

# Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2018

## HISTORY, DIVINITY and GEOGRAPHY

(One and a half hours)

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

*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.*

*You need not answer the questions in the order set, but you must start each one on a separate piece 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.*

1. During the First World War, millions of soldiers wrote letters to friends and family. What can you learn about soldiers' motivations from this letter?

### **Source A**

*At the age of thirty-four, Adrian Edwards, a lawyer from Carrollton, Illinois, became one of the two million American men who volunteered to serve in World War I. In early May 1918, writing from "somewhere in France," Edwards penned the following letter to his mother to be delivered to her in the event of his death.*

My dear Mother:

I am about to go into battle and have instructed the company clerk to send you this letter in case I become a casualty, hence the receipt of this letter by you will indicate that I am either with God or a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Since I will never become a prisoner of the foe if I remain conscious and able to fight, it is doubtful if I will ever be an inmate of a German prison camp.

Do not grieve that I am among the missing, but rather rejoice that you have given a son in sacrifice to make the greatest military caste of all time lay down the sword – to save civilisation, to prevent future wars, to punish the Germans, who have disregarded every law of God and mankind, whose only god is the god of war and military force – and to make the world safe for democracy.

I desire that you view the matter in the light and spirit of the Spartan mothers of old, who, when their sons went forth to battle for freedom and their native land, said to their sons: "Either come home proudly bearing your shield before you, or upon it."

War was absolutely necessary on the part of my country, and although I was thirty-four years old and nobody expected me to go, yet some one had to go; some one must make the sacrifice, some mother must lose her son.

In the light of these facts, and knowing our country's great need, I volunteered, and have never for one moment regretted my decision, and I will not, although my life and a useful career must end. Life is not the highest boon of existence. There are ideals that are superhuman, interests greater than life itself, for which it is worth while fighting, suffering, and dying.

If possible after the war, I would like for my remains to be brought to America and interred at White Hall. I have provided well for your support, as I have a \$10,000 insurance policy with the Government and several thousand with the old-line companies. My friends, Thompson and Jess, have these policies and other valuable papers.

Good-bye, Mother; I will see you in the next world. You may know I died fighting for you, my country, and all that life holds dear.

Your son  
Adrian

2. Study sources B to G. What do you think was the most important reason that the Dominion of Canada was created?

Background information:

The Dominion of Canada was created on 1 July 1867 when the colonies of Canada (later split into Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united. These colonies all lay north of the United States in land that Britain kept after the end of the American Revolution in 1783. This process of Canadian Confederation was originally proposed early in the 1800s but only reached critical mass in the 1860s.

**Source B**

In the 1860s the British colonies were facing many different kinds of problems. One solution for all of these was for the colonies to come together to form one country. These are the problems that led to Confederation:

1. The Province of Canada contained the most people and was later made into the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The government of the Province of Canada did not run smoothly because the English-speaking and French-speaking halves had different ideas about how things should be run. Leaders from both parts of the province decided that joining the other colonies might help solve their own political problems.

2. In order for their economies to do well, the colonies needed to be able to sell their goods to other markets. At this time there were very few places that they could sell to. One solution was to bring all the colonies together. In this way they could more easily sell their goods to each other.

3. Since America had fought Britain to gain its independence the relationship between British North America and the United States had never been stable. The relationship became even worse when Britain supported the South in the American Civil War. The North won the war and was angry at Britain for helping the South. Many Americans wanted to take over all of what is now Canada. Meanwhile, Britain didn't want to have to pay for the cost of defending its colonies.

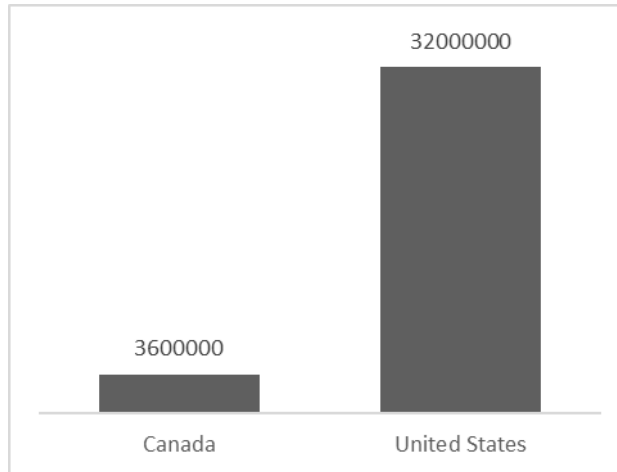
*Library and Archives Canada*

**Source C**

I have had the honour of being charged, on behalf of the Government, to submit a scheme for the Confederation of all the British North American Provinces – a scheme which has been received, I am glad to say, with general, if not universal approbation [approval] in Canada. [...] This subject [...] is not a new one. For years it has more or less attracted the attention of every statesman and politician in these provinces, and has been looked upon by many far-seeing politicians as being eventually the means of deciding and settling very many of the vexed questions which have retarded the prosperity of the colonies as a whole, and particularly the prosperity of Canada.

*Sir John A. Macdonald, one of the Fathers of Confederation, speaking in the colonial legislature, 6 February 1865. He later became Canada's first Prime Minister*

**Source D. Populations of what-became-Canada and the United States, 1861**



**Source E.** *John Bull is the traditional representation of the United Kingdom*



**UNCLE SAM KICKED OUT!**

Young Canada - "We don't want you here."

John Bull - "That's right, my son. No matter what comes, an empty house is better than such a tenant as that."

**Source F**

Confederation emerged as the solution in 1867 not because it was the right answer and inevitable destiny of the provinces. In reality, many of the arguments advanced for Confederation were exaggerated and even downright misleading. It was not necessary for the provinces to unite in order to build the Intercolonial railway. Confederation had almost nothing to offer by way of improvement in local defence, and was equally irrelevant to – if not diversionary from – westward expansion. Arguments about interprovincial trade or appeals to an emerging British North American nationality were based on foundations too weak to provide credible historical explanations.

Of course, it is still possible to invert the argument at each point, and conclude that Confederation was carried because enough contemporaries saw sufficient prospect of personal gain in any one of the individual arguments advanced to ignore disadvantages or bogus claims and get behind the proposal.

*Britain and the Origins of Canadian Confederation, 1837-1867*  
Ged Martin, Director, Centre of Canadian Studies, University of Edinburgh (1995)

**Source G** *Ottawa is the capital of Canada. Washington DC is the capital of the United States.*



Cross roads: Shall we go to Washington first, or How(e)?

3. William Faulkner wrote, 'The past is not dead; it is not even past.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

4. 'From Herodotus to the latest blockbuster you saw in a multiplex, History begins when a white man walks into the picture,' said filmmaker Misan Sagay. 'It *only* happens in his presence, and it only concerns what happens to him.'

To what extent do you think the history of women and minorities is ignored?

5. To what extent is the history of the United Kingdom the history of its political leaders?

6. Is the defining feature of history change or continuity? Explain your answer.

## **SECTION 2: DIVINITY**

START A NEW SHEET OF PAPER

1. To what extent do you think that Abraham's near sacrifice of Isaac was justifiable?
2. 'The story of King David's relationship with Bathsheba is intended to show that he had no conscience.' Do you agree? Give reasons to support your view.
3. Explain your response to someone who claims that Jesus' healing miracles are not stories but facts.
4. Discuss whether Pilate should be condemned as a criminal.
5. In addition to your favourite music, the complete works of Shakespeare and a survival kit, which holy book from one world religion would you take on your desert island? Explain your reasoning carefully.
6. 'Hell is other people' (Jean-Paul Sartre). Is it? Give reasons to support your view.

**SECTION 3: GEOGRAPHY**

START A NEW SHEET OF PAPER

*Candidates should refer to examples in their answers where appropriate.*

1. To what extent is economic activity compatible with environmental stewardship?
2. How significant is climate as a factor in shaping landforms and landscapes?
3. In what ways has human activity intervened in the natural water cycle?
4. Discuss the challenges and opportunities of population growth.
5. Explain why some natural hazards are more predictable than others.
6. What are the possible geographical implications of Brexit?

END OF PAPER