

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008



HUMANITIES

3071/1PM

SOURCES BOOKLET FOR PAPER 1

To be distributed to candidates no sooner than Friday 1 February 2008

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 13 May 2008. 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.

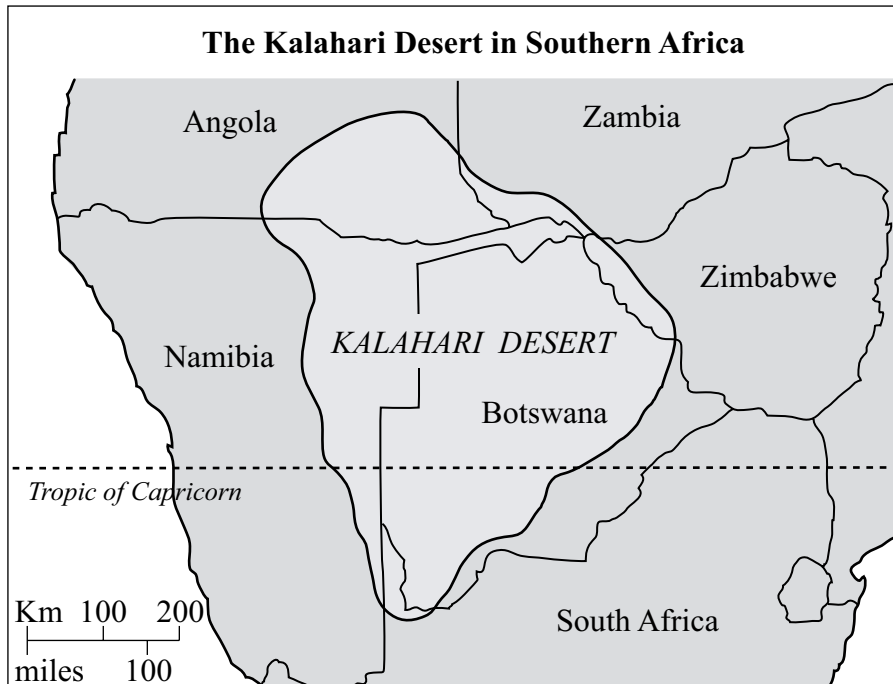
You are advised to study this Sources Booklet and the issues raised in it.

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: The Bushmen's way of life

Bushmen have been living in Southern Africa for over 20 000 years. They now live in a desert area known as the Kalahari.



The conditions in the desert mean that the Bushmen have developed great skills in survival. They were hunter-gatherers, hunting animals for meat and skins and gathering plants especially for their roots. Their lifestyle was nomadic – which means they were free to move where they liked. This way of life continued for many centuries as the Bushmen were self-sufficient and everything they needed was produced by the Bushmen themselves.

When Europeans arrived in Africa, they built farms and took the land on which the Bushmen lived. The Bushmen were fighting with bows and spears against the settlers' guns. As well as taking the land, the settlers killed many of the Bushmen and many of the animals which the Bushmen needed for their survival.

The Bushmen were forced into the Kalahari Desert which was the only way to continue as hunter-gatherers. The Bushmen have very few possessions and they have changed their lifestyle to meet the difficult conditions of the desert.

Source B: The Bushmen's culture

Today the Bushmen live in small groups, mainly in the north Kalahari Desert. There are parts of the year when there is very little rain and the Bushmen have adapted to living a difficult way of life, knowing where to look for roots and plants.

This photograph of the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert has been removed due to third-party constraints.

A small group of families share a camp. To survive they all co-operate. People move from group to group and can visit relatives and friends. Huts are often built in a circle. In the open space between the huts, people can meet, play music and dance.

The men make spears and other weapons. The women prepare food and make jewellery from ostrich eggshells. The children are looked after by the entire group. The boys will learn hunting skills and the girls will be taught to find roots and nuts and how to prepare and cook food. Boys and girls get married around fourteen years of age.

The Bushmen believe a good spirit made the world while a bad spirit is responsible for illness and death. The tribes contact the spirit world by dancing. The women clap their hands and the men dance around them. The clapping gets faster and the men go into a trance. When they are in this dream-like state, they think that they can cure sick people through touching them.

Photograph by H P STEYN, taken from JOAN WALTERS, *Kalahari Bushmen*, (Wayland 1989).
Reproduced by permission of Hodder and Stoughton Limited.

Turn over ►

Source C: What has happened to the Bushmen in recent years

By 1985 there were about 50 000 Bushmen left, mainly in the north part of the Kalahari Desert. They had been forced onto the worst land and were still facing threats and problems from other groups.

Cattle farming has proved possible in large areas of the desert as water can be reached by deep boreholes. Many Bushmen were forced to give up their traditional lives as nomadic hunter-gatherers and now work for farmers. This means they can no longer be hunter-gatherers but live in permanent settlements and survive by spending the money they earn. Two small areas are protected – the Central Kalahari Reserve in Botswana and Bushmansland in Namibia. These areas are tiny compared to the vast lands over which the Bushmen used to roam freely.

In 2002 more than 1000 Bushmen were evicted from their tribal land by the Botswana Government. The Government cut off their water supplies and drove them out.

Source D: Botswana Bushmen win a land ruling, 13 December 2006

After the longest court case in Botswana's history, the Bushmen won a victory over the Government. It was ruled that the Botswana Government had acted against the law when the Bushmen were moved. The Government denied that they had forced the Bushmen from the land and argued that they were providing better access to health and education by moving them.

Mr Roy Sesana, leader of the Bushmen, came out of the court happy and wearing a traditional headdress. He was going to return to the Kalahari to greet his ancestors.



This was the greatest victory that the Bushmen could have hoped for. It could set a new ruling for many other endangered groups throughout the world.

CONFLICT AND CO-OPERATION

Source E

Conflict is when two or more people are involved in a struggle. This could be caused by ideas, interests, land or property.

Conflict happens at different levels, for example:

- individual conflict between family members
- local conflict between groups of people arguing over things such as housing plans or shopping centres
- international conflict, such as a war between countries.

People are affected by conflict in different ways.

This graphic of 'The Two Mules' has been removed due to third-party constraints.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Source F: The future of Upland Forest

With great views and old woodlands, Upland Forest has always been a beautiful area. Now it is to become a Regional Park. This will help to protect its beauty and wildlife. It will be saved from development and any attempts to change it will be carefully controlled.

Planning Director:

“It is a popular area for recreation. We want to encourage visitors and tourists with a range of new facilities like visitors’ centres and well-marked footpaths. We also need to look after its sensitive natural heritage.”



Local wildlife expert:

“Some places have been overused. There is a need for a balance between people’s enjoyment and protecting the Forest’s environment and the wildlife it supports.”



Councillor:

“We want the area to be popular with tourists. This will help to build up the local economy, bring in money, provide jobs and raise the status and awareness of Upland Forest as an area of outstanding beauty.”



Hotel owner:

“This is great news. The increased number of visitors will make a real difference to everyone involved in the hospitality industry – from bed and breakfast places, shops, cafés and restaurants through to luxury hotels like mine. My guests are looking for a whole range of activities and interests as well as relaxing in beautiful countryside.”



Source G: A letter from a concerned resident to the local newspaper

Dear Upland Gazette,

Following your recent article praising the decision to give Regional Park status to Upland Forest, I would like to make the following comments.

As a retired resident of the beautiful village of Twigstone, deep in the Forest, I speak for many local people when I say that we are already over-run by tourists. They invade our privacy, scatter litter and pollute our environment with their noise and car fumes.

Their dogs cause a permanent problem by fouling the pavements and footpaths and running amok. A farming neighbour of mine tells me how his sheep and cattle are frequently disturbed and distressed after being chased by their dogs running wild over his farm.

It's probably good for the profits of hoteliers and shopkeepers to expand tourism but not for ordinary residents like me. I've reached a certain age when my quality of life and peace and quiet are more important than making money.

Yours faithfully,
A resident of Twigstone

Source H: Enjoying the countryside

END OF SOURCES

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Source E (diagram): Taken from Waller, Gleave, Plows and Williams, *GCSE Humanities for AQA* (Hodder Murray, 2005).
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