

Eton College King's Scholarship Examination 2021

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

START A NEW SHEET OF PAPER FOR EACH QUESTION

You should refer to examples from any period(s) of history you have studied to answer the essay questions.

1. Source A.

Jourdon Anderson, a former African-American slave, responds to a request from his former master to return to work for him. What does this tell you about the perceptions that masters and slaves had of themselves and of each other?

[No prior knowledge of either the source or the period is required to answer this question.]

Source A. *From a letter from Jourdon Anderson to his former master, 7 August 1865*

Sir:

I got your letter, and was glad to find that you had not forgotten Jourdon, and that you wanted me to come back and live with you again, promising to do better for me than anybody else can. I have often felt uneasy about you. I thought the Yankees would have hung you long before this, for harboring Rebs they found at your house. I suppose they never heard about your going to Colonel Martin's to kill the Union soldier that was left by his company in their stable. Although you shot at me twice before I left you, I did not want to hear of your being hurt, and am glad you are still living. ...

I want to know particularly what the good chance is you propose to give me. I am doing tolerably well here. I get \$25 a month, with victuals* and clothing; have a comfortable home for Mandy (the folks call her Mrs Anderson), and the children, Milly, Jane, and Grundy, go to Sunday school, and Mandy and me attend church regularly. We are kindly treated. ... Now if you will write and say what wages you will give me, I will be better able to decide whether it would be to my advantage to move back again. ...

Mandy says she would be afraid to go back without some proof that you were disposed to treat us justly and kindly; and we have concluded to test your sincerity by asking you to send us our wages for the time we served you. This will make us forget and forgive old scores, and rely on your justice and friendship in the future. I served you faithfully for thirty-two years, and Mandy twenty years. At \$25 a month for me, and \$2 a week for Mandy, our earnings would amount to \$11,680. Add to this the interest for the time our wages have been kept back, and deduct what you paid for our clothing, and three doctor's visits to me, and pulling a tooth for Mandy, and the balance will show what we are in justice entitled to. Please send the money by Adams Express, in care of V. Winters, Esq., Dayton, Ohio. If you fail to pay us for faithful labors in the past, we can have little faith in your promises in the future. We trust the good Maker has opened your eyes to the wrongs which you and your fathers have done to me and my fathers, making us toil for you for generations without recompense. ...

From your old servant,
Jourdon Anderson

* *victuals = food*

2. If you had to write a book about the history of a particular commodity such as cod or milk, what commodity (other than cod or milk) would you choose and why?
3. Imagine you are a historian living a hundred years in the future, but you have no access to any electronic records (e.g. computers, text messages, etc.). Referring only to non-electronic sources that may survive, write an essay describing the lives of teenagers in the year 2021.
4. ‘Wars are won by those who have superior economic resources.’
How far do you agree with this statement?
5. Why do empires decline?
6. Study sources B to H. How much public support did Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte have when he changed from President to Emperor in 1851-1852? [No prior knowledge of either the source or the period is required to answer this question.]

Background information:

Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte was the nephew of Napoleon I. In 1848, he won the first presidential election that France ever held and decided that his title would be “Prince-President.” On 31st May 1851, the conservative National Assembly passed a law that restricted the right to vote and excluded a third of all voters. Louis-Napoleon opposed this law and claimed to be on the side of the poor. He was unable to stand for a second term under the constitution of the Second Republic, so he decided to retain power through unconstitutional means. He carried out a coup in December 1851; a year later, he took the title of Emperor.

Source B. *Election results*

Presidential Elections, 10th December 1848

Louis-Napoleon	5,572,834 votes = 74.2%
Cavaignac	1,469,156 votes = 19.7%
Others	455,010 votes
Total	7,497,000 votes

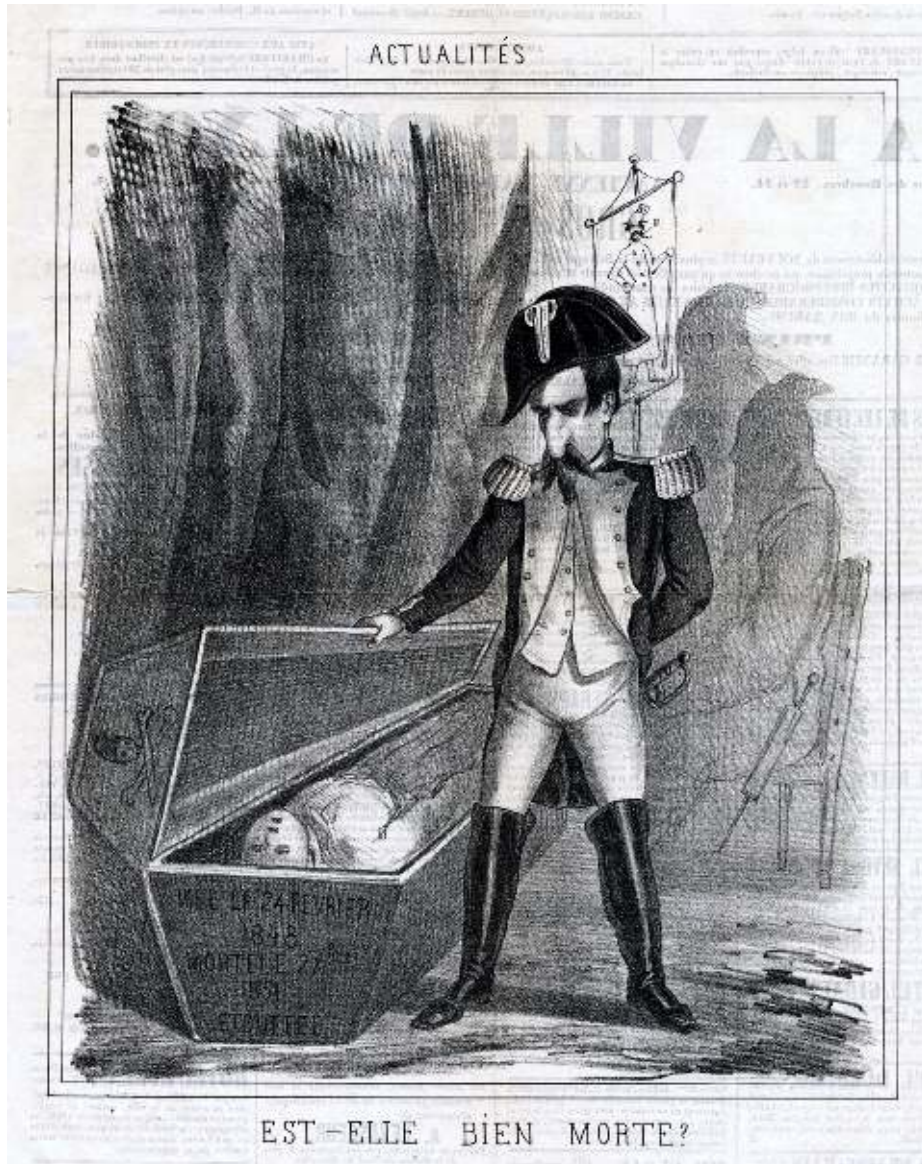
Referendum to approve Louis-Napoleon staying in power, 21st December 1851

Yes	7,481,231 votes = 92%
No	647,292 votes = 8%
Total	8,128,523 votes

Referendum to approve the restoration of Empire with Louis-Napoleon as Emperor, 22nd November 1852

Yes	7,824,189 votes = 96.9%
No	253,145 votes = 3.1%
Total	8,140,660 votes

Source C. Anonymous political cartoon, printed 18th April 1852, published in Belgium to avoid French censorship (source: British Museum)



Caricature of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte looking at the corpse of the French Republic, born on 24th February 1848, died on 2nd December 1851

Source D. Medals struck in France in 1850 (left) and 1852 (right) (source: British Museum)



Source E. *Description of the coup of December 1851 (source: wikipedia.org)*

On the morning of 2nd December, troops occupied strategic points in Paris, from the Champs-Élysées to the Tuileries. Top opposition leaders were arrested, and six edicts promulgated* to establish the rule of Louis-Napoleon. Louis-Napoleon declared that a new constitution was being framed and said he intended to restore the 'system established by the First Consul' (i.e. by Napoleon I).

Reacting to this coup, parliamentarians took refuge in the mayor's office and 220 of them voted to oust Louis-Napoleon from power. Most of them were soon arrested. Victor Hugo and a few other republicans tried to organise an opposition to the coup. A few barricades appeared, and about 1,000 insurgents came out into the streets, but the army moved in with 30,000 troops and the uprisings were swiftly crushed, with the killing of an estimated 300-400 opponents of the coup. In the subsequent weeks, some 26,000 people were arrested, most of whom were exiled from France.

Strict press censorship was enacted by decree from 17th February 1852. No newspaper dealing with political or social questions could be published without the permission of the government, fines were increased, and the list of press offences was expanded. After three warnings, a newspaper or journal could be suspended or even permanently closed.

**promulgated = put into effect by official proclamation*

Source F. *Posters put up around Paris before dawn on 2nd December 1851*

In the Name of the French People.

The President of the Republic decrees:

- I. The National Assembly is dissolved.
- II. Universal Suffrage is re-established. The Law of 31st of May is abrogated.*
- III. The French people are convoked in their places of election from 14th December to 21st December.
- IV. Martial Law is established throughout the extent of the First Military Division.
- V. The Council of State is dissolved.
- VI. The Ministry of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present Decree.

Done at the Élysée Palace, 2nd December 1851.

Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte.

**abrogated = repealed*

Source G. *Extract from Napoléon le Petit (Napoleon the Small) by Victor Hugo, where he is about to describe the events of the coup of December 1851. Hugo had supported Louis-Napoleon in 1848 and was elected to the National Assembly. However, he declared Louis-Napoleon to be a traitor to France as a result of the coup, and Hugo lived in exile until after Napoleon III's reign ended in 1870.*

Here we pause to reflect, and the narrator lays down his pen with a species of hesitation and distress of mind. We are approaching the abominable crisis of that mournful day, the 4th; we are approaching that monstrous deed from which emerged the success of the *coup d'état*, dripping with blood. We are about to unveil the most horrible of the premeditated acts of Louis Bonaparte; we are about to reveal, to narrate, to describe what all the historiographers of the 2nd of December have concealed; what General Magnan carefully omitted in his report; what, even at Paris, where these things were seen, men scarcely dare to whisper to each other. We are about to enter upon the ghastly.

The 2nd of December is a crime covered with darkness, a coffin closed and silent, from the cracks in which streams of blood gush forth.

Source H. *Letter to the Editor from Walter Bagehot, a famous British journalist, 8th January 1852. Bagehot was in Paris during and after the coup.*

The President is just now, at least, really strong and really popular; the act of 2nd December did succeed and is succeeding; many, or most, of the inferior people do really and sincerely pray *Domine Salvum fac Napoleonem*. ...

You will not be misled by any high-flown speculations about liberty or equality. You will, I imagine, concede to me that the first duty of a Government is to ensure the security of that industry which is the condition of social life and civilised cultivation; that especially in so excitable a country as France it is necessary that the dangerous classes should be saved from the strong temptation of long idleness; and that no danger could be more formidable than six months' beggary among the revolutionary workers, immediately preceding the exact period fixed by European as well as French opinion for an apprehended convulsion. It is from this state of things, whether by fair means or foul, that Louis-Napoleon has delivered France. The effect was magical. Like people who have nearly died because it was prophesied they would die at a specific time, and instantly recovered when they found or thought that the time was gone and past, so France, timorously anticipating the fated revolution, in a moment revived when she found or fancied that it was come and over. ...

I fear it must be said that no legal or constitutional act could have given an equal confidence.

SECTION 2: DIVINITY

START A NEW SHEET OF PAPER FOR EACH QUESTION

1. 'Religion is simply a form of ethics.' Do you agree?
Give reasons to support your view.
2. Explain, with reasons, why religions are important to today's society.
3. On what grounds, if any, can we justify civil disobedience?
Use examples to justify your answer.
4. Do humans have a moral duty to protect animals?
Explain your argument and include reasons to support your view.
5. Is it possible that this world is not real?
Give reasons to support your view, using appropriate examples.
6. 'Prayer is the most important part of any religion.' Do you agree?
Give reasons to support your view.

SECTION 3: GEOGRAPHY

START A NEW SHEET OF PAPER FOR EACH QUESTION

1. The citizens of Tokyo live with the ever-present threat of earthquakes, with the last major event having occurred in 1923. The citizens of Naples live in the shadow of Mount Vesuvius, which famously devastated the area in 79AD (with a more recent, smaller eruption in 1944). If this examiner had to decide between living for a year in Tokyo or living for a year in Naples, what geographical insights would you put forward to help him make his choice?
2. Edward Glaeser's 2012 publication *The Triumph of the City* extolled the economic and social advantages of urban living. To what extent might the experience of the last twelve months have forced him to rethink his conclusions?
3. 'If you can map it, then it's Geography.' (attributed to B.J. Lenon, 1986)
To what extent do you agree with this statement?
4. In creating a new Geography syllabus for the students of a landlocked country, would it be valid to omit the study of coastal environments? Justify your answer.
5. 'There can be no such thing as sustainable economic development.' Discuss.
6. *Adret* is the term used to describe south-facing slopes in Alpine valleys, while *ubac* is applied to north-facing slopes. Describe the methods that you might use to demonstrate conclusively that distinctive microclimates exist on *adret* and *ubac* slopes within any given valley.

END OF PAPER