

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



**HUMANITIES**

Thursday 22nd February 2001

Time allowed - 1½ hours

*Answer all 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 Ending of Apartheid in South Africa

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

From the 1950s the ruling National Party set up a system of separating the blacks from the whites in South Africa. Laws were passed giving the whites a much better position in society than the blacks or the 'coloureds' (those of mixed race). This system was known as apartheid. The white minority was trying to maintain its domination of political power. Apartheid meant that the blacks were discriminated against in all walks of life. Whites had better education facilities and jobs. Blacks and coloureds were forbidden to marry whites. The Group Areas Act of 1950 divided all towns and cities into separate zones for the different races; in reality poor black areas such as Soweto (a suburb of Johannesburg) were created.

Black political leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko were either imprisoned on Robben Island or killed, and the leading black political group, the African National Congress (ANC), was banned. Despite all of these measures, most people realised that changes would have to take place sooner or later. By the early 1990s President F. W. De Klerk of the National Party was considering concessions for the blacks and coloureds.

#### B A table showing the support for different political parties in South Africa in the early 1990s.

ANC	63%
National Party	20%
Others (extremist, regional and tribal parties)	17%

#### C From a modern world history textbook published in the 1990s.

In 1990 President De Klerk made a dramatic announcement. He released Nelson Mandela and most political prisoners and allowed the ANC to operate more freely. De Klerk and Mandela then worked together to abolish apartheid and set up a political system which would involve black people fully in the process of government. Their work was so successful that they were both awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

#### D From a speech by Nelson Mandela to international anti-apartheid campaigners in 1990.

Let us assure you that despite the thickness of the prison walls, all of us on Robben Island and other jails could hear your voices demanding our release very clearly. We drew inspiration from this. We thank you that you refused to forget us. We thank you that you did not tire in your struggle. Today, those who have set themselves up as our government openly admit that their racist idea has failed. The apartheid system can no longer exist. Those who were imprisoned have had to be released. Those who were condemned to a position of slavery shall be masters of their destiny.

#### E From a speech made by Nelson Mandela when he accepted the position of President of South Africa, 10 May 1994.

All of us today have hope for new born freedom. Our country has lived too long through the shadow of apartheid - a period of extraordinary human disaster. Now a new society must be born and we must make everyone, black and white, proud of it. At last we have political freedom. Now we promise to free all our people from poverty, suffering and all forms of discrimination. Let freedom reign. God bless Africa.

**F From a police report about Mandela's activities in the early 1960s.**

Mandela was a member of the ANC in South Africa but he had become tired of its weaknesses and lack of action. He trained as a guerrilla fighter in Ethiopia and became known as 'the Spear of the People'. He set up armed groups of guerrillas and saboteurs. Mandela led the guerrilla fighters against our government in secret. We eventually captured him and, since he had been plotting violent revolution, he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

*Answer each of these questions*

1. Study Source A. What can you learn from Source A about the apartheid system? (10)
2. Study Sources A - D.
  - (i) How far does Source A support the evidence of Sources B and C? (12)
  - (ii) Use Sources A - D to explain why President De Klerk was forced to end the system of apartheid in the early 1990s. (12)
3. Study Sources C, D, E and F.

How useful are Sources C, D, E and F in explaining the role of Nelson Mandela in ending the apartheid system in South Africa? (16)

**(50 marks)**

## SECTION B - GEOGRAPHY

*Answer any FOUR questions. All carry equal marks.  
Credit will be given for detailed examples.*

- 1
  - i) If volcanoes are hazardous, why is there so often a high density of population on their slopes? Give examples of cases in which this has led to tragedy.
  - ii) Although there are no active volcanoes in Britain at present, volcanic rocks do cover a significant part of the surface area. Describe the scenery associated with these rocks and account for some of the significant features.
- 2
  - i) Why were the floods of October and November 2000 so dramatic in Yorkshire, the Severn Valley and SE England? What preventative measures may be contemplated?
  - ii) Should any part of Britain's coastline be protected? Justify your view.
- 3
  - i) Account for the fact that although London is significantly further North than Montreal, it is warmer in Winter.
  - ii) Why are there fluctuations in the amount of rainfall received in various parts of Britain?
  - iii) Why is it so difficult to predict Britain's weather accurately?
- 4 *Answer two of the following*
  - i) Using examples from areas you have studied explain how housing and services have changed in villages over the last twenty years.
  - ii) Why is the inner city such a problem area for planners in Britain? What do you consider should be the solution?
  - iii) How and why do cities in Less Economically Developed Countries differ from those in More Economically Developed Countries?
- 5 *Answer two of the following*
  - i) There is no major UK-owned car manufacturer in Britain, although both assembly plants and component factories still exist. Should the situation concern us?
  - ii) Why is British farming in a crisis situation? In what respects do the problems differ from one part of Britain to another?
  - iii) Is the growth of tourism in Less Economically Developed Countries always beneficial? Illustrate your answer with specific examples.
- 6
  - i) The construction of large dams is often considered controversial. Outline the arguments for and against such developments.
  - ii) The cutting down of forests for fuelwood is causing concern in many parts of the world. Is such action avoidable? What alternatives exist?

(50 marks)