

## HISTORY GEOGRAPHY EXAM 2nde

December 2016

Teachers:

Mr. Briggs, Mme. La Balme, Mme. Harvey, Mme. Cappi, Mr. Walker-Pearson, Mr. D'Souza, Ms. Bae

Working Time: 2 hours

Spend about 40 minutes on each Section.

Put your name and teacher's name on each sheet of paper.

Name: ..... Jingjie YANG .....

Student's overall grade	32 /40
	16 /20
Parent's signature	155

**ANSWER SECTIONS A, B &C**

**Section A: History Essay: choose ONE of the following:** (15 marks)

1. Taking into account the role and position of women in ancient Greece, discuss the importance Herodotus gives to women.
2. Is Herodotus a historian or a story-teller?
3. Discuss the key elements of Greek Civilisation that continue to influence our world today.

**Section B: Herodotus:**

Comment on **TWO** of the following passages taken from the text ‘Herodotus’ you have been reading this term. Write about anything you think is relevant or interesting, for example, set the extract in context, explain what is being said and the importance of it.

(10 marks/5 marks each)

Passage 1:

*Both in his storytelling mode and in his ethnographic mode, Herodotus manifests a strong belief that to understand history one must understand origins... Throughout ‘The Histories’, he engages with the origins of origins, noting that the traditions about traditions are suspect, and that we must always consider the source.*

Passage 2:

*'Your majesty', Demartus replies, 'this is what the Spartans are like: fighting one on one they are as good as any, but fighting in formation, they are the best soldiers in the world. They are free - yes - but not entirely so; for they have a master, and that master is Law (Nomos) which they fear far more than your subjects fear you.'*

Passage 3:

*Herodotus had something to say about the Athenians as well : when they had been ruled by (...) “tyrants”, they were good fighters but nowhere near as good as after they got rid of the tyrants and instituted a democracy.*

Passage 4:

*Though Herodotus shows unusual open-mindedness about the customs of non-Greek peoples, both civilized, such as the Egyptians and the Persians, and ‘uncivilized’ such as the Scythians, he tends to see them through Greek eyes- but not always.... ’*

**SECTION C – GEOGRAPHY: 15 marks**

**Read the documents and answer the questions that follow:**

### Document 1

#### **Feeding the Ten Billion**

According to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), some 2 billion of the world's 7.3 billion people do not have enough to eat. Moreover, by 2050, the total population is projected to grow to almost 10 billion. Add this to the rising demand for meat, fish, milk and eggs, which is born of prosperity and which requires extra fodder to satisfy, and 70% more food will be needed in 2050 than was produced in 2009, the year the FAO did the calculation. That is a tall order. But it is not impossible.

The Economist 2016

### Document 2

Critics of sustainable agriculture claim, among other things, that its methods result in lower crop yields and higher land use. They add that a wholesale commitment to its practices will mean inevitable food shortages for a world population expected to exceed 8 billion by the year 2030..... There's recent evidence, though, suggesting that over time, sustainably farmed lands can be as productive as conventional industrial farms.

National Geographic 2016

### Document 3

#### **Sustainable development, water, and...**

**Agriculture** is by far the thirstiest consumer of water globally, accounting for 70% of water withdrawals worldwide, although this figure varies considerably across countries. Rainfed agriculture is the predominant agricultural production system around the world, and its current productivity is, on average, little more than half the potential obtainable under optimal agricultural management. By 2050, world agriculture will need to produce 60% more food globally, and 100% more in developing countries.

**Industry and energy** together account for 20% of water demand. More-developed countries have a much larger proportion of freshwater withdrawals for industry than less-developed countries, where agriculture dominates. Balancing the requirements of sustainability against the conventional view of industrial mass production creates a number of conundrums for industry. One of the biggest is globalization and how to spread the benefits of industrialization worldwide and without unsustainable impacts on water and other natural resources.

**Domestic sector** accounts for 10% of total water use. And yet, worldwide, an estimated 748 million people remain without access to an improved source of water and 2.5 billion remain without access to improved sanitation.....

United Nations website. [http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/water\\_and\\_sustainable\\_development.shtml](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/water_and_sustainable_development.shtml)

1. According to Document 1 what trends are likely to shape world population and demand between now and 2050? What are the possible implications of this for food? (5)
2. Using the three documents and your own knowledge, what do you think are the major challenges to sustainable development ? (10)

## History Geography Exam

student: Jingjie YANG

teacher: Mme. La Balme

date: December 2016

group: 2I-HG3

32/40 - 16/20

PT3

### Section A:

#### Topic ②

In The Histories, Herodotus brings the readers through a series of interesting stories, making one wonder if he is a historian, or rather a story-teller. This question can be answered in The Histories itself: through his understanding of causality, his methodology of "autopsy", seeing for oneself, and scepticism, it is clear that Herodotus is a historian.

To start with, Herodotus is a historian in the way he respects the causality, or origins of his stories, even if one were to regard him as a story-teller. For instance, instead of telling the history of Greco-Persian war, as other story-tellers might have done, Herodotus starts off with the story of Candaules and Gyges. The nameless queen of Lydia is asked by his husband, Candaules, to be presented naked in front of his body guard, Gyges. After this event, Gyges is offered to live by the queen only if he assassinates Candaules. In doing this, their fifth generation will be cursed, according to the Oracle of Delphi: this is how the great empire of Lydia falls under Croesus's hand, the fifth generation of Gyges and the queen, to Persia. Then, from Cyrus, the king of Persian empire, the power passes on to Cambyses and Darius, at which point the Greeks and Persians come into full confrontation. Through showing us the origins the Greco-Persian war, Herodotus demonstrates his understanding of the modern conception of history: "without causality, history becomes meaningless".

14/15  
Well thought out!  
Well structured!  
Well written essay!

Furthermore, Herodotus is qualified as a historian with his method of gathering sources. Using "autopsy", a Greek word meaning seeing for oneself, Herodotus collects the stories presented to us under the form of The Histories nowadays. Unlike Homer in his Odyssey and Iliad, Herodotus relies on human sources only: he wrote because of no king, no god, and he appealed to no muse. In doing this, he is objective compared to other story-tellers of his age. An example of this objectivity would be the fact that he attributes the victory of battles not to the oracles, but the generals or the warriors who followed them. In this modern historians would do the same, and if we take the time Herodotus lived into account, he is certainly qualified as a historian.

Lastly, the scepticism and source criticism of Herodotus makes him a historian. Not only does he use "autopsy" to inquire only based on human sources, he also judges the accuracy and validity of his sources; for example, Herodotus refused to believe that there are people with feet of goats in the north, even though he is told so by many people. This scepticism of Herodotus to accurately present the history to us: according to Herodotus, 192 Athenians were sacrificed in the battle of Marathon; modern discoveries support his recording as it is discovered that around 200 people were buried. On the other hand, certain <sup>stories</sup> seem absurd: Herodotus claims to see skeletons of flying snakes, and mountain ants the dig up gold. However, we often forget the language barrier that both Herodotus faces while doing his inquiry, and the translation of ambiguous Greek words that we face as readers. The mountain ants Herodotus referred to could also be interpreted as marmots, as recent reports do find such animals carrying sand containing

gold. In this way, those who argue that Herodotus is a story-teller should agree that at his time, he should be regarded as a historian!

In addition,

Aristotle, a Greek philosopher one century after Herodotus, agrees that his writing should be categorized as history; the seven principles of inclusion in historical writing proposed by Morton White, a modern historian, are all met by The Histories of Herodotus. To sum up, Herodotus is more than a story-teller, or in other words, he is a historian of his time.

*(or 10) Se  
it's not  
doubtful*

### Section B

#### Passage ①

The extract is talking about how Herodotus emphasizes origin and causality, and source criticism in his writing. A concrete example of his engagement "with the origins of origins" is the series of stories connecting Candaules and Gyges to the Greco-Persian war. He does this in order to set the history in context, and to make his readers understand all the events leading up to the Greco-Persian war. This characteristic of his is significant because Herodotus is regarded as a historian because he understands the importance of causality. At the same time, his scepticism of sources is an important feature for a historian as well. During this process, his "noting that the traditions about traditions are suspect" also lead to his engagement in the field of ethnography, as he writes about the different cultures of reproduction, marriage, food and death in The Histories.

*SK*

### Passage ③

In this extract Herodotus is referring to Athenian people and the Athenian democracy. Herodotus is not an Athenian citizen, nor is he born in Athens; yet the fact that he is talking about Athenian history and culture illustrates his skills as a historian and ethnographer using his method of inquiry. In this passage, Herodotus describes how Athens moved from tyranny, as seen in "ruled by 'tyrants'", to democracy. The Athenian democracy is believed to be the first democracy ever recorded, and its influence range from during the Golden Age to even nowadays. In addition, Herodotus's description of Athenians as former "good fighters" but "nowhere near as good" at the moment he writes demonstrates how he highly regards the importance of causality and origins.

What does he refer to? Talk about Marathon.

### Section C

- ① According to document 1, as the world population grows from 7.3 billion now to almost 10 billion in 2050, 70% more food need to be produced than the amount in 2009, as calculated by FAO. Even right now, 2 billion people are running short of food, meaning that the quantitative demand is yet to be met worldwide, let alone the qualitative demand of food security of growing importance. This demand is certainly growing, and to meet this in 2050 new technologies such as GMOs can be used. GMO stands for genetically modified organisms, which can be used to increase the survivability and yielding of crops. In addition, the transportation and storage of food can be improved, so that the unequal distribution of food currently will no longer be an issue in 2050. In addition to the use of GMO, improvement of transportation and storage of food, more future technological development makes the task to meet the food demand in 2050 "not impossible".

and food production?

### (Section C)

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②

Mme. La Balme

Décembre 2016  
2I-HG3

In addition to the demand of food as discussed above, water, pollution, education and various other challenges need to be solved in order to achieve sustainable development. [from document 1]

To start with, water, just as food, is geographically unevenly distributed. This being said, even though more than 70% of Earth is covered by water, certain areas don't have enough water to use, and more than 2.5 billion people don't have access to safe, sanitized water according to document 3. To make things worse, due to the absence of toilets and sanitation knowledge, more than 1 billion people defecate in the wild. This behavior leads to contaminated water sources, more limited access to safe water and outbreak of diseases and epidemics such as cholera. At the same time, pollution of water leads to destruction of ecosystems and potential loss of biodiversity; governments have to prevent this from happening, at a high expense... Water, as discussed above, is causing environmental, social and economic problems, on which sustainable development is aimed to solve.

Furthermore, education is another significant challenge. As revealed in document 2, certain people are against sustainable agriculture; yet evidence suggests that "over time, sustainably farmed lands can be as productive as conventional industrial farms". We can see that it is important for the population to be aware of the benefits of sustainable development. In addition, education is one of the causes of demographic transition: a higher education level leads to awareness of family planning, and less sanitation problems.

To sum up, apart from the agricultural, food and water challenges in documents 1, 2 and 3, education and other issues like global warming and climate change are all challenges we face before achieving sustainable development.

7/10

(1) What is  
Sustainable  
Development?  
2/10  
Score your  
points back  
and  
wake up  
structure our  
believe your  
argument  
or Journeymen  
weakened