

usitat MATERIALS



CHAPTER 1 MALTA



Pre History

Early Inhabitants

Middle Ages

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RELIGION

Around 90% of the population are Roman Catholics, but only half of the population are practising Catholics. Throughout the years, there has also been an increase of other religions in small but active communities, such as Islam.

The Maltese were pagans until the year 60AD when St Paul the Apostle was shipwrecked off the coast of St Paul's Island during a violent storm. St Paul was on his way to Rome to be tried as a political rebel, and all 274 people on board the ship managed to swim safely to land. As everyone was sitting around the fire, a snake bit St Paul, but nothing happened to him. This was seen as a sign from God that the man sitting in front of them was indeed special. St Paul also cured St Publius' father of dysentery. St Publius is the patron saint of Malta, and thus, making Malta the first Christian nation in the West.

VALUES

Since the Maltese are very familyoriented, many children tend to stay in the family home, until they get married. Parents generally also help their offspring purchase their first car or future home.

HABITS

ATTITUDES

Malta has 365 churches, one for every day of the year, and each church is dedicated to a patron saint. This means that in each village, there can be more than one church, and therefore, more than one feast. The village feast encourages the people in the community to come together to celebrate the religious fete. The village core is decorated around two weeks before the feast, whilst the band clubs start preparing for the special day a year in advance. The feasts are celebrated between May and September because of the weather, and therefore, during the weekend, there is more than one locality celebrating their patron saint. Malta is a very family-oriented island, and the locals spend a lot of their free time with their families. This can be easily seen during the summer months, during which young and old alike go to the beach together for a BBQ.

Daily life in Malta is very laid back, however, conversations amongst the locals can be very spirited, especially when politics is being discussed. The Mediterranean temperament can be seen when discussing sports, politics, and local feasts. Choosing sides creates a sense of belonging, however, one must learn how to control their temperament.

LANGUAGE

The official languages of Malta are Maltese and English. Maltese is the only language of Semitic origin written in the Latin script, with an addition of special characters to accommodate the Semitic sounds. It is also the only official Semitic language of the European Union. Over the centuries, it has incorporated many words derived from English, Italian and French. Italian is also widely spoken.

The roots of the Maltese language derive from the Phoenicians, who arrived in Malta in 750BC. The Arabs were in Malta from the 9th to the 13th centuries, and this can be seen in a number of words still being used today- such as numbers and place names. Upon analysing historical documents, it was concluded that apart from being influenced by the Maghreb countries, the language was also influenced by Sicilian during the Arab occupation.

In the early 1900s, Italian was the more favoured tongue, especially by the cultured classes and the Maltese aristocracy. On the other hand, the Maltese language was spoken primarily by the commoners. The first recorded text is the ballad 'II-Kantilena' by Pietru Caxaro, written in the early 15th century. This literary text is a prime example of Old Maltese, since it contains a number of Arabic morphemes, yet it is still written in Latin script.



Maltese language

Sailing 🛓

There are several sailing clubs in Malta. The Malta Cruising Club was established in 2005 with the aim of targeting cruising rather than racing. The club encourages amateur sailors to meet up with more experienced boat owners, whilst also facilitating the meeting of potential crew and boat owners.

Diving

The clean, and clear blue waters encourage many locals and tourists alike to explore the underwater world around the Maltese archipelago. Whilst it is ideal to dive between April and September, it is also possible to go on an adventure throughout the winter months, making Malta a diver's paradise. The main attractions are caves and wrecks, however, you can also spot barracuda, octopus, moray eels, sting rays, turtles, dolphins, and starfish. One of the most popular wreck dives is the Um El Faroud oil tanker which was sunk in 1995.

Shooting and target practice



Another sport which is gaining momentum is shooting. This sport, which was normally practiced by older men has seen an influx of new members in the past few years. This resulted in the government investing in the Ta' Kandja National Shooting range in 2018. It is a long process to legally own a gun in Malta, and one of the requirements includes joining a certified club, such as FACTS, AMACS, and AACTS. These clubs ensure that shooters have the mental capabilities of safely handling and dismantling a firearm in the presence of other individuals. Whilst the population of the shooting community is increasing, it is a rather tightknit community, in which members openly share their experiences and tips.

Bocce

SPORTS

Bocce is a traditional Maltese ball game that was popular in the past years. Today, there are still a number of bocce clubs around the island but it is mainly elderly people who practice this sport. The game involves 8 large balls similar to the ones used for bowling, and one smaller ball which is placed at a distance. The goal of the game is to hit the smaller ball. The game can be played by teams and the different coloured balls distinguish the teams.

THEATRE IN MALTA

The Military Order of St John established Valletta as the hub for culture and entertainment. The Order brought with it a period of stability, and since the theatre was reserved solely for the nobility in the years preceeding their rule, during the 17th and 18th centuries there was a boom in demand for operas, pageants, theatrical and dramatic productions put on by amateurs. Many of these shows were held at the Knight's Auberges around Valletta.

Teatru Manoel (The Manoel Theatre) was commissioned by the Grand Master Antonio Manoel de Vilhena in 1731, and is known for being an architectural gem. The inscription 'ad honestam populi oblectationem' emphasises the idea that this theatre was constructed for the general public to have 'honest entertainment', whilst also keeping the young Knights out of mischief. The first performance held in the theatre was Scipione Maffei's Merope, in 1732, and the Knights were the actors.



MUSEUMS

The most popular museums in Malta and Gozo:



Grandmaster's Palace
Fort St Elmo
Lascaris War Rooms
Ghar Dalam cave and museum
Tunnara Museum
Fort Rinella
Inquisitor's Palace
Wignacourt Museum
Hypogeum
Esplora Science Centre



During the summer months, a number of outdoor events are organised. These include the Malta Wine Festival, the Farsons Beer Festival and the Malta International Music Festival. Every July, we also have the Isle of MTV, with guests including Lady Gaga, Jason Derulo, Enrique Inglesias, Marshmello, Snoop Dogg, and other big names in the music industry. This concert is held at the Floriana granaries, and is free.

Throughout the years, a number of great singers have come to Malta for concerts. These singers include Andrea Bocelli, Zucchero, Celine Dion, and Lewis Capaldi. Maltese lace, also known as 'Bizzilla' flourished in the 17th century. A pattern is drawn on parchment paper and it is fastened on the elongated spool. Holes serve as a guide to where the pins should be placed.

Traditionally, the art of lace-making was passed down from generation to generation. Eventually, lace was sold to the nobility and this resulted in a better standard of living for many Gozitan families who originally came from an agricultural background.

MALTESE ARTISTS



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