir-Ras ta' San Ġwann il-Battista; San Ġlormu;*
  - Giuseppe Mazzuoli: l-istatwa tal-irham tal-*Magħmudija ta' Kristu;*
  - Peter Paul Rubens: it-tapizzeriji li kienu jiddendlu fil-festi speċjali. (6)
8. Sett ta' tapizzeriji li juru grajjiet mill-Bibbja kienu nħadmu fil-Belġju u huma kopji ta' pitturi tal-pittur famuż Fjamming (Belġjan) Peter Paul Rubens li għex fis-seklu 17. Dawn kienu tħallsu u ngħataw lill-Ordni mill-Gran Mastru Perellos. (3)
9. Aċċetta sa tnejn minn dawn it-tweġibiet:
  - Bħala Kon-Katidral flimkien mal-Katidral tal-Imdina;
  - Fl-okkażjoni ta' ċerimonji liturġiċi speċjali (eż. konsagrazzjoni ta' qassisin ġodda; Quddies solenni fil-Jiem Nazzjonali eċċ.);
  - Għall-kunċerti ta' mużika sagra minn orkestri jew korijiet;
  - Bħala mużew ta' oġġetti sagri miftuħ għall-pubbliku u għat-turisti. (2)

**(Total: 20 marka)**



# The Knights heritage in Valletta: St John's Co-Cathedral

## Marking scheme for the power point

1. St John's Co-Cathedral. (1)
2. The Conventual Church of St John. (1)
3. It was known by this name because it was the Church which the Knights used for their formal religious ceremonies and spiritual services. (2)
4. The façade has a Mannerist architectural style. This style is characterised by the absence of elaborate decorations in the masonry as was the case with the later Baroque style. (2)
5. During the course of the 17th and 18th century, the interior of the Church was decorated in Baroque style. (2)
6. Mattia Preti. (1)
7. Accept any three from the following:
  - Mattia Preti: painted the ceiling and the internal walls of the church;
  - Caravaggio: *The Beheading of St John the Baptist; St Jerome*;
  - Giuseppe Mazzuoli: the statue of *The Baptism of Christ*;
  - Peter Paul Rubens: the tapestries that were hung in festive occasions. (6)
8. They consist of a set of tapestries depicting scenes from the Bible. These were made in Belgium and they represent copies of the paintings of the famous 17th-century Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens. These tapestries were paid and donated to the Order by Grand Master Perellos. (3)
9. Accept any three from the following:
  - As a Co-Cathedral together with the Cathedral of Mdina;
  - On special liturgical ceremonies (e.g. on the consecration of new priests; Solemn Mass on National Days);
  - To hold orchestral and choral concerts performing sacred music;
  - As a museum of sacred objects open for visits by tourists and the general public. (2)

**(Total: 20 marks)**



# HISTORY FOR YEAR 9

English Version



History Department, Curriculum Centre Annexe

2020







## **List of Units**

Unit 9.1 Malta under the rule of the Order of St John	p. 1
Unit 9.2 The Order's Heritage (1) Valletta	p. 8
Unit 9.3 The Order's Heritage (2) Mdina	p. 12
The Order's Heritage (3) The Fortifications	p. 15
Unit 9.4 Everyday Life in Malta under the Order	p. 19
Unit 9.5 The End of the Order and the French Occupation	p. 29

## **Acknowledgements**

The original text of this booklet was the work of Mr Mark Anthony Falzon, History teacher at St Clare College Middle and Secondary School, Pembroke. This booklet was adapted for the history curriculum website and amplified with illustrated sources by the History Department within the Directorate of Learning and Assessment Programmes (MEDE).

This booklet is intended to provide English-speaking students with the necessary historical background of the topics covered in the Year 9 History Curriculum.

Raymond Spiteri  
Education Officer for History  
January 2020



## 9.1 MALTA UNDER THE RULE OF THE ORDER OF ST JOHN

### THE KNIGHTS OF ST JOHN TAKE OVER THE MALTESE ISLANDS IN 1530

The Knights of St John arrived in Malta in 1530 and were to rule over these islands for the next 268 years, until they were driven out of the islands by the French in 1798. On arriving in Malta, the Knights took up residence in Birgu, which was within the Grand Harbour where their fleet of ships could be anchored. During their first years in Malta, the Knights fortified Birgu by constructing strong defensive walls around this town. The Knights also strengthened the **Castrum Maris** which they renamed as Fort Saint Angelo and turned it into a strong fortress on the tip of the Birgu peninsula. Sometime later, the Knights built Fort St Elmo on the tip of Mount Sceberras which lies between Grand Harbour and Marsamxett Harbour.

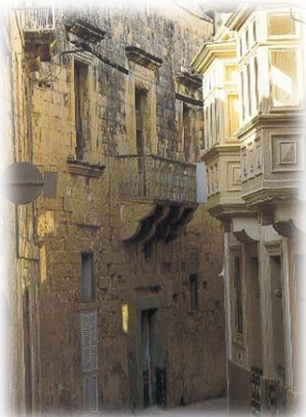


Detail from a map of 1550 showing Malta's main harbours.



The Castellán's residence in the Castrum Maris became the Palace of the Grand Master during their stay at Birgu.

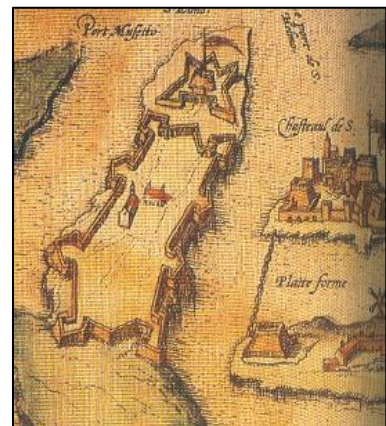
During the short reign of Grand Master **La Sengle** (1553-1557), the peninsula adjacent to Birgu was fortified and developed into the town of Senglea. The landward entrance of this new town was protected by **Fort St Michael** whose defence was to be crucial during the Great Siege after the fall of St Elmo to the Turks. During their 40 years stay in Birgu, the Knights turned the Castellán's residence in Fort St Angelo into a Magisterial Palace, built a *collachio* which housed the *auberges* of the Knights, a hospital and an armoury.



The Knights' *collachio* at Birgu.



Birgu and Senglea on the eve of the Great Siege.



The plan of 1560 on the proposed new city on Mt Sceberras. This plan had to be postponed because of the Great Siege.



## THE ORDER'S ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE AT BIRGU

When the Order of St John took over the Maltese Islands in 1530, it took up residence in Birgu. In 1530, the only fortified town in Malta was the old capital city of Mdina. However, since the Order was a seafaring power it could not establish its headquarters at Mdina, as this city was too far away from the harbours which were important to the Knights as a base for their fleet of ships.



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fort\\_St.\\_Angelo\\_at\\_Malta.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fort_St._Angelo_at_Malta.jpg)  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Malta-senglea-57.jpg>

In 1530, Birgu was not a fortified town. It was a harbour-side maritime suburb inhabited mostly by people who made a living from the sea. These would have included fishermen, sailors, pirates and merchants who traded with other countries in the Mediterranean. At the tip of Birgu stood an old castle, possibly built during Arab rule, which the local inhabitants referred to as the *Castrum Maris* (or Castle by the Sea). Shortly after taking up residence in Birgu, the Knights strengthened the *Castrum Maris* by transforming it into a strong fortress and renamed it as Fort St Angelo. The purpose of this fortress was to defend Birgu as well as the entrance to the Grand Harbour. During the first years in Malta the Knights also built defensive walls around Birgu. By the time the Knights moved from Birgu to Valletta in 1571, they left behind a good number of buildings in Birgu.

### **The Church of St Lawrence** (right)

The present Church of St Lawrence was built on the site of a smaller church which was also dedicated to St. Lawrence. This church served as the Order's first Conventual Church from 1530 to 1571. The present Parish Church of St Lawrence was designed by the Maltese architect **Lorenzo Gafà** in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.



### **The Auberge of France** (left)

The Auberge de France was built in 1533. This building housed the Knights of the French Langue until the Order moved to Valletta where a new and larger Auberge de France was built.

### **The Auberge of Angleterre** (right)

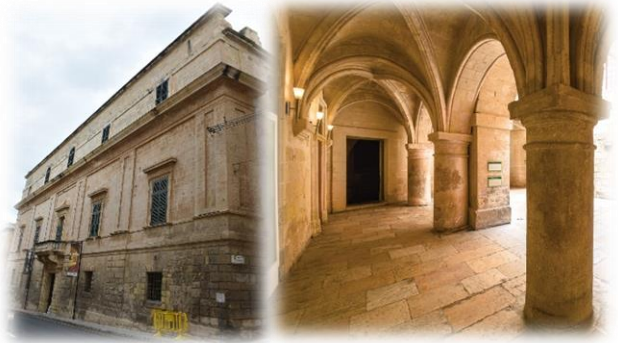
The Auberge d'Angleterre was built in 1534 and housed the Knights of the Langue of England. A new Auberge of Angleterre was not built in Valletta as the Langue of England ceased to exist because England had become a Protestant by the time the Knights moved to Valletta.





## The Inquisitor's Court and Palace

The Inquisitor's Palace was built during the reign of Grand Master La Cassiere (1572-1581). In 1574, **Monsignor Pietro Dusina** arrived in Malta as the first Inquisitor and took up residence in this palace. This palace also housed the **Inquisition Tribunal** (Court) and prison cells. The main courtyard (right) of this palace was built by the Order in Gothic style, similar to its buildings in Rhodes.



With the coming of the Knights, all authority was taken over by the Grand Master who ruled over the Maltese like a prince. The nobles of Mdina lost all say in the running of the islands. In 1560, a prominent Maltese, **Matthew Callus**, sent a petition to the King of Spain complaining against the autocratic rule of Grand Master de Valette. The petition, however, was intercepted and Callus was arrested and hanged for treason. The common Maltese people continued with their lives as before and the islands continued to be raided by Berber corsairs. In 1551 the Corsair **Dragut** landed with the intention to attack Mdina, but finding that town too strong for the size of his force, decided to attack the smaller and weaker Gozo Castle.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT SIEGE OF 1565

**Jean de Valette** was elected Grand Master as the successor of La Sengle. By 1562 he started receiving secret messages from Christian spies in Constantinople that the Ottoman Turks were preparing for a large-scale attack on Malta. De Valette immediately set about making the following preparations so that Malta could be able to withstand the imminent siege:

- Forts St Angelo, St Elmo and St Michael were strengthened, as were also defensive walls around the towns of Birgu and Senglea;
- An iron chain was placed under the surface of the water to deny the Turkish ships entry into the creek between the two towns of Birgu and Senglea;
- A pontoon bridge was constructed between Birgu and Senglea to be able to send reinforcements, weapons and provisions between these two towns;
- The **Dejma** militia was re-trained and all able-bodied Maltese men were trained in the use of arms, while those who were not fitted to fight, such as the old and the sick were transported to Sicily. This was done to secure their safety and to avoid these being an added burden on the defenders;
- De Valette also asked the Christian rulers of Europe to send to Malta all that could spare for the siege against the Turks, such as soldiers, weapons, ammunition, food and medicines. King Philip II of Spain promised de Valette that he would send a fleet of ships with Spanish soldiers to assist the Knights during the siege;
- Besides some 700 knights, the Order had around another 9,000 Maltese, Spanish, Italian and Sicilian soldiers to defend Malta against the Turks.



A painting by Perez d'Aleccio, depicting a scene from the Great Siege of 1565, exhibited in the Grand Master's Palace, Valletta.



## THE GREAT SIEGE OF 1565

The Ottoman Armada, made up of around 180 ships and 30,000 soldiers on board, appeared off the coast of Malta on the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 1565. The two Ottoman commanders were **Mustafà Pasha**, who commanded the land forces, and **Piali Pasha**, who was in command of the fleet. After setting-up their main camp at Marsa, the Turks immediately started their preparations for the attack on Fort St Elmo. The Turks assumed that once St Elmo was captured, they would be free to anchor their fleet inside Marsamxett Harbour.

### The Leaders of the Turks and the Knights during the Great Siege



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/42/Jean\\_de\\_Valette\\_-Antoine\\_Favray.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/42/Jean_de_Valette_-Antoine_Favray.png)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_Siege\\_of\\_Malta#/media/File:Sultán\\_Solimán\\_\(Palacio\\_del\\_Senado\\_de\\_España\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Siege_of_Malta#/media/File:Sultán_Solimán_(Palacio_del_Senado_de_España).jpg)  
<http://www.reformation.org/great-siege-of-malta.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip\\_II\\_of\\_Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_II_of_Spain)  
<https://alchetron.com/Piali-Pasha>

Towards the end of May, while the Turks were still attacking St Elmo, the famous Turkish corsair, **Dragut**, arrived in Malta with more Turkish reinforcements. The Turks bombarded and attacked St Elmo for almost five weeks, until on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of June, the fort was captured. The Knights and the soldiers defending it had fought to the last man. But a significant loss for the Turks was the death of Dragut during one of the assaults against that fort. Following the capture of St Elmo, the Turks were now free to anchor most of their fleet inside Marsamxett Harbour and to concentrate their attacks on the two towns of Birgu and Senglea and on Forts Angelo and St Michael.



The Great Siege of 1565.  
<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/02/DetalleSiegeMalta.jpg>



Part of the bastions defending Fort St Michael were low and could therefore be easily scaled by the Turkish soldiers. In order to prevent Turkish boats from disembarking soldiers close to this fort's low bastions, de Valette ordered the construction of a wooden wall supported by thick wooden poles embedded strongly in the seabed in front of the low bastions.

However, in spite of this, the Turks still managed to force an entry Fort St Michael. Just when this fort seemed lost, the Turkish soldiers were given the order to retreat to their camp in Marsa. This gave the Knights time to win back Fort St Michael. Why did the Turks, who were on the brink of capturing Fort St Michael, so suddenly retreat? What had happened was that as the Turkish soldiers were at the point of capturing this fort, the cavalry of the Knights, which was stationed in Mdina, had made a surprise attack on the Turkish camp in Marsa. The Turks, taken completely by surprise, had thought that they had been attacked by a large Christian force sent from Sicily. The Turkish commanders made the mistake of recalled their soldiers from their attack on St Michael to fight off the attack on their camp.

In early August, the Turks succeeded in digging a tunnel under part of the bastions which protected Birgu, and to place a large mine (bomb) right beneath the bastions. When the mine was exploded, a large part of the bastions collapsed and Turkish soldiers started pouring into Birgu through the large breach in the bastions left open by the explosion. At this point, de Valette, realising that Birgu was in danger of being overrun by the Turks, led the defenders in a desperate attack against the Turks. Seeing the Grand Master himself lead the attack, the defenders fought with such courage and ferocity that the Turks were driven out of Birgu. Repeated Turkish bombardments and assaults on Birgu, Senglea and on St Angelo and St Michael were unsuccessful and cost the Turks the lives of thousands of soldiers

As the month of September loomed close, the Turks began to lose heart. September is known for rough seas in the Mediterranean. Piali Pasha, knowing that the return voyage to Constantinople would take about two weeks, feared that the Turkish fleet would be caught in a storm and destroyed on its way back home. Moreover, the Turkish army had been very much reduced due to the great number of soldiers who had been killed or wounded. Furthermore, ammunition and food supplies were running very low and it was difficult for the Turks, who were so far away from their homeland, to receive more ammunition and food supplies, even from North Africa.



*The Grand Soccorso*  
by Perez D'Aleccio.  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:La\\_ve\\_nuta\\_del\\_Gran\\_soccorso.\\_07.09.1565.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:La_ve_nuta_del_Gran_soccorso._07.09.1565.png)



Finally, on 7<sup>th</sup> of September, the relief force known as the **Gran Soccorso** which the Grand Master had been promised by Philip II of Spain, arrived. A fleet of ships from Sicily, with a force of around 250 knights and 8,500 soldiers, arrived off Malta. The Turks, taken completely by surprise, and thinking that a much greater force had arrived to help the defenders, abandoned their positions in confusion, retreated hastily to their ships and sailed back to Constantinople.

The Victory of the Great Siege.  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/46/Levee\\_du\\_Siege\\_de\\_Malte\\_by\\_Charles\\_Philippe\\_Lariviere\\_1798\\_1876.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/46/Levee_du_Siege_de_Malte_by_Charles_Philippe_Lariviere_1798_1876.jpg)



### Why did the Turks attack Malta in 1565?

- From their base in Malta, the galleys of the Order had been attacking Turkish ships sailing in the Mediterranean, as well as the coastal villages which made part of the Ottoman Empire;
- Malta's position in the centre of the Mediterranean Sea and its excellent harbours could be used as an Ottoman outpost;
- If the Turks had conquered Malta, they could have been in a strong position to attack Sicily and Italy which were situated in the heart of Christian Europe.

### Why did the Turks fail to win the Great Siege?

- Gran Master de Valette was one of the greatest military commanders the Order. He was the right man to lead the Order at the right time;
- Although the Ottoman army outnumbered the Christian defenders roughly 3 to 1, the Knights and the Maltese had the advantage of fighting from behind the protection of the fortifications;
- The Turks were fighting far away from their bases in Constantinople and North Africa. It was therefore difficult for them to bring more supplies, such as fresh soldiers to replace the killed and wounded ones, weapons and food provisions for their troops in Malta;
- Disagreements between the Turkish commanders led to a number of tactical mistakes being taken;
- The death of Dragut was a great loss to the Turks because he was a more capable and experienced Turkish general who had attacked the Maltese Islands in 1551;



Detail from Mattia Preti's painting showing the death of Dragut.



- The hard rock prevented the Turks from digging mines under the fortifications of the Knights;
- The Turks had to win Malta before the end of the summer and before the Knights received help from Europe.

### **What were the consequences of the Great Siege?**

- Many Knights and Maltese lost their lives during the Great Siege;
- The Knights decided to remain in Malta and to build a new city, Valletta;
- The Knights made Malta one of the most fortified places in the Mediterranean;
- Malta became the shield of Christendom against the spread of Islam in Europe;
- Under the rule of the Knights Malta became a leading centre of commerce in the Mediterranean;
- Under their influence, Malta acquired a thoroughly European cultural identity, especially since they commissioned the works of famous European artists, architects and military engineers to Malta.



The Sword and Dagger donated to Grand Master De Valette on the Victory of the Great Siege by King Philip II of Spain. These were sent to France by Napoleon in 1798 to be exhibited in the Louvre Museum in Paris.

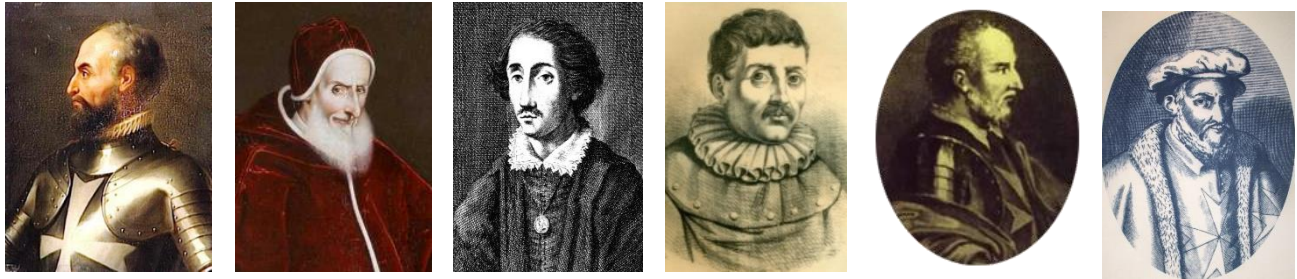


## 9.2 THE ORDER'S HERITAGE (1) – THE CITY OF VALLETTA

### HOW WAS THE NEW CITY OF VALLETTA BUILT?

The new city of Valletta, which started being built after the Great Siege of 1565, was named after Grand Master Jean de Valette. The site chosen for the new city was the peninsula on **Mt Sceberras** which jutted out between, and dominated, the Grand Harbour and Marsamxett Harbour.

### THE PROTAGONISTS IN THE BUILDING OF VALLETTA



Grand Master Jean de Valette.

Pope Pius V. [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1a/Papa\\_Pio\\_V.PNG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1a/Papa_Pio_V.PNG)

Francesco Laparelli. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francesco\\_Laparelli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francesco_Laparelli)

Girolamo Cassar. <https://alchetron.com/Girolamo-Cassar#demo>

Grand Master Pietro del Monte. [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6f/Pietro\\_del\\_Monte.gif](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6f/Pietro_del_Monte.gif)

Grand Master La Cassiere. [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/81/Grandmaster\\_Jean\\_de\\_la\\_Cassiere.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/81/Grandmaster_Jean_de_la_Cassiere.jpg)

The Christian kings and princes of Europe helped in the building of Valletta by sending money and workers. Most of this aid came from King Philip II of Spain and Pope **Pius V**. The Pope sent his military architect and engineer, the Italian **Francesco Laparelli** to draw the plans for Valletta. Laparelli designed Valletta on a grid plan. Contrary to Rhodes and Birgu, no plan for a **colacchio**, (a part of the city reserved only for the Knights to reside in) was made in the new city.



<https://vassallohistory.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/map4.jpg>  
The Chapel of Our Lady of Victory, Valletta, 1565



The foundation stone of the new city was laid on 28<sup>th</sup> March 1566. Work started on the rebuilding of Fort St Elmo (which was nearly destroyed by the Turks during the Great Siege) and the construction of the defensive walls surrounding Valletta. Following Francesco Laparelli's sudden departure from Malta, the Maltese architect, **Girolamo Cassar**, took over the responsibility of overseeing the building of Valletta. When the fortifications of Valletta were completed, work started on the construction of buildings within the city walls. The **Officio delle Case** was set up to draw up the regulations on how the buildings in Valletta should be built. The stone used to construct the buildings in Valletta was quarried from Valletta itself, from the site which later became known as the **Manderaggio**. However, the plan to create the *manderaggio* (a safe port for ships within the defensive walls of Valletta) came to nothing because of the difficulty in cutting through the hard rock. In 1571, the Knights went to live in Valletta in temporary tents until their buildings were finished.

Girolamo Cassar also designed the plans for a number of important buildings in Valletta in which he made use of the Mannerist and Baroque architectural styles. These included:

- St John's Conventual Church (today's Co-Cathedral);
- The Magisterial Palace;
- The Holy Infirmary;
- The eight Auberges of the Knights;
- The Church of Our Lady of Victories.

### IMPORTANT BUILDINGS BUILT BY THE KNIGHTS IN VALLETTA

**St John's Conventual Church** was the main church used by the Knights in Valletta. The facade of this church was designed in simple Mannerist style. However, the interior is a gem of Baroque art and architecture. Some important works of art found in this church are:

- The chapels belonging to each langue of the Order;
- The ceiling painted by the Neapolitan artist **Mattia Preti**;
- The paintings of the *Beheading of St John the Baptist* and *St Jerome* by the Italian artist **Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio** (right);
- The sculpture of *The Baptism of Christ by St John the Baptist* by the Italian sculptor **Giuseppe Mazzuoli**.



St John's Conventual Church in a 17<sup>th</sup> century painting.



Baroque interior of St John's Conventual Church.



The **Palace of the Grand Masters**, which is also known as the Magisterial Palace, was also designed by Glormu Cassar. This palace served as the official residence of the Grand Masters. Today this palace is served the function of Office of the President of the Republic of Malta.



The Magisterial Palace and Armoury



Auberge de Castille and the Cabinet of Ministers'

- The **Bibliotheca** or the National Library from 1812 onwards;
- The **Manoel Theatre**, built in 1732 by Grand Master de Vilhena and is one of the older theatres still standing in Europe;
- The **Castellania**, which was used as the Courts of Justice at the times of the Knights;
- The Old **University**, founded by Grand Master Pinto in 1771;
- The **Monte di Pietà**, a pawn bank for the poorest families of Valletta.

### VALLETTA IN MODERN TIMES

Today, as it was also during the rule of the Knights, Valletta is an **administrative, commercial and cultural centre**.

The Office of the President of the Republic is housed in what used to be the former **Magisterial Palace**. The **Auberge de Castille** of the Knights from the Spanish language of Castille is nowadays used as the Office of the Prime Minister. In Valletta, today one finds a number of government departments and ministries.

### VALLETTA AS A COMMERCIAL CENTRE

Since the time of the Knights and the British, Valletta contained was the main commercial and retail centre in the whole island, such as:

- Retail shops which sell all kinds of merchandise;
- Restaurants and cafés;
- An open-air market;
- Professional services such as legal and notarial offices, insurance brokers, importers and exporters of goods.



Republic Street, one of Malta's busiest commercial centre.

### VALLETTA AS A CULTURAL CENTRE

Valletta is a UNESCO **World Heritage Site** and was **Europe's Capital City of Culture** in 2018. In Valletta one finds the following cultural centres:

- The National Museum of Archaeology;
- The Museum of Fine Arts at Muza at the former Auberge d'Italy in Merchants' Street;
- The War Museum housed in a section of Fort St Elmo;



The cruise liner terminal at the Valletta Waterfront.



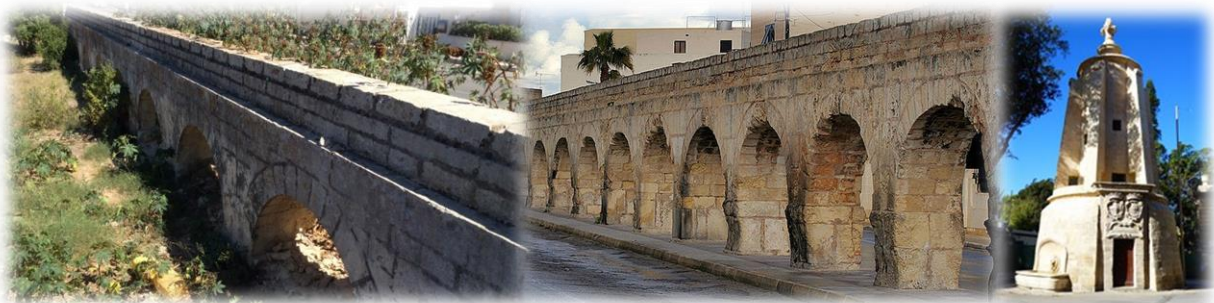
- The Lascaris War Rooms;
- The Bibliotheca or National Library;
- The Malta Experience;
- The Manoel Theatre (right);
- Valletta also hosts national cultural events, such as Carnival and *Notte Bianca*.



The MUZA Arts Museum in the former Auberge d'Itaia  
<https://culturemalta.org/muza-the-malta-national-community-art-museum/>

### THE WIGNACOURT AQUEDUCT

The need for Valletta to have a regular and constant supply of fresh water had been felt for quite some time. A number of attempts by previous Grand Masters to construct an aqueduct to supply Valletta with water had failed. Grand Master **Alof de Wignacourt** was determined to build such an aqueduct. For this purpose, he brought over to Malta **Natale Mesuccio**, an engineer from Messina, to plan this much needed project. An abundance of natural water was found in the vicinity of Mdina and Dingli. However, Mesuccio had encountered difficulties how to transport it to Valletta. Consequently, the project had to be abandoned. Not wishing to abandon this project indefinitely, Grand Master Wignacourt brought over another engineer, **Bontadino Bontadini** from Bologna, Italy.



The Wignacourt Aqueduct and Sarria Fountain at Floriana  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wignacourt\\_Aqueduct](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wignacourt_Aqueduct)

This second engineer encountered the same difficulties as the first one. However, a Maltese master mason named **Ganni Attard**, who was one of Bontadini's assistants, proposed the building of a series of arches which would get the water over the valley which ran between the villages of H'Attard and St Venera and to continue on its way to Valletta. Attard's solution made possible the completion of the aqueduct, which was 15 km in length, took five years to build (1610-1615) and provided work for 600 workers.



## 9.3 THE ORDER'S HERITAGE (2) THE OLD CITY OF MDINA

Mdina is the old capital city of Malta. Archaeological evidence suggests that under the Romans this city was larger than it is today. This is because it is believed to have included a large part of Rabat too. The Romans called this city **Melita**. When the Arabs took over the Maltese Islands in 870 AD, it is thought that they reduced the city to the size it is today in order to be able to defend it better. The Arabs renamed this city Medina. During the Middle Ages and up to the arrival of the Order of St John in 1530, Mdina remained the capital city of these islands.



The map of Malta by Johannes Quintinus, 1536.  
<https://www.um.edu.mt/think/tag/johannes->



Mdina in 1565 from a detail from one of Perez d'Aleccio's painting.

Since the Knights made Birgu their headquarters in 1530, Mdina started losing its administrative importance, even though it remained the preferred residence of most of the old noble families of Malta. It gradually started losing its population from around 1000 in 1530 to around 300 by the early 1700s, a figure that remained roughly unchanged to the present day.

The earthquake of 1693 destroyed most of the old medieval buildings in Mdina. As a consequence, many of its inhabitants left the city and took up residence elsewhere. This was the time when Mdina started being referred to as the 'Silent City'. Some years after the earthquake, Grand Master **Manoel de Vilhena** (1722-1736) embarked on an ambitious restoration project of Mdina. This Grand Master commissioned the French architect **François de Mondion** to draw up the plans for the restoration of Mdina. Mondion designed the plans for the new buildings of Mdina in the 18<sup>th</sup> century elaborate Baroque architectural style which was very much in fashion at the time. Mdina was thus beautifully restored. However, de Vilhena's plan to attract the people back to Mdina and so give the city a new life, did not happen. Some important buildings built by the Knights of St. John in Mdina are:

### **The Main Gate (1 and 2)**

The Mondion Gate is a fine example of 18<sup>th</sup> century Baroque architecture. It bears the coat-of-arms of Grand Master de Vilhena. The location of the old gate was used before the restoration of the 1720s, is still visible a few metres to the right of the new gate.



### **The Tower of the Standard (3)**

The Tower of the Standard is located in the square just inside the main gate of Mdina. It was built on the site of a medieval tower which was called the **Torre Mastra** or the **Torre de la Bandiera**. This tower, which occupied the highest position in Malta, served the purpose of guarding the entrance of Mdina and relaying signals from Mdina to the rest of the island.

### **The Magisterial Palace (4)**

This was the Grand Master's official residence in Mdina. The cost for the building of this palace was borne by de Vilhena himself who left it as his legacy to the Order. Nowadays it houses the National Museum of Natural History.

### **The Banca Giuratale (5)**

The **Banca Giuratale**, also known as the **Municipal Palace** where the **Università** (or local government) made up of the Capitan of the Rod (or *Hakem* or Mayor) and the Jurats (or Magistrates) of Mdina used to meet.

### **St Paul's Cathedral (6)**

St Paul's Cathedral was built on the site of an older Norman Gothic-style cathedral destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. The present Cathedral was designed by the Maltese architect Lorenzo Gafà and it the principal Cathedral of the Archdiocese of Malta.

### **The Archbishop's Palace**

The Bishop's Palace was built on the site of the old Bishop's Palace, likewise destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. This palace is located in the square adjacent to St Peter and St Paul's Cathedral.

### **The Old Bishop's Seminary (7)**

The Old Seminary, which is located in the same square as the Bishop's Palace, was the place where young males were prepared for the priesthood. Today this building houses the Cathedral Museum.

### **The Corte Capitanale (8) and the Herald's Loggia (9)**

The **Corte Capitanale** forms part of Vilhena Palace and it used to house the Courts of Justice presided over by the Captain of the Rod. The figures of Justice and Mercy can still be seen on the façade of this building. The adjacent balcony was the place where the heralds used to read out the decrees (*bandi*) to the public.

### **The Carmelite Church (10)**

The Carmelite Church was built in 1659 and was previously known as the Church of Santa Maria della Rocca. This church was designed by the Maltese architect Francesco Sammut. It was outside this church that the Maltese uprising against the French on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1798 began.

## **THE RESTORATION OF MDINA**

The earthquake which had hit the Maltese Islands in 1693 had destroyed a good part of the fortifications and buildings in the old city of Mdina. This city was left in ruins for a number of years and it was almost depopulated, since many of its inhabitants were forced to move out and find residence elsewhere. Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena (1722-1736) started the ambitious project to restore Mdina. For this purpose he commissioned the French architect **François de Mondion** to draw up the plans for the city's restoration. Mondion planned the important buildings of Mdina in lavish baroque style which was very much in fashion in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.



The Grand Master hoped that the restored city, with its new grandiose buildings and large squares, would attract people to take up residence in it and thus give the city a new life. However, although Mdina was beautifully restored, this did not happen. In fact its population remained so low (around 300), that during the British it was referred to as the Silent City.

### The Order's Legacy in Mdina



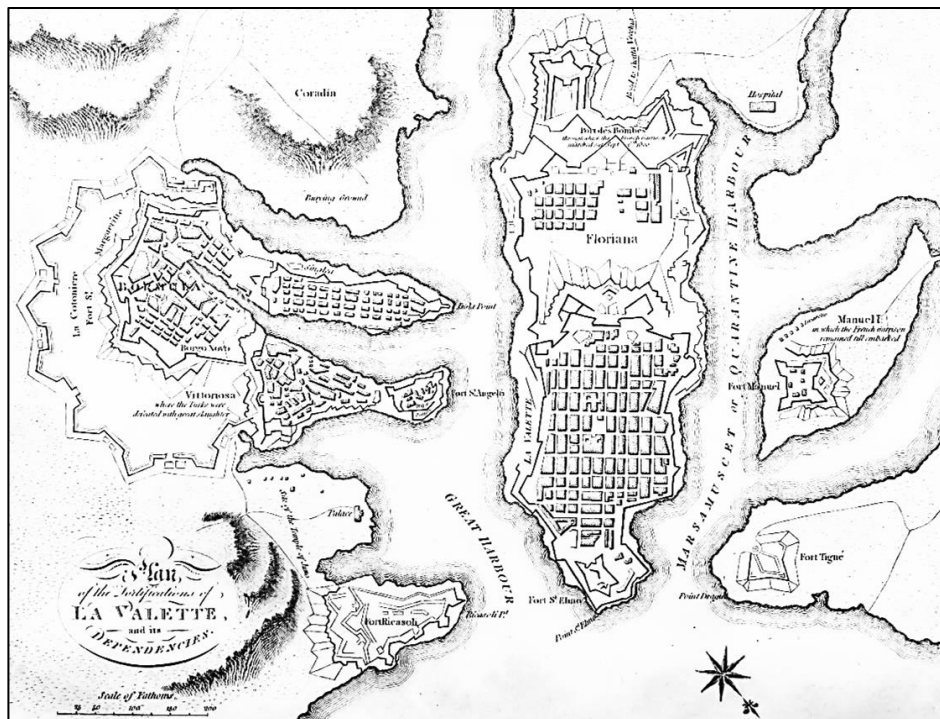


# THE ORDER'S HERITAGE (3) – THE FORTIFICATIONS

## THE FORTIFICATIONS BUILT AROUND THE HARBOURS

During their rule in Malta, the Knights built an impressive defence system of fortresses, fortified towns and defensive lines around Grand Harbour and Marsamxett Harbour. On their arrival in 1530 the Knights established their general headquarters at Birgu. During their stay in Malta they built the following fortifications around Grand Harbour and Marsamxett Harbour:

- The **Castrum Maris** at the tip of Birgu was strengthened and renamed as Fort St Angelo.
- **Defensive walls** were built around Birgu and Senglea;
- **Fort St Elmo** was built at the tip of the Sciberras Peninsula (1552);
- **Fort St Michael** was built in the new town of Senglea (1552);
- The building of **Valletta** started after the Great Siege (1566);
- **The Floriana Lines** (started in 1636) were built to protect Valletta from a landward assault;
- **The Santa Margerita (or Firenzuola) Lines** (started in 1638) were built to protect Cospicua from a landward assault;
- **The Cottonera (or Valperga) Lines** (built between 1638 and 1730) were intended to protect The Three Cities of Vittoriosa, Senglea and Cospicua.
- **Fort Ricasoli** on Rinella Point (started in 1670) was intended to defend the entrance to Grand Harbour in conjunction with Fort St Elmo.
- **Fort Manoel** on Manoel Island (started in 1723) was built to defend that side of Valletta overlooking on Marsamxett Harbour.
- **Fort Tigné** on the tip of Sliema (built between 1761 and 1795) was intended to defend the entrance to Marsamxett Harbour.



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/23/Plan\\_of\\_the\\_Fortifications\\_of\\_La\\_Valette\\_and\\_its\\_dependencies\\_%281803%29.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/23/Plan_of_the_Fortifications_of_La_Valette_and_its_dependencies_%281803%29.png)





Malta's Harbours in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/33/Malta%3B\\_view\\_of\\_the\\_city.\\_Etching\\_by\\_M-A.\\_Benoist%2C\\_c.\\_1770%2C\\_a\\_Wellcome\\_L0019024.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/33/Malta%3B_view_of_the_city._Etching_by_M-A._Benoist%2C_c._1770%2C_a_Wellcome_L0019024.jpg)

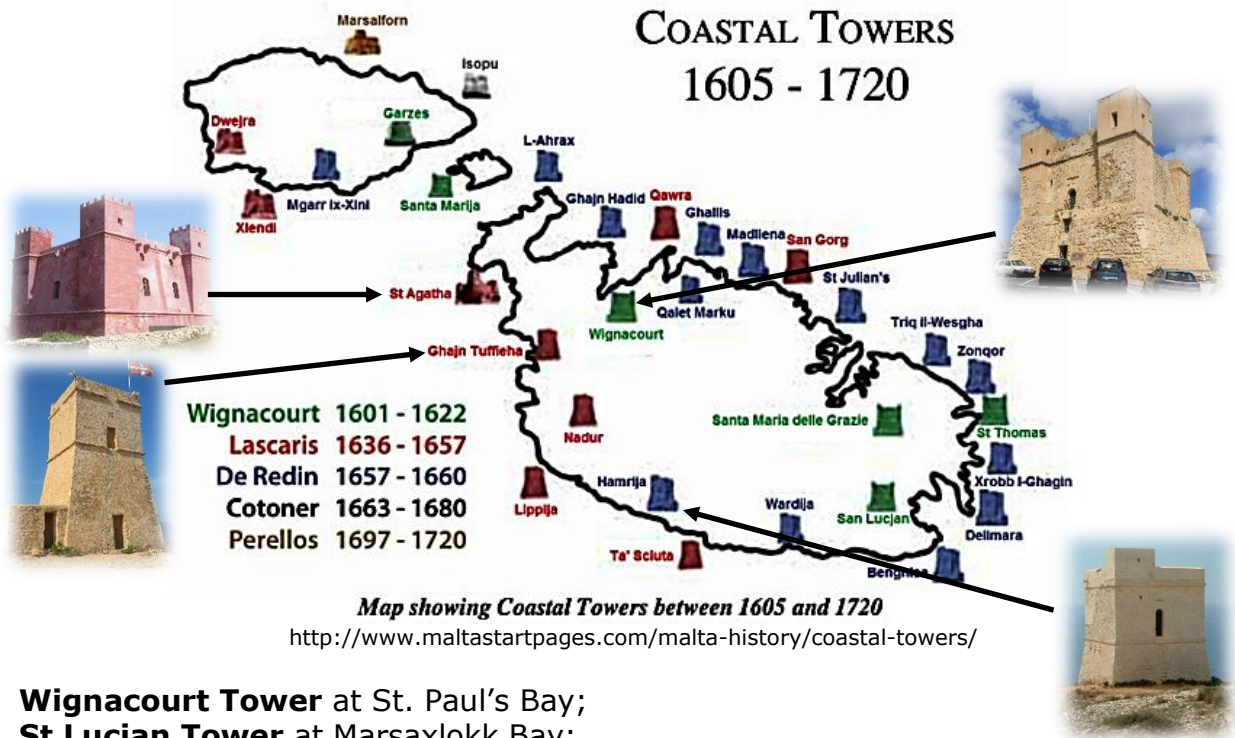
**THE MAIN HARBOUR FORTIFICATIONS OF THE ORDER**

<p>Fort St Elmo (1552)</p>	<p>Fort St Angelo</p>
<p>Margherita and Cottonera Lines (1638-1680)</p>	<p>Fort Ricasoli (1670-1680)</p>
<p>Fort Manoel (1722)</p>	<p>Fort Tigné (1761-1795)</p>



## THE FORTIFICATIONS BUILT AROUND THE COAST

The Knights also built a large number of coastal towers to defend the coast from enemy raids. The building of these coastal towers helped to make the lives of the Maltese people living in the countryside more secure from Muslim corsairs. Between 1610 and 1618, Grand Master Alof de Wignacourt built four large square towers to prevent the landing of the enemy from a number of bays around the coast of Malta. These were:



- **Wignacourt Tower** at St. Paul's Bay;
- **St Lucian Tower** at Marsaxlokk Bay;
- **St Thomas Tower** at Marsascala Bay;
- **St Mary Tower** on the island of Comino.

Another square-shaped tower was, similar to those of Wignacourt was built by Grand Master Lascaris in 1647, known St Agatha or Red Tower overlooking Mellieha Bay. Twenty smaller coastal watch towers were built by Grand Master Lascaris (1636-1657) and Grand Master Martin de Redin (1657-1660) to serve as signal posts in the event of a corsair raid and maned by the Maltese Militia or **Dejma**.



Two coastal watch towers. <https://travelpast50.com/watchtower-golden-bay-malta/>



A member of the Dejma Militia in the 18<sup>th</sup> century  
<https://afm.gov.mt/en/info/history/Pages/History-of-the-AFM.aspx>



## THE FORTIFICATIONS IN GOZO

For a long time during the Knight's period, the only place of refuge for the population of Gozo in case of enemy attack was the Citadel or, as it was also known, the **Gran Castello**. To strengthen the island's defences against another attack similar to that of 1551, **Grand Master Garzes** (1595-1601) remodelled the fortifications of the **Cittadella** and built Fort Garzes overlooking Mġarr Harbour. But since the Cittadella was not considered strong enough to withstand a large-scale attack using the artillery weapons of the time, **Fort Chambray** was built in 1760. This large fortress was also built overlooking Mġarr Harbour, was intended to provide refuge to the entire Gozitan population in the event of enemy attack.



The Gozo Citadel which was strengthened by Grand Master Garzes in the 1590s.  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/Fort\\_Chambray\\_0001.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/Fort_Chambray_0001.jpg)



Fort Chambray was built to guard Mġarr Harbour.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion\\_of\\_Gozo\\_\(1551\)#/media/File:Citadel\\_in\\_Victoria.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invasion_of_Gozo_(1551)#/media/File:Citadel_in_Victoria.jpg)

Between 1605 and 1661, the Knights also built a number of watch towers around the coast of Gozo. Some of them are: Garzes Tower at Mġarr (now demolished). Marsalforn Tower (now demolished). Xlendi Tower Dwejra Tower and Mġarr ix-Xini Tower.



## 9.4 EVERYDAY LIFE IN MALTA UNDER THE KNIGHTS

### THE HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF MDINA, BIRGU AND THE GOZO CITADEL

During the Late Middle Ages, the only settlements which were large enough to be called towns were Mdina and Birgu in Malta and the Citadel, or *Gran Castello* in Gozo. Besides being administrative and residential centres, these towns were also the places from where the defence of the Maltese Islands was organised and where the people sought refuge during enemy attacks. Both Mdina and the Gozo Citadel were built on high ground in the centre of the islands. They were also surrounded by defensive walls. Mdina was the capital city of Malta during the Middle Ages and most of the local noble families resided in it. Birgu, on the other hand, is situated on a peninsula which juts out into the Grand Harbour. Birgu was defended by the *Castrum Maris* which stood at the tip of this harbour-side town and in the middle of the Grand Harbour.

### THE DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGES

Many Maltese lived in the villages and hamlets which were scattered in the centre and the southern part of the island. Due to the constant fear of attack by Muslim corsairs, the villages were usually situated some two kilometre away from the coast. During the Middle Ages a number of villages began to outgrow the other villages in both population and size. As a result of this, those villages which did not experience such growth started to be abandoned and eventually ceased to exist and became referred to by historians and archaeologists as '**lost villages**'. Until 1436, the only settlements which were large enough to become parishes were the towns of Mdina, Birgu and the Gozo Citadel. In 1436, ten villages had experienced such growth in population that they were also declared parishes. These were the villages of: Naxxar, Birkirkara, Birmiftuħ (made up of the hamlets of Ġudja, Ғal Luqa, Ғal Tarxien, Ғal Kirkop, Mqabba, Ғal Safi and Ғal Farruġ), Ғal Qormi, Żejtun, Żurrieq, Ғaž Żebbuġ, Siġġiewi, Mellieħa and Ғal Tartarni (which later came to form part of the village of Ғad-Dingli).

During the Order's rule some of these villages continued to grow to eventually become small commercial centres where the farmers of the surrounding countryside took their farm produce to be sold. These villages also became the centres from where the defence of the surrounding countryside organised by the *dejma*.

### THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPICAL MALTESE VILLAGE

The old traditional Maltese village developed around a core made up of the village main or parish church and the village main square (or *misraħ*). Chapels, niches with statues of Saints on the corners of houses and streets evidenced the religious devotion of the Maltese in the past. Narrow streets and alleys in most cases led to the main square of the village. This type of street network protected the houses from the heat of the sun in summer and from cold winds in winter.



A narrow village alley at Rabat.  
<http://www.malta.com/media/en/about-malta/city-village/rabat/rabat-street.jpg>

A corner niche at Senglea.  
<https://localgovernment.gov.mt/en/lc/Senglea/Pages/Locality/Statues-and-Niches.aspx>

A typical wayside chapel at Siggiewi.

Mal<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wi>





A traditional village square with a *dejma* cross at Gharb, Gozo.  
<https://www.visitgozo.com/here-to-go-in-goza/towns-villages/l-gharb/>

The **Dejma Cross** (or *Salib tad-Dejma*) was believed to be the location where the Dejma militia used to meet to organise themselves during an enemy attack. The washing spring (or *għajn tal-ħasselin*) was used by the village women to wash clothes. Windmills (or *mithna*) were the place where wheat and grain produced by the farmers was taken to be ground into flour to make bread.

Further from the centre of the village one would have found a number of farmhouses. A typical Maltese **farmhouse** (or *razzett*) consisted of a number of rooms built on one or two storeys around a central yard. The farmhouse was inhabited by the farmer and his family together with the animals they bred.



Ta' Xindi Farmhouse, an 18th-century farmhouse built during the Order of St John in San Ġwann, Malta. It was used as an outpost of the Maltese insurgents during the blockade against the French (1798-1800).  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/76/Ta%27\\_Xindi\\_Farmhouse.jpeg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/76/Ta%27_Xindi_Farmhouse.jpeg)

**Rubble walls** (or *ħitan tas-sejjeħ*) were built with irregularly-shaped stones placed loosely together without mortar or cement. The main functions of rubble walls were to separate fields from each other, to protect crops and trees from strong winds, to keep the soil from being washed away by rainwater and to stop animals from entering the fields.



A Maltese corbelled stone hut (*girna*).  
<https://www.wikiwand.com/fr/Girna>

Typical Maltese rubble walls.  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/da/Wied\\_il-hlas\\_rubble\\_wall.JPG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/da/Wied_il-hlas_rubble_wall.JPG)  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ab/Malta\\_Talayot.JPG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ab/Malta_Talayot.JPG)





The **corbelled stone hut** (or *girna*) is one of the oldest vernacular buildings in the Maltese Islands. It consists of a small roofed room built in the shape of a circle or a square. It was built with irregularly-shaped stones similar to the rubble wall. It was built in the middle or by the side of the fields and it was used by the farmers:

- to provide them with shelter in bad weather;
- to store farming tools;
- to store and protect harvested crops from the natural elements.

The **wash house** (*ghajn tal-hasselin*) was the place where women used to wash their clothes in the past. One can still find two of these which still stand at Msida, Marsaxlokk and Fontana (Gozo).



The wash house at Marsaxlokk. [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/70/Msida\\_Wash-House.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/70/Msida_Wash-House.jpg)  
The wash house at Msida. <https://www.guidememalta.com/en/6-springs-maltese-housewives-used-to-wash-their-clothes-in-back-in-the-day>

## THE AUTOCRATIC RULE OF THE GRAN MASTERS

The Grand Masters ruled over the Maltese in an autocratic way. This meant that the Grand Master had supreme power to make laws and to take decisions as to how these islands were to be governed. To help him in matters of government, the Grand Master was advised by the members of the Grand Council of the Order. The Maltese, on the other hand, were denied any participation in the government of their own country. Before the Knights took over the rule of the Maltese Islands, the **Consiglio Popolare** had exercised some limited authority local government of the islands. However, on their arrival in Malta the Knights stripped the *Consiglio Popolare* of most of its powers, except that of organising the importation of grain from Sicily. In those days, law and decrees issued by the Grand Master and his Council, as well as other important government notices, was communicated to the people by means of the **bandu**, whereby messengers, or heralds, read out such information aloud to the public in the main squares of the towns and the villages.

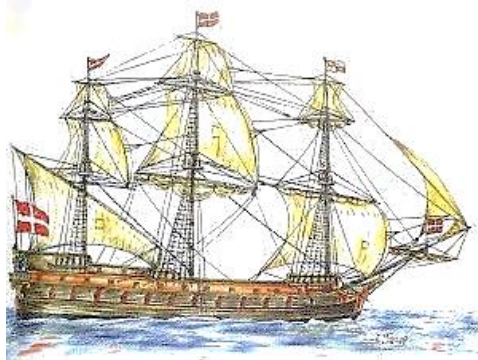


The Grand Master during a meeting of the General Council of the Order in Rhodes in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ab/Knights\\_hospitaller.JPG](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/ab/Knights_hospitaller.JPG)



## EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE ORDER

During its rule in these islands, the Order of St. John generated a wide variety of employment for the Maltese. These included: employment in the Order's navy; in the building of fortifications; in the Order's militia regiments; in the hospitals and the administrative departments of the Order.



A Hospitaller galley of the 1680s.

A Hospitaller vessel of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORDER'S NAVY

The Order was considered one of the naval powers in the Mediterranean. The Order's fleet of galleys and ships, although small in comparison to the fleets of Spain and the Ottoman Empire, was considered among the best when it came to the structure of the ships, the armaments used and the quality of the crews which manned the ships. The ships of the Order's navy were mainly used to:

- Patrol the seas around the Maltese islands and thus prevent enemy ships from attacking the coast;
- Attack Ottoman and Barbary ships sailing in the Mediterranean;
- Protect cargo ships which carried all kinds of merchandise to and from Malta from attack by Muslim corsairs.

Many Maltese men were employed in various jobs connected with the Order's navy. A typical galley employed the following: a captain, sailors, soldiers, gunners, rowers, kitchen servants, an *agguzino*, a carpenter, a blacksmith, a cook, a doctor, a priest and a clerk.

Many other Maltese men were employed in the Order's shipyard in Birgu for building parts and repairing its ships. Others craftsmen were indirectly connected with the shipping and corsairing industry, such as: carpenters, blacksmiths, sail-makers, rope-makers and caulkers. The latter filled the gaps between the planks of the hulls to make them watertight.



The slave master (*agozino*) (left) and a Knight Captain of the Galleys (right)



The Order's navy took part in many sea battles against Ottoman navy. They did this on their own or in alliance with the navies of other Christian states, namely Spain, Venice, Tuscany and the Papal States.

### **THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO (1571)**

This was the biggest battle fought between the Ottoman fleet and a combined Christian fleet made up of the ships of the Order, Spain, Venice and the Papacy. The combined Christian fleet was made up of 208 ships, ten of which belonged to the Order. The Christian fleet was under the command of Duke John of Austria. The Turkish fleet consisted of 230 ships. This naval battle took place in the Gulf of Lepanto, off Greece and resulted in a resounding victory for the Christian fleet. Almost all the Turkish ships were either sank or captured, while the Christian fleet suffered much fewer losses. The Order lost three of its ships in this battle. It was the first time a Christian fleet managed to win the Turks at sea.



Types of ropes used on the ships of the time



The Battle of Lepanto.

<https://www.pinterest.at/pin/525654587750101071/>

### **EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING OF FORTIFICATIONS**

During their rule in Malta, the Knights built a large number of fortifications to protect the Maltese Islands from enemy attack. The fortifications built by the Knights include fortified towns, fortresses, defensive lines, coastal towers and gun batteries. These defensive projects provided employment to many stone masons and other ancillary jobs, such as quarrying and stevedores. Some of the fortifications, such as those around Valletta, were on such a large scale that additional workers had to be imported from other lands.

Besides fortifications, the Knights also built a large number of other buildings and projects which did not have a military function. Two very important projects of this sort were the aqueduct, which was built to supply Valletta with water, the restoration of the old city of Mdina following the earthquake of 1693, the Manoel Theatre and the Pinto warehouses.

### **EMPLOYMENT IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE ORDER**

Many Maltese men found employment as soldiers in the armed forces of the Order. The large number and size of the fortifications built around the two harbours required a large number of soldiers to guard and to man them in case of an enemy attack. The Knights also built a good number of coastal towers and gun batteries which also required a large number of *dejma* militiamen to perform guard duties on a roaster bases in them.



(Left: A Maltese soldier in the *Regimento di Malta* in the 1780s. <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/385972630556174214/>

Right: A Maltese soldier in the *Regimento dei Cacciatori* in the 1780s. <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/681943568558019657/>



The **dejma** militia, which was set up during the Late Middle Ages, was not only retained by the Knights, but their number was increased. During Grand Master Alof de Wignacourt's reign (1501-22) the dejma soldiers also started being paid.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE ORDER'S HOSPITALS

Before the Knights came to these islands in 1530, there were two hospitals in Malta: that of *Santo Spirito* and *Ta' Sawra*, both in Rabat. While they were still residing in Birgu, the Knights built their first hospital in Malta, known as the Holy Infirmary, inside the Convent of Santa Scolastica.



The Knights' Holy Infirmary at Valletta.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean\\_Conference\\_Centre#/media/File:Sacra\\_Infermeria\\_in\\_2016.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean_Conference_Centre#/media/File:Sacra_Infermeria_in_2016.jpg)

The *Lazzaretto* (Pague Hospital). [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/ff/Malta\\_-\\_Gzira\\_-\\_Manoel\\_Island\\_-\\_Lazzaretto\\_%28St.\\_Andrew%27s\\_Bastion%29\\_01\\_ies.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/ff/Malta_-_Gzira_-_Manoel_Island_-_Lazzaretto_%28St._Andrew%27s_Bastion%29_01_ies.jpg)

After the Great Siege of 1565, the Knights built a new and larger Holy Infirmary in Valletta. Some years later, they built another hospital on Manoel Island which they called the **Lazzaretto** for it was used to treat infectious diseases such as plague, cholera and smallpox.



Knights administering the sick at the Holy Infirmary.

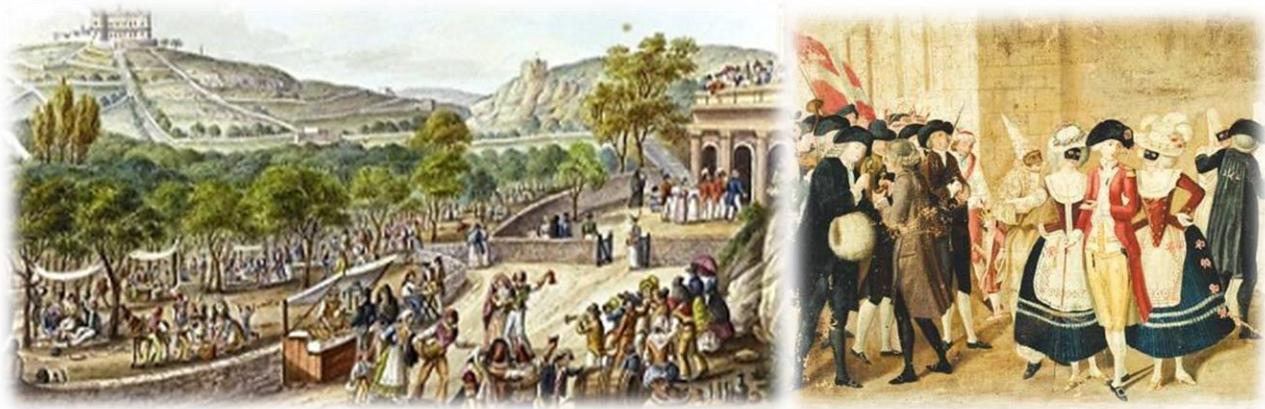
<http://museumstjohn.org.uk/disease-and-dissection-a-history-of-surgery-in-malta/>

During Grand Master Nicholas Cotoner (1663-1680) a School of Anatomy and Surgery was founded inside the Holy Infirmary. Thus, those who took up studies to become doctors and surgeons did not have to travel abroad to do so. The Order's hospitals provided the Maltese with a number of employment opportunities, such as: nurses, doctors, surgeons and pharmacists, wardens, kitchen staff and cleaners.

### THE DAILY LIFE AND PASTIMES OF THE MALTESE UNDER THE ORDER

The daily life of the Maltese people during the Knights, especially of those who lived in the countryside, was much simpler than today. Life in those days was centred round the Catholic religion. Consequently, the main forms of recreation and entertainment were connected to the feasts celebrated in honour of the saints venerated in the various towns and villages. There were also a number of feasts which took on a national character, such as:





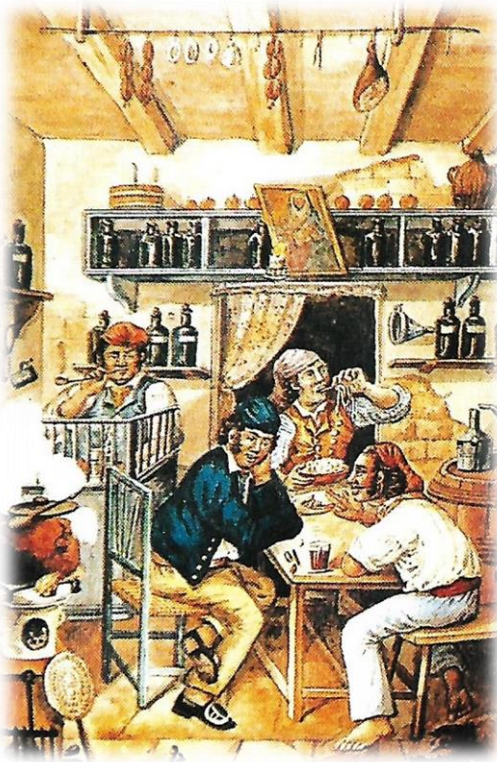
(Left: Celebrating *I-Imnarja* at Buskett Gardens. <http://maltawinds.com/2019/06/27/mnarja-the-ultimate-celebration-of-our-heritage/>  
 Right: Carnival in Malta from an the 18<sup>th</sup> century painting.

- The ***Imnarja*** was the feast of St Peter and St Paul and was celebrated by food and feasting at Buskett and horse races at Rabat;
- The feast of Our Lady of Victories (*Vitorja*) commemorated the victory o Great Siege of 1565 and celebrated by the ***Regatta*** (boat races) in Grand Harbour.
- The feast of St Gregory celebrated on the first Wednesday after Easter Sunday at Zejtun and Marsaxlokk.
- **Carnival**, which was brought to Malta by the Knights in 1535.
- The feast of St John the Baptist on 24 June, the patron saint of the Order was celebrated with bonfires on the night of 23 June.



A painting of a religious procession in Valletta in around 1630.





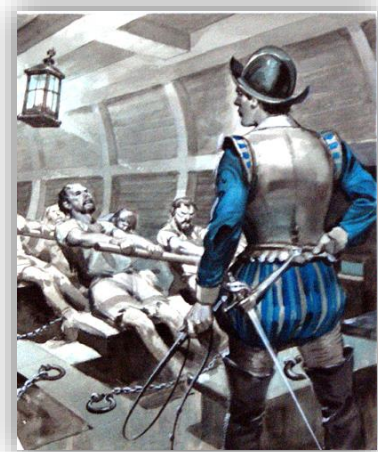
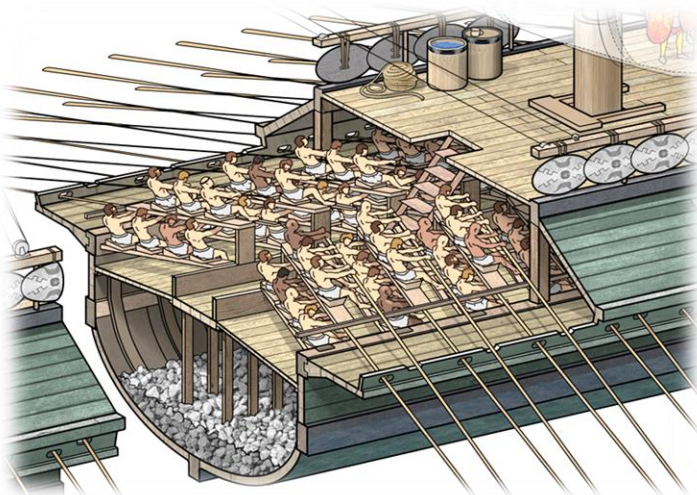
A village *tverna* (wine bar) in late 18<sup>th</sup> century Malta.

The main highlights of religious feasts in those days were the religious processions with the relic and statue of the patron saint, in which all the members of the clergy took part. Pastime in those days was enjoyed by men by gossiping and drinking wine with friends in the village taverns. Other pastimes were hunting, especially for rabbits, bird-trapping and fishing. Pastimes enjoyed by the women were sewing, knitting wool and lace making. A form of entertainment reserved for Knights and the wealthy upper classes of was that of attending plays and musical concerts at the Manoel Theatre.

### **HARDSHIPS SUFFERED BY THE MALTESE AT THE TIME OF THE ORDER**

During the Order's rule, the Maltese suffered also a number of hardships. In those days, poverty was commonplace. This was mainly due to long periods of unemployment and the absence of social security measures which are enjoyed by workers nowadays.

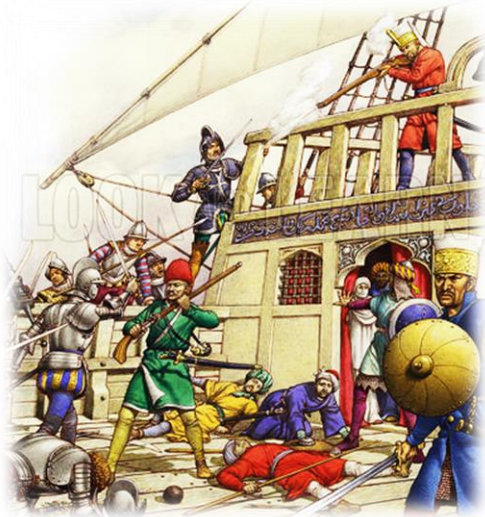
Disease proved to be a much greater threat to our ancestors than it is today. This was because in those days doctors had far less understanding of the causes, prevention and cure of diseases. Infectious diseases tended to turn into **epidemics** due to the poor personal hygiene and the absence of adequate public sanitation. In fact, one of the most feared diseases was the **plague**. This used to visit our islands from time to time. One of the worst plague epidemics which struck the Maltese Islands during the Order's rule was that of 1675-1576, which cost the lives of over 11,000 people out of a population of 60,000. Other common deadly infectious diseases were **cholera** and **smallpox**.



<https://dribbble.com/shots/4010989-Oarsmen-slaves>  
<https://www.liberaldictionary.com/galley-slave/>



Another hardship was that caused by **corsairing**. A large number of Maltese men used to find employment on board corsairing ships which were owned by wealthy individuals or by the Order. Corsairing brought with it great risks, as many Maltese men were either killed, disabled or enslaved during naval battles against Turkish corsairs. This led to untold hardship to the many married women who lost their husbands and became widows at a very young age. As a consequence, such families were often reduced to extreme poverty and many had to resort to begging in the streets, or worse, in order to make a meagre living. Furthermore, Muslim corsairs carried out attacks on these islands. These attacks often resulted in the capture and enslavement of Maltese men, women and children. Quite often, those carried away into slavery were never seen again by their relatives.



A sea battle between Christian and Muslim corsairs.

There were times when the Knights imposed heavy taxes on the population. These taxes were mostly levied to pay for the fortifications that were being built in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. Lack of rainfall was another cause for hardship. A dry winter was usually followed by a poor harvest. This could then lead to hunger and starvation.

However, it cannot be said that the Knights were insensitive to the suffering of the Maltese. In fact, a number of charitable foundations were set up by the Knights to help the poor. The **Monte di Pietà** was founded to help the poor by pawning valuable objects and lending them money at a low rate of interest. Another charitable foundation, The **Marriage Legates**, was charitable foundation set up to provide orphaned brides and those coming from poor families with a decent marriage dowry. The **Monte di Redenzione** was another foundation set up to help those had been captured as slaves by the Muslims who were unable to pay for their ransom. The money to fund these charitable foundations came mostly from donations made by the Grand Masters and the Knights, as well as from wealthy families and individuals.

### THE ROMAN INQUISITION IN MALTA

The Roman Inquisition Tribunal was established by the Catholic Church to protect its teachings from Protestantism (which had been rapidly spreading in Europe since the early 16th century), as well as from any other forms of religious belief which ran against the teachings of the Catholic Church. In 1574, Mons. **Pietro Dusina** was sent to Malta by the Pope to act as the first Inquisitor in these islands. Dusina took up residence in the Inquisitor's Palace in Birgu. This palace, besides serving as the residence, also housed the Court of The Inquisition and the prison cells.

People who were accused of **heresy** (an act which vent against the teachings of the Catholic Church) were tried by the Inquisition Tribunal. The Inquisitor was the supreme judge of this court. He was helped by other members of the clergy to ascertain whether the people who appeared before him were innocent or guilty of the offence on which they were accused. Offences that were considered heretical were:



Emblem of the Malta Inquisition at the Inquisitor's Palace, Birgu.





The room of the Inquisitor's Tribunal (left) and one of the prison cells (right).

- Subscribing to other religions such as Protestantism and Islam;
- Reading books and other literature which was prohibited by the Catholic Church;
- Blasphemy, polygamy and other acts which could serve to give scandal to Catholics;
- All forms of occult practices, such as belief in superstition, witchcraft and sorcery.

People arrested and accused by the Inquisition were often kept in damp and uncomfortable cells located on the ground floor of the Inquisitor's Palace at Birgu. During the time spent in their cells, the accused were encouraged to meditate on their wrongdoings and to change their lives. During the trial itself, the accused could be tortured if they refused to admit their guilt. Those found guilty were punished according to the gravity of the offence committed. If the offence committed was considered not a serious one, the guilty person was given a stern warning not to repeat the wrongdoing. For minor infringements, a guilty person be given a religious penitence, such as reciting prayers, hearing mass or fasting regularly for a prescribed period of time. However, those who were found guilty of a more serious offence, such as witchcraft, were punished more severely. Such punishments included long periods of imprisonment, exile or rowing on the Oder's galleys for some years. It is believed that the Inquisition rarely resorted to the use of torture or the use of a death sentence in Malta.

The Inquisition Tribunal was closed down and the last Inquisitor was expelled from Malta by General Napoleon Bonaparte when the French took over the Maltese Islands from the Order in 1798.

Two Inquisitors in Malta that were later elected Popes: Alexander VII and Innocent XII.



In the field of education **Grand Master Verdalle**, who was also made a Cardinal, invited the Jesuit Order to open a secondary school in Valletta. This school which became known as the **Jesuit College** in Valletta (opened in 1593) for the education exclusively of males from the Maltese professional and upper classes. In 1771, **Grand Master Pinto**, with the approval of the Pope, expelled the Jesuits from Malta and turned their college into a **University of Studies**, the foundation date of today's University of Malta.



Left: The Old Jesuit's College and Church in Valletta. Right: The logo of the University of Malta brings to this day the coat of arms of Grand Master Pinto.



## 9.5 THE END OF ORDER AND THE FRENCH OCCUPATION

### WHAT CAUSED THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789?

Before the French Revolution, which started in 1789, French society was divided into three social classes called Estates.

- The **First Estate** was made up of the clergy (members of the Catholic Church) such as bishops and priests. These had a lot of privileges and did not pay any taxes. Some of them, especially the bishops, were very rich and lived a life of luxury.
- The **Second Estate** was made up of the nobility. These also possessed many privileges and were extremely rich. Many of them owned large areas of land. In spite of their wealth, the nobility hardly paid any taxes.
- The **Third Estate** was made up of everyone else. These had few rights and the peasants, who formed the vast majority of the Third Estate, lived in extreme poverty. Almost all the taxes in France were paid by the people of the Third Estate.

In 1788, just a year before the French Revolution started, France had a bad harvest and food became very scarce. This pushed up the prices of food and many of the poorest people of the Third Estate, especially the peasants who lived in the countryside, faced starvation.



The Three French Estates in France: in satirical cartoon published before the Revolution.

### WHAT HAPPENED DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION?

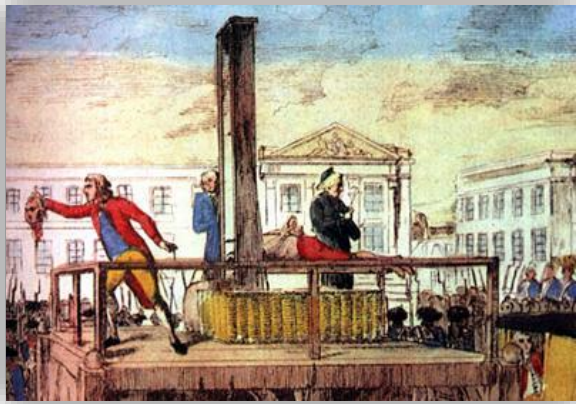


The Storming of the Bastille by the angry people of Paris on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789 marks the beginning of the French Revolution.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789, the people of Paris revolted, and soon the revolt spread to other French towns. The peasants, who lived in the countryside, also revolted. In Paris, as well as in other French towns, Revolutionary Courts were set up and many nobles were tried for inhuman treatment of the people of the Third Estate. Many of the nobles who were tried in these courts were found guilty and sentenced to death by having their heads cut off by the **guillotine**. In 1793, the French King **Louis XVI** was also taken to court by the French revolutionaries and condemned to death by guillotine.



After the Revolution, France was no longer a monarchy (a country ruled by a king or queen). It became a republic, governed by a parliament made up of representatives elected by the French people themselves.



The execution of King Louis XVI during the Revolution.



The French National Assembly elected by the people.

### **WHAT GOOD CAME OUT OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION?**

- All the French people began to be treated equally and were given the same rights by law;
- Taxes in France were collected in a fairer way, with all the French people paying taxes according to how much money they earned;
- Education was extended to everyone and not only to those who could afford to pay for their children's education;
- The Catholic Church in France lost much of the power it had before the Revolution. Most of its riches were confiscated and used to help the poorest members of French society.

### **THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MALTA (1798-1800)**

#### **MALTA DURING THE LAST YEARS OF THE ORDER**

During the last years of the Order's rule, Malta was in a very bad state. As a result of the growing weakness of the Turkish (Ottoman) Empire, the Order had lost its role as the shield of Christianity against the spread of Islam in Europe. Also owing to the weakness of the Turkish Empire, corsairing in the Mediterranean had decreased considerably. Therefore, the material wealth which the Order had derived from the capture of Turkish ships had almost come to nothing.

A large portion of the Order's wealth came from the lands which it possessed in Europe and especially in France. Following the French Revolution, the lands which the Order had in France were taken over by the government of the new French Republic and therefore the Order lost the financial income it had formerly derived from these lands. The bad state of the Order's finances led to unemployment and poverty among the Maltese. This made the Order very unpopular with the Maltese.



The Knights surrender Malta to Napoleon.



A number of French Knights, as well as some Maltese, driven by their sympathy and patriotism towards the principles of the French Revolution (*Liberté, Fraternité, Égalité* Liberty, Fraternity, Equality), were secretly plotting to help the French to invade and capture Malta from the Order.

### **THE FRENCH INVASION AND TAKE OVER OF MALTA**

The French fleet, under the command of **General Napoleon Bonaparte**, which was on its way to Egypt, arrived at Malta on the 9<sup>th</sup> of June 1798. Napoleon requested that the French ships be allowed into Malta's harbours to take on water for the rest of the voyage to Egypt.



Grand Master Hompesch and General Napoleon Bonaparte at the time of the invasion of Malta.

Napoleon Bonaparte taking possession of the Maltese Islands.  
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ee/Nap\\_malta.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/ee/Nap_malta.jpg)

Grand Master Ferdinand von Hompesch immediately summoned an urgent meeting of the Order's Council to decide what should be done. The Grand Master informed Napoleon that only four armed vessels could be allowed at once into the harbour.

Napoleon took this reply as an offence and gave orders for the French troops to invade the Maltese Islands. On the following day, the French troops disembarked from their ships and invaded the Maltese Islands in different places including St Julian's Bay, Marsaxlokk Bay, St Paul's Bay and Ramla l-Famra in Gozo.

The opposition offered by the Knights and the Maltese was so feeble and badly led that by nightfall almost all the coastal fortifications had surrendered to the French. By the 11<sup>th</sup> June, the French troops had taken their positions around the harbour fortifications and were preparing to lay siege to them.

Grand Master Hompesch realised that the Order was not prepared to resist a long siege without the loss of many lives and the destruction of the harbour fortifications. Seeing no other way out of this situation, the Grand Master decided to surrender the Maltese Islands to the French. On the 12<sup>th</sup> June 1798, a delegation of Knights and leading Maltese citizens was sent on board Napoleon's ship, the *Orient*, to ask for the terms of surrender (capitulation) of the Maltese Islands to the French.



## FRENCH RULE IN MALTA

Before continuing on his voyage to Egypt, Napoleon spent six days in Malta during which he drafted a number of reforms (changes) which he intended to be carried out in Malta.

- Napoleon established a Constitution which allowed for the formation of a **Government Commission** composed of nine members which would include a number of Maltese.
- The Maltese Islands were to be divided into twelve **municipalities** (districts) with each municipality being administered by a local government made up of a President and four members.
- Among the changes to the laws of the Maltese Islands which Napoleon intended to make were that all Maltese citizens were to be treated equally and have the same rights by law.
- The abolition of slavery and noble titles.
- The establishment of 15 primary schools and the closing of the University in Valletta and its replacement by a *Ecole Polytechnique* specialising in the study of mathematics and the sciences.
- Foreign members of the clergy (priests, monks and nuns) were to leave the islands. Each religious order could only possess one convent. The abolition of the Inquisition.

Before departing for Egypt with the French fleet, Napoleon left **General Vaubois**, together with a garrison of around 4,000 troops to administer the Maltese Islands.

## THE UPRISING OF THE MALTESE AGAINST THE FRENCH

Not long after Napoleon's departure to Egypt, under orders from General Vaubois, French soldiers began to loot precious objects from buildings which had belonged to the Knights, the homes of noble Maltese families and also from churches.

On the 2nd September 1798, a group of French soldiers commanded by an officer named **Masson** were sent to Mdina to collect the tapestries of the Carmelite Church with the intention of selling them.

When the local inhabitants heard of this, a large crowd formed in front of this church. Sword in hand, Masson ordered the crowd to disperse. This angered the mob, who hurled themselves against the French soldiers, killing them on the spot. Masson took refuge inside a nearby house, but a number of Maltese forced the door in and threw him to his death from one of the balconies of the house.

After some fighting, the crowd of Maltese was forced out of Mdina by the French troops who immediately shut the gate of this city and opened fire from the bastions on the mob outside. The Maltese sent messengers to the villages to inform the people of what had happened in Mdina. Many Maltese hurried from the villages towards Mdina to support those who had started the revolt against the French there.



The Maltese Revolt of 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1798.



On receiving the news of what had happened in Mdina, General Vaubois and the French Government in Valletta sent hundreds of French soldiers in the direction of Mdina. However, the large numbers of Maltese who came from all over the island forced the French soldiers to retreat back to Valletta in great confusion. On the next day, the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September 1798, the Maltese, after several attempts, succeeded in forcing their way into Mdina where they massacred the whole French garrison of this city.



The failed French attack against the village of Żabbar in October 1798.

### THE BLOCKADE OF THE FRENCH IN THE HARBOUR TOWNS

Meanwhile, on the orders of **General Vaubois**, the French troops blockaded themselves in the fortified towns and fortresses situated around the harbours. The Maltese, on the other hand, organised themselves for war. They formed village battalions, whereby the large villages formed battalions of soldiers composed of men who lived in the village. Leaders from the villages were chosen to lead these battalions. The Maltese also elected a number of influential Maltese men to form a National Assembly. As their two main leaders against the French, the Maltese elected **Manuel Vitale**, a notary from Rabat and the priest **Francis Saver Caruana** who hailed from Haż Żebbuġ.

When news of the revolt in Malta arrived in Gozo, the Gozitans, led by **Dun Saver Cassar** revolted against the French garrison in their island. It did not take much time for the Maltese to realise that they could not, on their own, force the French to surrender and that they needed the help of a foreign power for this to happen.

One of the British batteries against the French blockaded in the harbour forts and fortified towns.





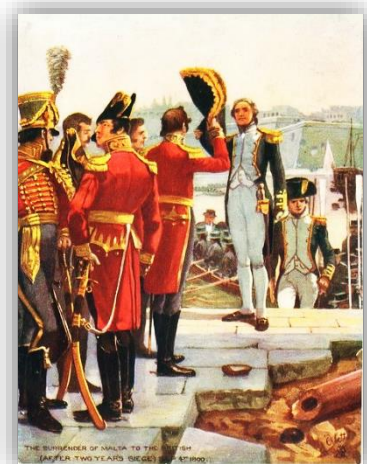
Meanwhile, the French fleet in Egypt had been destroyed by the British fleet commanded by Admiral Horatio Nelson. The Maltese National Assembly decided to ask the British, who at the time were at war with France, to help the Maltese in blockading the French in the fortifications around the harbours. It was not long before Nelson sent some British warships under the command of **Capt. Alexander Ball** to blockade the French in Malta from the sea. This put the French in a difficult position, as now they could not receive any help by way of reinforcements, ammunition and food from France.

In October 1798, the French garrison in Gozo surrendered to the British. In January 1799, a number of Maltese, led by **Dun Mikiel Xerri**, who were locked in with the French inside Valletta, secretly planned a revolt during which they planned to force open the gates of Valletta to let the Maltese on the outside to enter and defeat the French garrison of this city. However, the French discovered this revolt before it took place and Dun Mikiel Xerri together with over 40 other conspirators were shot by French soldiers in Valletta. The French were blockaded inside the fortified towns and fortresses around the two harbours. The British Admiral **Horatio Nelson** who sent ships of the British Navy to help the Maltese in blockading the French. Dun Mikiel Xerri and other Maltese patriots being shot by French soldiers in Valletta after their plot was discovered.

### **THE CAPITULATION OF THE FRENCH TO THE BRITISH**

Meanwhile, the food provisions of the French who were blockaded in the fortified towns and fortresses around the harbours had become dangerously low. It is said that the French garrison in Valletta, together with the Maltese who were blockaded with them in this city, were forced to eat horses, dogs, cats and rats due to the lack of food in Valletta.

By August 1800, the situation of those blockaded inside the cities was desperate. Food provisions had finished and sickness was spreading both among the French troops and the Maltese. On the 5<sup>th</sup> of September 1800, General Vaubois had no other option but to capitulate (surrender) Malta to the British. A few days after the signing of the **capitulation**, the French troops departed from Malta and British flags were hoisted on the harbour fortifications and other strategic places in the Maltese Islands.



The French garrison surrendering to the British.







