



13+ Entrance Test

2014

General Paper
(THE MEDITERRANEAN)

SOURCES BOOKLET

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Instructions:

1. Spend about 15 minutes examining the Sources Booklet.
2. Then answer the questions on the Question Paper.
You should spend 20 minutes on each section.
3. Remember to start each section on a fresh sheet of paper.

INTRODUCTION

The Mediterranean

*I have a favourite sea.
It is bottle green and turquoise at the edges
and indigo where it is deep.
Where it laps the shore there lies treasure.
Provence, Portofino, San Remo and Ibiza;
magic, sun-ripened places.
From Heraklion to Barcelona,
the richest, sweetest of soils
Lands of olive groves and lemons.
Sweet lands by a sweet sea.
An azure sea.
Encircled by a ringlet of opals*

The **Mediterranean Region** is the area of land around the Mediterranean Sea that have a Mediterranean climate, with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers, which supports characteristic Mediterranean forests, woodlands, and scrub vegetation. The area overlaps three continents with Europe lying to the north, Asia to the east and Africa to the South.



The Mediterranean has had a long and diverse history and its importance cannot be underestimated. When Emperor Augustus founded the Roman Empire in 27BC, the Mediterranean sea began to be called *Mare Nostrum* ("Our Sea") by the Romans. Their empire was centred on this sea and all the area was full of commerce and naval development. For several centuries the Mediterranean was a "Roman Lake", surrounded on all sides by the empire.

The Mediterranean remained at the centre of world history throughout the following centuries. By the nineteenth century, the European states were vastly powerful and they began to colonise North Africa. France spread its power south by taking Algeria in 1830 and later Tunisia. Britain gained control of Egypt in 1882. Italy conquered Libya from the Ottomans in 1911.

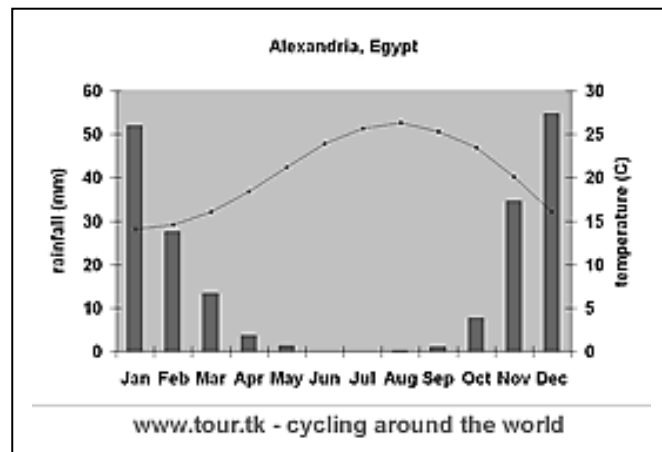
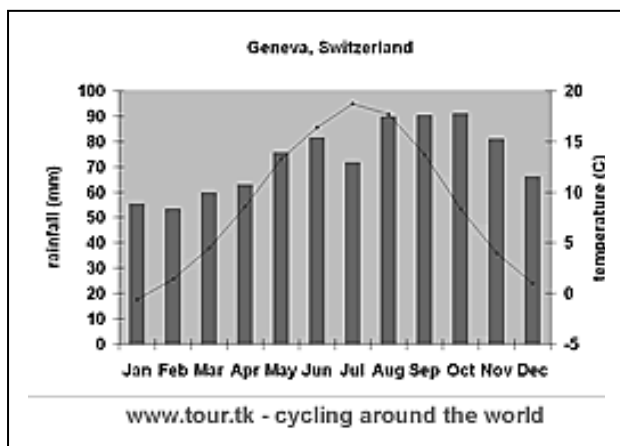
The Ottoman Empire finally collapsed during the First World War, and its non-European holdings were carved up between France and Britain. The European part of the Ottoman Empire became the independent state of Turkey in 1923.

During the twentieth century the Mediterranean was one of the main areas of battle during World War II. In the Post war period, Cold War tensions split the Mediterranean into pro-American and pro-Soviet factions, with Turkey, Greece, Spain, Italy and France being NATO members. Syria was socialist and a pro-Soviet regime, offering the Soviets a port for their navy.

Today, the Mediterranean Sea is the southern border of the European Union. It is still a diverse region with many different cultures, religious and economies.

SECTION 1: GEOGRAPHY

SOURCE 1: Climate graphs for Geneva and Alexandria



SOURCE 2: Tourism on the coast at Alexandria (adapted from 'Tourism in the Mediterranean: Processes and impacts on the coastal environment' by Alessio Satta)



Tourism represents one of the most important economic activities in all Mediterranean countries and Spain, France and Italy alone are ranked between the first five destinations of the world in terms of arrivals. The Mediterranean represents the first destination in the world, chosen by one tourist out of three.

SOURCE 3: Why is Gibraltar back in the news?
(extract from www.bbc.co.uk August 12th 2013)

The most recent spat erupted in July after Gibraltar dropped concrete blocks into the bay to start creating, it said, an artificial reef to encourage sea life to flourish in what it sees as its marine reserve. Spain said the blocks had been laid "without the necessary authorisation" in what it sees as Spanish waters, and both contravened its own environmental laws and damaged its fishing industry, because Spanish fishing nets were in danger of catching on the concrete reef blocks.

SOURCE 4: An extract from the article 'Save The Mediterranean Sea From Overfishing' by Danika Garcia

Overfishing is simple. If fish are taken from the oceans faster than they can reproduce, they will not survive. Today, 90% of large predator fish are in critical decline. Popular species like swordfish and tuna will disappear completely by 2048 if fishing continues. Recently, Mediterranean countries rejected a push to list the bluefin tuna as an endangered species. Fishing a species to extinction does not just result in the loss of that species. When large predators are lost, smaller fish grow in numbers.

SECTION 2: HISTORY

Control of the Mediterranean has been disputed for centuries and one of the great contests for domination was between Spain and the Ottomans (Turks) in the sixteenth century. In the end, Christian Spain and her allies triumphed in the sense that Ottoman power was confined to the eastern Mediterranean before it collapsed entirely in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. One of the great landmarks in the conflict was the Battle of Lepanto, off the Greek coast, on 7 October 1571. The Christian fleet, led by the King of Spain's half-brother, Don Juan of Austria, won the battle. The Turks had 15 galleys destroyed, a further 190 were captured, and their casualties included 30,000 dead and 8,000 prisoners.



SOURCE 5: Words of the Ottoman Empire's Grand Vizier (chief minister) to the Venetian ambassador.

You come to see how we bear our misfortune. But I would have you know the difference between your loss and ours. In wresting Cyprus from you, we deprived you of an arm; in defeating our fleet, you have only shaved our beard. An arm when cut off cannot grow again; but a shorn beard will grow all the better for the razor.

SOURCE 6: From a modern history of Lepanto.

Despite the decisive defeat, the Ottoman Empire rebuilt its navy in a very short time. By 1572, about six months after the defeat, more than 150 galleys and 8 galleasses, in total 250 ships, had been built, including eight of the largest capital ships ever seen in the Mediterranean. With this new fleet the Ottoman Empire was able to reassert its supremacy in the Eastern Mediterranean. In 1570, the Turks had begun the conquest of Cyprus (part of the Venetian Republic) and the last Venetian possession in Cyprus had fallen to the Turks on 3 August 1571, just two months before Lepanto; it remained Turkish for the next three centuries. In 1573, the Ottoman Navy attacked the vulnerable coasts of Sicily and southern Italy.

SOURCE 7: Henry Kamen; *Spain's Road to Empire*

Venice**, supported by the pope, appealed for a general alliance of Italian states [against the Turks]. Such an alliance, however, could not come about without the participation of the state that controlled half Italy, namely Spain. The Holy League signed between Spain, the papacy [the Pope] and Venice** stipulated that the allies would raise a standing force of around 200 galleys and over 50,000 men. Spain (and its territories) would pay three-fifths of the costs and Venice** two-fifths. When the naval forces eventually assembled, they totalled 203 galleys. The direct Spanish contribution to this impressive force was 14 galleys. The other 63 galleys sailing under Spanish command were all Italian: they included 30 from Naples*, 10 from Sicily*, 11 Genoese** ships, and other small contingents. The pope sent 12 galleys, and Venice 106. Of the 28,000 soldiers who accompanied the fleet, Spain contributed just under a third, around 8,500 men. There were in addition around 5,000 German troops, and the rest were mostly Italian (including 3,000 sent and paid by the pope).

* Naples and Sicily were parts of Italy then ruled by Spain. ** Venice and Genoa and were independent Italian states.

SECTION 3: Theology and Philosophy (Religious Studies)

SOURCE 8:

'I moved to Marseille from Morocco with my wife and two children five years ago. The opportunities and the strong Muslim communities that exist in France were appealing. We are both devout Muslims - our faith is very important to us. Our entire day is based around our faith, for example:



- We pray five times a day, every day. This includes getting up before sunrise to offer thanks to Allah (the name we give to God).
- There are certain times when we must offer prayers (Salat) and we will do this whether we are at home, shopping or at a friends.
- We do not eat meat that has blood in it (Halal). Instead, we eat meat that has been killed in a humane way, to minimise suffering to the animal.
- Fasting during the day for a month. (Ramadan). We believe 'you may eat and drink until the white thread becomes indistinguishable to you from the dark thread at dawn. Then you shall maintain the fast until the night.'

SOURCE 9:

Some women will wear a dress that covers their entire bodies, including their face (Burqa.) Only their eyes will be visible. The Prophet Muhammad, the founder of our religion, said it was important for women to be modest and only their husbands to see their uncovered faces.



However, the French government has said that nobody can display religious symbols. This means that no Christian can wear a crucifix; no Sikh can wear a turban; and no Muslims may wear the Burqa. My wife is upset at no longer having free choice - if she wears it, she might be attacked or insulted.

Muslims always try to act respectfully and peacefully. Our holy book, the Qur'an says, 'Let there be no compulsion in religion.' (Q 2.256). Yet we are not respected for our faith. France has almost 5,000,000 Muslims.

There are over 1 billion Muslims worldwide. Yet a modern government is telling our ancient faith how we must act.'

