

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2004



HUMANITIES

3071/1PM

SOURCES BOOKLET FOR PAPER 1

To be distributed to candidates no sooner than Monday 2 February 2004

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

You will be given **one** copy of this Sources Booklet for use during your preparation for the examination, which is to be held on Tuesday 25 May 2004. You may annotate this copy as you wish but you are **NOT** allowed to take it into the examination.

You will be provided with a clean copy of the Sources Booklet, along with the question paper, for use in the examination.

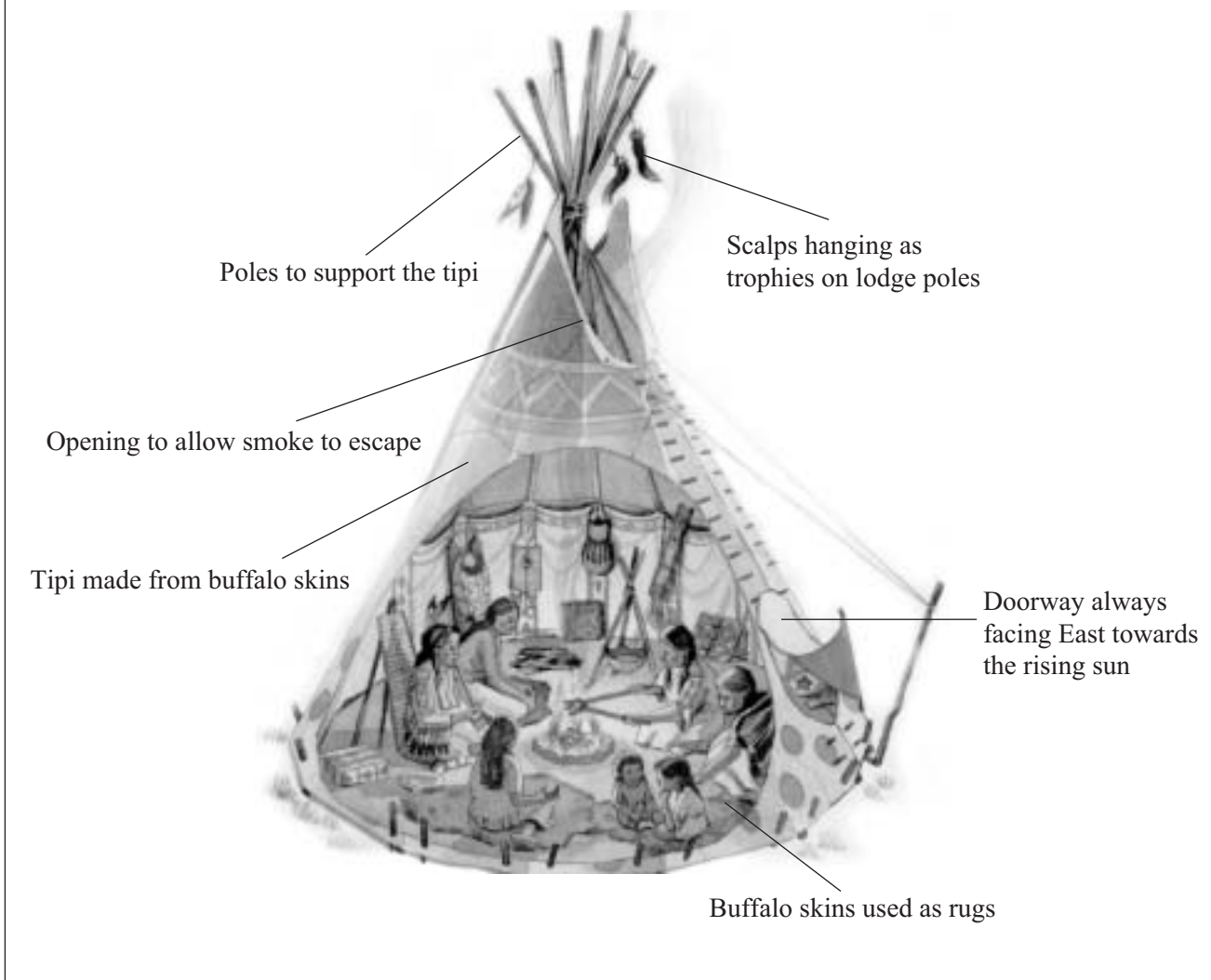
You are advised to study this Sources Booklet and the issues raised in it.

Your teacher is encouraged to teach lessons based on the Sources Booklet and to give assistance and advice as required.

CULTURE AND BELIEFS

Source A: A Sioux tipi

In 1850 Sioux tribes lived across a wide area of North America called the Great Plains. They had used horses for two centuries and hunted buffalo successfully. Sioux families lived in tipis (or tents). These tipis would be moved from place to place during the year, following buffalo herds.



Source B: Sioux life on the Great Plains

The tipis were owned by the women who made them, put them up, took them down and took them between sites. Sometimes the men would decorate the tipi with pictures showing deeds of bravery and hunting success.

The Sioux lived in groups of about twenty families. The men were in charge of looking after the horses and hunting. They were judged by their skills of horsemanship and fighting in battle.

The women looked after food and water, preparing and cooking the meals and making clothes. The children learned skills from their parents and other relatives and adults. Boys were taught hunting skills like using bows and arrows. Girls were taught domestic skills. Children were given great freedom and were rarely punished.

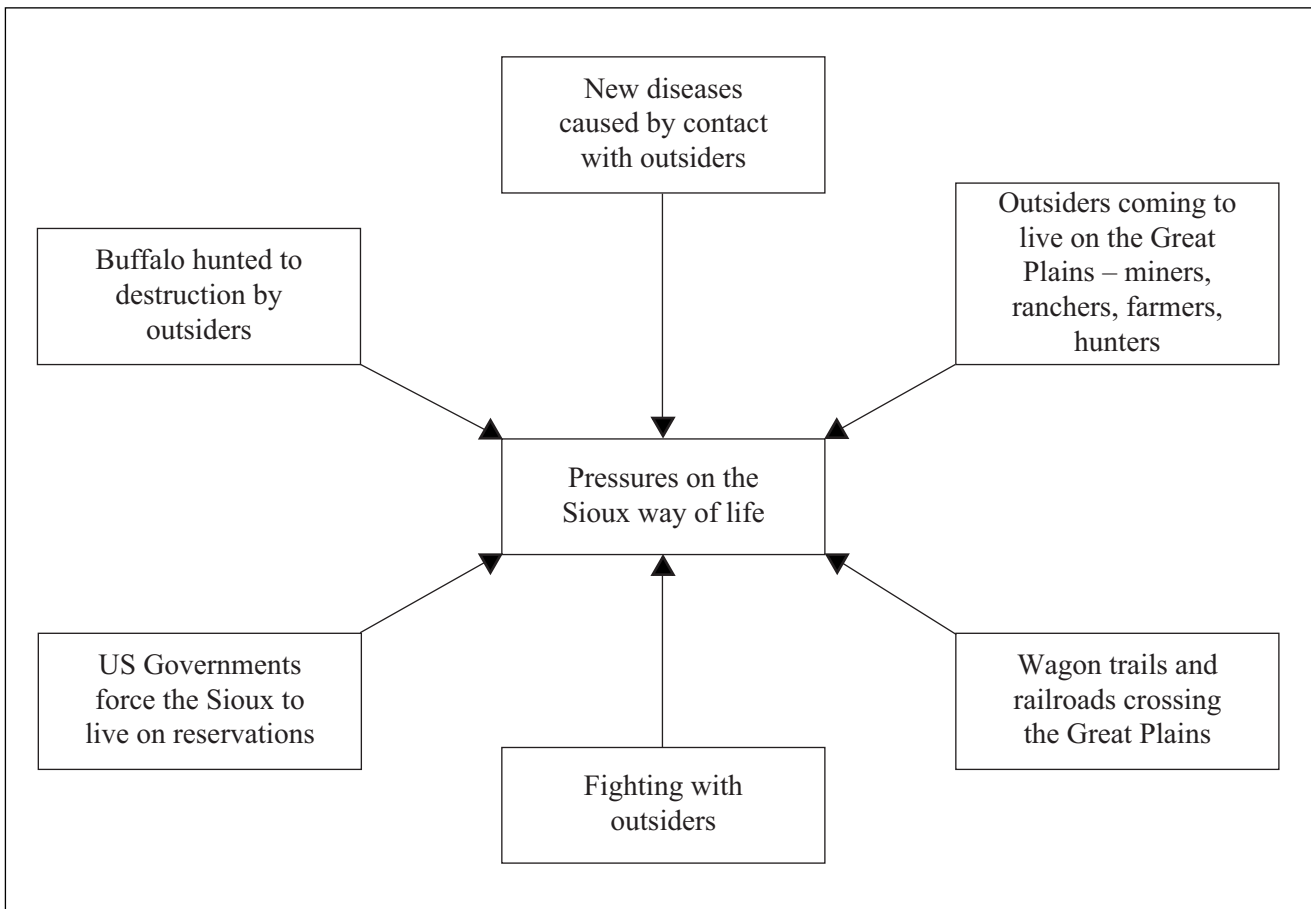
The Sioux believed that all natural things had a spirit. Wakan Tanka was the Great Spirit. Everything was seen as a circle. The circle of the sun, moon and sky was their physical environment. Their birth, childhood, adulthood, old age and death formed the circle of their life. The Sioux believed that they came from the earth and would return to it. Land was part of life and could not be owned. Some land was especially sacred and the Sioux were prepared to die to defend it.

The Sioux believed they could make contact with the spirits through visions. Women were better at contacting spirits, helping to explain the importance of women. The Sioux used ceremonies such as the Buffalo Dance before they went hunting. Other dances included the Scalp Dance. They took scalps as evidence of their success in battle, hanging them as trophies from the tipi. The Sun Dance was to seek help from the spirit world.

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT SOURCE

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Source C: Growing pressures on the Sioux way of life after 1850



Source D: Life on the reservations

US Governments deliberately broke up the Sioux tribal structure, taking their land, controlling their lives and banning feasts, dances and ceremonies. Their children were educated in boarding schools where they learned English and were punished if they spoke their own language.

After 1875 the Sioux lived mainly on reservations. These reservations were located on poor farm land. The Sioux were not allowed to own weapons nor to hunt buffalo. They felt cheated.

In 1890 150 Sioux were massacred by the US Seventh Cavalry at Wounded Knee. A survivor said, "Something else died there in that bloody mud. A people's dream died. It was a beautiful dream. The nation's hoop is broken and scattered. There is no centre any longer."

CONFLICT AND CO-OPERATION

Source E: The Iraq I know

Iraq has been unable to buy or trade many goods since 1990. Any child over 4 years old has not had school books, pencils or even toys. One in four Iraqi children are hungry.

There have been over 44 000 bombing raids since 1991. Children and parents know there is no hiding from bombs. One 10 year old said, "My father goes outside during the bombings and stands by the gate to protect our home". Another said, "I play the piano so I can't hear the bombs".

I talked to one lady and was joined by children between 3 and 13 years of age. Visitors are a treat in isolated Iraq. They watched me write and talk, quiet as mice. When I left they ran beside my car, perhaps 50 of them, laughing and blowing kisses. Returning to my hotel, I wept.

Few Iraqis believe that Iraq's treatment has anything to do with Saddam Hussein or human rights. "It is because the country is sitting on a sea of oil." Iraq has oil for over 100 years. "It is our blessing and our curse," say Iraqis.

Source: adapted from an article by FELICITY ARBUTHNOT in *Global Express*, number 34, (November 2002)
Felicity Arbuthnot is a journalist who has visited Iraq 26 times in the last 12 years.

Source F: Timeline - the history of Iraq

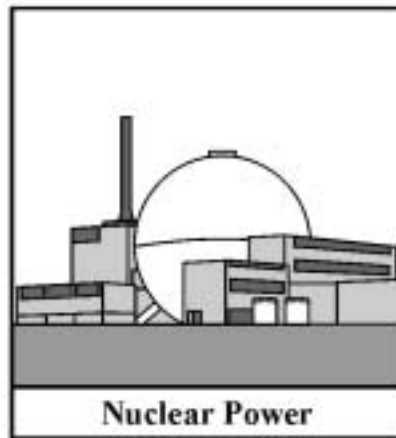
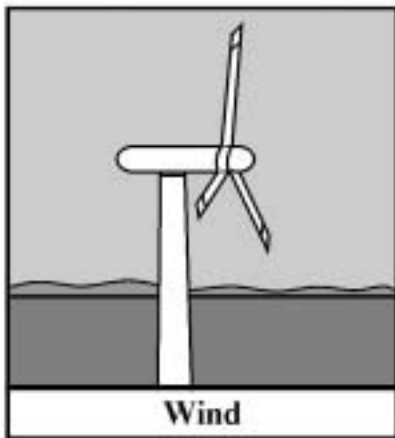
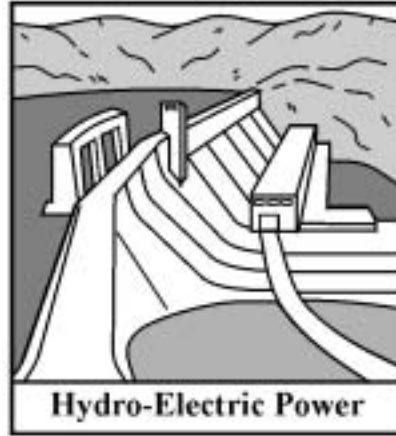
- **1200–1900** The Ottoman Turks rule Iraq.
- **1917** The British take over rule of Iraq.
- **1932** Iraq gains independence.
- **1979** Saddam Hussein becomes President of Iraq.
- **Aug 1990** Iraq invades Kuwait. The United Nations (UN) imposes economic sanctions on Iraq.
- **Jan 1991** Desert Storm offensive by United States (US) and allied forces against Iraq.
- **Feb 1991** Iraq withdraws from Kuwait; a ceasefire agreed.
- **April 1991** UN peace terms agreed: Iraqi disarmament to be verified by UN weapons inspectors.
- **April 1995** 'Oil for Food' Programme established by UN.
- **Dec 1998** Extensive US and British airstrikes against Iraq.
- **Nov 2000** Iraq rejects new weapons inspection proposals.
- **Sept 2001** US President Bush declares a 'War on Terror' after 11th September.
- **Sept 2002** Bush addresses UN to argue for war against Iraq.
- **Nov 2002** The UN again lays down rules for Iraq's disarmament.
- **March 2003** US and British forces invade Iraq. Saddam Hussein's regime is toppled.

Source: adapted from *Global Express*, number 34, (November 2002)

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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Source G : Four types of energy generation



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Illustration in Source A: DAVE MARTIN and COLIN SHEPHARD, *The American West 1840–95*, (John Murray Publishers Ltd, 1998)

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