

**Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2018**

**YEAR 10 HISTORY (OPTION) MARKING SCHEME**

**N.B. Teachers are to add the marks obtained by the students in their fieldwork study (20 marks) done during the scholastic year at the National Archives as a formative assessment exercise so that the examination paper will add up to 100 marks.**

<b>SECTION A – MALTESE HISTORY</b>		
1.1	Fortunato Mizzi	1
1.2	The aims of the Reform Party was to support the reforms in education and law proposed by Sir Patrick Keenan. It was pro-British and aimed to promote the spread of the English language in the islands.	3
1.3.1	Sir Patrick Keenan	1
1.3.2	Sir Patrick Keenan meant to promote the use of the English language in schools, the law courts and public administration. English was to be used as the means of instructions in schools and at university.	2
1.4	The <i>Partito Anti Riformista</i> or <i>Partito Nazionale</i> .	1
1.5	Mizzi's party aimed to safeguard the privileged place of the Italian language and way of life in schools and in the law courts. The Italian language was to remain the language of culture and instruction in the islands.	3
1.6	Since the majority of the elected members of the Council of Government were in favour of Mizzi's political principles, the government could not promote its policy without the effective opposition of the Council. This produced periods of stalemate and political agitation.	2
1.7	Sir Gerald Strickland advocated parental choice in the language of instruction of their children. Since the benefits of the proficient use of English were known to everybody, English gained an advantage over Italian. He also founded the pro-English daily Times of Malta.	2
<b>Total: 15 marks</b>		
2.1	The Dockyard	1
2.2	The Grand Harbour	1
2.3.1	The British Mediterranean fleet called at Malta regularly for shelter and the repair and maintenance of its ships.	2
2.3.2	During the Crimean War, the use of Malta as a naval base proved to be very fruitful.	1
2.4	For many years, the Dockyard was Malta's main industry providing employment to thousands of people.	2
2.5	The value of Malta was mainly in due to its role as a military and naval base. Britain helped to develop Malta's defences and improve the Grand Harbour naval facilities so that they would be useful in time of war.	2
2.6	The ship is armed with canons on deck.	1
2.7.1	tourism	1
2.7.2	Tourism is one of the pillars of the Maltese economy today, generating money and creating jobs.	2
2.8	While the Dockyard flourished in time of war, tourism flourishes particularly in time of peace.	2
<b>Total: 15 marks</b>		

<b>SECTION B – EUROPEAN HISTORY</b>		
3.1	The Franco-Prussian War	1
3.2	The French Second Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia.	2
3.3	a) The King of Prussia could unify the German states and form the German Empire. The German Empire started on a very strong foundation.	2
	b) Napoleon III lost his empire. France suffered a humiliating defeat and longed for a war of revenge.	2
3.4	Napoleon III is surrendering to the King of Prussia in the presence of Bismarck. He is admitting defeat.	2
3.5	a) The war against Denmark.	1
	b) The war against the Austro-Hungarian Empire.	1
3.6	Bismarck's aim was to unify the states of the German Confederation under the leadership of the King of Prussia.	1
3.7.1	After the Franco-Prussian War, Bismarck wanted a period of peace and stability so that the German Empire could prosper.	1
3.7.2	Bismarck tried to keep France as isolated as possible through a system of advantageous alliances with other Great Powers.	2
<b>Total: 15 marks</b>		
4.1	The Jew and Bolshevism were the greatest two enemies for Germany according to Hitler.	2
4.2	The National Socialist Party (NAZI)	1
4.3	a) to make Germany great and powerful again after its humiliating defeat and treatment at the end of WW1	1
	b) the political philosophy he preached i.e. Nazism	1
	c) Bolshevism or Communism	1
4.4.1	Mussolini's speech is in praise of war.	2
4.4.2	War was dangerous because it would bring instability in Europe and the rest of the world.	2
4.5	The Fascist Party	1
4.6	The two leaders had common aims and were allies. They wanted to provoke another war to enlarge the territory under their power.	2
4.7	They repeatedly invaded other countries, ignored the League of Nations and international treaties. They also built up armaments with aggression in their minds.	2
<b>Total: 15 marks</b>		
<b>SECTION C</b>		
5	The students are to provide correct and relevant information related to the topic that they have chosen to develop. The students are also assessed on the way they express themselves correctly, elucidating points with clarity and relevance to the subject. Mature historical judgement and chronology should also be rewarded. Spelling mistakes are not to be penalised.	20
5.1	Comments above the major political developments and constitutions of 1849, 1887 and 1903. Their weaknesses and strength.	
5.2	Discussion about the law of sanctuary, mortmain, the participation of the clergy in politics and mixed marriages.	
5.3	Development of the themes of a) emigration (from North Africa to the USA and Australia) b) health and sanitation: major epidemics such as cholera and the plague c) economic booms and depressions: how war and tension in the Mediterranean affected the economy.	
5.4	The <i>Risorgimento</i> and its effects on Italy, especially the efforts of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi.	

5.5	The expansion of colonialism in Africa and Asia and how this brought the Great Powers against each other.	
5.6	The changes in industry and the introduction of steam powered engines changed the whole fabric of economics and society.	
		<b>Total: 20 marks</b>