



General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2013

Humanities

40702/PM

Unit 2 Humanities Options

Preliminary Material

Sources Booklet for Unit 2

To be opened and issued to candidates no sooner than Friday 1 February 2013

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 **two** of the Options in this Sources Booklet and the issues raised in them. In the examination you will be required to answer **all** questions from the **two** options that you choose.

Your teacher is encouraged to teach lessons based on the Sources Booklet and to give assistance and advice as required.

Option 1: Conflict and Co-operation

Source A News report, August 2011 – Aung San Suu Kyi released from house arrest

Aung San Suu Kyi has become an international symbol of peaceful resistance in the face of oppression. The 65-year-old has spent most of the past 20 years under arrest because of her efforts to bring democracy to the dictatorship of Burma (Myanmar). One source said: “She has had her human rights violated for political reasons almost her whole life”.

In 1990 the National League for Democracy (NLD) won the election in Burma. The army generals, who were in charge, refused to accept the result.

Aung San Suu Kyi is the daughter of the country’s independence hero, General Aung San, who was murdered in Burma in 1947. She was educated in England at Oxford University and returned to Burma in 1988. At this time, thousands of students, office workers and monks had taken to the streets demanding democratic reform. Ms Suu Kyi soon found herself leading the revolt against the then dictator, General Ne Win. She organised rallies and travelled around the country, calling for peaceful democratic reform and free elections.



Aung San Suu Kyi, a symbol of the fight for democracy in Burma.

The demonstrations were brutally stopped by the army, who seized power. The military government called national elections in 1990. The NLD won, although Aung San Suu Kyi was under arrest and not even able to take part in the election. She was not allowed to travel around the country or campaign for votes in the election. The generals refused to hand over control, even though they lost the election, and have remained in power ever since.

Aung San Suu Kyi has spent most of the past 15 years under arrest in her own home. Her travel around the country has been restricted. During her early years of arrest, she was often in solitary confinement. She was not allowed to travel to England to see her two sons or her husband, who died of cancer in March 1999.

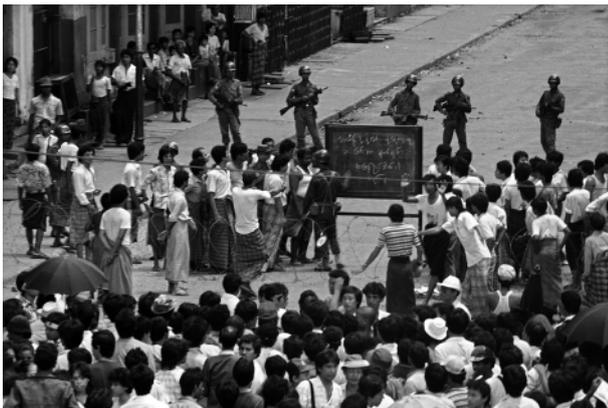
In a rare interview, she said democracy was “not finished in Burma”. “No matter the regime’s physical power, in the end they can’t stop the people; they can’t stop freedom,” she told a British journalist. “We shall have our time.”

Today, Aung San Suu Kyi has been released from house arrest but the future is uncertain.

Source B Political violation of human rights



A protest in Kashmir (India) about 8000 people who were arrested by troops and held in prison without trial. The people were opponents of the government in Kashmir.



Soldiers in Burma (Myanmar) clear protestors from the streets. People are not allowed to demonstrate against the government.



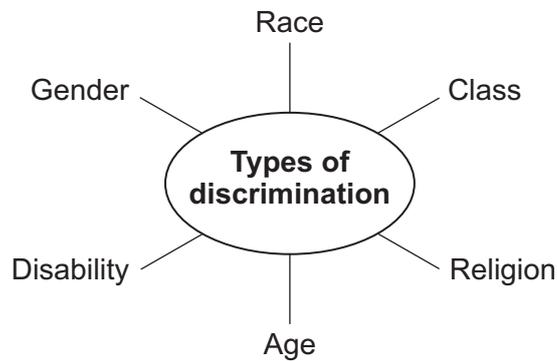
Riot police in Serbia on the way to clear a protest rally. Many governments break up demonstrations in this way.



In China, access to information on the internet is strictly controlled by the government. Many websites and blogs are blocked. Lots of news information is censored.

Turn over ►

Option 2: Prejudice and Persecution

Source C Types of discrimination**Source D Interview with Rio Ferdinand****Tell us about racism you have experienced.**

"I was at a game when I was about 16 – it was a London team – and a man started shouting 'black this, black that' at the players. He turned to me and said, 'Not you mate, you're all right.' I just got up and left. As a player you get a certain amount of racism from crowds, but it is not as much as it was before.

"I grew up on an estate in Peckham. When I was older I got a BMW convertible and used to drive around Peckham and areas like New Cross, Deptford and Hackney, and I'd get stopped by the police on a regular basis. I wasn't really known as a footballer at the time and they'd ask me, 'Where d'you get the money for this? Are you dealing? Are you nicking stuff?' I would say, 'I earned this car, I wouldn't drive it if I didn't earn it.' The number of young black people being stopped was far more than young whites. If you were black you were seen as being a drug dealer. I don't get stopped now."

Have you had any problems while playing abroad for England?

"I was playing for England under 21s against Yugoslavia in Spain when Emile Heskey got abused. There were only a handful of people doing it but one man stood out – he had dreadlock-style extensions yet he was making monkey noises. I think things in the rest of Europe are worse than here."



Rio Ferdinand, footballer



A football hooligan chants racist abuse during a game.

Source E Prejudice and Discrimination



Photograph of a 'Whites Only' sign on Durban Beach, South Africa in 1987. It reads, "No black people allowed on this beach".



Many Aboriginal children were taken away from their parents by the Australian authorities between 1900 and 1972. The authorities considered Aboriginal parents incapable of raising their children in a civilised way.



A badge that Jews had to wear in Germany during the 1930s. This clearly identified them as being of Jewish religion and meant that they were only allowed in certain areas of towns and cities.

Turn over ►

Option 3: Global Inequality

Source F News report January 2011: Haiti's earthquake – one year later

Twelve months after the devastating earthquake of January 2010, Mike, a news reporter, went back to Haiti to see how the country had recovered. Even before the earthquake, Haiti was one of the poorest countries in the world. The earthquake set the country back even further.

Mike is no stranger to disaster areas. He visited Italy after the earthquake there in 2009. This means that he can compare the effect of earthquakes on the two countries.

He received an alert on 12 January 2010 telling him a large earthquake had hit Haiti. "I knew that meant many deaths and injuries," he said.

Mike knew that the effects of the earthquake would be bad because there are a number of important factors that make an earthquake serious. One is the size of the earthquake. Others include the number of people living near its centre and whether there was any warning of the disaster. Poverty also plays a major role as it makes the disaster much worse.

In Haiti, 72% of the population live on less than \$2 a day. In the capital, Port-au-Prince, many people are housed in poor, densely-packed shanty towns and badly-constructed buildings. "These countries have less money to spend on buildings and there are fewer building controls," Mike explained. "This made the disaster in Haiti even worse."

In Italy, the earthquake was centred on a town called L'Aquila, which was constructed from better materials under stricter planning regulations.



January 2010: A shanty settlement on a hillside in Port-au-Prince destroyed by the earthquake.



Buildings in Italy after the 2009 earthquake. Although there was a great deal of damage, most large buildings did not collapse, meaning fewer people were killed.

Continued

Source F (continued)

Also, Haiti simply did not have the emergency services to rescue people from the rubble and get them to hospital. Help from other countries was slow to arrive. In Haiti, disease spread quickly. Even before the earthquake hit, only one-third of Haitians had access to safe drinking water. After the earthquake, that number was reduced even further, leading to the spread of fatal diseases such as cholera.

“The Italian government was able to involve the army very quickly. The resources they had were very impressive; Italy is a much more developed country,” said Mike.



January 2011: Tents and tin shacks in Port-au-Prince like the one Fabula and her son have lived in since the earthquake.



January 2010: People being rescued by a US helicopter. Haiti had none of its own available.

Mike visited one Haitian victim, Fabula, with her son, born during the earthquake. He met her a year ago. Twelve months later, she still lived in a makeshift tin shack. Their lives had changed little since the day of the earthquake. In fact, the situation had got worse because of a cholera outbreak. Some of her neighbours' children had died. This disease is caused by having to drink contaminated water.

Source G Earthquake and related information

	Country	
	Italy	Haiti
Income per head (GDP) in US \$ (2010)	33 917	671
Doctors per 100 000 of population (2005)	606	25
Date of the earthquake	6 April 2009	12 January 2010
Severity of the earthquake	Magnitude 6.3	Magnitude 7.0
Estimated number of deaths	92	230 000
Estimated number of injured	1500	30 000
Estimated number of homeless	50 000	1.2 million

Option 4: Family and Socialisation

Source H Population statistics for the UK**Number of children per family (England and Wales only)**

Year	1900	1930	1960	1991	2001	2011
Number of children per family	3.30	2.06	2.70	1.82	1.63	1.93

Life expectancy at birth (United Kingdom)

Year	1901	1921	1941	1961	1981	2001	2011
Men (are expected to live to age-)	45	55	60	68	70	75	78
Women (are expected to live to age-)	49	59	64	73	75	80	82

Turn over ►

Source I News report: Who do you think you are?



Chris's great grandfather and great grandmother.

The television programme 'Who Do You Think You Are?' is about the family history of celebrities, but student Chris recently had his own surprise from the past. He found an old diary containing details about his family history, just like the celebrities who appear on the 'Who Do You Think You Are?' television programme.

Chris discovered the diary of his grandfather. It gave details about the family life of his grandfather and great grandfather in the early 1900s.

Chris discovered that his grandfather, James, or 'Jim' as he was called, was the youngest of seven children. The family functioned very differently in those days. Jim had two brothers and four sisters. He left school when he was 13 to get a job at the local coal mine. Jim worked on the surface repairing the rails that the coal trucks ran on. Once he had been trained, he began to work 'down the pit' with his older brothers. By the time he was 17, he was already working full-time. His sisters worked in a local factory from the age of 15. They all had to work to bring money into the household. Jim says in his diary that they were expected to get married soon and start a family of their own.

Full-time work did not mean Jim had a lot of money to spend. Every Friday, he handed his wages over to his mother. She stood on the doorstep of their house and collected all of the family's wages as they arrived home from work on 'pay-day'. Jim's mother stayed at home to do the cooking and cleaning of the house. Unlike most men, his dad was also at home because he had been injured in a mining accident and had to be cared for by Jim's mother. The children were the main money earners in the family. All of the children shared bedrooms in the house. Jim shared with Thomas and Jack, his two older brothers. His four sisters all had to share a bedroom together.

In contrast, Chris, one of two children in his household, thinks it is good to have his own bedroom. His sister also has her own room. Chris intends to go to university when he is 18, after leaving college.

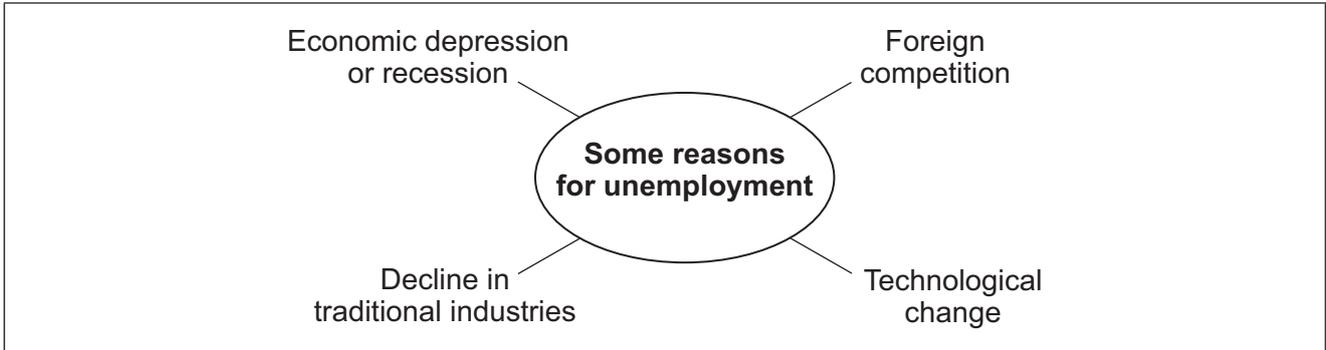
Chris's granddad had fewer prospects. He was keen to get himself trained in a skill at the mine. Jim says in his diary that if he was going to spend the next 40 years of his working life 'down the pit', he wanted to get a skilled job. He would then earn more money. Some of his pals were thinking of joining the army. This was a common way of getting to see the world. The diary extract finishes with his granddad looking forward to a day out at the seaside. The whole family went on this trip once a year. It was their only holiday.



Chris's grandfather, 'dressed up' on his day out.

Option 5: People and Work

Source J Employment and unemployment



Turn over ►

Source K Figures and news articles about farming in the UK

	Year			
	1996	2002	2008	2010
Total agricultural workforce	616 000	550 000	482 000	465 000
Agricultural land in use (thousands of hectares)	18 750	18 506	18 697	18 282
Area of crops grown (thousands of hectares)	4 722	4 573	4 735	4 610

Farmer Steve Newlove turns back the clock

Steve Newlove wants to try out traditional methods of farming on his land. He is selling off his modern equipment and returning to traditional techniques using horses and hand-held ploughs.



He has already bought two horses which he will use on the farm. Steve said that he

wanted to go back to older methods because of the cost of modern equipment and fuel. He said: "I want to go back to what people said were the good old days. I want to give it a go." Steve said that he was now preparing to work the fields using old-style ploughs.

But retired farmer, Walter Barrett, remembers the days before mechanised farming began. He had words of caution: "You couldn't plough more than an acre a day. With two horses and four people, we'd maybe start ploughing at about half-past eight in the morning and work until it was dark. It would take us three days to plough what one tractor and one driver can now do in one day."

Continued

Source K (continued)**Andrew Marr and the £400 000 GPS machine**

BBC journalist Andrew Marr visited Simmons Farm in Suffolk to see how Global Positioning System (GPS) technology was helping to harvest the winter barley crop.

Farmer George Gitters has just bought a £400 000 combine harvester to improve efficiency on his farm and increase profits. The huge machine can run 24 hours a day. It steers itself using a GPS system that can line up the machine to cut the crop within 2.5 centimetres.



Andrew Marr said that it was like steering an ocean liner. He admitted that although he was in the cab, he was not controlling the machine. It steered itself through the field by computer, harvesting the barley crop.



The barley would be used to produce malt, used in beer and Maltesers. The huge machine, with just one driver, replaced three smaller combine harvesters. It can unload grain into a trailer whilst on the move. This cuts down the time needed to harvest a field and the amount of crop wasted by inefficient harvesting.

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