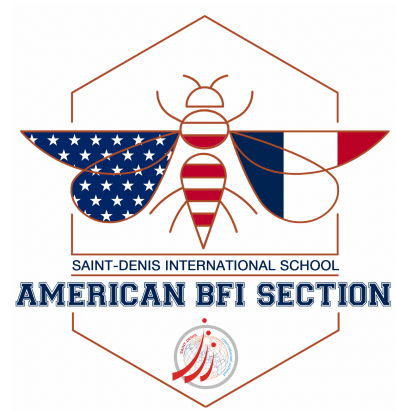


Candidate Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# History-Geography Mock Exam 2° BFI

Mr Webb

## Instructions

- Time: 2 modules – *please remember to manage your time.*
- Write in **blue** or **black** pen.
- Do not use correction fluid / pens – put a line through any errors.
- Write answers in this exam booklet in the spaces provided.
- Remember this exam is **positively graded** – you cannot lose points.

Score:

<b>PART ONE - HISTORY</b>	<b>/20</b>		
<b>PART TWO - GEOGRAPHY</b>	<b>/20</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>/40</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>/20</b>



# PART ONE HISTORY

Study the following documents and use them to help answer the questions which follow:

**Document 1: Extract from Pericles' Funeral Oration, given in honour of those who perished in Athens's war with Sparta.**

Pericles was a prominent political leader in Athens from 461 B.C. to 428 B.C. During this time, he expanded Athenian democracy to enable all citizens to play a role in government.

'Our constitution does not copy the institutions of neighbouring states, we are rather a pattern to others than imitators ourselves. Its administration favours the many instead of the few: this is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if no social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way...

The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life...We do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbour for doing what he likes...But all this ease in our private relations does not make us lawless as citizens. Against this fear is our chief safeguard, teaching us to obey the magistrates and the laws...'

Thucydides (Athenian Historian, 460-399BC)  
History of the Peloponnesian War, Book 2

**Document 2: Summary of 5th Century BC Athenian Democracy and 21st century US democracy.**

Comparison of 5<sup>th</sup> century BC Athenian democracy and present-day US democracy. The Athenian population at this time numbered around 260 000 people. The number of adult males eligible to vote was 43 000. The USA's population in 2020 was 333 000 000, and approximately 240 000 000 people were eligible to vote in the 2020 elections.

*(Document continued overleaf)*

## Athenian and United States Democracy

### Athenian Democracy

- Citizens: male; 18 years old; born of citizen parents
- Laws voted on and proposed directly by assembly of all citizens
- Leader chosen by lot
- Executive branch composed of a council of 500 men
- Juries varied in size
- No attorneys; no appeals; one-day trials

### Both

- Political power exercised by citizens
- Three branches of government
- Legislative branch passes laws
- Executive branch carries out laws
- Judicial branch conducts trials with paid jurors

### U.S. Democracy

- Citizens: born in United States or completed citizenship process
- Representatives elected to propose and vote on laws
- Elected president
- Executive branch made up of elected and appointed officials
- Juries composed of 12 jurors
- Defendants and plaintiffs have attorneys; long appeals process

Use document 1

1. Who gave this speech?

1pt

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2. What do the initials B.C. stand for?

1pt

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3. Who was the intended audience?

2pts

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4. In what way(s) do you think the document could be biased because of its intended audience? (You may cite relevant examples in your response). 6pts

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Use document 2 (both components):

5. Write a **paragraph** comparing and contrasting the **key** features of Ancient Athenian democracy and 21<sup>st</sup> century US democracy. 10pts

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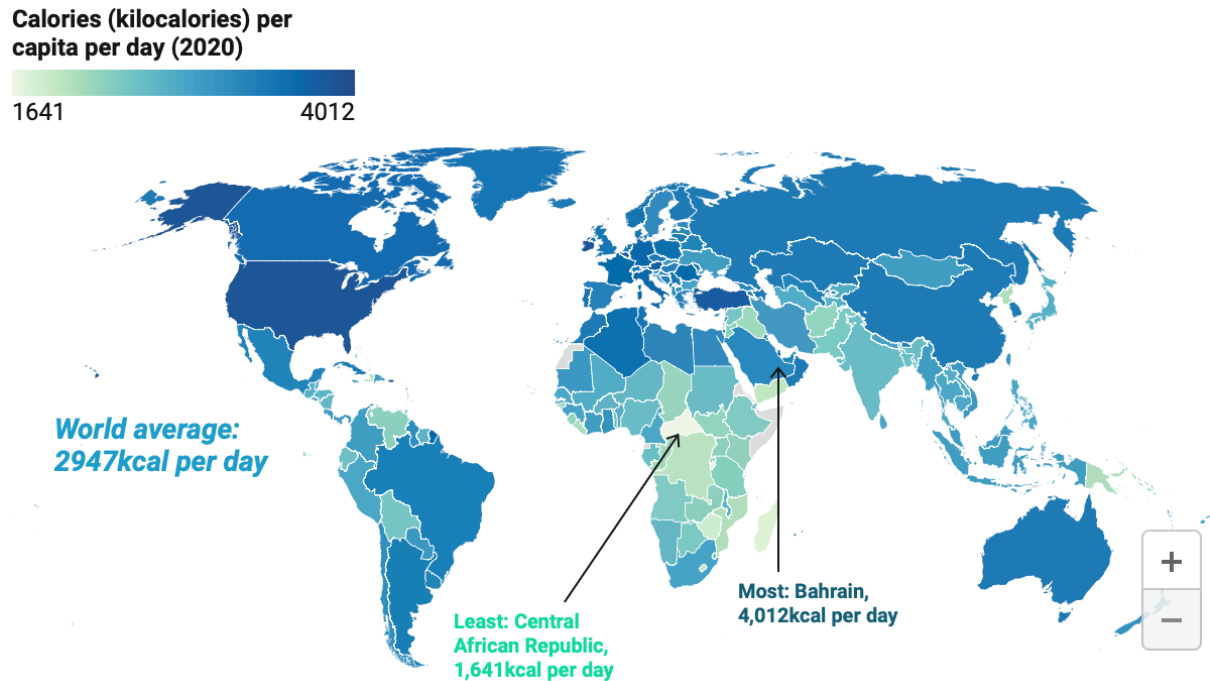
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## PART TWO GEOGRAPHY

Document 3: Map – Average daily consumption of calories per person, 2020



Source: Luke Andrews, Daily Mail; 9<sup>th</sup> July 2023

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-12276469/Worlds-biggest-eaters-REVEALED-countries-consume-calories.html>

Document 4: Cartoon - 'Obesity, African famine and global food crisis'.



Source: © Rob Rogers.com, July 26, 2011

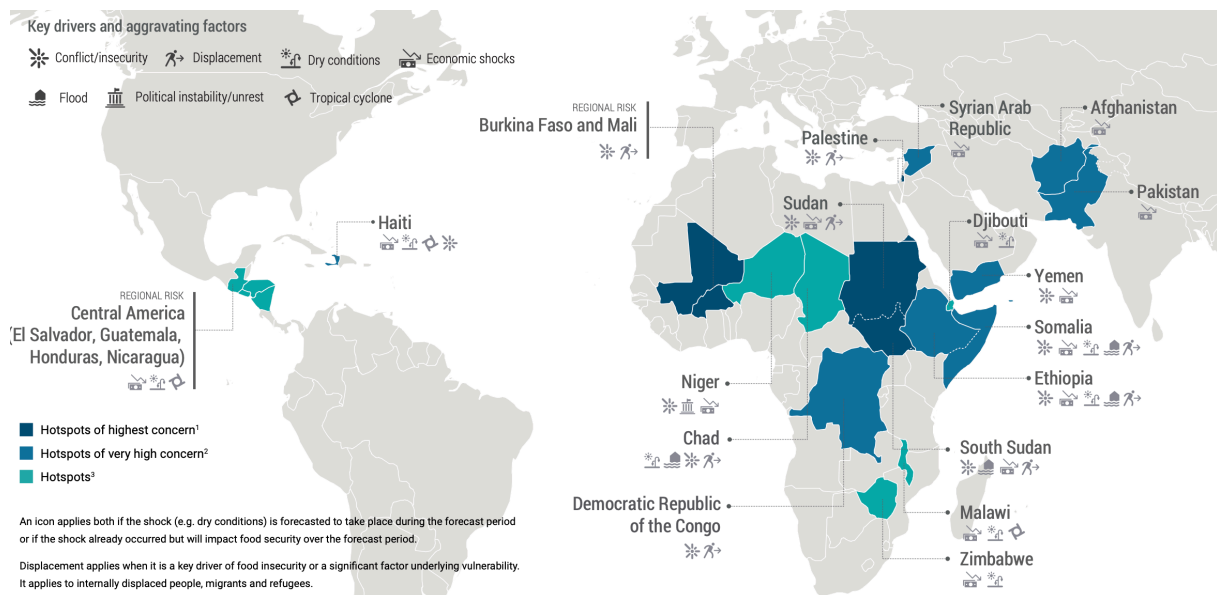
## Document 5: Food security update

Domestic food price inflation remains high. Inflation higher than 5% is experienced in 52.4% of low-income countries, 88.6% of lower-middle-income countries, and 61% of upper-middle-income countries and many experiencing double-digit inflation. In addition, 67.3% of high-income countries are experiencing high food price inflation. The most-affected countries are in Africa, North America, Latin America, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia. In real terms, food price inflation exceeded overall inflation in 76% in 166 countries.

Source: World Bank, November 13<sup>th</sup> 2023

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/food-security-update#:~:text=Up%20to%20783%20million%20people,in%20the%20most%20vulnerable%20regions%3F>

## Document 6: Hunger Hotspots



Source: World Food Programme, United Nations, November 2023

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000153539/download/>

Use Document 3

6. Describe the global pattern of food consumption shown on this map.

4pts

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Use Document 4

2pts

[illegible]

Use Documents 3 and 5

8. Why might food price inflation be a particular challenge for countries in Africa and Asia?  
2pts

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Use Document 6

9. What is the common driver of hunger in nearly all of the sub-Saharan countries identified on this map? Give reasons why this factor provokes hunger.  
2pts

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Use all documents and your own knowledge

10pts

10. What are the key causes of food insecurity and to what extent it is a major challenge in the world today?

[illegible]

