

The Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School



13+ Entrance Test

2016

General Paper

(Movement of people and ideas)

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions

- Answer all the questions contained in this Question Paper.
- Write in clear and full sentences.
- You should spend 25 minutes on each section.
- Remember to start each section on a fresh sheet of paper

SECTION 1: HISTORY

Answer all three questions; spend 25 minutes on this section



Background information:

The Huguenots were French Protestants. After a long period of religious civil war during the sixteenth century, the Huguenots were given freedom to worship. However, they were increasingly persecuted during the early 1680s. On the orders of the Catholic King Louis XIV and his ministers, royal troops were used to force Protestants to convert (as shown in the picture on the left). In 1685 freedom to worship as Protestants was officially abolished by the king.

At least 200,000 Huguenots left France to practise their religion in peace. About 50,000 came to England and the word 'refugee' entered the English language when the Huguenots landed in the late 1680s.

Source A: Adapted from Robin Gwynn, 'England's First Refugees'

Both their Protestantism and their skills are relevant in explaining why so many Huguenots crossed the Channel. As a leading Protestant nation, Britain was an obvious possibility for those fleeing Catholic persecution in France. The other attraction lay in the prospects for employment that were to be found in English towns and cities, especially London. The same factors that encouraged fleeing Huguenots to head across the Channel also encouraged Englishmen to receive them, by and large, with sympathy and kindness. Englishmen prized French fashions, and the more far-sighted welcomed both the new techniques that the refugees brought with them and their willingness to work hard. The support given to the refugees depended also upon Englishmen's conceptions of Catholicism. Anti-Popery (fear of Catholicism) was at a peak in the 1680s in England. Disgust at what was being done to Protestants abroad was paralleled by fears about what might be done by the Catholic King James II in England. Such fears, more than anything else, ensured that the normal hostility to foreigners would be suspended in the case of the Huguenots.

Source B: An extract from an English pamphlet dating from the 1730s

As the French are, of all people, the most enterprising, the most industrious and frugal, so we have the more reason to be jealous of their designs, and to provide against their admission into any places of power, profit or trust. For considering their frugality and industry, they will in time take control of all the profitable branches of trade as they have already that of the

silk manufacture, for I believe it can be demonstrated that nine parts in ten of that traffic is in their hands, with a great share of that of wines. Nor are they less considerable with regard to their numbers and considering their sobriety and diet, and the fruitfulness of their women, the City, in time, will probably be called a French colony.

Source C: A document by a French government minister, written in 1689

Those eighty to one hundred thousand Huguenots of various backgrounds that have left the kingdom:

- took with them millions in cash;
- they have impoverished our arts and manufactures, most of which were unknown to foreigners, and they have drawn tremendous amounts of money from various parts of Europe into France;
- they have brought about the ruin of most of our trade;
- they have increased the fleets of our enemies by roughly eight to nine thousand sailors, among the best in the kingdom;
- and they include many talented writers and they have now printed attacks on the kingdom and even on the king himself.

Questions

1. Read source A. Use the information provided by the source to support your answer to the following question.

Why was England an attractive and welcoming place for Huguenot refugees?

Answer in no more than three sentences.

[4 marks]

2. Read sources A and B. Use the information provided by the sources to support your answer to the following question.

To what extent does source B contradict source A about English attitudes to the Huguenot refugees?

Explain your answer in fewer than 100 words.

[8 marks]

3. Read source C. This suggests that Louis XIV's policy against the Huguenots was a costly mistake for France.

Use your own knowledge of History to answer the following question as a short essay.

Explain how any historical event of your choosing had negative consequences.

[8 marks]

SECTION 2: GEOGRAPHY

Answer all three questions; spend 25 minutes on this section

Background information:

Once the centre of the Islamic Caliphate, Syria covers an area that has seen invasions and occupations over the ages, from Romans and Mongols to Crusaders and Turks. A country of fertile plains, high mountains and deserts, it is home to diverse ethnic and religious groups, including Kurds, Armenians, Assyrians, Christians, Druze, Alawite Shia and Arab Sunnis, the last of who make up a majority of the Muslim population.

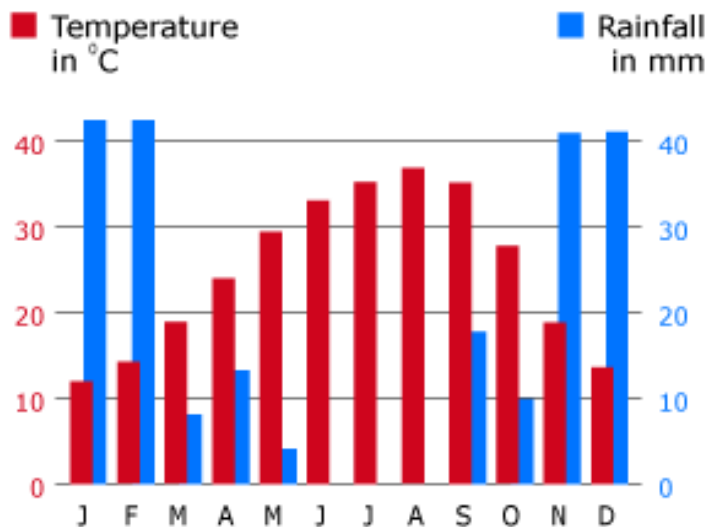
Modern Syria gained its independence from France in 1946, but has lived through periods of political instability driven by the conflicting interests of these various groups.



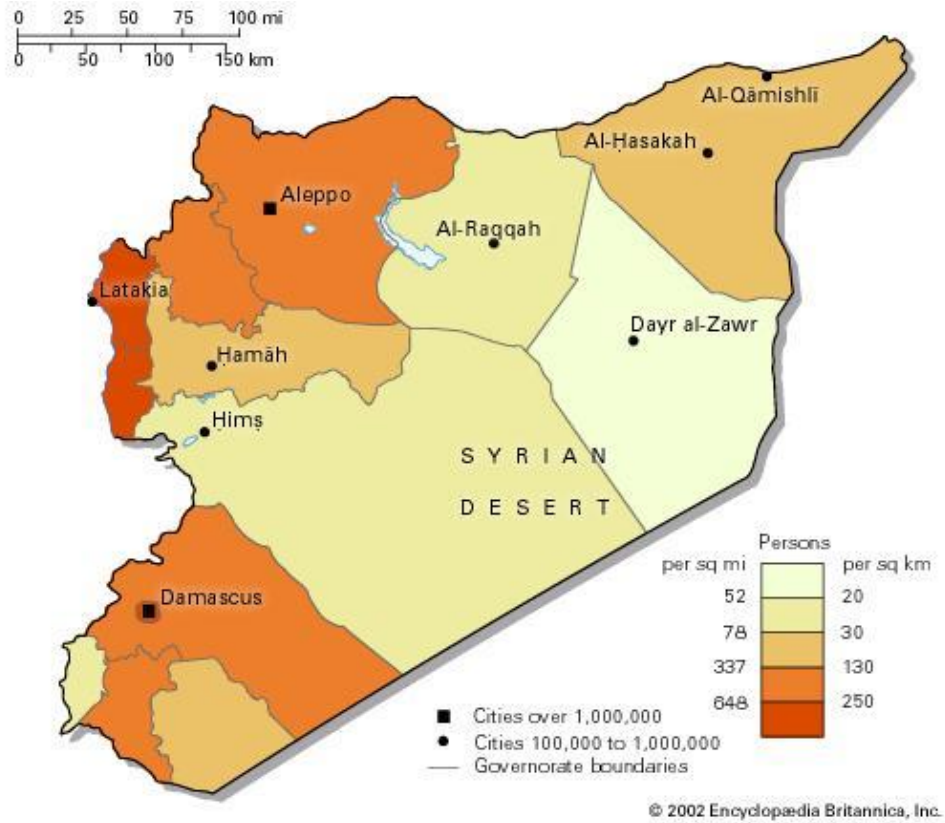
Source A: Climate chart for Damascus

Climate chart Damascus

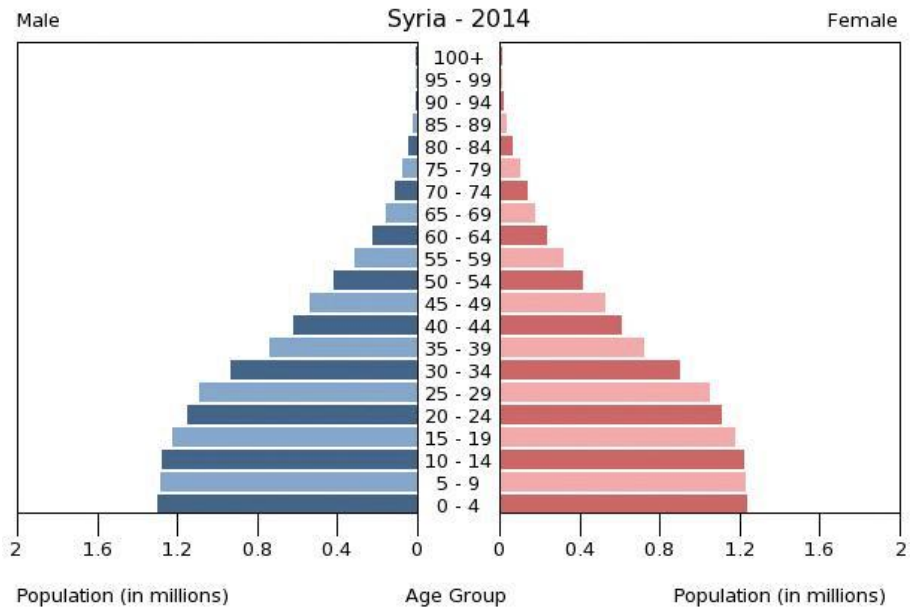
Average temperature and rainfall per month



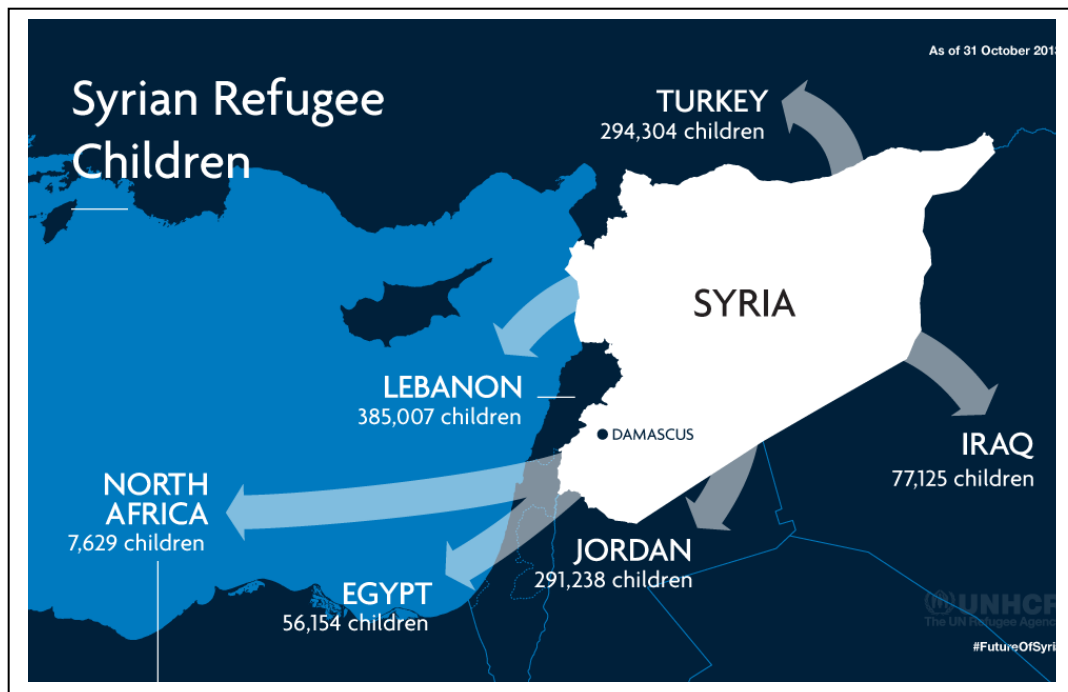
Source B: population density map of Syria



Source C: Population pyramid of Syria (numbers of males and females by age)



Source D: Syrian refugees: map of child migration out of Syria



Source E: Extract from a recent article from the New York Times

There are more displaced people and refugees now than at any other time in recorded history – 60 million in all – and they are on the march in numbers not seen since World War II. They are coming not just from Syria, but from an array of countries and regions, including Afghanistan, Iraq, Gaza, even Haiti, as well as any of a dozen or so nations in sub-Saharan and North Africa. They are unofficial ambassadors of failed states, unending wars, and intractable conflicts.

Questions

1. Damascus is the capital city of Syria. Use the background information and the information in Sources A and B to answer the following question.

Explain why Damascus has such a large population.

You should consider one physical and one human factor.

[4 marks]

2. Study sources C and D.

Describe and explain the impact that these migrations may have on the population pyramid of Syria in the next few decades.

You may draw a sketch of what the pyramid would look like to help your answer.

[8 marks]

3. Study sources D and E. Use this information, as well as your own knowledge, to answer the following question.

Explain why people may migrate from one country to another or within a country.

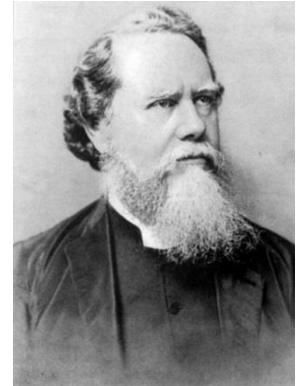
You should consider social, economic, environmental and political factors.

[8 marks]

SECTION 3: THEOLOGY & PHILOSOPHY

Answer both questions; spend 25 minutes on this section

James Hudson Taylor (21 May 1832 - 3 June 1905) was a British Protestant Christian missionary to China. Taylor spent 51 years in China. The society that he began was responsible for bringing over 800 missionaries to the country who began 125 schools and directly resulted in 18,000 Christian conversions, as well as the establishment of more than 300 stations of work with more than 500 local helpers in all eighteen provinces. He is famous for the way in which he adopted Chinese culture in his approach to missionary work.



Source A: Taken from Taylor's memoir of his time in China

The great enemy is always ready with his oft-repeated suggestion, "All these things are against me." But oh, how false the word! The cold, and even the hunger, the watching and sleeplessness of nights of danger, and the feeling at times of utter isolation and helplessness, were well and wisely chosen, and tenderly and lovingly meted out. They were times, indeed, of emptying and humbling. One can see, even now, that "as for God, His way is perfect," and yet can rejoice that the missionary path of today is comparatively a smooth and an easy one.

Pray for us. At times I seem almost overwhelmed with the internal and external trials connected with our work. But He has said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee," and "My strength is made perfect in weakness." So be it. We need much grace. You cannot conceive the daily calls there are for patience, for forbearance, for tact in dealing with the many difficulties and misunderstandings that arise among so many persons of different nationality, language and temperament. Pray the Lord ever to give me the single eye, the clear judgment, the wisdom and gentleness, the patient spirit, the unwavering purpose, the unshaken faith, the Christ like love needed for the efficient discharge of my duties. And ask Him to send us sufficient means and suitable helpers for the great work which we have as yet barely commenced. But the battle *is* the Lord's, and He will conquer. We may fail – do fail continually – but He never fails. Still, I need your prayers more than ever.

I cannot tell you how I am buffeted sometimes by temptation. I never knew how bad a heart I have. Yet I do know that I love God and love His work, and desire to serve Him only and in all things.

Questions

1. Read Source A and answer the following question.

What are some of the challenges the missionaries faced in their work? How might these challenges have been overcome?

[10 marks]

2. **'If you truly think your beliefs are correct, you have a moral duty to convince others and spread the message.'** Do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer, using examples from a worldview or religion other than the one given in Source A.

[10 marks]