



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
June 2014

**Humanities**

**40701/PM**

Unit 1 Humanities Core

## Preliminary Material

### Sources Booklet for Unit 1

To be opened and issued to candidates no sooner than Saturday 1 February 2014

#### NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

You have been given **one** copy of this Sources Booklet for use during your preparation for the examination. 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 British Monarchy

The United Kingdom (UK) has been a monarchy since it was created in 1707. A monarchy is a way of governing a country with a king or queen as the head of state. After King Charles I was beheaded in 1649, England became a republic for a short period. This lasted only until 1660 when his son Charles II was restored to the English throne.

The monarch has a range of power depending on the period when they were ruling. For example, Henry VIII enjoyed great power in the 16th Century, even choosing to break with the Catholic Church and set up the Church of England. The monarch is still Head of the Church of England today.

Monarchy was the usual type of government in Europe until the end of the 18th Century when France had a revolution which overthrew Louis XVI. There had also been a revolution in the USA when a republican form of government was set up. The USA elects a President as Head of State every four years – President Obama is the 44th President of the USA.

The monarchies of Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary were swept away as a result of the huge impact of the First World War.

In the UK in 1911, the Parliament Act reduced the power of the House of Lords. The House of Commons is now the most important part of government as election is seen as better than heredity to determine who governs us. In 2012, Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her Diamond Jubilee just as Queen Victoria had done in 1897.

**Source B A letter from a pro-Monarchist**

Dear Sir,

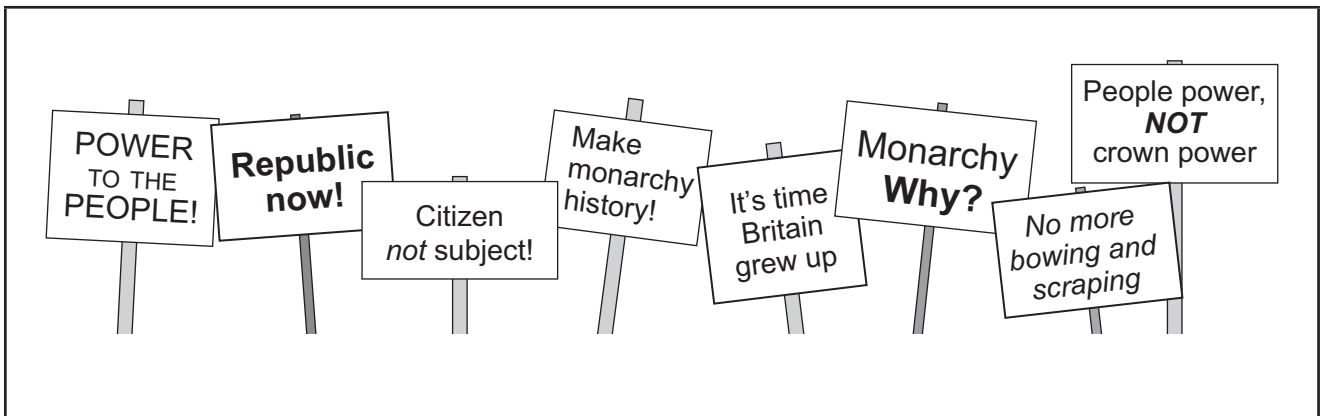
I am writing to show my appreciation of our Queen as her reign continues. She has managed over six decades to give great service to our country. She has political wisdom, having seen so many Prime Ministers come and go – from Winston Churchill to David Cameron. The Queen gives us continuity, but is also flexible in the light of changing circumstances.

Her service to our country is shown by a great sense of duty. As Head of State, Head of the Commonwealth and Head of the Church of England, she is an example to us all. The good causes that she serves are many and varied. The monarchy is once more secure in public support.

The finances of the Monarch are now in good shape. Taxes are paid and royal revenues are sound. The number of tourists who flock to see the Queen make sure that our whole country benefits. The ceremonial role, such as the State Opening of Parliament, give us all reason to cheer. Who could forget the Flotilla that was the centrepiece of the Jubilee?

Yours faithfully

Your Loyal Subject

**Source C A Republican View**

Turn over for the next Source

Turn over ►

## Environmental Issues

### Source D National Parks

	<p>Welcome to the National Parks</p> <p><b>Britain's breathing spaces</b></p> <p>There are 15 members of the National Parks family, beautiful areas of mountains, meadows, moorlands, woods and wetlands.</p> <p>They are areas of protected countryside that everyone can visit, and where people live, work and shape the landscape.</p> <p>And each one has an organisation that looks after the landscape and wildlife and helps people enjoy and learn about the area.</p>
<p><b>Order of National Parks designation, confirmation dates</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peak District – 17 April 1951</li> <li>• Lake District – 9 May 1951</li> <li>• Snowdonia – 18 October 1951</li> <li>• Dartmoor – 30 October 1951</li> <li>• Pembrokeshire Coast – 29 February 1952</li> <li>• North York Moors – 29 November 1952</li> <li>• Yorkshire Dales – 16 November 1954</li> <li>• Exmoor – 19 October 1954</li> <li>• Northumberland – 6 April 1956</li> <li>• Brecon Beacons – 17 April 1957</li> <li>• The Broads – 1 April 1989</li> <li>• Loch Lomond and the Trossachs – 24 April 2002</li> <li>• Cairngorms – 6 January 2003</li> <li>• The New Forest – 1 March 2005</li> <li>• The South Downs – 12 November 2009</li> </ul>	

<b>Why do people visit?</b>	
<b>Reasons for visiting the Peak District</b>	<b>% *</b>
Scenery	85
Tranquillity	55
Enjoyed previous visit	54
Quiet and peaceful	47
Easy to get to	39
Remoteness and isolation	17
Because it's a National Park	16
Somewhere new to visit	15
Visiting a feature	5
Climbing	4
Nature watching	3
Exercising new access rights	3

<b>What do people do?</b>	
<b>Activity</b>	<b>% *</b>
Walk of two to ten miles	53
Sightseeing	29
Stroll/ walk of less than two miles	26
Visiting an attraction/ place of interest/ event	24
Picnicking	20
Dog walking	11
Cycling/ mountain biking	6
Climbing	4

\* Percentages do not add up to 100% as some people gave more than one reason for visiting.

**Turn over for the next Source**

**Turn over ►**

## Source E Over-use and Erosion

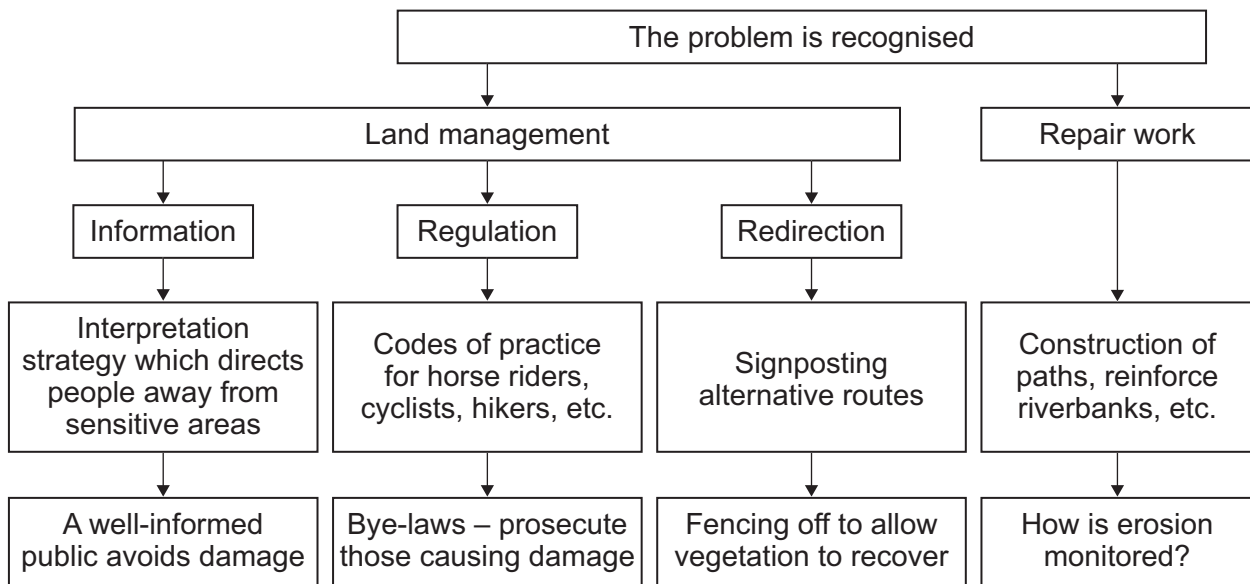
### Why does erosion occur?

The National Parks are such popular places to visit that there is a constant battle by park authorities to deal with everyday wear and tear to the landscape.

The effects of recreation are not evenly spread. They are mainly found around places such as car parks, pony trekking routes, river crossing points, riverside picnic sites and on popular walking routes such as from a car park to a tor.

Erosion is often caused by a combination of factors. Livestock grazing, farmers' vehicles, hikers' boots, horse riding and mountain bikes can all play a part in damaging the vegetation. These factors, combined with natural forces, determine the extent of erosion and the speed at which it occurs.

### Restoration of erosion – what the National Park can do



## Source F Views against national parks

Speed boat enthusiast: National Parks stop us racing in the Lake District – it's a disgrace.

Young resident: National Parks cause local house prices to soar. My partner and I can't afford to live here.

Property developer: Planning regulations mean we can't build houses where we want to.

National Park farmer: There are so many restrictions on my land use.

Local resident: These tourists flock to our village – we can't even park our cars here anymore!

Quarry owner in Derbyshire: I can't grow my business like I want to because of bureaucratic red tape.

Local shopkeeper: Our village is nearly deserted until weekends when the second home owners turn up.

Driver: The roads aren't made for all this holiday traffic!

**END OF SOURCES**

**There are no sources printed on this page**

Acknowledgement of copyright-holders and publishers

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Source D Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011 © Association of National Park Authorities 2011  
© Copyright 2013 Peak District National Park Authority

Source E © Dartmoor National Park Authority

Copyright © 2014 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.