

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT
SESSION 2004**

SECTION BRITANNIQUE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJETS PRINCIPAUX

OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT

SESSION 2004

SECTION BRITANNIQUE

SUJETS PRINCIPAUX: HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE

This paper consists of 6 printed pages and contains 8 documents,
5 (A-E) for Question 2 and 3 (F-H) for Question 4.

Four hours

Answer **two** questions, **one** from Section A (History) and **one** from Section B (Geography).

You should begin each answer on a new page.

All questions carry equal marks and you are advised to divide the time accordingly.

Each question is in three parts (**a**, **b** and **c**). In answering a question, you are advised to allocate about half the time to answering the final part of the question (part **c**).

SECTION A: HISTORY**1** *The Cold War 1945-1972*

- a** Define the terms 'co-existence' and 'détente' in the context of the Cold War.
- b** Explain why these two phases developed at certain stages of the Cold War.
- c** To what extent was the Cold War an ideological conflict?

2 *Britain and Europe*

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

- a** Explain what de Gaulle refers to as "the Six" in document A.
- b** To what extent do documents B and C show that Britain was in favour of being part of Europe, 1945-1975?
- c** Using all the documents and your own knowledge, to what extent is it true to say that Britain missed a golden opportunity by not joining the European Community earlier?

Document A

Compared with the motives that led the Six to organise their unit, we understand for what reasons, why Britain - who is not continental, who remains, because of the Commonwealth and because she is an island, committed far beyond the seas, who is tied to the United States by all kinds of special agreements - did not merge into a Community with set dimensions and strict rules. While this Community was taking shape, Britain therefore first refused to participate in it and even took toward it a hostile attitude as if she saw in it an economic and political threat. Then she tried to negotiate in order to join the Community, but in such conditions that the latter would have been suffocated by this membership. The attempt having failed, the British Government then asserted that it no longer wanted to enter the Community and set about strengthening its ties with the Commonwealth and with other European countries grouped around it in a free trade area. Yet, apparently now adopting a new state of mind, Britain declares she is ready to subscribe to the Rome Treaty.

President Charles de Gaulle, *Le Grand "Non"*: Britain's proposed entry into the Common Market, 16 May 1967

Document B

We must build a kind of United States of Europe *and* there is no reason why a regional organisation should in any way conflict with the world organisation of the United Nations ...

I am now going to say something that will astonish you. The first step in the re-creation of the European family must be a partnership between France and Germany. In this way only can France recover the moral and cultural leadership of Europe. In this urgent work France and Germany must take the lead together. Great Britain, the British Commonwealth of Nations, mighty America - and, I trust, Soviet Russia, for then indeed all would be well - must be the friends and sponsors of the new Europe and must champion its right to live. Therefore I say to you, "Let Europe arise!".

Winston Churchill, speech at the University of Zurich, 19 September 1946

(The documents for Question 2 continue on the next page)

Document C

Parliament has decided to consult the electorate on the question whether the UK should remain in the European Economic Community.

DO YOU WANT THE UK TO REMAIN IN THE EEC?

Put a cross (X) in the appropriate box:

YES	
NO	

Results:	
YES	67.2%
NO	31.2%
Turnout 64.03%	

Text of voting paper for, and inset results of, the British referendum on Europe, June 1975

Document D

Britain has the fifth largest economy in the world, £1.7 trillion invested around the globe (70% outside the EU), the most advanced nuclear weapons and the most professional armed forces in Europe. She has a stable political system and the English language. Behind her is perhaps the most successful history of any country in the world. She sits on the Security Council of the UN and is a member of the G7 group, the IMF, the World Bank and NATO.

Alan Sked *An Intelligent Person's Guide to Post War Britain* (London, 1997)

Document E

UK comparative trade performance 1950–88: Percentage shares of world exports of manufactures

	1950	1960	1970	1988
United Kingdom	25.5	16.5	10.8	8.3
France	9.9	9.6	8.7	9.1
Germany	7.3	19.3	19.8	20.6
Japan	3.4	6.9	12.7	18.1
United States	27.3	22.6	18.5	14.9

Quoted in Derrick Murphy (ed.) *Britain 1914-2000* (London, 2000)

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY3 *Agriculture and development in Latin America*

- a Describe the characteristics of a subsistence agricultural system.
- b Explain the role of agriculture in rural-urban migration in Latin America.
- c Assess the success of agriculture as a strategy for development in one or more Latin American countries you have studied.

4 *Globalisation*

Study documents F, G and H.

- a With the help of examples in the documents, give the meaning of the term 'transnational company' (TNC).
- b Using the documents, examine the assertion that TNCs are playing an increasing role in the globalisation of the world economy.
- c Using the documents and your own knowledge, which of these two phrases best sums up globalisation: 'domination of the North over the South' or 'a way of speeding up economic development'?

Document F**The 15 largest TNCs in manufacturing, by annual turnover, 2001**

<u>rank</u>	<u>company</u>	<u>activity</u>	<u>country</u>	<u>annual turnover</u> (million Euros)	<u>number of</u> <u>employees</u>
1	Exxon/Mobil	oil company	USA	210 600	97 900
2	General Motors	motor vehicles	USA	199 000	365 000
3	British Petroleum	oil company	UK	197 000	110 100
4	Ford Motor	motor vehicles	USA	182 400	354 000
5	Daimler/Chrysler	motor vehicles	Germany/USA	152 400	372 000
6	Royal Dutch/Shell	oil company	Netherlands/UK	149 100	91 000
7	General Electric	electrics/electronics	USA	141 600	310 000
8	Mitsubishi	electronics/diversified	Japan	126 500	42 000
9	Toyota	motor vehicles	Japan	121 200	215 000
10	Mitsui	shipyards/diversified	Japan	117 800	42 000
11	Chevron/Texaco	oil company	USA	117 000	55 800
12	Total/Fina/Elf	oil company	France/Belgium	105 300	122 000
13	IBM	computers	USA	96 400	319 000
14	Volkswagen	motor vehicles	Germany	91 700	322 000
15	Siemens	electrics/electronics	Germany	87 000	484 000

Source: INSEE-TEF 2003

Document G

GNP (Gross National Product) for selected countries compared with the annual turnover of selected TNCs (billion Euros), 2002

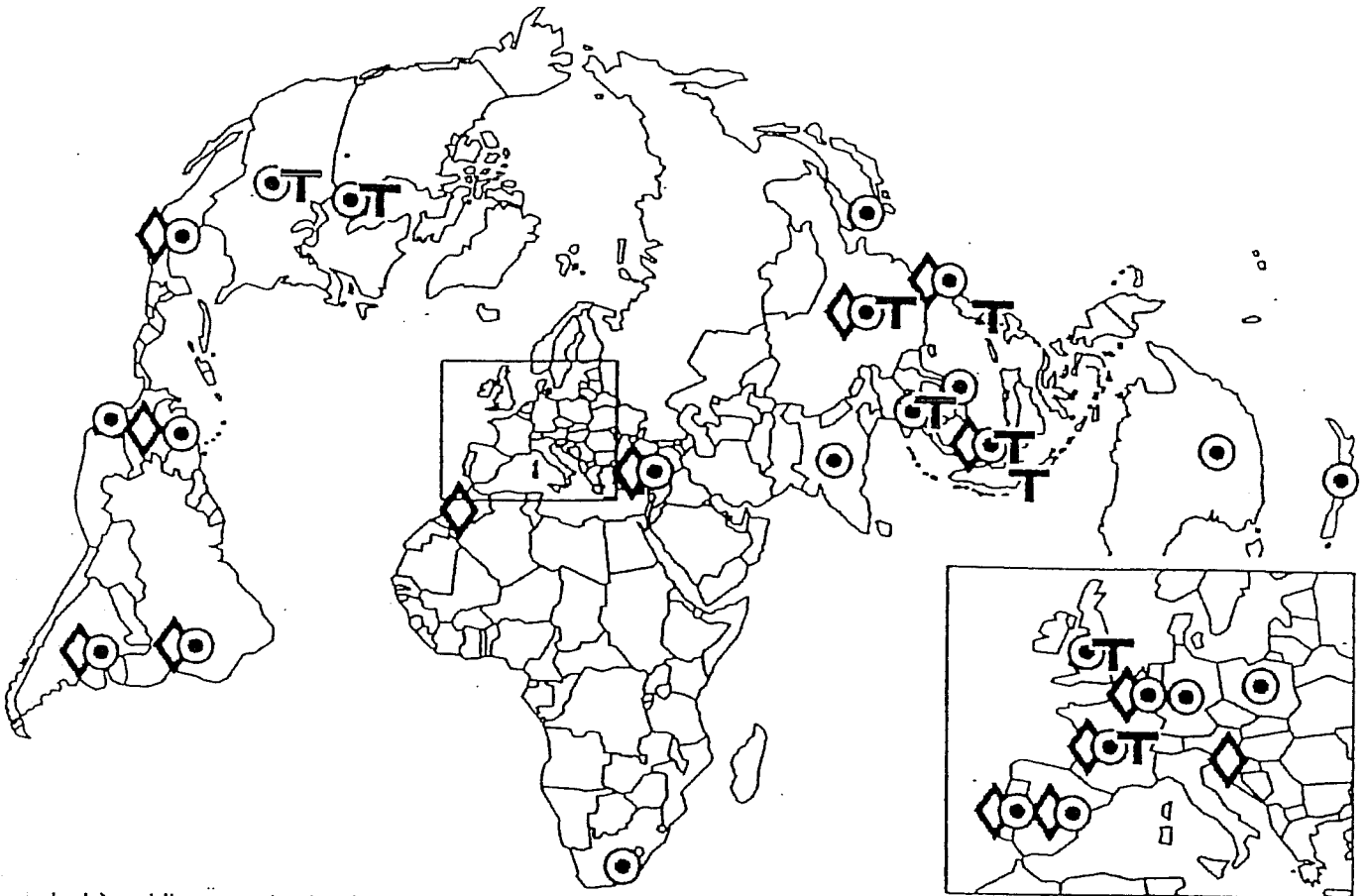
Belgium	259
Sweden	226
EXXON	210
Turkey	200
GENERAL MOTORS	199
FORD MOTOR	182
Denmark	175
Norway	152
DAIMLER/CHRYSLER	152
Poland	151
ROYAL DUTCH/SHELL	149
Indonesia	130
TOYOTA	121
Portugal	106
TOTAL/FINA/ELF	105
Colombia	101
IBM	96
Egypt	79
CARREFOUR	69
New Zealand	55
PEUGEOT	51
Algeria	46

Source: INSEE-TEF, 2003 from *Alternatives économiques* No 50, 2001

(Document H for Question 4 is printed on the next page)

Document H

Location of Renault's, Ford's and Toyota's factories, 1996/1997



planisphère oblique ; projection à compensation régionale, J. Bertin, 1953

Présence d'au moins une usine automobile

◆ RENAULT
 ● FORD
 T TOYOTA

Sources :

- *Atlas économique*, Renault, 1996
- *A Pocket Reference on Ford Motor Company Worldwide Plants*, Ford, 1996
- *Toyota Motor Corp. in Business Week*, 7 avril, 1997

/end