

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

YEAR 9	HISTORY (OPTION)	MARKING SCHEME
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	SECTION A: MALTESE HISTORY	
1.1	The Order of St John kept its fleet in the Grand Harbour and any attack by the Turks was expected in that area especially against Fort St Angelo.	2
1.2.1	In 1551 the islands were attacked by a raiding force of about 10,000 men led by Dragut (Turgut Reis).	1
1.2.2	Dragut besieged the Cittadella of Gozo which fell to the invaders. Many Gozitans were enslaved and for a while Gozo remained an almost uninhabited island.	3
1.3	The Knights and the Turks were sworn enemies since the days of the Crusades. Furthermore the Knights frequently attacked Ottoman shipping drawing the anger of the Sultans.	1,1
1.4	Fort St Elmo fell to the Turks during the Great Siege.	1
1.5	The victory of the Great Siege boosted the Order of St John's reputation in Christendom. It also forged the bond between the Order and the Maltese.	2,2
1.6	Fort St Michael and the Cottonera Lines.	1,1
	Total: 15 marks	
2.1	The Order of St John had a well organised and powerful fleet with which it exercised influence in the Mediterranean and nearby seas.	3
2.2	The Order of St John was part of the united Christian Fleet which defeated the Ottoman armada at the Battle of Lepanto.	2
2.3	The Ottoman fleet was entirely destroyed and temporarily lost its influence and threat over Christian Europe.	2
2.4	Many Maltese were employed in various ways with the Ottoman fleet. The presence of the fleet brought a sense of security to the inhabitants.	1,1
2.5	One could see the flag of the Order on the auberges and on the Order's vessels.	1,1
2.6	The <i>Corso</i> was legalised pirating (the Order used to attack enemy shipping for profit.)	2
2.7	The people who engaged in corsairing lived a rough life. They were exposed to the perils of the sea and the fate of war. Often they were separated from their families for a long time.	2
	Total: 15 marks	

	SECTION B: EUROPEAN HISTORY	
3.1	The monarchy ruled with no limit to its authority by any parliament.	2
3.2	The Bastille was a castle where people could be imprisoned at will by the king. To the French population it represented the autocratic power of the monarchy. The storming of this place was a sure sign of revolution.	2
3.3	Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Liberty from autocratic power. Equality of everybody in front of the law. Fraternity amongst nations.	2,2,2
3.4	Inequality in tax collection. The existence of feudal privileges. The influence of the American Wars for Independence on the French.	1,1,1
3.5	The other monarchs of Europe feared the spread of the revolutionary ideals in their kingdoms and were worried especially after the execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.	2
Total: 15 marks		
4.1	Napoleon becomes First Consul (1799). Napoleon declares himself Emperor (1804).	1,1
4.2	Napoleon opened military career to talent. The institution of the Code Napoleon. The establishment of the Empire.	1,1,1
4.3	The Egyptian Campaign. The Moscow Campaign .	1,1
4.4	Napoleon was on the island of St Helena where he had been exiled after his defeat at Waterloo.	2
4.5	On the revolutionary principle of "Equality", promotions were given to those who really deserved them and not to those coming from the privileged classes.	2
4.6	The Continental System was envisaged to disrupt British commerce with Europe. In the end it proved to be too costly to maintain and its maintenance created problems in the Iberian Peninsula and Russia. The Iberian and Moscow campaigns ruined the grandeur and strength of the French Army.	4
Total: 15 marks		
5.1	Students are expected to give correct information about (a) the building of Valletta (b) the aqueduct and (c) the restoration of Mdina. These should include the reasons why such projects were carried out, when and what problems (if any) had to be tackled prior to their completion.	20
5.2	Students are to write about the establishment of the Inquisition in Malta and the way this tribunal tried those charged therein. Reference should also be made to problems which existed between the Inquisition, the Order of St John and the Bishop.	20
5.3	Students are expected to write about some major artists, scientists and explorers of the Renaissance. The importance and effect of their achievements and discoveries is to be underlined.	20
Total: 20 marks		

