

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT  
SESSION DE JUIN 2005**

SECTION BRITANNIQUE

EPREUVE: HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE: 4 HEURES

**SUJETS PRINCIPAUX**

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**SECTION BRITANNIQUE**

**SUJETS PRINCIPAUX: HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE**

This paper consists of 6 printed pages and contains 9 documents,  
5 (A-E) for Question 2 and 4 (F-I) 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 your time to answering the final part of the question (part **c**).

**SECTION A: HISTORY**

**1**     *Britain 1945-1951*

- a**     Explain the meaning of the term 'landslide victory' and how it applies to the general election result of 1945.
- b**     Account for the Labour Party's success in the 1945 general election.
- c**     How successful was the Labour government in dealing with the post-war situation up to 1951?

**2**     *British decolonisation*

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

- a**     Using document A, explain the British attitude towards its Indian colony.
- b**     How useful are documents B, C, and D as sources to a historian studying the problems facing the British government with respect to the Empire?
- c**     Using all the documents and your own knowledge, assess the view that decolonisation was the product of a combination of forces beyond the British government's control.

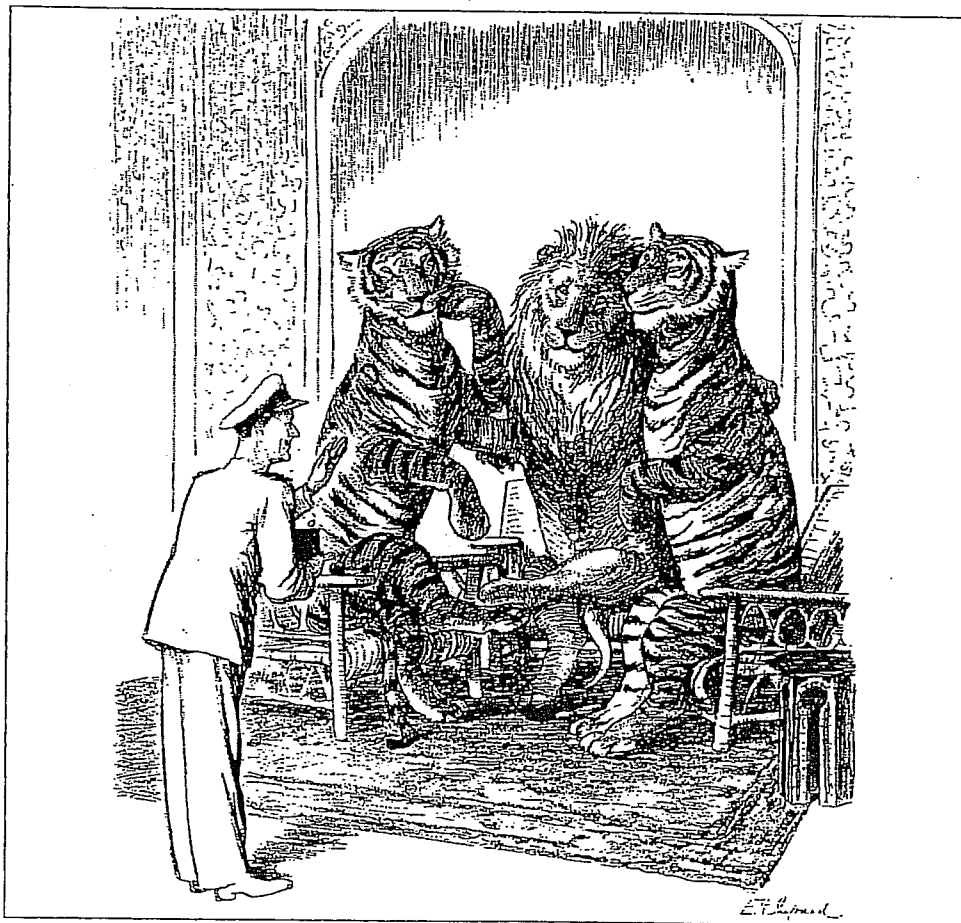
### Document A

The policy of His Majesty's government ... is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

The Montagu Declaration, Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, August 1917

### Document B

A cartoon from the British magazine *Punch* showing Mountbatten, taking a photograph of the triumvirate of (from left to right) India, Britain and Pakistan, joined in friendship, July 1947

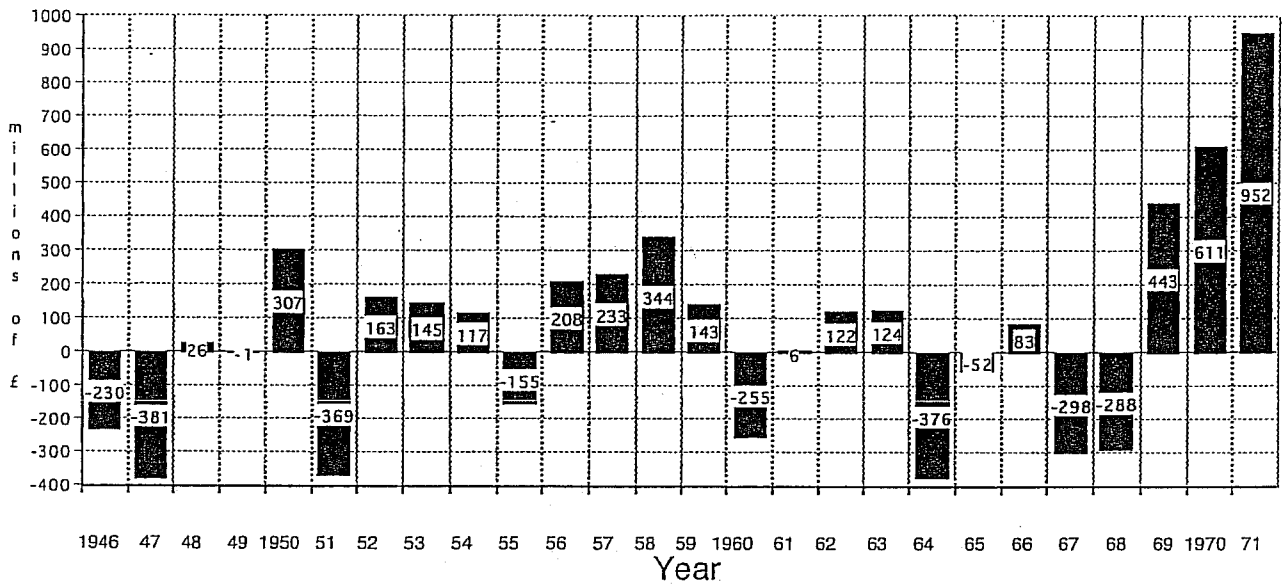


'Hold that!'

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

## Document C

### Britain's Balance of Payments, 1946-1971



Source: United Kingdom Balance of Payments

## Document D

Ever since the break up of the Roman Empire one of the constant facts of political life in Europe has been the emergence of independent nations ... Fifteen years ago this movement spread through Asia ... Today the same thing is happening in Africa ... The wind of change is blowing through this continent, and whether we like it or not, this growth of national consciousness is a political fact. We must all accept it as a fact, and our national policies must take account of it.

Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, extract from a speech to the parliament of the Union of South Africa, Cape Town, 3 February 1960

## Document E

If we lose the co-operation of India, then not only the Commonwealth but the anti-Communist Western Powers will lose an extremely important foothold in Asia. In recent years, certain parts of the Commonwealth have broken away. The impression may easily be created that the Commonwealth is disintegrating. The decision [to allow India to retain membership despite becoming a Republic] was undoubtedly a decision that would give the world a different impression that the Commonwealth is still a power in world affairs.

Dr Daniel Malan, South African Prime Minister, speaking in 1949

[Turn over for SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY]

## SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY

### 3 *Development*

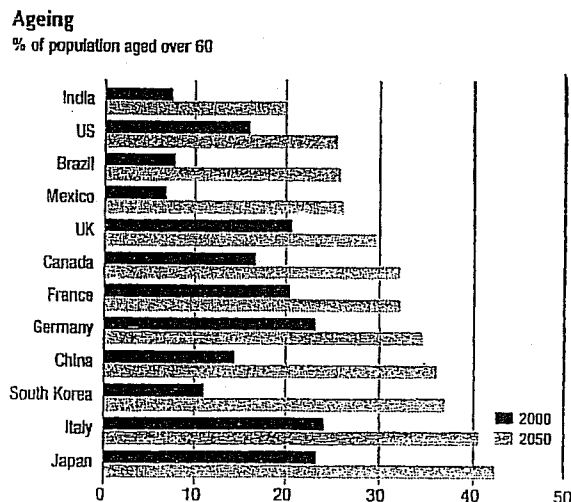
- a Define the term 'development' in a geographical context.
- b Examine the influence of political stability on development.
- c Discuss, with examples, the characteristics of less economically developed countries (LEDCs).

### 4 *Population change*

Study documents F, G, H and I.

- a Using document F, describe the predicted changes in the percentage of population aged over 60 years between the years 2000 and 2050.
- b To what extent do documents G and H explain the factors which cause an ageing of the population?
- c Using the documents and your own knowledge, evaluate the consequences of changing population trends for both MEDCs (more economically developed countries) and LEDCs (less economically developed countries).

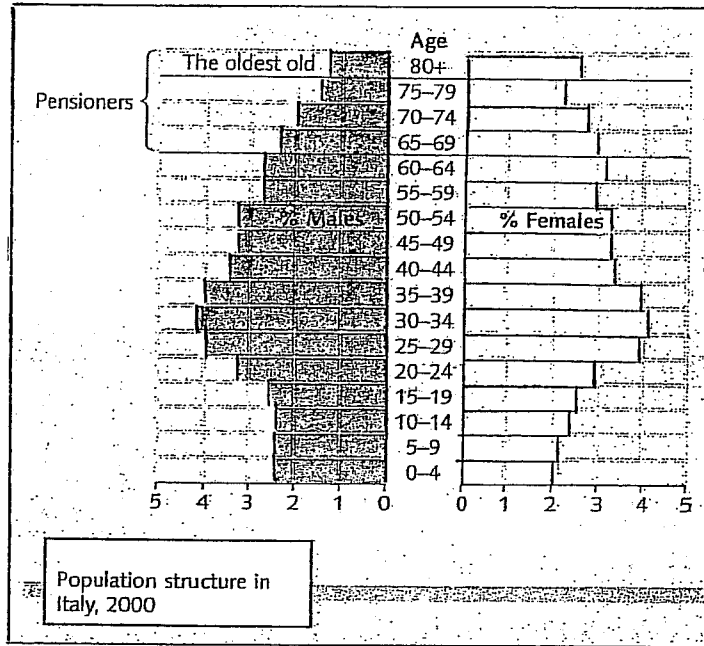
#### Document F



*Financial Times* newspaper, November 2004

(The documents for Question 4 continue on the next page)

## Document G



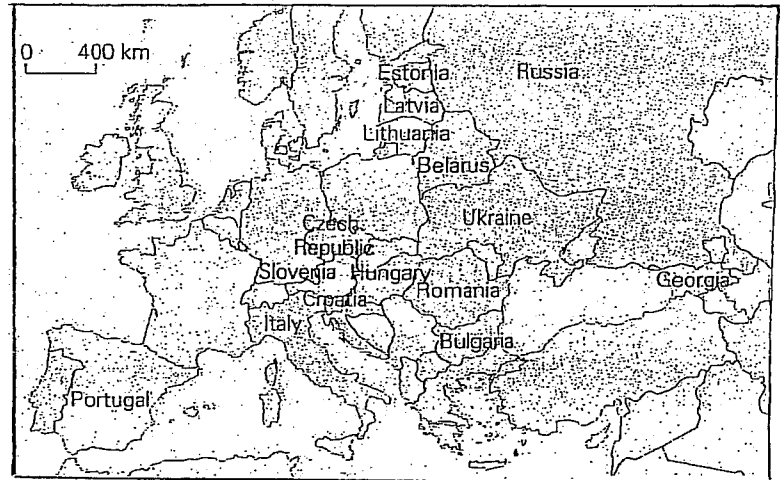
Life expectancy in Italy has increased from 64 years for men and 68 years for women in 1950 to 79 for men and 84 for women in 2000. At present 18% of the population is aged over 65, a proportion predicted to rise to 25 by 2030 and 35 per cent by 2050. Already the ratio of workers to pensioners is 0.7. In 2000, 19% of Italy's gross national product was spent looking after the over 65s. Estimates suggest that by 2003 this figure will have risen to an unsustainable 33%, with 20% being spent on pensions alone.

David Waugh *The New Wider World* (Nelson Thornes, 2003)

(The documents for Question 4 continue on the next page)

## Document H

It should also be pointed out that this 'birth dearth' is even spreading to some LEDCs. Women in India now have fewer babies than US women did in 1950s, while in China, Cuba and Thailand fertility rates have fallen below replacement level. After a century of population growth, and warnings about the 'population explosion', most MEDCs are now facing a 'population bust'. The prospect of steadily declining populations is fast becoming a real one.



Countries where population has begun to fall are named on the map, 1998

*The Independent* newspaper, 12 January 1998

## Document I

### The demographic writing is on the wall

Mention the grey dollar to some of the younger people working in corporate marketing departments or advertising agencies and eyes roll. The prospect of selling products to the ageing affluent conjures images of those classified advertising sections at the back of certain magazines: stair-lifts, comfortable shoes and funeral insurance. It is not a good career move to talk this way of course. The demographic writing is on the wall and everyone is looking for a way to profit. Ageing populations and falling birth rates across the developed world, particularly in continental Europe and Japan, are changing all the rules.

Fewer young people means the youth market cannot be relied upon to set trends in the way it used. Older people switch brands far less frequently than their children, undermining the very thing that a lot of modern day capitalism stands for. The companies that really stand to benefit from ageing populations are in healthcare and banking. Saving for a retirement that may be longer and busier than ever before is a challenge for everyone except the savings industry. There is a reason why the world's biggest companies are mostly banks and drug companies: it's because we're growing old and rich.

Dan Roberts, *Financial Times* newspaper, November 2004

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