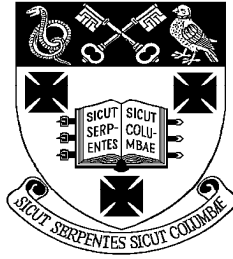


**RADLEY COLLEGE**  
**Entrance Scholarships**



**HUMANITIES**

Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> February 2002

Time allowed – 1 1/2 hours

*Answer both sections.*

*Spend about 45 minutes on each section.*

***Write your answers to the History and the Geography sections  
on separate sheets of paper.***

## **SECTION A - HISTORY**

### **The Problems in the Middle East**

#### **A From a textbook on the history of the Twentieth Century published in the 1990s**

After the Roman Empire and the Crusades, most of the Middle East came under the control of the Turkish Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century to World War One. There had been no Jewish country in the Middle East since biblical times. The inhabitants of the area were mostly Arab Muslims (supporters of the religion of Islam), with the minority being Jews or Christians.

After World War Two many felt that the Jews deserved their own homeland, and that it should be in the Middle Eastern area known as Palestine. In 1948 a new Jewish state was set up, called Israel. Jews moved to this new country, often displacing Palestinians who had lived there for many generations. There were several wars between Israel and her neighbours: 1948-9, 1956, 1967 and 1973. Israel also occupied areas which had been given to the Palestinians in 1948. As a result, groups turned to terrorism to put their point across.

#### **B From a speech by Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, in 1974**

The roots of the Palestinian problem do not stem from any conflict between Islam and the Jewish religion. Neither is it a border conflict between two neighbouring states. It is the cause of a people deprived of its homeland, dispersed and uprooted, and living mostly in exile and in refugee camps.

#### **C From a Muslim Extremist pamphlet, published in Iran in 1986**

A people that is not prepared to kill or die in order to create a just society cannot expect any support from Allah (the Muslim word for God). He has promised us that the day will come when the whole of mankind will live united under the banner of Islam. That day must be accelerated through the Islamic 'jihad' (Holy War).

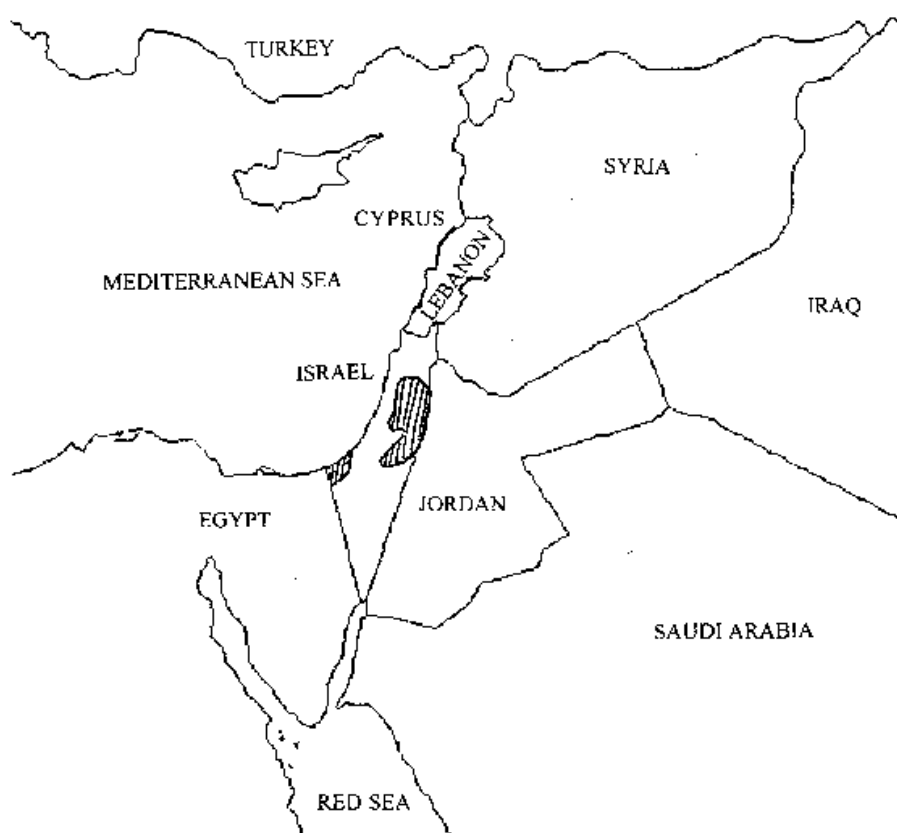
#### **D From a textbook on Muslim Terrorism, published in 1987**

Most Muslims want nothing more than to live in peace and harmony with other religions and peoples. However, as with most religions, there are also Muslim extremists who advocate violence and terrorism. The United States is not the only target of extremists' campaign of 'jihad'. The modern world is seen by these extremists as the enemy of Islam. This view includes Russia, Europe and other countries. Muslim extremists insist there can never be any peace between Islam and the West. In the long run Islam must triumph throughout the world.

**E From a BBC news report, September 2001**

From the 1940s Muslim extremists carried out terrorist attacks and bombings in the cause of 'jihad'. As the wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973 seemed to strengthen the position of Israel, suicide bombers and aeroplane hi-jacks became much more frequent. Different groups across the Middle East used these tactics - Hamas, Al-Fatah, Islamic Jihad and the group around Osama bin Laden, as well as Iranians, Iraqis and Afghans.

**F A map showing the different countries in the Middle East. The shaded areas are disputed by Israel and the Palestinians, including the city of Jerusalem (the holy city for Christians, the Jews and the Muslims)**



*Answer each of these questions*

1. **Study Sources A and B.** What can you learn from these sources about the problems in the Middle East? (5)
  2. **Study Sources C to E.** According to these sources, for what reasons do Muslim extremists carry out terrorist attacks? (5)
  3. **Use all the Sources and your own knowledge.** Why do you think that the problems in the Middle East have not been solved successfully so far? (15)
- (25 marks)**

## SECTION B - GEOGRAPHY

*Answer any THREE sections. All carry equal marks. Credit will be given for detailed examples.*

### Section 1.

- A. Describe and account for the distinctive landforms found on EITHER granite OR limestone in the British Isles.
- B. What factors govern the location of gravel quarries in the UK? Describe the benefits and disadvantages to an area of such developments.

### Section 2.

- A. Why do so many people live on river flood plains?
- B. Describe the causes of slope failure [landslides, mudflows, etc.].
- C. Why are some parts of Britain's coastline eroding more rapidly than others?

### Section 3.

- A. How are climate, soil, and vegetation inter-related?
- B. Do cities create their own microclimates?
- C. Show how any ONE destructive meteorological phenomenon such as a cyclone, tornado, or vigorous frontal depression is formed and indicate its effect on people in its path.

### Section 4.

- A. Why do certain functions cluster in the Central Business Districts of large cities? How is the situation changing?
- B. What are Green Belts? Why are they necessary and how effective are they?
- C. How may the consequences of rural-urban migration in the Less Developed World be overcome?

### Section 5.

- A. Should all UK manufacturing industry be concentrated in the South East?
- B. How may governments affect agricultural activity?
- C. If fewer people travel by air following the terrorist action in New York on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2001, what will be the effect on the tourist industry?

### Section 6.

- A. Why does soil erosion occur? Where are its effects most evident and what can be done to rectify the situation?
- B. Is irrigation always beneficial?

**(25 marks)**