



General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2012

Humanities

40701/PM

Unit 1 Humanities Core

Preliminary Material

Sources Booklet for Unit 1

To be opened and issued to candidates no sooner than Wednesday 1 February 2012

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 this Sources Booklet and the issues raised in it.

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

Culture and Beliefs

Source A Estimated percentages of Gypsy and Traveller communities in the UK – 2012

Ethnic Travellers		Cultural Travellers	
Romani Gypsy	Irish Traveller	New Traveller	Showpeople
68%	12%	10%	10%

Source B Changing with the times – thoughts of a Gypsy woman

The text from Source B is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

The full copy of this paper can be obtained by ordering from the AQA Shop.

Source C Romani Gypsies in the United Kingdom

Romani Gypsies have been in Britain for about 500 years. The word 'Gypsy' is from the word 'Egyptian'. This is how they were seen by the native population because of their swarthy or dark complexion. It is likely that they originally migrated from Asia via eastern Europe.

The estimate of the number of Romani Gypsies living in the UK varies between 100 000 and 300 000. The lack of accuracy is because many are nomadic, some live permanently on Gypsy sites, and others have blended into local communities and live in houses. Wherever they reside, the Romani live in close-knit family groups. They are very protective of their old people and of their children. Men have more authority than women. Girls tend to marry at a young age and the men take on a protective role. The woman's main role is to carry out household tasks and to raise the children. The Gypsy language is Romani, which is important to them and their identity, but most are also able to speak English.

In the last century, many of the men worked as horse-dealers or craftsmen such as blacksmiths, cobblers, tinkers and toolmakers. Others were performers such as musicians, circus animal trainers and dancers. Many of these jobs have almost disappeared and an increasing number of Romani men, finding it difficult to earn a living, now exist with their families on welfare benefits.

Most Romani children attend primary school but attendance figures fall in the secondary school years, with only a few remaining at school after the age of 14. The children often experience many disruptions to their education, particularly if their family has a nomadic lifestyle. It is hard for schools and their teachers to support them. Such disruptions impact on achievement and employment opportunities. A significant number leave school with a low rate of literacy. This leads to problems in obtaining employment and in accessing local and national government services, which often involve form filling.

In a recent study of a selection of Gypsies in Bristol, housing problems were identified as having the biggest impact on their well-being. They worry about the future security of their family, wishing for a stable home, but they do not qualify for council housing or mortgages, and have few savings. They say that they often have problems with council-provided caravan sites.

Other research has found that the Romani Gypsies are reluctant to use the health services available and that they have significantly worse health and a lower life expectancy than other English minorities. They see themselves as stereotyped and discriminated against as a group, their culture not properly understood, as well as being regularly confused with other Traveller groups.

Source D Contrasting views about Gypsies in the UK

We are clean and moral people.
We are very private and look
after our own.



A Gypsy girl, aged 19



A policeperson

Gypsies cause all sorts of legal
problems with local youths and
residents.



An East Anglian farmer

Gypsies provide a great source of
labour. They come every year to help
harvest our fruit and vegetables. They
are reliable and cause no problems.



A Gypsy elder

We value our freedom and love
life on the road, as we have for
500 years.



A recent
Romani bride

The TV company have ruined my
wedding day. Their programme
showed fighting and drunks
alongside my wedding and now my
happy memories are shattered.



An academic

Gypsies have their own culture and
beliefs. We should respect that and
let them get on with their lives.



A worker

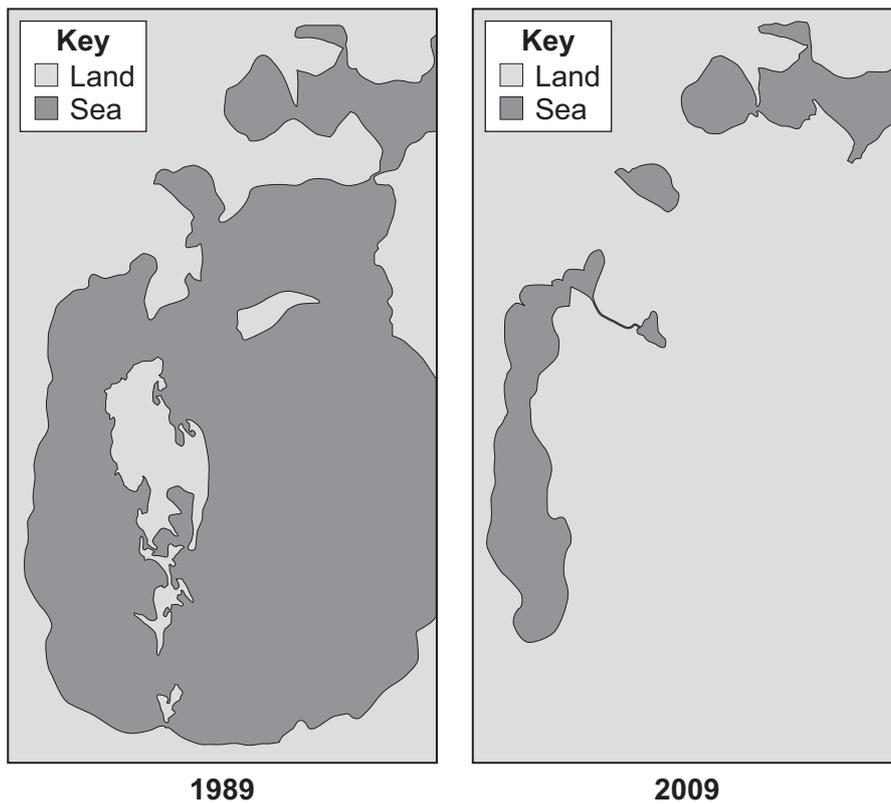
Gypsies are rich. They live in
enormous chrome-plated mobile
homes and run expensive cars.
They pay no taxes like I do.

Environmental Issues

Source E The Aral Sea in the former Soviet Union

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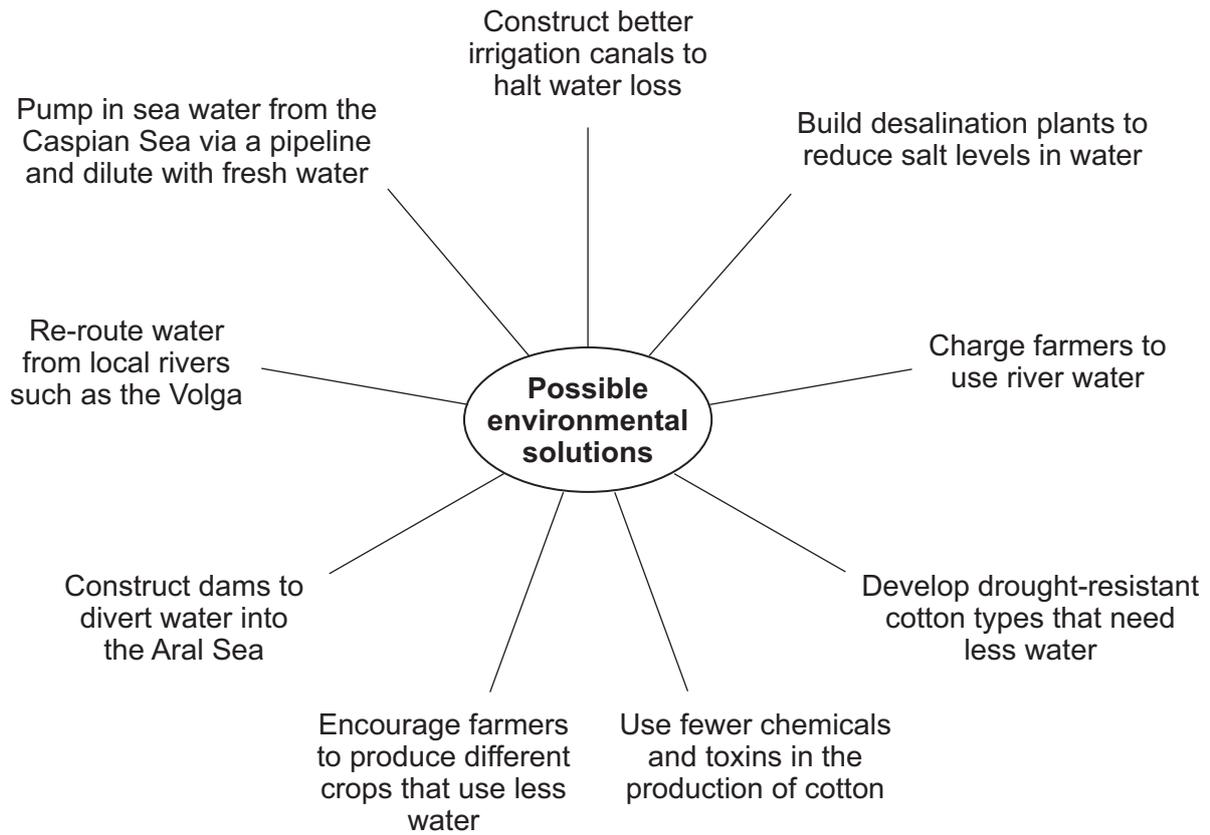
Two projections of the Aral Sea taken from satellite**Turn over ►**

Source F The effects of the shrinkage of the Aral Sea

In the 19th century, the Aral Sea was the world's fourth largest lake. From the 1930s, the Soviet Union started to build canals to divert the water for irrigation, especially for the cotton fields in the area. Cotton production grew significantly. However, the canals were poorly built and water was lost. As a result of this shrinkage, the fishing industry, which had formerly employed 40 000 people, had disappeared by the 1980s. The Soviet Union collapsed in 1991 but the Aral Sea's problems continue, with few prospects of improvement. All fish canning and processing work ended in 1991. Large numbers of fishing boats now lie abandoned many kilometres from water. The shrinking Aral Sea finally divided into two in the 1990s, and today the area previously covered by water is poisoned and polluted by run-off from pesticides, fertilisers, heavy metals and even nuclear waste.

The remaining, shallow, water is now very salty and the outlook is grim. The Aral Sea is now the tenth largest lake in the world. The water level has dropped by 16 metres and the volume has reduced by about three-quarters in the last 50 years. The water loss is equivalent to the contents of both Lake Erie and Lake Huron in North America. All 23 known fish species in the Aral Sea are now extinct.

When the wind blows across the dry lake bed, dust storms spread toxic waste over a large area. As a result, an estimated 75 million tons of toxic waste are spread across central Asia each year. The population of the area suffers from poor health; cancer rates are high and there is a very high infant mortality rate. Tuberculosis and eye diseases are common and the number of cases is increasing.

Source G Possible ways to restore the Aral Sea**END OF SOURCES**

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