

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2022

YEAR 11	HISTORY (OPTION)	MARKING SCHEME
Section A: Maltese History		
1.1	Second World War	(1)
1.2	In stonebuilt barracks.	(2)
1.3	Station Hospital Cottonera and that of Valletta.	(2)
1.4	Yes because the source mentions operating theatres and X-ray apparatus.	(2)
1.5	About 800 volunteers were grouped into the Maltese Labour Battalion to dig trenches for the allies at Gallipoli.	(2)
1.6	Chinese	(1)
1.7	<i>Accept one of the following answers:</i> Malta's harbour became the headquarters of the British fleet; the harbour warehouses were used to store ammunition and all sorts of military equipment; the harbour swamped with warships and transport vessels for repairs at the dockyard.	(2)
1.8	<i>Accept three of the following answers:</i> Scarcities of most imported food items; rise in prices and cost of living; increase in the price of bread; loss of custom duties; new taxes; unemployment.	(3)
(Total: 15 marks)		
2.1.1	A damaged ship in the Dockyard.	(2)
2.1.2	Because in the Dockyard, war ships were repaired.	(2)
2.1.3	The area was constantly bombarded and as a consequence, huge damage was done to the buildings in Cottonera, including loss of lives.	(2)
2.2	The position of the Maltese Islands in the middle of the Mediterranean meant they were half way between Europe and North Africa where the fighting was taking place.	(3)
2.3	Shelters were rock cut tunnels where the population could find shelter during air raids.	(2)
2.4	<i>Accept four of the following answers:</i> destroyed buildings; damage infrastructure; loss of life; loss of cultural heritage; lack of work; no possibility of emigration.	(4)
(Total: 15 marks)		

3. Candidates are to provide relevant historical information about the chosen subject and express their writing in a coherent and mature manner.

3.1 *Points to be mentioned are:* At the beginning of the war, Malta's defenses consisted of anti-aircraft guns, searchlights, four Gladiator fighter aircraft (named Faith, Hope and Charity) and a radar station. Once attack on Malta started, the Royal Air Force brought more aircraft from Gibraltar and Egypt to defend Malta (Hurricanes, swordfish planes, flying boats, Wellington bombers, Spitfires).

3.2 *Points to be mentioned are:*
1930: Strickland becomes Prime Minister. The quarrel started when the clerical members in the Senate voted against the budget presented by Strickland's Government. The British Government asked the Vatican to send a Papal Legate to investigate the cause of the quarrel. The Bishops issued a Pastoral Letter advising people not to vote for Strickland and for the Labour Party that supported him. In the end the British Government decided to stop its support for Strickland and gave permission for the election to take place in 1932. The election was won by the Nationalists and Strickland lost power as Prime Minister. The quarrel showed how powerful the Church was in Maltese politics.

1950's: Mintoff resigns from government in 1958 due to the Integration issue; in 1960, Bishops declared that 'no one can be at the same time a sincere Catholic and a true Socialist'; creation of the Junta; Interdiction; split in the PN and MLP; 1962, PN wins election and paves way for Independence; Vatican Council II established the right for vote Socialist; the Vatican appointed Mgr. Emmanuel Gerada as Auxiliary Bishop and representative of the Archbishop in talks with the MLP; in December 1968 the Archbishop removed all religious restrictions against the MLP; the Truce which ended the quarrel was reached on Good Friday 1969.

3.3 *Points to be mentioned are:*
First World War: No direct attacks; lots of work in the dockyard; during the war the Grand Harbour became busy with all sorts of activities; first trade union set up; scarcity of basic food stuffs; high cost of living.

Second World War: The Grand Harbour towns were the greater part of the population lived were heavily bombed and damaged by air attacks; hundreds rock cut shelters were dug; war damage was greatest in the harbour towns. War damage resulted in a great shortage of housing for several years after the war; everyday life in general was disrupted by incessant enemy air-raids; many streets were blocked for days with rubble when whole blocks of houses collapsed when hit by bombs; commerce was disrupted but there was no unemployment; daily food rations and Victory Kitchens were opened to feed the population.

(Total: 20 marks)

Section B: European and International History

- 4.2 Berlin (1)
- 4.2 1961 (1)
- 4.3 To stop the mass exodus of East Germans to the West. (2)
- 4.4 *Accept two of the following or any other valid answer:*
The Berlin wall divided families who found themselves unable to visit each other; many East Berliners were cut off from their jobs; economic disparity between East and West; many buildings were blocked. (4)
- 4.5 In September 1989, the Hungarian Government opened the frontier with Austria. Thousands of East Germans crossed to Austria and hence to West Germany. (2)
- 4.6 1990. (1)
- 4.7 *Accept two of the following or any other valid answer:*
East Germans were not used to democracy and freedom; prices rose; unemployment; higher cost of living. (4)
- (Total: 15 marks)**
- 5.1 The Berlin Blockade was an attempt in 1948 by the Soviet Union to limit the ability of the United States, Great Britain and France to travel to their sectors of Berlin, which lay within Russian-occupied East Germany. Main events of the blockade are to be mentioned such as: the western powers instituted an airlift that lasted nearly a year and delivered vital supplies and relief to West Berlin. The Berlin Blockade, and the Allied response in the form of the Berlin Airlift, represented the first major conflict of the Cold War. With their blockade, the Soviets cut western sectors of Berlin off from access to electricity, as well as food, coal and other crucial supplies. Beginning June 26, 1948, two days after the blockade was announced, U.S. and British planes carried out the largest air relief operation in history, transporting tons of supplies into West Berlin over 11 months. (4)
- 5.2 Communist (1)
- 5.3 East Berlin was a typical communist city. The economy was depressed by the loss of so many educated professionals and the looting of the city by the Russians. Most buildings were drab, grey and nearly identical to each other. Citizens there could afford few luxuries. (2)
- 5.4 To escape from the hardships of East Berlin and East Germany and move to a better life in West Germany. (2)
- 5.5 Because they had been the countries involved in the division of Germany after the Second World War. (2)
- 5.6 Helmut Kohl (2)
- 5.7 3, 1, 2, 4 (2)
- (Total: 15 marks)**

6. Candidates are to provide relevant historical information about the chosen subject and express their writing in a coherent and mature manner.
- 6.1 *Points to be mentioned:* The impact of the Treaty of Versailles following WWI; the worldwide economic depression; failure of appeasement; the rise of militarism in Germany and Japan, and the failure of the League of Nations. Hitler capitalized on economic woes, popular discontent and political infighting to take absolute power in Germany beginning in 1933. The Sudetenland, Anschluss, Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939 led to the outbreak of World War II, and by 1941 Nazi forces had occupied much of Europe.
- 6.2 *Points to be mentioned are:* Germany was first divided into 4 areas; France, Great Britain and USA join their area; East Germany and West Germany are formed and other relevant points.
- 6.3 *Points to be mentioned are:* The factors leading to the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989.

(Total: 20 marks)