RADLEY COLLEGE
Entrance Scholarships

HUMANITIES

March 2009

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 Defeat of Germany in World War Two

This question is about the defeat of Germany in World War Two.

Look at sources A-F carefully and then answer the following two questions:

1. Study Source A.

What can you learn from this source about the D-Day landings on Omaha beach?

(5 marks)

2. Now study all of the sources.

'The main reason for the defeat of Germany in 1945 was the success of the D-Day landings in 1944.'

Referring to the sources, explain whether you agree with this view.

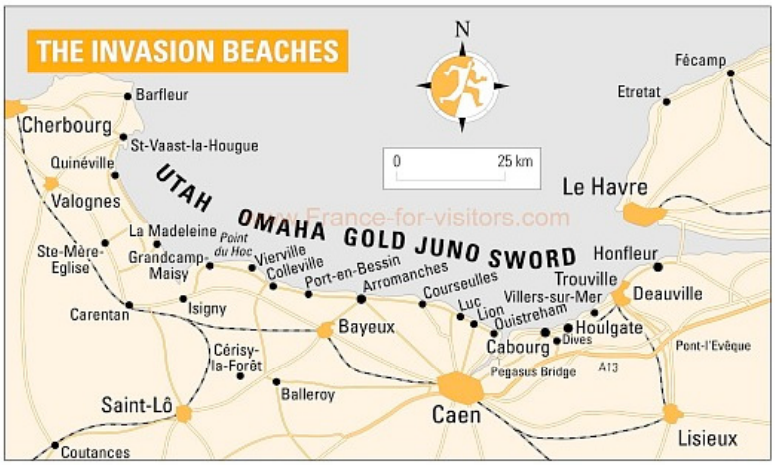
(20 marks)

(25 marks)

The following definitions may be helpful:

D-Day On 6 June 1944 ('D Day') British, Canadian and American forces landed on the beaches of Normandy in northern France. This successful action signalled the beginning of the end of the Second World War: it was the first stage in the liberation of western Europe from the Nazi grip and a major step towards the defeat of Nazi Germany. The D Day invasion force was the largest sea-borne invasion force ever assembled.

Omaha and Utah beach Code-names for beaches on the Normandy coast where American forces landed.



Pill-Box A low, enclosed gun emplacement of concrete and steel

Allies British, Canadian and American forces (countries which fought against Nazi Germany)

Propaganda Information that is spread for the purpose of promoting a cause; is often one-sided (puts across only one point if view).

Hamburg A city in northern Germany

Stalingrad A city in eastern Russia

Soviet Think 'Russian'

USSR Think 'Russia'

Low Countries Belgium and the Netherlands

SECTION B - GEOGRAPHY

Answer any THREE sections. All carry equal marks. Credit will be given for detailed examples, maps and diagrams.

Section 1 Geomorphological processes

i. Compare the role of weathering and erosion in the shaping of the earth's surface.
ii. Describe how <u>one</u> geomorphological event eg a landslide, volcanic eruption or earthquake can impact on man and explain what can be done to reduce negative impacts.

Section 2 Weather and climate

i. Why does temperature vary from place to place in the British Isles?
ii. "Weather hazards are on the increase." Discuss this view with the use of actual examples and suggest what can be done to reduce the resulting problems.

Section 3 Settlement

i. What factors can influence the site of settlements?
ii. Why has the number of services declined in many smaller settlements in recent years and explain the impact that this can have on rural communities?

Section 4 Economic activity

i. Describe the changes in the proportion of the people employed in different sectors of economic acitivity in the UK over the last 50 years.
ii. What is interdependence and explain how this can have both positive and negative effects for LEDC's?

Section 5 Environmental issues

i. Describe and comment on the distribution of National Parks in the British Isles.
ii. What conflicts can occur in National Parks and explain how they may be resolved?

Section 6 Fieldwork

i. Why is sampling necessary and suggest how you would ensure that sampling is as fair as possible?
ii. Describe some of the problems that you have experienced during a fieldwork study and explain how such problems were or could be overcome.

(25 marks)

Source A: From a US army report about the landings on Omaha beach on D-Day.

As the landing craft reached the beach they faced heavy shelling, machine gun fire and rifle fire. It came from the pill-boxes and the cliffs above the beach. Men were hit as they came down the ramps of the landing craft and as they struggled through the defences towards the land. Many others were killed by mines. Several craft were sunk by shelling and mines. The enemy now started shelling the beaches which were full of US soldiers.

Source B: A photograph of US troops landing on Utah beach on D-Day.



Source C: From a US reporter who witnessed the landings on D-Day.

I was in a bomber above the landings for the first few minutes. From what I could see there was nothing stopping the attacking soldiers from getting to the shore. The Germans had been taken by surprise. There seemed little German resistance and soon wave after wave of Allied troops reached the shore almost unopposed. Everything seemed to go according to plan.

Source D: From the diary of Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda in Germany during the Second World War.

15 May 1943. Air raids are becoming more common again. But the number of planes we have shot down is huge. Within the last 48 hours the English have lost 78 bombers.
29 July 1943. During the night over 800 English bombers raided Hamburg. A city of a million people has been destroyed. It has given us problems that are impossible to deal with. Food must be found for this population of a million. Shelter must be found. There are 800,000 homeless people wandering up and down the streets, not knowing what to do.

Source E: An official German photograph showing the effects of the Allied bombing of Hamburg, July 1943.



Source F: From a school history textbook, published in 2001.

The Germans had been on the retreat in the east since the defeat at Stalingrad in January 1943. By the end of 1944 the Soviet forces had cleared the Germans out of the USSR and liberated Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. After the successful landings in Normandy, British and American troops advanced through France and the Low Countries. German forces were everywhere over-stretched and on the retreat. German war production was badly affected by Allied bombing.
