

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2005



HUMANITIES

3071/1PM

SOURCES BOOKLET FOR PAPER 1

To be distributed to candidates no sooner than Tuesday 1 February 2005

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

You have been given **one** copy of this Sources Booklet for use during your preparation for the examination, which is to be held on Tuesday 24 May 2005. 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

Sources A to E: Multicultural Britain

Source A: Groups within the UK population in 2001

White	92.1%
Mixed	1.2%
Asian (or Asian British)	4.0%
Black (or Black British)	2.0%
Chinese	0.4%
Other	0.4%

Source: The UK Census, 2001

Source B: Immigration to Britain in the 1940s and 1950s

Also included an advertisement from 1955 attracting Jamaicans to England. This has been removed due to third-party copyright constraints.

In 1945, after the Second World War ended, there was much re-building in Britain. There were shortages of workers in transport and hospitals and for other low-paid jobs. There were adverts in the British colonies for workers and for travel to England.

In 1948 the ship 'Empire Windrush' arrived with more than 2500 people recruited from the West Indies.

Here are some comments made by passengers.

"It is a massive adventure. I want to travel and make something."

"We were always British. England is the mother country."

"I'm coming to be trained."

"The main thing is to earn money."

"In London there are jobs."

Source C: An interview with the Mattani family

This was an extract of text. It has been removed due to third-party copyright constraints.

Turn over ►

Source D: Timeline of immigration to Britain

- | | |
|---|---|
| • 5th and 6th Centuries | Angles and Saxons came to Britain from northern Europe. |
| • 11th Century | Normans (French) took over England following invasion. |
| • 12th Century onwards | Jewish settlement in Britain. |
| • 14th Century | Roma Gypsies moved to Europe from India and settled in Britain in the 16 th Century. |
| • 17th Century | About 100 000 French Huguenots fled religious persecution, many settling in London. |
| • 17th and 18th Centuries | West Africans settled near major ports. |
| • 18th and 19th Centuries | Many Irish people came, often to build canals, roads and railways; much immigration during the potato famine. |
| • 19th Century onwards | Many Italians settled in Britain. |
| • 1880-1914 | Around 150 000 Jews entered Britain, settling in cities. |
| • 1919-21 | About 15 000 Russians came to Britain as political refugees. |
| • 1948 | The 'Empire Windrush' arrived at Tilbury, the start of significant migration from the West Indies. |
| • 1950s and 1960s | Chinese, Indians and Pakistanis arrived to work in industries short of labour. |
| • 1960s and 1970s | East African Asians were expelled from Uganda, Kenya and Malawi. |
| • Late 20th Century and early 21st Century | Kosovan Albanians and Afghans came as refugees, escaping human rights abuses and "ethnic cleansing". |

Source E: Some images of the multicultural UK



The Notting Hill Carnival is held every year and has become a traditional part of West London life.

WOK INN

Authentic Cantonese, Chinese & English Meals To Take Away



Audley Harrison wins a gold medal with a knockout performance at the Olympic Games in Sydney, 2000.



The elegant Masjid Umar on Evington Road, Leicester, 2001

Turn over ►

CONFLICT AND CO-OPERATION**Source F: Four examples of the causes of international conflict**

<p>The First World War broke out following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914. This led to war because of treaties made between the great powers. The war was also a result of rivalries between these great powers over territory and resources.</p>	<p>The Second World War started in 1939 following the German invasion of Poland. There were major differences between the Nazis and the democracies about how countries should be run.</p>
<p>The Cold War was mainly an ideological war between capitalism and communism. Lasting from 1945 to 1990, it ended only when communism collapsed.</p>	<p>The USA entered the Vietnam War (in the 1960s and 1970s) with the “highest moral and ethical motives”. The forces of communism were seen as being on the march and likely to spread into other countries.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Source G : Guidelines for tourists

While you are away ...

Minimise the negative impact of your visit.

Social impact

- Be culturally sensitive and respect local customs.
- Remember you are a guest.
- Try to allow enough time in each place.

Environmental impact

- Leave an area cleaner than when you found it.
- Be efficient with natural resources.
- Travel by your own muscle power where possible.
- Stay on the trail.
- Take only pictures to remember the places visited.
- Be careful not to introduce exotic plants and animals to the area.
- Do not exploit an area when gathering food.
- Do not disturb wildlife or wildlife habitats.
- Familiarise yourself with the local regulations.
- Do not use soap or detergents in rivers, streams and lakes.
- Consider the implications of buying plant and animal products. Find out whether they are rare or endangered species, or taken from the wild, and whether the trade is approved of by wildlife authorities.

Economic impact

- When travelling, spend money on local enterprises.
- Do not encourage illegal trade by buying products made from endangered species.

Source: adapted from guidelines for tourists published by ECOTOURISM AUSTRALIA

TURN OVER FOR THE NEXT SOURCE

Turn over ►

Source H: “So nice to get away from it all!”



END OF SOURCES

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 Source E (Carnival): Bernard Hoyle, AQA
 Source G: Courtesy of ECOTOURISM AUSTRALIA

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