

Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships

Preface

The Rhodes Scholarships, the oldest international educational fellowships, were initiated after the death of Cecil Rhodes in 1902, and bring outstanding students from many countries around the world to the University of Oxford. The first American Scholars entered Oxford in 1904.

American Rhodes Scholars are selected through a decentralized process by which regional selection committees choose 32 Scholars each year representing the fifty states and the District of Columbia. Applicants from more than 300 American colleges and universities have been selected as Rhodes Scholars. In most years, even after a century of competition, a Rhodes Scholar is selected from an institution which has not formerly supplied a successful applicant.

Extraordinary intellectual distinction is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for election to a Rhodes Scholarship. Selection committees are charged to seek excellence in qualities of mind and in qualities of person which, in combination, offer the promise of effective service to the world in the decades ahead. The Rhodes Scholarships, in short, are investments in individuals rather than in project proposals. Accordingly, applications are sought from talented students without restriction as to their field of academic specialization or career plans, although the proposed course of study must be available at Oxford, and the applicant's undergraduate program must provide a sufficient basis for study in the proposed field. Through the years, Rhodes Scholars have pursued studies in virtually all of the varied fields available at the University of Oxford.

Election to the Scholarship is normally for two or three years, depending upon the degree program pursued by the Scholar. Scholars may, however, do a one-year degree only, though we believe the benefit from two or more years' tenure is usually exponentially greater. A Scholarship, including required University and college fees and a stipend for living expenses, may be renewed, at the discretion of the Rhodes Trustees, for a third year for those pursuing a doctoral degree and whose progress is deemed satisfactory. For those for whom the University requires fees in a fourth year for the completion of a doctorate, and when no other external funding is offered, again at the discretion of the Trustees, those fees will be paid, although not an additional stipend. (College and University jobs are often available to those remaining in Oxford in such fourth years.) The Trustees will not pay fourth-year fees in either the Division of the Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences or the Division of Medical Sciences as Scholars may enter directly to work for a doctorate in these divisions in three years. Scholars applying for a master's degree in one of these two science divisions should not, therefore, expect to be able to use the scholarship to go on to a doctorate. Rhodes Scholars may not apply for the MBA or the Master in Financial Economics (MFE) in their first year, but may pursue either of these one-year degrees in their second year, following the completion of a different one-year master's degree.

All educational costs, such as matriculation, tuition, laboratory and certain other fees, are paid on the Scholar's behalf by the Rhodes Trustees. Each Scholar receives in addition a maintenance allowance (the stipend) adequate to meet necessary expenses for term-time and vacations. The Rhodes Trustees cover the necessary costs of travel to and from Oxford, one time each way. They do not pay for passports or visas, which are now required for overseas students studying at Oxford.

Part One: The Rhodes Scholarships

The Rhodes Scholarships owe their origin to the remarkable vision expressed in the Will of Cecil J. Rhodes, the British colonial pioneer and statesman who died on March 26, 1902. He dreamed of improving the world through the diffusion of leaders motivated to serve their contemporaries, trained in the contemplative life of the mind, and broadened by their acquaintance with one another and by their exposure to cultures different from their own. Mr. Rhodes hoped that his plan of bringing able students from throughout the English-speaking world to study at the University where he took his degree in 1881 would aid in the promotion of international understanding and peace. Dedicated alumnus though he was, he was not moved merely by sentimental loyalty to establish the Scholarships at Oxford. Mr. Rhodes believed that, in addition to its eminence in the world of learning, Oxford University—with its emphasis on individualized instruction and on the community life provided by residential colleges—offered an environment highly congenial to personal and intellectual development.

Cecil Rhodes named nine beneficiary countries in his Will, and since 1904 other countries have been added. In 1976, the scope of the Rhodes Scholarships was further extended when legal changes in the United Kingdom permitted the Rhodes Trustees to open the competition to women.

The United States, with an annual authorization of 32 Rhodes Scholars, provides the largest of the national delegations, but the American contingent forms only a minority of the total. Americans are joined in Oxford by Rhodes Scholars elected from Australia, Bermuda, Canada, the Commonwealth Caribbean, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Kenya, New Zealand, Pakistan, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In a typical term, more than 200 Rhodes Scholars are in residence at Oxford.

Though some aspects of the structure of the Rhodes Scholarships have been modified from time to time, the founder's basic purposes have been maintained. Mr. Rhodes wanted the administrators of his Will to seek out those qualities of excellence in young people which would contribute to "the world's fight." He specifically directed that no candidate for a Scholarship should be qualified or disqualified on account of race or religious opinions.

Mr. Rhodes wished his Scholars to benefit from education at Oxford and to return, enriched by their experience, to contributive careers in their home countries, without losing the affection for the University of Oxford and for the United Kingdom, which he believed that experience would nurture. The Scholarships are for this reason best seen as long-term investments in the growth of promising young persons and in the encouragement of ever-closer international relations.

The criteria which Mr. Rhodes set forth in his Will still guide Committees of Selection in their assessment of applicants. The Will contains four standards by which prospective Rhodes Scholars should be judged:

- (1) literary and scholastic attainments;
- (2) energy to use one's talents to the full, as exemplified by fondness for and success in sports;
- (3) truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship;
- (4) moral force of character and instincts to lead, and to take an interest in one's fellow beings.

Underlying these standards is the aim that Scholars be physically, intellectually, and morally capable of leadership, that is, persons who, in Mr. Rhodes' phrase, will "esteem the

performance of public duties as [their] highest aim.” From this statement one may infer that he expected his Scholars to play an influential part in the betterment of society, wherever their careers might lead them.

Much of the distinctiveness of the Rhodes Scholarships stems from this comprehensive set of criteria. Intellectual excellence is obviously required, but not in isolation from other qualities. Mr. Rhodes sought Scholars who were more than “mere bookworms;” he wanted their intellectual talents to be combined with concern for others. Thus, the Selection Committees assign the highest importance to this blend of character with intellect.

Because Rhodes Scholars are selected for their potential over a lifetime, importance is properly attached to their capacity to meet the demands for physical fitness imposed by an active career. Satisfying the second standard does not require evidence of outstanding achievement in organized sports. All applicants, however, should be able to demonstrate the physical vigor which will enable them to make an effective contribution to the world around them. Moreover, American and other foreign students who are prepared to participate in sports played in the English amateur tradition have typically derived additional benefits from their Oxford experience. Many lifetime international friendships have been formed as by-products of the athletic competition among Oxford’s colleges.

The annual task of identifying the 32 American students who best satisfy these multiple criteria is assigned to Selection Committees throughout the United States. District Committees of Selection are authorized to consider applications from applicants who maintain their legal residence in the state(s) grouped within each District or who will have received two years of college or university training and a bachelor’s degree in one of those same state(s) before October 1 in the year following application. (The arrangement of states by District is described in the Appendix.) Each of the sixteen District Committees may elect two candidates as Rhodes Scholars-elect.

Committees of Selection have available to them a substantial body of materials pertaining to the strengths of each of the applicants, including academic transcripts, a brief essay prepared by the applicant, and letters from persons suggested by the applicant. To identify those best qualified from a group of able competitors, the mandatory personal interview plays a decisive role. In this setting, committee members can gain a fuller measure of the relative strengths of applicants than the written record alone can usually supply. At the same time, the interview affords applicants the opportunity to display their strengths to the best advantage. Selection Committees are obliged to limit invitations to those applicants whose credentials are the most outstanding. No applicant can be elected to a Rhodes Scholarship without being interviewed by a District Committee of Selection. Applicants must pay their own expenses in appearing before Selection Committees.

As the Rhodes Scholarship competition is open to applicants whose academic interests are quite varied, Committees are structured to bring a variety of perspectives to the process of evaluation. Typically, some selectors are from academic life and others from law, government service, business, medicine, or journalism. At least one member will be a scientist. Most Committee members will themselves have been Rhodes Scholars with first-hand acquaintance with the demands of Oxford, but at least one, and always the Committee chair, will not be a Rhodes Scholar.

After the sixteen District Committees have named the Rhodes Scholars-elect, and after counsel from the American Secretary regarding chosen course and college, the Warden of Rhodes House in Oxford seeks places for them in the departments and faculties of the University and in its colleges. Because the Oxford colleges make their own decisions on admissions, election to a Rhodes Scholarship does not automatically guarantee entry to Oxford. Election to a Rhodes Scholarship is formally confirmed by the Rhodes Trustees only after the Rhodes Scholar-elect has been accepted by a department or faculty and by a college. Two samples of recent written work, approximately 2,000 words each, are required for admission to read for any degree other than a mathematical or scientific subject. Rhodes Scholars enter Oxford University in October of the year following election. Deferment of the Scholarship cannot be granted, and no alternates are chosen. Scholars are required to be full-time students at Oxford for the duration of their degree program(s) and are required to reside in Oxford during term time except where they obtain the permission of the Warden. Scholars may not go off stipend to return under stipend at a later date.

Part Two: Oxford's Approach to Learning

The University of Oxford had its beginnings in the latter years of the twelfth century. The first college was founded in 1249 as a residence for scholars attending the lectures of the learned men who had been gathering there for several decades. Today Oxford University has thirty-eight self-governing colleges which are responsible for the admission of students and, for undergraduate courses, for their instruction. These colleges are residential, so that Rhodes Scholars become members of the colleges and live in college rooms, at least for part of their residency. Typically, Oxford's colleges are not specialized by subject area although certain of the graduate colleges do specialize in particular subjects. Colleges are normally prepared to admit students to pursue any of the fields of study available in the University and to prepare them for degrees at all levels, although some colleges do not offer the B.A. in certain disciplines, and others may not admit graduate students in disciplines without a tutor or fellow of the college in the same field.

As an ancient University, Oxford has extensive and impressive academic and aesthetic resources. The architecture of the colleges is renowned for its history, variety and beauty, and Oxford has become one of the prime tourist attractions in the world. Its scholarly resources place it in the first rank of international research universities. The Bodleian Library, a copyright deposit library since 1610, incorporates extensive collections of books, manuscripts and periodicals. Other scholarly and artistic resources will be found in the Ashmolean Museum, the University Museum, and smaller specialized museums, as well as in departmental libraries and the libraries and art collections of individual colleges. These collections contain priceless treasures accumulated over the centuries.

The system of education at Oxford has two notable characteristics which significantly differentiate its program from those offered by almost all American universities and colleges. Students wishing to read for the Bachelor of Arts degree in one of the Final Honour Schools, which roughly correspond to American academic departments, will be taught in small sessions by a tutor or tutors in his or her college or, as may be appropriate, by a tutor who is a specialist in the field in another college. This approach to learning requires the student to prepare normally one but sometimes two essays each week which the student reads to the tutor, who will then discuss the essay in order to probe and refine the student's understanding of the assigned topic. This intellectual exchange accords each student an extraordinary amount of personalized attention. In addition, the student will have available a wide array of lectures given by resident and visiting scholars and, in certain subjects, classes and laboratory exercises. In many subjects attendance at lectures is voluntary, but both those who wish to supplement their tutorial studies and those who seek an acquaintance with an area of knowledge far removed from their own specialties will find these lectures of considerable importance.

Oxford University's approach to learning is influenced perhaps as much by the examination system as by the pattern of tutorials and lectures. Unlike the practices followed by almost all American institutions of higher learning, Oxford University has long insisted on a divorce between teaching and examining. While the former function is performed primarily by the body of college Fellows, the latter is performed by University boards of examiners with whom students have not studied at first hand. This arrangement contributes to the development of a sense of partnership between student and tutor. The challenge to the student is to master a body of material and to demonstrate abilities in analyzing it; the challenge to the tutor is to nurture the student's powers to do so. Colleges take great pride in the successful performance of their students before the external examiners.

Some of the features of Oxford's special system of undergraduate education are also evident in the Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) degrees, which are among the most popular choices for American Rhodes Scholars. These degree courses, available today in many disciplines, offer a combination of small group or even individual instruction with classroom instruction, lectures and research. As Oxford continues to increase its resources devoted to graduate education, graduate degrees have become the course of choice for most Rhodes Scholars. It is now as common for Rhodes Scholars to take two one-year M.Sc. courses as it is for them to take the M.Phil, especially as there are many more one-year M.Sc.s. being introduced.

While students in Oxford have the resources of a great international university to aid them in their intellectual growth, Cardinal Newman's observation more than a century ago that Oxford is a place where students "educate themselves" remains true today. Collegiate life is structured to provide an environment hospitable to that activity. The "common room" and the "buttery" provide informal gathering points to encourage what Hume called "that liberty and facility of thought and expression which can only be acquired by conversation." The student common rooms in the colleges enrich student life through their sponsorship of a variety of activities ranging from debating societies to dramatic and musical groups, and they promote a wide range of athletic competitions. Most colleges have sports grounds nearby which provide tennis courts and playing fields for soccer, rugby, cricket and field hockey. College boat houses on the Thames River (locally known as the "Isis") support major rowing competitions among the colleges. Athletes who are selected to represent Oxford University against Cambridge University in major sports are awarded the recognition of a "Blue," the equivalent of an American varsity letter, or a "half Blue" for a minor sport.

The academic year in Oxford is divided into three terms that are eight weeks long. Terms are interrupted by six-week vacations in mid-winter and spring and by the "long vacation," which extends from late June to early October. During these vacations, however, undergraduate students are expected to maintain their academic work by at least undertaking, as the University's *Undergraduate Prospectus* puts it, "the wider, more leisurely reading which is essential to all courses." The pace of work for graduate students continues through the year.

The Oxford degree programs fall into three general categories: the undergraduate course, advanced degrees by coursework and examination, and advanced degrees by research and examination. The first, in which most Oxford students but small minority of Rhodes Scholars are engaged, is the undergraduate course which leads to the Bachelor of Arts degree with Honours. This degree ordinarily requires a minimum residency of three years; in certain subjects four years of study are required. The University awards Senior Status to students who have completed a bachelor's degree before their arrival in Oxford. (Completion of a bachelor's degree is required before a Rhodes Scholar is admitted to the University of Oxford.) Senior Status entitles students, in most cases, to fulfill the requirements of the degree in two academic years, and Rhodes Scholars must complete their work for a bachelor's degree within the two years of the Scholarship. Courses leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree are offered in the chief academic disciplines, and a number of joint programs provide courses of study combining work in two or more academic fields. Details about the requirements for these courses of study are published annually in the *Undergraduate Prospectus*, accessible on the Oxford University website, http://www.ox.ac.uk/admissions/undergraduate_courses/index.html/.

Advanced degrees are of two kinds: degrees taught in graduate courses (“taught degrees”) and research degrees. No degree is awarded on the basis of the accumulation of credits, and progress toward either type of advanced degree depends heavily on individual student initiative. Various programs include classes, seminars and sometimes tutorials, and always a supervisor, but graduate work at Oxford relies fundamentally on a student’s ability to work independently to good effect.

Advanced degrees which are obtained by coursework and examination include the Master or Bachelor of Philosophy degree (M.Phil., B.Phil.). Degrees which are obtained by research and an examination based upon the candidate’s thesis include the Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.) degree, an advanced research degree which usually requires three years. Again, in recent years, as many Rhodes Scholars do two separate one-year M.Sc. courses as they do a single two-year M.Phil. The D.Phil. is the research degree of choice for Rhodes Scholars, and is pursued by almost one-half of a typical American Rhodes class.

In recent years, as noted above, the Master of Philosophy has been among the most popular degrees for American students. (In the Faculty of Philosophy only, this degree is designated Bachelor of Philosophy.) The M.Phil. is awarded upon the successful completion of a two-year course of study culminating in a short thesis and a group of examinations similar in format to those required for the B.A. degree. Standards in the M.Phil. programs are rigorously demanding, and admission to these programs, which is determined by the relevant Faculty Boards of the University, is highly selective. Election to a Rhodes Scholarship does not assure selection. Applicants for admission to these M.Phil. programs must in most cases have a substantial undergraduate background in the proposed area of study. Fields in which masters’ degrees may be pursued are listed in the *University of Oxford Graduate Studies Prospectus*, available at http://www.ox.ac.uk/admissions/postgraduate_courses/index.html/.

Candidates who aspire to the research degree of D.Phil. will in some cases (especially in the sciences), first be registered as Probationer Research Students, and then proceed to D.Phil. status after passing a qualifying test normally taken at the end of the first year of work. It is permitted to take the D.Phil. after six terms (two years), but most people require three years to complete a thesis which meets the high standards for “a significant and substantial piece of research,” and four years is becoming the norm. Students in the social sciences or humanities who wish to pursue a D.Phil. will usually begin in one of the master’s courses in the same field. For those who face fee liabilities in their fourth year for completion of such a degree and have no other external funding for that fourth year, the Rhodes Trustees, at their discretion, may provide fourth-year fees. They will not, however, provide fourth-year stipends for living expenses. (College and University positions are often available in such fourth years.)

The pursuit of graduate work for a research degree of any kind at Oxford is best understood as an individual opportunity in the company of other independent scholars to utilize its resources for research, which include the Bodleian Library and other libraries, and extensive laboratories equipped for advanced scientific research. Even Oxford’s “taught” graduate degrees, such as the M.Phil., are characterized by much more independent work than most Americans will have been accustomed to.

Finally, all candidates should understand that it is very difficult, and may be impossible, to change degree courses after admission to Oxford. Course selection requires careful consideration.

Part Three: Procedures for Application

In the United States, applicants for Rhodes Scholarships must be United States citizens, aged eighteen or over but not yet twenty-four on October 1 in the year of application. They must also have academic standing sufficient to assure completion of a bachelor's degree before entering Oxford the following October in the event of election to a Scholarship. No allowance is made for the expenses of a married applicant's spouse.

Applicants apply as representatives of one of the fifty states: either the state in which they will have received at least two years of college training *and* a bachelor's degree before October 1 in the year following application, or the state where they were legally resident on April 15 in the year of application. In cases where an applicant may be uncertain about his or her legal residency, such indicia as the address on the applicant's driver's license, where the applicant votes, the address from which federal and state income tax returns are filed, and continuous residence will be evaluated. The Committees of Selection are responsible for ascertaining legal residence of all applicants, and they are authorized to reject the application of any person who is unable to verify legal residency in the state designated by the applicant. State eligibility rules are explored in more detail in the Q&A document updated annually by the American Secretary's Office (Section III, Questions 8-13) and appearing on the United States Rhodes Scholarship website, www.rhodesscholar.org. The specified application materials are submitted directly to the Secretary of the appropriate District Committee via the online application process.

Persons interested in applying for the Rhodes Scholarship are advised to begin preparing for their applications well in advance of the annual October deadline. Gathering the documents requested (an academic transcript, a photocopy of the birth certificate, etc.) may take some time. Most particularly, applicants should give careful thought to the preparation of a 1000-word essay in which they set forth in their own words their interests and aspirations, and their detailed reasons for wishing to study the specific areas of proposed academic work at Oxford. This statement is especially helpful to Committees in their attempt to gain an understanding of an applicant's strengths, and may be used by the authorities in Oxford to determine the Rhodes Scholar-elect's suitability for placement in an academic program and a college at Oxford. In addition, applicants are asked to supply a description of their activities during their college years.

Applicants are required to secure the formal endorsement of their college or university and to also provide the names of at least five and no more than eight persons who have agreed to write letters of recommendation. No fewer than four of these must be persons under whom the applicant has done academic work at a college or university. Committees of Selection also welcome letters from persons competent to comment on aspects of the applicant's character and interests as revealed in non-academic activities. Referees submit letters via the online application process; letters submitted by the applicant cannot be considered. Referees are asked to measure the applicant against the full range of the Rhodes Scholarship criteria and not to speak solely to those attributes which would, for example, be relevant to the evaluation of a student's acceptability to a post-graduate program.

Colleges and universities have been invited to organize campus committees for the purpose of meeting with prospective applicants to assess their relative merits. These campus committees are encouraged to prepare evaluative letters of institutional endorsement, also provided via the online process. Such arrangements will vary, of course, with institutional

While applications will be considered by District Committees of Selection even in the absence of such evaluative letters, a statement of institutional endorsement is required for all applicants.

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While only citizens of the United States are eligible for the Rhodes Scholarships awarded in this country, Rhodes Scholarships are offered in many other jurisdictions. Most of these constituencies regard their citizens who study in universities in the United States as eligible for their own competition. Citizens of Australia, Bermuda, Canada, the Commonwealth Caribbean (see Appendix for list of countries), Germany, Jamaica, Kenya, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe may thus be eligible to apply in their own constituencies on the basis of degrees from American universities. These country-specific rules may change from time to time, so it is essential to check with the relevant National Rhodes Secretary in advance. United States citizens resident of an American territory and not a U.S. state are eligible if they have attended for at least two years and will receive a B.A. from a university in one of the fifty states or the District of Columbia.

Please note that the elections in virtually all of the other participating constituencies take place before the elections in the United States. Eligibility requirements in other countries vary, and eligibility decisions are made by the respective National Rhodes Secretaries. Contact names and addresses for further information about these competitions are available from The Rhodes Trust's website, www.rhodestrust.ox.ac.uk.

In no instance may anyone apply in more than one country. Such dual application is automatically disqualifying in both countries.

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Additional details about Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarship selection process can be found in the Q&A document updated annually by the American Secretary's office and available on the United States Rhodes Scholarship website, www.rhodesscholar.org. Serious candidates are strongly urged to read this question and answer discussion carefully.

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The Rhodes Trust and Oxford University require that selection for a Scholarship and for admission to the University will be *without regard to gender, gender identity, marital status, sexual orientation, race, ethnic origin, colour, religion, social background, caste, or disability*.

The procedures for application are subject to modification from time to time. Persons interested in applying for a Rhodes Scholarship should consult the most recent issue of the **Memorandum of Regulations** for the current specifications of the application procedure. These are updated annually in the summer and available at the United States Rhodes Scholarship website, www.rhodesscholar.org. Prospective applicants are also encouraged to review the website carefully for further information about the Scholarships and Oxford, and for the name of the Rhodes Scholarship representative at their college or university.

APPENDIX

Distribution of the Rhodes Scholarships

United States*	32	Kenya	2
Canada	11	Zambia	2
South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, and Swaziland	10	Zimbabwe	2
Australia	9	Bermuda	1
India	5	Commonwealth Caribbean**	1
New Zealand	3	Hong Kong	1
Germany	2	Jamaica	1
		Pakistan	1

*Citizens of U.S. territories who have or will receive at least two years of college training and a bachelor's degree from a U.S. college or university are eligible to apply in their college or university state.

**The countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean are Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago.

Election Districts in the United States

For the purpose of electing Rhodes Scholars the United States are divided into sixteen Districts as designated below. The composition of the Districts may be adjusted year to year based on the size of applicant pools. Each District Committee of Selection may elect two Rhodes Scholars. In all, thirty-two may be elected annually.

<p>1 Maine New Hampshire New Jersey Rhode Island Vermont</p>	<p>2 Connecticut Massachusetts</p>	<p>3 New York</p>	<p>4 Delaware Pennsylvania West Virginia</p>
<p>5 Maryland/DC North Carolina</p>	<p>6 Georgia Virginia</p>	<p>7 Alabama Florida Tennessee</p>	<p>8 Louisiana Oklahoma Texas</p>
<p>9 Indiana Kentucky Ohio</p>	<p>10 Illinois Michigan</p>	<p>11 Iowa Minnesota Wisconsin</p>	<p>12 Arkansas Kansas Mississippi Missouri South Carolina</p>
<p>13 Colorado Nebraska New Mexico North Dakota South Dakota Utah</p>	<p>14 Alaska Idaho Montana Oregon Washington Wyoming</p>	<p>15 California-North*</p> <p>Arizona Nevada</p>	<p>16 California-South** Hawaii</p>

*including the counties of Monterey, Kings, Tulare, and Inyo and those counties to the North

** including the counties of San Luis Obispo, Kern, and San Bernadino and those counties to the South

Oxford Colleges

Most Rhodes Scholars go into residence in one of the mixed undergraduate and graduate colleges. There they may be admitted for either undergraduate or graduate degrees. A few find that their studies may be more appropriately pursued in one of the graduate colleges.

For Men and Women (Undergraduate and Graduate)

Balliol College (1263)	Oriel College (1326)
Brasenose College (1509)	Pembroke College (1624)
Christ Church (1546)	The Queen's College (1341)
Corpus Christi College (1517)	St. Anne's College (1879)
Exeter College (1314)	St. Catherine's College (1963)
Harris Manchester (1786)	St. Edmund Hall (c.1278)
Hertford College (1740)	St. Hilda's College (1893)
Jesus College (1571)	St. Hugh's College (1886)
Keble College (1870)	St. John's College (1555)
Lady Margaret Hall (1878)	St. Peter's College (1929)
Lincoln College (1427)	Somerville College (1879)
Magdalen College (1458)	Trinity College (1554-5)
Mansfield College (1886)	University College (1249)
Merton College (1264)	Wadham College (1610)
New College (1379)	Worcester College (1714)

For Men and Women (Graduate)

Green Templeton College (2008)	St. Antony's College (1950)
Linacre College (1962)	St. Cross College (1965)
Nuffield College (1937)	Wolfson College (1966)

For Part-time and Continuing Education Students

Kellogg College (1990)

Election by Fellowship Only

All Souls College (1438)

And Private Halls

Blackfriars
Campion Hall
Greyfriars
Regent's Park
St. Benet's Hall
St. Stephen's House
Wycliffe Hall

The Rhodes Scholarships are tenable at the University of Oxford. Persons interested in applying for the Scholarships should make certain that the University of Oxford offers programs appropriate to their undergraduate emphasis and to their plans for further study. They should also make certain that the years offered by the Rhodes Scholarship will allow a pattern of academic work in Oxford which fits into their career plans.

Suggestions for Further Reading

(Some of the books are no longer in print but should be available in university libraries.)

RHODES AND THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Legacy: Cecil Rhodes, The Rhodes Trust and Rhodes Scholarships, Philip Ziegler. Yale University Press, 2008.

The History of the Rhodes Trust 1902-1999, edited by Sir Anthony Kenny. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2001.

The Founder: Cecil Rhodes and the Pursuit of Power, Robert I. Rotberg. Oxford University Press, New York, 1988.

The American Rhodes Scholarships, Frank Aydelotte. Princeton University Press, 1946.

Cecil Rhodes, J.G. Lockhart and C.M. Woodhouse. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1963.

Cecil Rhodes: Flawed Colossus, Brian Roberts. W. W. Norton, 1988.

Rhodes Scholars, Oxford and the Creation of an American Elite, Thomas J. and Kathleen Schaeper. Berghahn Books, Providence, 2007.

The First Fifty Years of the Rhodes Trust and the Rhodes Scholarships, Lord Elton, ed. Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1955.

OXFORD: History and General Information

This Secret Garden: Oxford Revisited, Justin Cartwright. Bloomsbury Publishing PLC, UK, 2008.

Clarendon Guide to Oxford, A. R. Woolley. Oxford University Press.

The Encyclopaedia of Oxford, Christopher Hibbert. Macmillan, London, 1988.

A History of Oxford University, V. H. H. Green. Batsford, 1974.

The History of the University of Oxford, Vol. VIII, The Twentieth Century, Brian Harrison (ed.), Oxford University Press, 1994.

The Illustrated History of Oxford University, John Prest, ed. Oxford University Press, 1993.

Oxford, J. Morris. Oxford University Press, New York, 1978.

The Oxford Book of Oxford, J. Morris, ed. Oxford University Press, New York, 1978.

Oxford Life in Oxford Archives, W. A. Pantin. The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1972.

The Decline of Privilege: The Modernization of Oxford University, Joseph A. Soares. Stanford University Press, 1999.

OXFORD: Programs of Study and other Academic Information

The University of Oxford Undergraduate Prospectus

The University of Oxford Graduate Studies Prospectus

Both prospectuses are accessible from the University of Oxford's website at www.ox.ac.uk.

University of Oxford Examination Decrees and Regulations

is published annually and is available for purchase from Oxford University Press, 116 High Street, Oxford OX1 4BZ, England. It is also excerpted on the Oxford web site.

The purpose of this brochure is to inform prospective applicants and their advisors about the special character of the Rhodes Scholarships and the opportunities for study which they provide in one of the world's most ancient and distinguished universities. For convenience, the discussion is divided into three parts. The first provides a brief sketch of the history of the Rhodes Scholarships; the second describes Oxford's approach to learning; and the third discusses the procedures for application, criteria for selection, and the selection process in the United States.

An Appendix provides the following information: a statement of the worldwide distribution of the Rhodes Scholarships; a table showing the States of the Union grouped into the sixteen Districts formed for the purpose of electing Rhodes Scholars in the United States; and a list of Oxford colleges, with dates of foundation. Publications useful for further information are also listed.

The Rhodes Trust and Oxford University require that selection for a Scholarship and for admission to the University will be without regard to gender, gender identity, marital status, sexual orientation, race, ethnic origin, colour, religion, social background, caste, or disability.

*Elliot F. Gerson
American Secretary
The Rhodes Trust
8229 Boone Boulevard, Suite 240
Vienna, Virginia 22182
amsec@rhodesscholar.org
www.rhodesscholar.org*

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