

SEC 31 European Studies

Year 9

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LO 1. I can understand, explain and critically reflect on the origins, history and political geography that shaped Europe (Controlled Assessment).

LO 3. I can understand and critically evaluate common European values in relation to democracy, and the rule of law. (Controlled Assessment).

LO 4. I can understand the role of human rights protection in Europe and identify the European institutions and charters protecting human rights and understand their functions. (Coursework & Controlled Assessment).

LO 5. I can understand the origins and development of the European Union, and its decision-making institutions (Controlled Assessment).

# Learning Outcomes and Assessment Criteria

<b>Subject Focus 1:</b>	<b>European Origins, History and Political Geography</b>
<b>Learning Outcome 1:</b>	<b>I can understand, explain and critically reflect on the origins, history and political geography that shaped Europe.</b>
<b>(Controlled)</b>	An introduction to Ancient Greece: democracy and the development of the polis; the origin of the name Europa and the myth of Europa. An introduction to Roman Republic: Roman Law, the Ten Tablets and Separation of Powers, the concept of Mare Nostrum, the legacy. The Nation State: the Treaty of Westphalia. The Enlightenment and the French Revolution: Republicanism, Universal Suffrage and ‘the Rights of Man’. Nationalism: Independence and Unification. World War 1 and World War 2. The Cold War.

<b>Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)</b>	<b>Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)</b>	<b>Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)</b>
<p>1.1a Identify main features of Ancient Greece.</p> <p><i>The origins of democracy, Greek gods, Athens, Sparta, architectural styles, the Parthenon, the Acropolis, the Olympic Games, the origin of the name Europa.</i></p>	<p>1.2a Describe main features of Ancient Greece.</p> <p><i>The origins of democracy, Greek gods, Athens, Sparta, architectural styles, the Parthenon, the Acropolis, the Olympic Games, the origin of the name Europa.</i></p>	<p>1.3a Discuss the legacies of Ancient Greece found in Western culture and the European way of life.</p> <p><i>Government - Direct Democracy, Philosophy, Theatre, Architecture, Science and Technology, Sports, Art.</i></p>
<p>1.1b List the characteristics of Athenian democracy.</p> <p><i>Direct democracy, The assembly (ekklesia), conditions of citizenship – Free, Men, Over 18, Military Service, Born in Athens.</i></p>	<p>1.2b Describe Athenian democracy as the origin of the democratic concept.</p>	<p>1.3b Evaluate the strengths and/or weaknesses of Athenian Democracy.</p>
<p>1.1c Identify main features of the Roman period.</p> <p><i>Republic, Senate, Empire, Emperor, Pax Romana, Mare Nostrum, Road network, Architecture (arches, domes, aqueducts).</i></p>	<p>1.2c Describe main features of the Roman period.</p> <p><i>Republic, Senate, Empire, Emperor, Pax Romana, Mare Nostrum, Road network, Architecture (arches, domes, aqueducts).</i></p>	<p>1.3c Discuss the Roman legacies that still affect today’s Western culture and the European way of life.</p> <p><i>Government – Balance of Power, Veto and representation; Law – Trial by jury, civil rights, Contracts, Ten tablets; Language – Latin and the ‘Romance’ languages; Engineering and Construction; Christianity.</i></p>

Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)
1.1d List the main features of the Roman Republic. <i>Elected officials, Representation in the senate, Separation of powers.</i>	1.2d Describe the main features of the Roman Republic. <i>Elected officials, Representation in the senate, Separation of powers.</i>	1.3d Evaluate the strengths and/or weaknesses of the Roman Republic.
1.1e Define Humanism.	1.2e Describe the values of Renaissance humanism.	1.3e Discuss how humanist values inform contemporary European culture.
1.1f Define the Reformation and/or Counter-Reformation.	1.2f Outline the main principles of the Reformation and/or Counter-Reformation.	1.3f Elaborate on the legacies of the Reformation and/or Counter-Reformation that are part of European culture and way of life.
1.1g Define Nation State.	1.2g Explain the Peace of Westphalia as a turning point in Europe's ability to live with diversity.	1.3g Evaluate the significance of the Treaty of Westphalia on European Politics and diplomacy. <i>Sovereignty, Non-intervention, Legal equality of states.</i>
1.1h Define the Enlightenment.	1.2h List Enlightenment values. <i>A deep commitment to reason, a trust in the emerging modern sciences to solve problems and provide control over nature, a commitment to the idea of progress in material wealth and in human civility, a belief in the essential goodness of human nature, an emphasis upon the individual as master of his fate and fortune, and an engagement with the public sphere of discussion and action.</i>	1.3h Explain the Enlightenment principles of republicanism, citizenship, and/or rights.
1.1i Identify causes leading to the French Revolution of 1789.	1.2i Describe the main events of the French Revolution of 1789.	1.3i Discuss the consequences of the French Revolution of 1789.

Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)
1.1j Define Nationalism.	1.2j Describe the effects of nationalism in the shaping of modern Europe. <i>Unification of Italy, Unification of Germany, Greek War of Independence.</i>	1.3j Discuss nationalism as the main cause of Italian unification, German unification and/or Greek War of Independence in the nineteenth century.
1.1k Define imperialism and/or colonialism.	1.2k Outline the process of the scramble for Africa in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.	1.3k Discuss the effects of colonialism and post colonialism on Europe.  <i>Social: migration patterns, employment opportunities; economy: trade rules and agreements, influx of commerce and resources; culture: language, the arts, cuisine, customs and traditions.</i>
1.1l List the nations forming part of the Triple Entente and/or the Allies in WW1.	1.2l Describe the major changes in Europe resulting from WW1.  <i>Dissolution of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires, Removal of major European monarchies, The rise of socialist movements, the rise of feminist movements, the emergence of new nation states.</i>	1.3l Elaborate on the major political changes resulting from WW1 and leading to WW2.  <i>Treaty of Versailles consequences, Emergence of new democratic states, extreme political ideologies, war debt, The Great Depression, nationalism, dictatorships.</i>
1.1m List the nations forming part of the Axis and/or the Allies in WW2.	1.2m Describe the major causes leading to WWII in Europe.  <i>The treaty of Versailles and the German desire for revenge, Economic Downturns, Nazi Ideology and Lebensraum, The rise of extremism and the forging of alliances, The Failure of appeasement.</i>	1.3m Elaborate on the aftermath of WW2 on Europe.  <i>West and East divide, Reconstruction of industrial and national infrastructures, Marshall Plan, Relocation of displaced populations, Prosecution of war criminals.</i>
1.1n Identify the main events of the Cold War in Europe.	1.2n Describe the main dynamics of the Cold War in Europe.	1.3n Discuss the purpose and symbolism of the Berlin Wall and/or the Fall of the Berlin Wall.

<b>Subject Focus 3:</b>	<b>European Values, Democracy and Rule of Law</b>
<b>Learning Outcome 3:</b>	<b>I can understand and critically evaluate common European values in relation to democracy, and the rule of law.</b>
<b>(Controlled)</b>	Justice and the rule of law, Pluralism, Equality, One-person one vote principle (political equality), Empowerment, Active participation, Inclusion, Solidarity.

Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)
3.1a Define democracy and/or a democratic society.	3.2a Describe the main features of democracy and/or a democratic society.  <i>Free and fair elections, pluralism, the right to vote, representation.</i>	3.3a Discuss the advantages and/or disadvantages of having a democratic system.
3.1b List democratic values.  <i>Liberty, Equality, Equity, Participation, Accountability and transparency of institutions, Tolerance, Rule of Law, Justice, Pluralism.</i>	3.2b Describe the following;  <i>Liberty, Equality, Equity, Participation, Accountability and transparency of institutions, Tolerance, Rule of Law, Justice, Pluralism.</i>	3.3b Explain the development of democratic values as part of European culture and thought.
3.1c Identify the principles of rule of law.	3.2c Explain rule of law and/or justice.	3.3c Discuss rule of law and/or justice as a fundamental principle in a democracy.
3.1d List democratic freedoms.  <i>Freedoms of speech, association, assembly, religion, and movement.</i>	3.2d Define the following;  <i>Freedoms of speech, association, assembly, religion, and movement.</i>	3.3d Evaluate how democratic freedoms are part of European culture.  <i>Freedoms of speech, association, assembly, religion, and movement.</i>
3.1e List ways how democratic freedoms are exercised by individuals.	3.2e Explain the link between democratic freedoms and democratic values.	3.3e Discuss how rule of law protects the democratic freedoms of citizens.
3.1f Define pluralism.	3.2f Describe the characteristics of pluralism.	3.3f Explain how pluralism functions in a democratic context.

Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)
3.1g List ways how pluralism is exercised in a democratic society.  <i>(including social media)</i>	3.2g Describe ways how pluralism is exercised in a democratic society.  <i>(including social media)</i>	3.3g Compare and contrast pluralism in a democratic state and its absence in a non-democratic state.
3.1h Identify types of equality.  <i>Political Equality, Legal Equality, Moral Equality.</i>	3.2h Explain the different types of equality.  <i>Political Equality, Legal Equality, Moral Equality.</i>	3.3h Discuss equality as a fundamental principle of democracy.
3.1i Identify the main features of democratic citizenship.  <i>Empowerment, Active Participation, Inclusion.</i>	3.2i Describe the role of the citizen in a democratic society.	3.3i Discuss the rights and/or duties of democratic citizenship.
3.1j Define citizen empowerment.	3.2j Describe ways how citizen empowerment is exercised in a democratic society.	3.3j Discuss how citizen empowerment is exercised in a democratic society.
3.1k Give examples of active participation.	3.2k Describe ways how active participation is exercised in a democratic society.	3.3k Discuss levels of active participation in a democratic society.  <i>Arnstein's Ladder of Participation (1969).</i>
3.1l Define inclusion.	3.2l Describe ways how inclusion is exercised in a democratic society.	3.3l Analyse how democracies can be more inclusive.
3.1m Define solidarity.	3.2m Describe ways how solidarity is exercised in a democratic society.	3.3m Analyse forms of solidarity across Europe.  <i>In the context of states of emergency, refugee crises, natural disasters, environmental crises, pandemics, economic and financial crises.</i>

<b>Subject Focus 4:</b>	<b>Human Rights in the European Context</b>
<b>Learning Outcome 4:</b>	<b>I can understand the role of human rights protection in Europe and identify the European institutions and charters protecting human rights, and understand their functions.</b>
<b>(Coursework and Controlled)</b>	Human Rights: Charters and Conventions – Universal Declaration of Human Rights, European Convention of Human Rights, Charter of Fundamental Human Rights. The Council of Europe and European Court of Human Rights, role and functions.

Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)
4.1a Define human rights.	4.2a Explain the need for human rights.  <i>As both rights and obligations.</i>	4.3a Discuss the development of human rights after WWII.  <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights, European Convention on Human Rights, Charter of Fundamental Rights.</i>
4.1b Identify types of human rights.  <i>Civil and Political, Economic and Social, Cultural Rights.</i>	4.2b Explain type or types of human rights.  <i>Civil and Political, Economic and Social, Cultural Rights.</i>	4.3b Elaborate on the interrelationship between the different types of human rights.
4.1c Identify the causes and/or significant events leading to the setting up of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.	4.2c Describe the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and/or its articles.	4.3c Discuss the strengths and/or limitations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
4.1d List the key facts about the Council of Europe.  <i><a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/about-us/who-we-are">https://www.coe.int/en/web/about-us/who-we-are</a></i>	4.2d Explain the achievements of the Council of Europe.  <i>Abolition of Death Penalty, strengthening of Human Rights, Non-discrimination and the fight against racism, Upholding of freedom of expression, Gender equality, Protection of children’s rights, Defence of</i>	4.3d Discuss an achievement and/or achievements of the Council of Europe.  <i>Abolition of Death Penalty, strengthening of Human Rights, Non-discrimination and the fight against racism, Upholding of freedom of expression, Gender equality, Protection of children’s rights, Defence of</i>



Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)
<p>4.1e List the key articles of the European Convention on Human Rights by the Council of Europe.</p> <p><i>Article 1: Obligation to respect Human Rights, Article 2: Right to Life, Article 3: Prohibition of torture, Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour, Article 5: Right to liberty and security, Article 6: Right to a fair trial, Article 7: No punishment without law, Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life, Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, Article 10: Freedom of expression, Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association, Article 12: Right to marry, Article 13: Right to an effective remedy, Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination, Article 1 of Protocol 1: Protection of property, Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education, Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to free elections.</i></p>	<p><i>cultural diversity, Election observation, Education in human rights and democracy, Quality of medicines and healthcare.</i></p> <p>4.2e Describe the European Convention on Human Rights and/or its key articles.</p> <p><i>Article 1: Obligation to respect Human Rights, Article 2: Right to Life, Article 3: Prohibition of torture, Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour, Article 5: Right to liberty and security, Article 6: Right to a fair trial, Article 7: No punishment without law, Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life, Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, Article 10: Freedom of expression, Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association, Article 12: Right to marry, Article 13: Right to an effective remedy, Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination, Article 1 of Protocol 1: Protection of property, Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education, Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to free elections.</i></p>	<p><i>cultural diversity, Election observation, Education in human rights and democracy, Quality of medicines and healthcare.</i></p> <p>4.3e Evaluate the role of the European Convention on Human Rights.</p>
<p>4.1f Identify the role of the European Court of Human Rights.</p>	<p>4.2f Explain the role and/or structure of the European Court of Human Rights.</p>	<p>4.3f Evaluate the strengths and/or limitations of the European Court of Human Rights.</p>
<p>4.1g List the main characteristics of the Charter of Fundamental Rights by the European Union.</p> <p><i>Date of ratification (December 2009), Signatories, Institutions (EU, CJEU).</i></p>	<p>4.2g Describe the Charter of Fundamental Rights.</p>	<p>4.3g Evaluate the role of the Charter of Fundamental Rights.</p>

<b>Subject Focus 5:</b> <b>Learning Outcome 5:</b>  <b>(Controlled)</b>	<b>European Union: Origins, Development and Institutions</b>
<b>I can understand the origins and development of the European Union, and its decision-making institutions.</b>	
<p>Jean Monet and Robert Schuman, The Schuman Plan, Treaty of Paris (1951) – European Coal and Steel Community – The Six, Treaty of Rome (1957) – EUROCOM – European Economic Community, Merger Treaty (1967) – EC - European Community and the founding of the institutions. Enlargement, Single European Act (1986) and the Delors Declaration, Maastricht Treaty (1992), Economic and Monetary Union. European Union, further enlargement and the Lisbon Treaty. Euroscepticism and Brexit. The Treaty of the European Union - European Parliament, Council of the EU, The Commission, EU Council.</p>	

Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)
5.1a Name the pioneers of European unity.  <i>Robert Schuman, Jean Monnet.</i>	5.2a Describe the ideals leading to the idea of a united Europe.  <i>Peace, unity and prosperity.</i>	5.3a Discuss the historical motivation to set up a united Europe.
5.1b Identify the main proposals of the Schuman Declaration.	5.2b Describe the proposals of the Schuman Declaration.	5.3b Discuss why the Schuman Declaration was instrumental towards achieving a common vision of a united Europe.
5.1c Identify the founding countries of the EU.	5.2c List the founding countries of the EU.	5.3d Discuss why EU treaties need to be revised.
5.1d Define Treaty.	5.2e Describe the main outcomes of the founding treaties.  <i>Treaty of Paris – ECSC , Treaty of Rome – Eurotom, Treaty of Rome – EEC, Merger Treaty – EC ,Treaty of the European Union (Maastricht Treaty) – EU.</i>	5.3e Evaluate the importance of the founding treaties in the development of the EU.

Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)
5.1f Identify the EU member states.  <i>On a map or from a list.</i>	5.2f Explain the reasons for the Copenhagen Criteria.  <i>Democratic, economic and political conditions.</i>	5.3f Discuss the EU's reasons for the 2004 enlargement.  <i>The big bang enlargement.</i>
5.1g List advantages and/or disadvantages of EU membership.	5.2g Explain advantages and/or disadvantages of EU membership.	5.3g Evaluate benefits for Maltese youth resulting from Malta's membership.
5.1h List the four freedoms of the EU:  <i>Free movement of goods; Free movement of services; Free movement of capital; Free movement of persons.</i>	5.2h Explain the four freedoms in the EU with the use of examples.	5.3h Discuss the four freedoms of the EU and/or related initiatives.  <i>Erasmus, the Schengen Agreement.</i>
5.1i Define the single market.	5.2i Outline the aims of the Single European Act.	5.3i Explain the changes to the single market because of the Single European Act.
5.1j Define Economic and Monetary Union and/or Eurozone.	5.2j Explain advantages and/or disadvantages of the Euro.	5.3j Explain the role of the ECB in the coordination of economic and fiscal policies, a common monetary policy and a common currency, the euro.
5.1k Identify the countries in the Eurozone.  <i>On a map or from a list.</i>	5.2k Outline the Maastricht Criteria.	5.3k Discuss the importance of the Maastricht criteria.
	5.2l Outline the general aims of the reforms proposed by the Lisbon Treaty.  <i>Make the EU more democratic, more efficient, better at addressing global problems with one voice.</i>	5.3l Explain the changes in the decision making process following the Lisbon Treaty.

Assessment Criteria (MQF 1)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 2)	Assessment Criteria (MQF 3)
	5.2m Outline the general aims of the reforms proposed by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.	5.3m Explain the general principles of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.  <i>General principles of the EU's purpose, the governance of its central institutions, the rules on external, foreign and security policy.</i>
5.1n List the decision-making institutions of the EU.  <i>Council of the EU, EU Council, EU parliament, EU Commission, European Court of Justice.</i>	5.2n Outline the main functions of the decision-making institutions.	5.3n Explain the new decision making procedures of the EU introduced by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.
5.1o Define Euroscepticism and/or Brexit.	5.2o List the issues leading to Euroscepticism and/or Brexit.	5.3o Explain the issues leading to Euroscepticism and/or Brexit.



