

OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT 2003

SECTION BRITANNIQUE

Sujets Principaux: Histoire-Géographie

Four Hours

Answer TWO questions, ONE from Section A and ONE from Section B.

Candidates should begin each answer on a new page.

All questions carry equal marks and candidates are advised to divide their time accordingly. Each question is in three parts (a, b and c). In answering a question, candidates are advised to allocate about half of their time to answering the final part (part c) of the question.

SECTION A: HISTORY

1 *Britain 1945-1980*

- (a) What were the nationalisations decided upon by the post-war Labour Government?
- (b) Why did Britain successively accept the Marshall Plan and refuse the Schuman Plan?
- (c) To what extent were politics in Britain between 1945 and 1980 dominated by economic issues?

2 *The Cold War 1957-1963*

Study documents A, B, C, D and E.

- (a) Describe and briefly explain the views expressed by Dulles and Eisenhower as recorded in documents A and B.
- (b) How useful are these five documents in explaining the effect of the growing impact of Third World countries on international relations between 1957 and 1963?
- (c) Using these documents and your own knowledge, discuss the claim that the course of the Cold War was largely determined by events in the Third World.

Document A

The United States, as the most productive and prosperous nation, assists other nations which are at an early stage of self-development. It is sobering to recall that about two-thirds of all the people who resist Communist rule exist in a condition of stagnant poverty. Communism boasts that it could change all that and points to industrial developments wrought in Russia at a cruel, but largely concealed, cost in terms of human slavery and human misery, just as our policy concerns itself with economic development, so, too, our policy concerns itself with political change.

During the past decade, there have come into being, within the free world, 19 new nations with 700 million people. In addition, many nations whose sovereignty was incomplete have had that sovereignty fully completed. Within this brief span nearly one-third of the entire human race has had this exciting, and sometimes intoxicating, experience of gaining full independence . . .

Today, nations born to independence are born into a world one part of which is ruled by despotism and the other part of which stays free by accepting the concept of interdependence. There is no safe middle ground.

John Foster Dulles, The Dynamic Peace 1957
Address by the U.S. Secretary of State to the press in New York

Document B

There is general recognition in the Middle East, as elsewhere, that the United States does not seek either political or economic domination over any other people. Our desire is a world environment of freedom, not servitude. On the other hand many, if not all, of the nations of the Middle East are aware of the danger that stems from International Communism and welcome closer cooperation with the United States to realize for themselves the United Nations goals of independence, economic well-being and spiritual growth . . .

The action which I propose would have the following features:

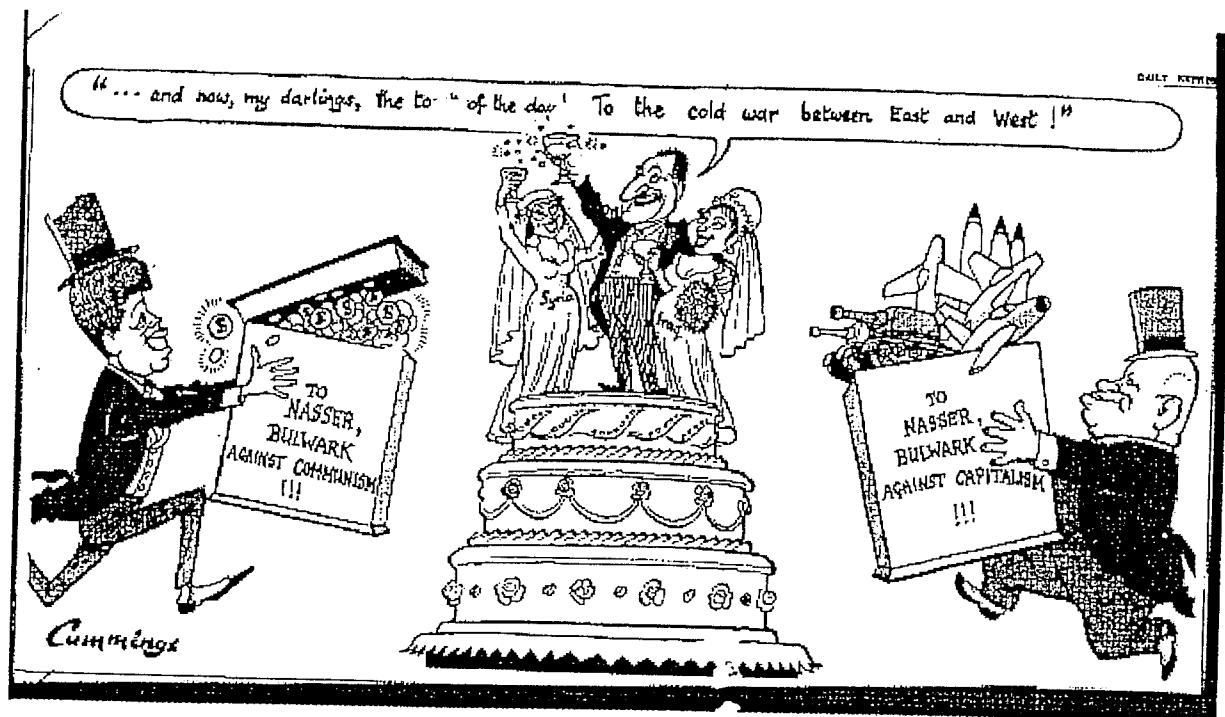
It would, first of all authorize the United States to cooperate with and assist any nation or group of nations in the general area of the Middle East in the development of economic strength dedicated to the maintenance of national independence.

It would, in the second place, authorize the Executive to undertake in the same region programs of military assistance and cooperation with any nation or group of nations which desires such aid.

It would, in the third place, authorize such assistance and cooperation to include the employment of the armed forces of the United States to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of such nations, requesting such aid, against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by International Communism.

The Eisenhower Doctrine
A message to Congress January 5th 1957

Document C



Cartoon by Michael Cummings, published in the Daily Express 24th of April 1963

Document D

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, oppose any foe to assure the survival and success of liberty.

John F. Kennedy, campaign speech, 1960

Document E

No government or social system is so evil that its people must be considered as lacking in virtue. As Americans we find communism profoundly repugnant as a negation of personal freedom and dignity. But we can *still* hail the Russian people for their many achievements in science and space, in economic and industrial growth, in culture and in acts of courage . . . In short, both the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies have a mutually deep interest in a just and genuine peace and in halting the arms race.

Let us examine our attitude toward the Cold War, remembering that we are not engaged in a debate, seeking to pile up debating points. We are not here distributing blame or pointing the finger of judgment. We must deal with the world as it is, and not as it might have been had the history of the last eighteen years been different.

Kennedy's address to the American University, 10th June 1963

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY

3 Urbanisation

- What is meant by the term 'urbanisation'?
- Explain the main causes of urbanisation **either** in Africa **or** in one named more-economically developed country (excluding France and Britain).
- With reference **either** to Africa **or** to the more-economically developed country (MEDC) you have named in your answer to section (b), identify the main problems caused by urbanisation and evaluate the strategies being used to deal with them.

4 Population Change and Control

Study documents F, G, H and I.

- Describe the changing fertility rates in major regions of the world as shown in document F.
- How helpful are documents G and H in explaining the fertility decline?
- Taking account of document I and using your own knowledge, evaluate the efforts which have been made to limit population growth in any **one** named country you have studied.

Document F

Trends in fertility and annual population growth rates by major world region.

Area	Crude birth Rate per 1000 population		Total fertility rate				Population annual growth rate (%)	
	1970	1998	1960	1975	1990	1998	1980-90	1990-98
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	41	6.7	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.0	2.6
Middle East and North Africa	45	28	7.1	6.4	4.9	3.8	5.0	2.3
South Asia	41	27	6.1	5.4	4.1	3.4	3.7	1.9
East Asia and Pacific	35	18	5.8	3.9	2.5	2.0	2.6	1.2
Latin America and Caribbean	37	23	6.1	4.7	3.2	2.7	3.3	1.7
Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union	20	14	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.1	0.3
Developing countries	38	25	6.0	5.0	3.5	3.0	3.2	1.7
Industrialised countries	17	12	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.6
World	33	22	5.1	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.9	1.4

Source: UNICEF 2000, UNDF 1999

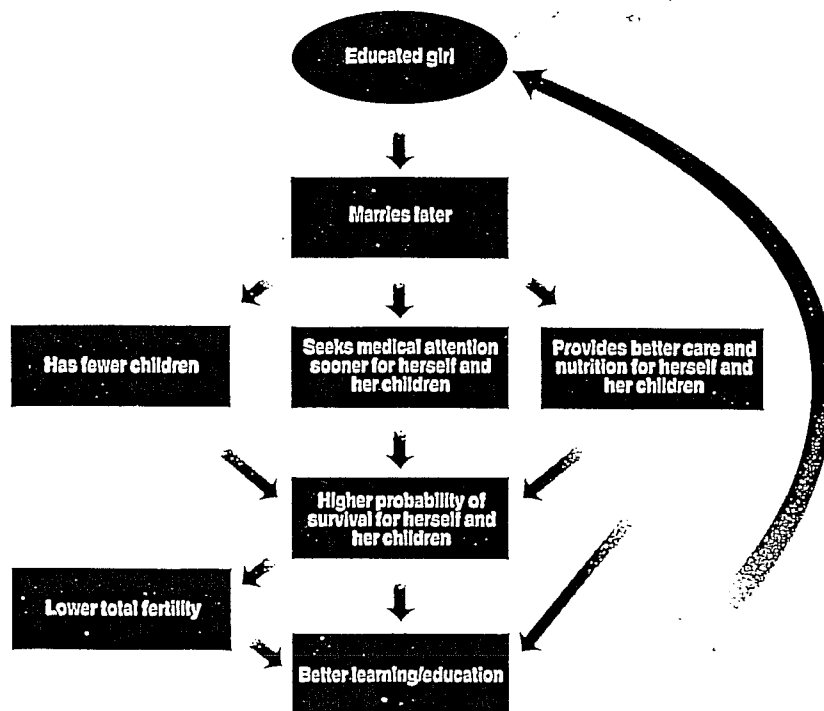
Factors associated with fertility decline by major world region.

Area	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births 1998	Primary school enrolment ratio for females (gross) (%) 1990-97	Secondary school enrolment ratio for females (gross) (%) 1960-96	Contraceptive prevalence (%) 1990-99	Total fertility rate 1998
Sub-Saharan Africa	107	67	22	17	5.5
Middle East and North Africa	51	82	54	50	3.8
South Asia	76	81	33	39	3.4
East Asia and Pacific	38	115	61	76	2.0
Latin America and Caribbean	32	104	52	68	2.7
Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union	29	98	82	65	1.8
Developing countries	64	92	46	56	3.0
Industrialised countries	6	103	107	72	1.6
World	59	94	54	59	2.7

Source: UNICEF 2000

Document H

The Demographic Impacts of Educating Girls.



Source : UNICEF 1999

Document I

“Contraceptive Use in Pakistan”

In Pakistan, Husbands as Obstacles to Contraceptive Use

In tackling the question of unmet need in Pakistan, an article in the Population Council's June issue of *Studies in Family Planning* measures the costs of contraception and explores why women of reproductive age who say they want to limit childbearing do not necessarily use contraception. The research reveals that access to services is by no means the only obstacle to contraceptive use. In Pakistan various social costs present imposing barriers, say researchers John B. Casterline, Zeba A. Sathar, and Minhaj ul Haque.

Source:
Population
Council News
Release
Website 2002

In 1996 the authors conducted focus-group discussions and in-depth interviews with men and women in eight different locales in north, central, and southern Punjab. Later that year they conducted a survey throughout the province. The authors assessed six major obstacles to contraceptive use: the strength of motivation to avoid pregnancy, awareness and knowledge of contraception, the social and cultural acceptability of contraception, perceptions of the husband's attitudes and preferences, health concerns, and perceived access to services.

Unlike earlier studies on the subject, the analysis by Casterline and colleagues assigns explicit weights to each obstacle. According to their findings, women's perceptions of their husbands' attitudes and preferences emerge as a dominant obstacle.

Contraceptive prevalence in Pakistan began to increase in the 1990s, rising from 12 percent in 1990-91 to 24 percent in 1996-97. Nevertheless, unmet need for family planning remains at relatively high levels by international standards. The country's fertility rates are also high in relation to those of other South Asian nations and in relation to conventional measures of socioeconomic development, such as income and urbanization.
