

3.1	the <i>Sette Giugno</i> riots	(1)
3.2	<i>Accept any three from the following examples of answers:</i> a sharp increase in the price of bread; new taxes on wills and entertainment; rundowns from the dockyard; the newspapers were widely criticising the British government; protests by the university students for lengthening degree courses; scarcities of certain basic food necessities; demands for a new constitution.	(3)
3.3.1	It is a primary source because the sketch was made at the time of the riots themselves.	(2)
3.3.2	The tragic scene of one of the <i>Sette Giugno</i> victims taken to the place where the National Assembly was in session.	(2)
3.4	the monument of the <i>Sette Giugno</i>	(1)
3.5	This event marked a significant land mark in Maltese political development and the victims lost their lives during these national riots.	(1)
3.6	<i>Accept any two of the following examples of answers:</i> Malta was granted self-government in local matters; four Maltese men were shot and killed by the British marines during the riots; Malta was given the 1921 Constitution; the working classes became an organised political force.	(2)
		Total Marks: (12)
4.	When answering the essay question, students should show knowledge of historical facts and concepts. They should be able to interpret facts in relation to the question and show a sense of empathy. They should also demonstrate good constructive and analytical skills. Whilst a correct use of language is expected, spelling mistakes are not to be penalised.	
		Total Marks: (20)

EUROPEAN HISTORY SECTION

5.1	<i>Accept any one of the following examples of answers:</i> was caused by the reactionary/ultra-royalist policies of King Charles X; was caused because Charles X issued the Ordinances of St Claude; was caused when Charles X annulled the election result won by the opposition groups.	(2)
5.2	<i>Accept any one of the following examples of answers:</i> was caused because Germany wanted to preserve the <i>status quo</i> in Europe following her victory over France; was caused because Bismarck wanted to keep France an isolated power in Europe; was caused because Bismarck wanted to preserve the balance of power in Germany's favour in Europe.	(2)
5.3	<i>Accept any one of the following examples of answers:</i> was the result of the expansionist policies of Hitler and Mussolini; because Germany invaded Poland and the Western Powers issued an ultimatum demanding its withdrawal; is a result of a series of political and diplomatic mistakes made by the statesmen at the Peace of Versailles in 1919.	(2)
		Total Marks: (6)

6.1.1	Great Britain	(1)
6.1.2	<i>Accept any one of the following examples of answers:</i> Factory mills were built close to mineral resources needed for production (e.g. water, iron and coal); to concentrate workers in one place in order to increase production; to reduce transportation costs.	(1)
6.2	<i>Accept any three of the following example of answers:</i> Britain had a stable political system; it had plenty of coal and iron resources; Britain had a prosperous aristocratic and middle class; Britain had already experienced an agricultural revolution resulting in a sharp increase in population; in Britain the feudal system had almost been abolished; Britain was under going a time of scientific and technical inventions such as steam engine, the water pump and the flying shuttle.	(3)
6.3	(c) and (d)	(2)
6.4	the Unification of Germany or the establishment of the German Empire	(1)
6.5	<i>Accept any three from the following examples of answers:</i> long hours of work; child labour; cheap labour among women employees; lack of safety and adequate sanitation in the work place; widespread unemployment in the larger cities in times of recession; the setting up of the first trade unions; the working classes became organised in political parties.	(3)
6.6	<i>Accept any one from the following examples of answers:</i> air pollution from fossil fuels from factory chimneys; toxic waste dumped into rivers, lakes and seas by factories; noise pollution in the larger crowded cities; uncontrolled urbanisation and the development of slumps and sub-standard housing.	(1)
Total Marks: (12)		
7.1	The source is primary because it was written and published in 1832.	(2)
7.2	Tsar Nicholas I	(1)
7.3	Russia and Poland	(2)
7.4	<i>Accept any one from the following examples of answers:</i> St Petersburg was the place of residence of the Tsar; St Petersburg was the capital city of the Russian Empire.	(1)
7.5	(c)	(1)
7.6	The Polish rebels	(1)
7.7	(a) the establishment of autocratic rule in Poland by the Tsar	(1)
	(b) <i>Accept any two from the following examples of answers:</i> press censorship; imprisonment, exile or execution of rebel leaders; abolition of the Polish National Assembly; appointment of Russian officials instead of Polish ones to govern Poland.	(2)
7.8	nationalism	(1)

	Total Marks: (12)
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8.	When answering the essay question students should show knowledge of historical facts and concepts. They should be able to interpret facts in relation to the question and show a sense of empathy. They should also demonstrate good constructive and analytical skills. Whilst a correct use of language is expected, spelling mistakes are not to be penalised.	(20)
	Total Marks: (20)	