



**Monday 2 June 2014 – Afternoon**

**AS GCE HUMANITIES**

**G102/01/I** People, Community and Power

**INSERT – SOURCES FOR QUESTIONS 1 AND 2**

**Duration:** 1 hour 30 minutes



**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- You must use your own knowledge and the sources in this Insert to answer Questions 1 and 2.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

**INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR**

- Do not send this Insert for marking; it should be retained in the centre or destroyed.

## Sources for Question 1

**Source A: The Law on Full-Face Veils in France**

Recently two Muslim women were detained by the police in France while wearing full-face veils, which is banned under French law. Police said the women were not detained because of their veils, but because they joined an unauthorised protest. They were later released without charge.

The French Government says that a full-face veil interferes with “the basic standards required for living in a shared society”. It believes that it marks out wearers as being inferior, and that is contrary to the French idea of equality. It also says that the law prohibits the state from recognising, funding or favouring any religion in a secular society, and that is why French state schools are non-faith.

[Adapted from The Telegraph]

**Source B: The Oath for Citizens**

In January 2004 the UK Government introduced a requirement that all people aged 18 years or over, who are accepted for naturalisation or registration as a British citizen, must swear or affirm a citizenship oath and make a pledge at a citizenship ceremony.

Instructions for Citizenship Ceremony Participants.

You can choose whether to swear or affirm the oath. If you decide to swear the oath, you will be swearing to God, while affirming the oath does not have any religious context.

**Swearing the Oath:**

I (your full name) swear by Almighty God that on becoming a British citizen, I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her heirs and successors according to law.

**Affirming the Oath:**

I (your full name) do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that on becoming a British Citizen I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her heirs and successors according to law.

Whether you are swearing or affirming, you will then make the pledge of commitment:

I will give my loyalty to the United Kingdom and respect its rights and freedoms. I will uphold its democratic values. I will observe its laws faithfully and fulfil my duties and obligations as a British citizen.

**Source C: Multiculturalism in the United Kingdom**

Mohamed Farah, a British Olympic gold medal winning athlete, was born in Somalia and is a devout Muslim. He is also a supporter of the Muslim Writers' Awards and is a fan of Arsenal football club.



**Sources for Question 2****Source D: A View of Human Rights**

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world.

Ideas about human rights have evolved over many centuries. They achieved strong international support following the Holocaust and World War II. To protect future generations from a repeat of these horrors, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. For the first time, the Universal Declaration set out the fundamental rights and freedoms that all human beings share.

Human rights are based on core principles such as dignity, fairness, equality, respect and autonomy. They are relevant to your day-to-day life and protect your freedom to control your own life. All should take part in decisions made by public authorities which impact upon your rights. Everyone should make a real effort to get fair and equal services from all public authorities.

[Adapted from <http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/human-rights/what-are-human-rights/> ]

**Source E: Can Human Rights ever be Restricted?**

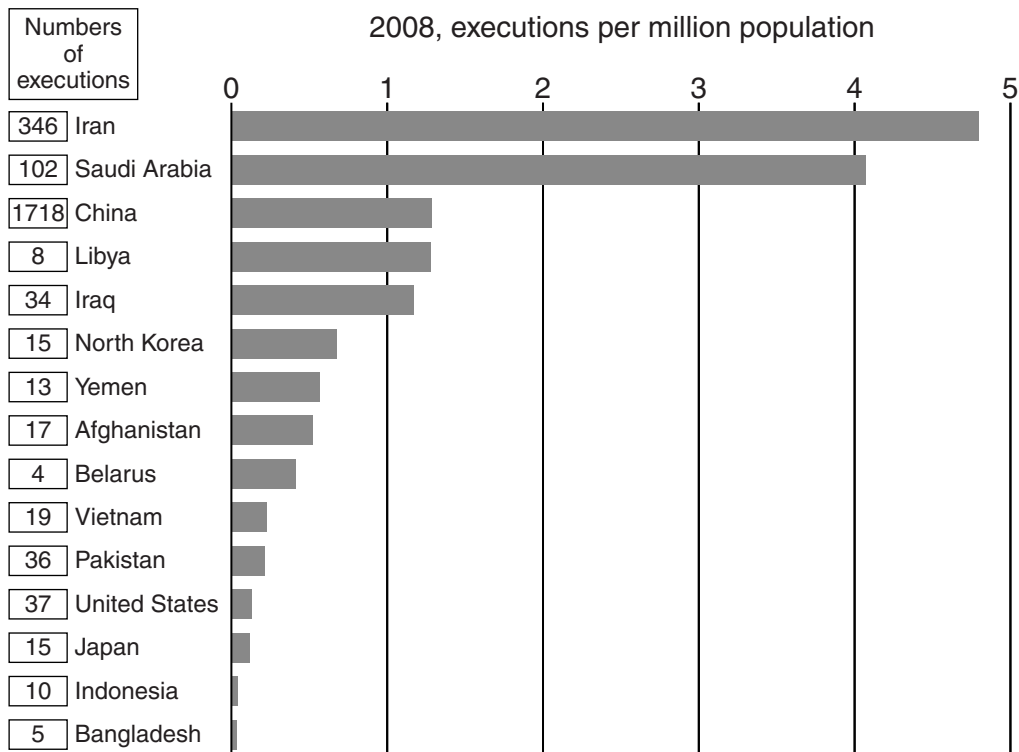
Some human rights – like the right not to be tortured – are absolute. These ‘absolute’ rights can never be interfered with by any government in any circumstances.

However, most human rights are not absolute. Some of these rights can be limited in certain circumstances, as set out in the European Convention on Human Rights. For example, your right to liberty can be limited only in specified circumstances, such as if you are convicted and sentenced to a prison term. Other rights can only be restricted when certain general conditions are met, for example where this is necessary to protect the rights of others or in the interests of the wider community. Governments may be able to restrict your right to freedom of expression, for example, if you are encouraging racial hatred.

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/human-rights/what-are-human-rights/how-do-human-rights-work/>

## Source F: The Death Penalty

The 15 countries with most executions in 2008



<http://filipsagnoli.wordpress.com/stats-on-human-rights/statistics-on-capital-punishment>

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