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**GAZZETTA TAS-SOCIETA STORIKA STUDENTESCA
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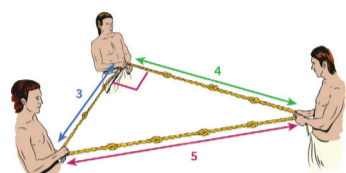
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SUMMER 2026**
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April 2026

ISSUE: 2



**EGYPT B.C. -
AN ADVANCED
CIVILISATION**

*World War II Word Search
Maltese Historiography*



*She made
History*

FOR THE YOUNG HISTORIANS AND THE FUTURE

Throughout their formative years students begin to think more independently and ask deeper questions about the world around them.

History provides the ideal space to develop these skills. By reading about events such as the Great Siege of Malta or the Second World War, students learn that the present is shaped by the past.

The benefits go far beyond memorising dates or so, as history strengthens critical thinking, and as students analyse sources, compare viewpoints, and recognise bias, develop essential skills in an age of constant information.



It also improves communication by encouraging discussion, debate, and the clear expression of ideas.

Moreover, history helps students understand their identity and culture while appreciating those of others. It promotes empathy by showing how people lived, struggled,

and made decisions in different times and places. This awareness builds respect and responsible citizenship. Most importantly, history inspires curiosity. It shows that individuals and communities can influence change.

For young students, this is empowering. Learning about history at this age is not just about the past; it is about preparing informed, thoughtful individuals for the future.

*Mark-Anthony Portelli
Magister Historian*

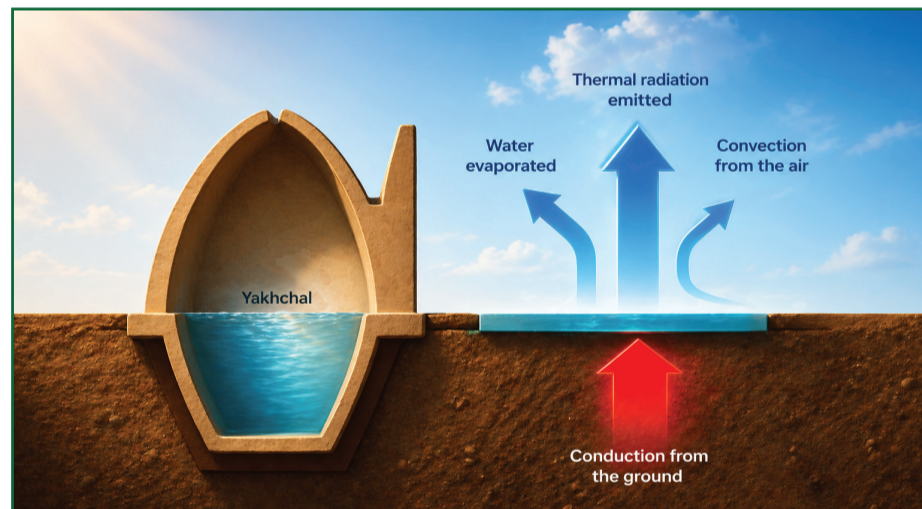


IL-PERSJANI QK – ĊIVILTÀ AVVANZATA

- *Emily Cardona*

Il-Persjani kellhom bosta ideat li għadhom jintużaw sal-lum il-ġurnata. Idea partikolari kienet tis-sejjaħ Yakhchal. Din kienet simili ta' frigg, iżda xejn ma kienu jixtiebhu fizikament. Kienet tkun koppla b'forma ta' kon, twila bejn 10 u 18-il metru. Kienet tkun magħmula minn taħlita ta' materjali fosthom ramel, tafal u qxur tal-bajd.

Meta wieħed jidhol ġewwa, isib hażna tas-silġ imħaffra taħt l-art, fonda madwar 5 metri. Kienet taħt l-art minħabba li l-art iżżomm temperatura konsistenti u kiesha matul is-sena kollha. Il-Yakhchal taħdem bl-użu tal-kurrenti konvezzjonali, fejn l-arja sħuna titla' 'l fuq u toħroġ mit-toqba li tinsab fuq, u l-arja kiesha tibqa' ġewwa.



HISTORY VS MYTH: THE HYPOGEUM: THE MISSING SCHOOL CHILDREN STORY - *Sofia Rudolph*

Part 1 :
People claim that it is real, but no one actually knows for certain. The Hypogeum consists of underground chambers and passages beneath Malta containing human remains. During the Second World War, it was reportedly used as a shelter and for storage purposes. Many people who were involved wrote and spoke about very strange things connected with

it, including personal experiences, alleged facts, and cases that were never fully explained. Some even claimed that the tunnels might extend as far as Rome in Italy. Tunnels were also reportedly discovered under Gozo. Many years ago, visits to these tunnels were allowed with a tour guide, until a tragedy allegedly took place.

continues...

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It may simply have been a story told to warn children not to enter such tunnels on their own. According to the story, in the 1940s a class and a teacher went on a tour of the Hy-

pogeu. They entered the tunnels but never returned. After this story was published in a magazine, the site was closed and never reopened.

EGYPT B.C. - AN ADVANCED CIVILISATION

-Rebecca Micallef

Long before armies or pharaohs, it was mathematics that shaped the impossible. The Rhind Mathematical Papyrus, also called the Ahmes Papyrus, reveals how builders calculated a pyramid's seked (slope) to make all four sides perfectly even. Egyptian surveyors, known as harpedonaptai or "rope-stretchers", used knotted

ropes measured in royal cubits (about 52.3 cm) to survey land and guide construction. By dividing a rope into twelve sections, they could form a 3-4-5 triangle, creating flawless right angles for foundations. Egyptians likely discovered this through practical experience. A formal explanation would have to wait for Pythagoras.

THE KIEVAN RUS - Amber Carabott

The Kievan Rus was an important medieval state that existed from the 9th to the 13th century in Eastern Europe. It played a key role in the trade, politics, and cultural development of the region. Centred around Kyiv in modern-day Ukraine, it controlled major river trade routes that connected northern Europe with the Byzantine Empire. Merchants traded goods such as furs, wax, honey, and slaves in

exchange for silk, spices, and luxury items. The rulers governed different Slavic tribes, helping to create a more unified political system. In 988, Vladimir the Great introduced Christianity, which helped spread literacy, new laws, and Byzantine cultural influences. These developments made the Kievan Rus powerful and influential in medieval Europe and helped shape the Eastern European countries we know today.



SHE MADE HISTORY. THE MOSES OF HER PEOPLE - HARRIET TUBMAN.

- Amy Marie Beach

In the darkness of Southern America, a narrow path winds silently through the night. Enslaved figures move carefully between trees, following their spark of hope - Harriet Tubman as she leads them toward freedom. Born into slavery in the early 1800s, she escaped from Maryland, USA in 1849 yet selflessly returned many times to help dozens gain freedom. Doing such through the Underground Railroad, a secret network of safe houses, routes and abolitionists with the shared goal of helping the enslaved escape to the North where slavery was outlawed. Tubman later supported the Union during the American Civil War as a nurse, spy, and

scout, leading a raid that helped free 700 enslaved people. Even as she lay on her death bed in 1913, Tubman died a symbol of hope with her deepest yearning on her mind - "I go away to prepare a place for you".



WORLD WAR II

★ WORD SEARCH ★

A	X	I	S	P	O	W	E	R	S	T	R	A	T	E	G	Y
B	A	T	T	L	E	O	F	B	R	I	T	A	I	N	M	C
C	H	U	R	C	H	I	L	L	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	J
D	A	Y	R	A	D	A	V	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	D
E	N	I	G	M	A	C	O	D	E	B	A	C	D	E	G	H
F	R	A	N	C	E	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	U
G	E	R	M	A	N	Y	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Z	V
H	I	T	L	E	R	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	B
I	T	A	L	Y	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	M
J	A	P	A	N	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	S
K	A	M	I	K	A	Z	E	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	O	F
L	O	N	D	O	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Q
M	U	S	S	O	L	I	N	I	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	N
N	A	Z	I	S	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	M
O	M	A	H	A	B	E	A	C	H	Q	R	S	T	U	V	X
P	A	R	L	H	A	R	B	O	R	W	X	Y	Z	A	B	A
Q	R	O	M	M	E	L	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	O
R	S	T	A	L	I	N	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	R
S	U	B	M	A	R	I	N	E	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	A	I
T	A	N	K	S	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	M	W

WORD LIST

1. Axis Powers
2. Battle of Britain
3. Churchill
4. D-Day
5. Enigma
6. France
7. Germany
8. Hitler
9. Italy
10. Japan
11. Kamikaze
12. London
13. Mussolini
14. Nazis
15. Omaha Beach
16. Pearl Harbor
17. Rommel
18. Stalin
19. Submarine
20. Tanks

MALTESE HISTORIOGRAPHY

CHRONOLOGY TIMELINE

Place the events in the correct chronological order on the timeline.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

5. Byzantine period (535 AD)
9. Beginning of British rule (1814)
11. Independence from Britain (1964)
16. Great Siege of Malta (1565)
6. Roman rule begins (218 BC)
10. First human settlement in Malta (c. 5200 BC)
4. French occupation under Napoleon Bonaparte (1798)
8. Temple Period (c. 3600-2500 BC)
19. Malta becomes a strategic base in the Second World War (1940)
15. Construction of Valletta begins (1566)
13. Bronze Age settlements (c. 2500-700 BC)
17. Malta under the Crown of Aragon (1282)
1. Maltese uprising against the French (1798-1800)
16. Malta joins the European Union (2004)
2. Arab rule in Malta (870 AD)
14. Norman conquest (1091)
12. Republic of Malta declared (1974)
3. Arrival of the Order of St John (1530)
20. Phoenician arrival (c. 800 BC)
9. British forces leave Malta (1979)

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