Eton College King’s Scholarship Examination 2017

HISTORY, DIVINITY AND GEOGRAPHY

(One and a half hours)

Remember to write your candidate number on every sheet of paper.

The paper is divided into THREE sections. Candidates should answer a total of THREE questions drawn from at least TWO sections.

Each question is worth the same number of marks.

Start each question on a NEW sheet of paper.

Do not turn over until told to do so.
SECTION 1: HISTORY

You should refer to examples from any period(s) of history you have studied to answer the essay questions. No prior knowledge of the topics is required or expected to answer either of the source-based questions.

1. Chartism was a working class movement which campaigned for democratic political reforms in Britain between 1838 and 1857. Source A is a newspaper account of Chartist activity in Bolton in 1839. What does it tell us about the Chartist movement?

Source A
SERIOUS AND ALARMING RIOTS IN BOLTON

In conformity with the orders of the National Convention, the ‘sacred month’ which was reduced by special license to three days commenced on Monday last. On Sunday the Chartists marched to church – the greater portion having taken themselves to other places of more easy and grateful resort. Great apprehension was expressed by the inhabitants of the town that violence would be attempted. At the latter part of last week about 1500 special constables were sworn in and other arrangements were made to preserve the peace of the town…. The industrious workers in this town took no share in the disturbances. A number of irritated, ill-advised young men were the principal actors. Women with children in their arms, young girls and youths were mingled amongst the insurgents. Mere boys constituted the chief part of the assemblages in many places.

MONDAY… at about 5 am the Chartists assembled in the market-place, they were addressed and then paraded through the streets. At 10am they were again asked to fall in, march four abreast and exhibit a great moral demonstration. The town was in the state of the greatest alarm; the major part of the shops in the market place were closed. To have witnessed the state of public feeling throughout the morning, one would have considered a terrible attack to be at hand…. No arms of any kind were displayed by the Chartists, but sufficient was indicated to manifest the animus of the assembly. An immense influx of persons poured into the town about this period. With the knowledge that warrants were about to be issued, the Chronicle strongly and earnestly urged the leaders to disperse the meeting. The meeting then broke up. The suddenness of their dismissal surprised the crowd and they exhibited obvious disappointment. A dead calm prevailed, not the calm of a peaceful borough, but the boding stillness of a place preparing against an invader. The special constables patrolled the streets, but their services were not demanded.

TUESDAY… at 5am the Chartists again assembled numbering about 300. The police officers with the warrant against the leaders made no effort to disperse the crowd when first collecting. Showers of stones were thrown in all directions, the vociferations were prodigious, the commotion carried at a tremendous pitch. The mayor and magistrates consulted and determined upon reading the Riot Act. The military, comprising two companies of the 96th Foot, was instantly called out and were promptly on the spot. A troop of the 6th Carabineers which had that morning been dispatched from Manchester arrived in a few minutes to assist the infantry. The appearance of the military has discouraged the multitude. At 8 o’clock information reached the office that disturbances had taken place on Bolton Moor where a vast concourse of persons had hurried upon the arrest of the leaders….  

Bolton Chronicle, August 1839

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1 The Chartist National Convention met in early 1839 to present a petition to parliament calling for democratic reforms.
2 A general strike to protest at parliament’s refusal to hear the Chartist petition.
3 Mounted soldiers.
2. Study sources B to G. What do they suggest about the reasons why immigration to the United States was restricted between 1919 and 1924?

Background information

The vast majority of Americans by 1920 were either immigrants or descendants of recent immigrants. Despite the US’s reputation as a ‘melting pot’ and as a haven for the ‘poor and huddled masses,’ in 1919 Congress placed a limit on European immigration to the US for the first time. It restricted immigration to 3% of the nationals from each country living in the USA in the 1910 census. Restrictions were made permanent in 1924 when the National Origins Act set new quotas of 2% based on the 1890 census and set an absolute ceiling on immigration at 150,000 per year.

Source B

![Immigration to the United States, 1870 - 1920](image)

Source C

“Our country is a self-sustaining country. It has taught the principles of real democracy to all the nations of the earth; its flag has been the synonym of progress, prosperity and the preservation of the rights of the individual, and there can be nothing so dangerous as for us to allow the undesirable foreign element to poison our civilization and thereby threaten the safety of the institutions that our forebears have established for us. Now is the time to keep from our shores forever those who are not in sympathy with the American ideals.”

An American politician, Senator Parish of Texas, speaking in the Senate in 1921.
Source D
“The US enacts immigration legislation for certain definite reasons. First, protection of American standards of living against attack by low-wage workers coming in masses from countries where the conditions of labour are vastly inferior; second, prevention of an influx of persons who because of physical, mental or moral conditions are undesirable; third, safeguarding American social and political institutions against the undermining influence of immigrant masses either hostile to those institutions or unable to understand them.”

Samuel Gompers, a prominent spokesman for American trade unions and the rights of American workers, ‘America Must not be Overwhelmed’ 1924

Source E

This 1904 cartoon depicts ‘European Government’ using the shovel of ‘assisted emigration’. Those arriving in the United States are carrying baggage with labels such as ‘pauper’, ‘illiterate’, ‘contract labour’, ‘mendicant’ (beggar).

Source F
“...as soon as they step off the ships our problem has only begun – Bolshevism (Communism), red (socialist) anarchy, black-handers and kidnappers, challenging the authority and integrity of our flag… Thousands come here who will never take the oath to support our constitution and become citizens of the USA. They pay allegiance to some other country while they live upon the substance of our own. They fill places that belong to the wage-earning citizens of America… They are of no service whatever to our people… They constitute a menace and a danger to us every day.”

Politician, Senator Heflin, speaking in 1921.
A cartoon of 1919 depicting Uncle Sam (the embodiment of the American people), stirring the 'melting pot'. (The IWW was a revolutionary workers’ movement; Bolshevism and the Red Flag are references to the Communist Revolution in Russia which had taken place in 1917)

3. ‘All great events hang by a hair. I believe in luck, and the wise man neglects nothing which contributes to his destiny.’ (Napoleon Bonaparte) To what extent has luck played a decisive role in a particular historical event or period that you have studied?

4. In what ways can a study of material objects (eg: coins, clothing, weapons, art, pottery, jewellery) enhance our understanding a particular historical event or period?

5. ‘You cannot make a revolution with silk gloves.’ (Joseph Stalin) How far do you agree with this assessment?

6. What were the most significant obstacles to change in relation to a historical event or period you have studied and why were they so powerful?
SECTION 2: DIVINTY

1. What does the account of the Passover teach Christians about the character of God?

2. Explain how the message of Isaiah to Israel might be relevant to the Christian Church today.

3. ‘The encounter between Jesus and the Rich Young Man shows that Christians cannot be wealthy.’ To what extent do you agree?

4. ‘Do not hold onto me, for I have not yet returned to the Father.’ (John 20.17). To what extent is the resurrection of Jesus believable today?

5. ‘Without a belief in God, the idea of human rights makes no sense.’ To what extent do you agree?

6. ‘Science and religion are not at odds with each other.’ To what extent do you agree?
SECTION 3: GEOGRAPHY

1. Geography is fundamentally about the study of places. What is the most important place in the world, and why?

2. ‘A third runway at Heathrow may break the government’s climate change laws.’ (The Guardian, November 2016). To what extent should environmental protection take priority over economic development?

3. The following equation can be used as a framework in geomorphology to explain the formation of landforms:

   Materials + Processes + Time = Landform

   To what extent are the three components on the left-hand side of the equation of equal importance? Refer to both river and coastal landforms in your answer.

4. The number of megacities in the world is forecast to increase from 31 in 2016 to 44 in 2030. Is this a cause for celebration or concern?

5. Why do some floods cause more damage than others?

6. To what extent is a country’s level of development related to the quality of its transport infrastructure?