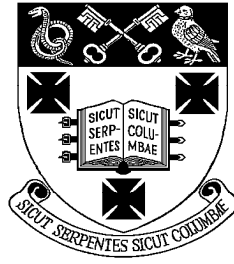


**RADLEY COLLEGE**  
**Entrance Scholarships**



**HUMANITIES**

Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> February 2003

Time allowed: 90 minutes

*Answer both 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 Problem of Iraq

#### A *From Encyclopædia Britannica*

Iraq is the easternmost country of the Arab world. It is bordered on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iran, on the west by Syria and Jordan, and on the south by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Iraq was known as Mesopotamia in classical times, and became known as Iraq in the Seventh Century. Modern Iraq was created after World War I, and gained independence in 1932.

Iraq is one of the world's leading oil producers. In recent years oil revenues have been used for ambitious development programmes, and to build one of the most powerful armed forces in the Arab world. Iraq showed its strength during the Iran-Iraq War (1980–88) and in the 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

There are certain tensions in the country, however, with the Kurdish minority in the north, the Marsh Arabs and the Shi'ite Muslims. Nevertheless the government is keen to be a regional power in the Middle East.

#### B *From a biography of Saddam Hussein*

Saddam Hussein took power in Iraq in 1979 and rapidly made himself a dictator. He invaded Iran in September 1980, but the Iran-Iraq War dragged on in a stalemate until 1988, when both countries accepted a cease-fire. Despite large debts Hussein continued to build up his armed forces.

In August 1990 the Iraqi army overran neighbouring Kuwait in a surprise attack. The invasion of Kuwait quickly triggered a worldwide reaction against Iraq. Hussein ignored appeals to withdraw his forces from Kuwait, despite the buildup of a large American-led military force in Saudi Arabia, and United Nations resolutions condemning his invasion and authorising the use of force to end it.

In a six-week-long war that began on January 16, 1991, the military coalition drove Iraq's armies out of Kuwait. Iraq's crushing defeat triggered internal rebellions by both Shi'ites and Kurds, but Hussein suppressed their uprisings, causing thousands to flee to refugee camps along the country's northern border.

As part of the cease-fire agreement with the UN, Iraq was stopped from producing chemical and nuclear weapons. Hussein's continued refusal to cooperate with UN arms inspectors led to several air strikes by America and Great Britain in late 1998

**C** *From 'The Economist' magazine, September 2002*

After September 11th 2001, the world looked different. America liberated Afghanistan from the Taliban, and declared war on al-Qaeda and 'terror'. A broad world alliance supported America, and even old rivals such as China and Russia were supportive.

Now the main debate is whether there should be 'regime change' in Iraq; would attacking Saddam Hussein be an unnecessary risk, destabilising the rest of the Arab world? Is there any link between September 11th and Saddam Hussein's chemical, biological and nuclear weapons?

**D** *From a book by Scott Ritter (former United Nations Weapons Inspector) and William Rivers Pitt, published in 2002*

It is doubtful that Saddam Hussein has still got any of the chemical, nuclear and biological weapons so thoroughly dismantled by the UN weapons inspectors who worked in Iraq for seven years. The idea that Saddam Hussein has links with al-Qaeda is laughable... The world coalition that came together for the Gulf War in 1991 no longer exists today, and a vast majority of the international community is against another war on Iraq. Any war on Iraq would destabilise the Middle East, Israel, the Palestinian community and the Arab world.

## **Questions**

**1. Study Source A.**

What can you learn from this source about the history of Iraq? (5)

**2. Study Sources C and D.**

Do these sources suggest that an attack on Iraq would be justified?  
Give reasons for your answer. (5)

**3. Use all the Sources and your own knowledge.**

"An attack on Iraq would be successful in military terms, but would probably create more problems for the future".

How far do you agree with this point of view? (15)

**(25 marks)**

## SECTION B - GEOGRAPHY

*Answer any THREE sections. All carry equal marks. Credit will be given for detailed examples.*

### Section 1

- i. Why do earthquakes occur more frequently in some parts of the world than others?
- ii. Illustrating your answer with recent examples, explain why the effects of earthquakes vary between MEDCs and LEDCs.

### Section 2

- i. Why does the dominant form of weathering vary from one part of the world to another?
- ii. Explain why there is such a wide variety of features to be found around Britain's coasts.

### Section 3

- i. How and why do temperature and rainfall vary from place to place in the British Isles? What effect does this variation have on man's activities?

### Section 4

- i. How and why has the pattern of rural service provision in Britain changed over the past 25 years?
- ii. Using an example of a town that you have studied in either an MEDW or a LEDW, give reasons for its initial location and explain the pattern of its subsequent development.

### Section 5

- i. Outline the effects that modern farming practices are having on the environment. Are there any solutions?
- ii. If the basic object of manufacturing industry is to make profits why are so many factories in non-optimal locations?

### Section 6

- i. Why are National Parks considered necessary? With reference to a National Park that you have studied, show how conflicts between different groups of people have arisen and may be resolved.
- ii. What future do you envisage for tropical rain forests such as Amazonia?

**(25 marks)**