

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT  
SESSION DE JUIN 2007**

SECTION BRITANNIQUE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

**SUJETS PRINCIPAUX**

**Cover only**

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**SECTION BRITANNIQUE**

**SUJETS PRINCIPAUX: HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE**

This paper consists of 8 printed pages and contains 10 documents,  
5 (A-E) for Question 2 and 5 (F-J) 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 sub-divided into parts. 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 and Europe**

- (a) What was the Treaty of Rome and when was it signed?
- (b) Why did Britain want to join the EEC?
- (c) 'That Britain did not join the EEC sooner than 1973 was no fault of her own'. Discuss the extent to which this statement may be true.

**2 The Fifth Republic in France, 1958-81**

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

- (a) In Document A, explain why de Gaulle wanted the President to be elected by universal suffrage.
- (b)
  - (i) What message did the poster in Document B want to convey?
  - (ii) Compare Documents B and C as evidence for the importance of the events of May 1968.
- (c) Using all the documents and your own knowledge, explain how well the governments of the Fifth Republic responded to the domestic issues facing France between 1958 and 1981.

### Document A

The keystone of our regime is the creation of a President of the Republic appointed by the heart and minds of the French people to be the Head of State and France's guide... In order for the President of the Republic to be able to effectively exercise this role, he needs the explicit confidence of the nation... With the view to maintaining and reinforcing the future of our institutions ... I therefore believe I must present the following proposal to the country: when my seven year term of office ends, or if death or illness cuts it short, the President of the Republic shall henceforth be elected by universal suffrage.

Charles de Gaulle in a televised speech, 20 September 1962

### Document B



A student poster from a workshop of the School of Fine Arts, Paris, May 1968

### Document C

And then came May. And suddenly everything was thrown into doubt ... To the observer, the government was no longer in control of the country and the civil service, itself disorganised or on strike seemed to answer, pre-emptively, to a new authority. Was this a revolution? ... Was this the end of the Fifth Republic? ... My only concern was to face the storm avoiding conflict i.e. bloodshed. The institutions of the Fifth Republic thus showed their resilience as soon as the Head of State and the Government showed themselves unwilling to surrender.

Georges Pompidou *Entretiens et discours 1968-1974* Editions Flammarion 1984

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

## Document D

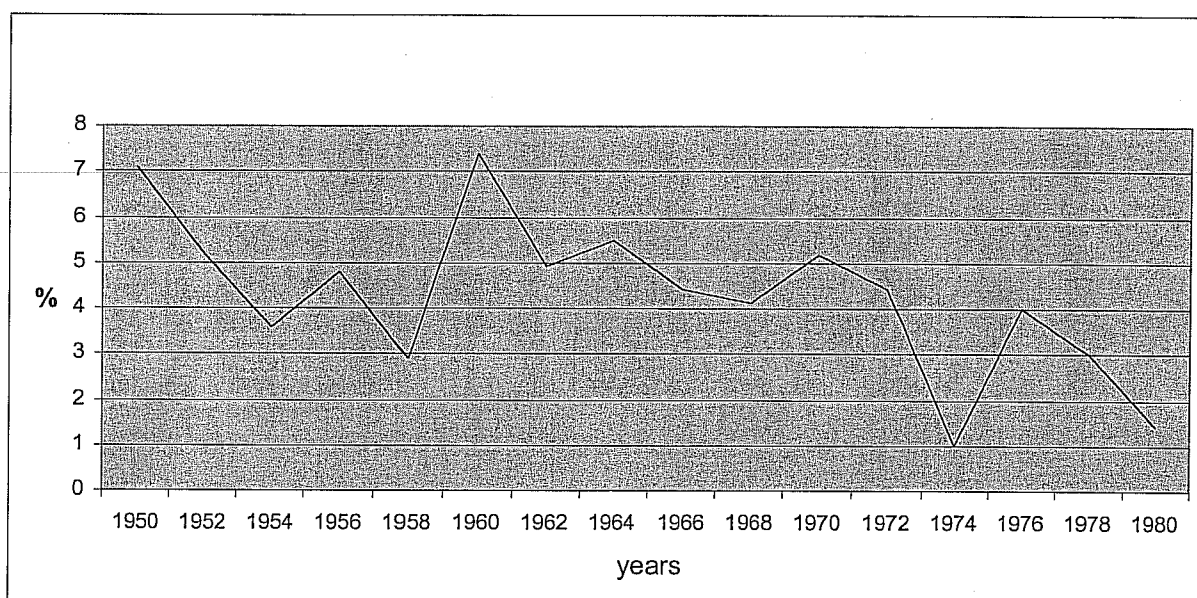
For millions of women, the announcement of the arrival of the birth control pill, i.e. being able to have children when one wants them and not to have any when one does not want them, was a moment of immense hope. Of course, there were legal challenges; but the infamous law of 1921\* was about to be revised and Parliament had appointed a commission to study the pill and its effects. Of course, there were objections of a religious nature; but to the Vatican the old ideas were in the process of being rapidly revised ... All would be for the best if, among many women, there had not arisen fears of a medical nature ... Our enquiry amongst doctors will reassure those women who will have heard these rumours.

\* a law against abortion and contraception

Editorial by Josette Lyon in the magazine *Marie-Claire*, 1 September 1966

## Document E

Percentage growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in France, 1950-80



Data from INSEE (National Institute of Statistics and Study), France

(Turn over for SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY)

## SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY

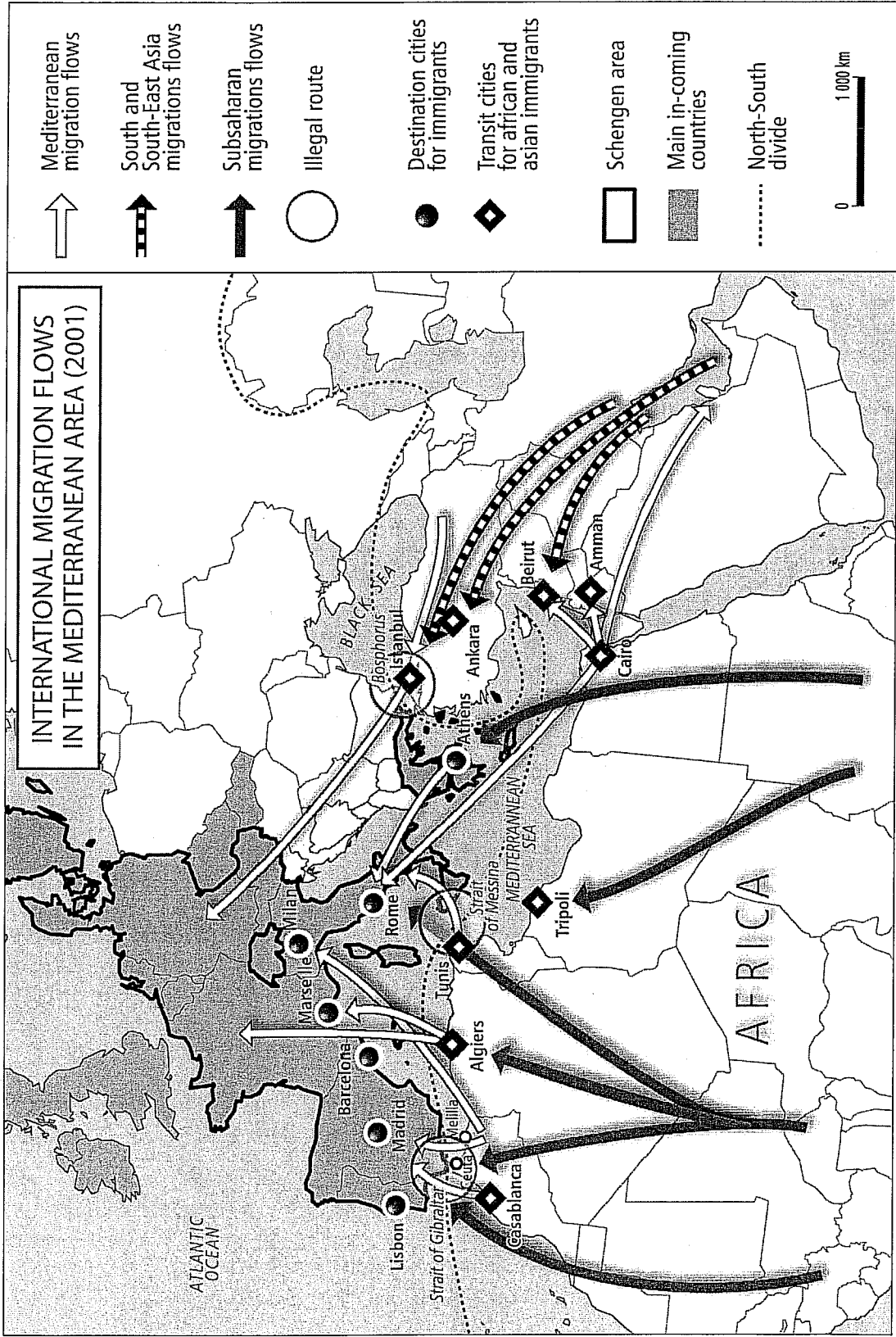
### 3 Globalisation and spatial disparities (regional inequalities)

- (a) Define the term *globalisation*.
- (b) Examine the causes of globalisation.
- (c) To what extent do you agree with the assertion that globalisation has increased spatial disparities (regional inequalities) within and between countries?

### 4 International migration

Study documents F, G, H, I and J.

- (a)
  - (i) Describe briefly the **main** population flows shown in Document F.
  - (ii) Identify the **main** patterns shown in Document G.
- (b)
  - (i) Account for the major migration flows in Document J.
  - (ii) How useful are the documents provided in explaining migration flows across the Mediterranean Sea?
- (c) Using all the documents and your own knowledge, evaluate the impact of a 'North-South divide' on migration flows.



JP Huissier, cartographer, (unpublished) based on statistics from OECD [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development]

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

## Document G

### North African and Turkish nationals in eight selected countries of the European Union, 1997, (total numbers and as a percentage of the total population)

	Foreign population	Algerian	%	Moroccan	%	Tunisian	%	Turkish	%
Germany	7,173,900	17,700	0.2	81,900	1.1	26,400	0.4	2,014,300	28.1
Belgium	909,800	9,500	1.0	140,300	15.4	5,300	0.6	81,700	9.0
Spain	499,800	..	..	74,900	15.0	..	..	..	..
France	3,596,600	614,200	17.1	527,700	15.9	206,300	5.7	197,700	5.5
Italy	991,400	..	..	94,200	9.5	40,500	4.1	..	..
The Netherlands	757,100	1,000	0.1	158,700	21.0	2,100	0.3	182,100	24.1
United Kingdom	2,060,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,000	1.4
Sweden	537,400	600	0.1	1,500	0.3	1,100	0.2	22,000	4.1

.. no data available

Statistics from OECD [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development]

## Document H

### Selected development indicators for Mediterranean countries, 2001

Country	GDP per person (PPP* US\$)	Human Development Index (HDI)	Adult literacy rate (percentage aged 15 and above)
Albania	3,680	0.735	85.3
Algeria	6,090	0.704	67.8
Croatia	9,170	0.818	98.4
Cyprus	21,190	0.891	97.2
Egypt	3,520	0.648	56.1
France	23,990	0.925	98.5
Greece	17,440	0.892	97.3
Israel	19,790	0.905	95.1
Italy	24,670	0.916	98.5
Lebanon	4,170	0.752	86.5
Libya	7,570	0.783	80.8
Malta	13,160	0.856	92.3
Morocco	3,600	0.606	49.8
Slovakia	11,960	0.836	98.3
Spain	20,150	0.918	97.7
Tunisia	6,390	0.740	72.1
Turkey	5,890	0.734	85.5

\* purchasing power parity

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

### Document I

#### Migration migraine

The young man from Senegal was one of roughly 20,000 who have arrived so far this year in Spain's Canary Islands, trying to reach Europe. The waters around the Canaries are becoming a humanitarian disaster. Thousands drown before they reach the shore of the closest part of Europe to west Africa, almost 1,000 miles (1,600 km) away. All round Europe immigrants are, literally, dying to get in. Managing immigration is now the "greatest challenge facing all European governments", according to John Reid, Britain's Home Secretary.

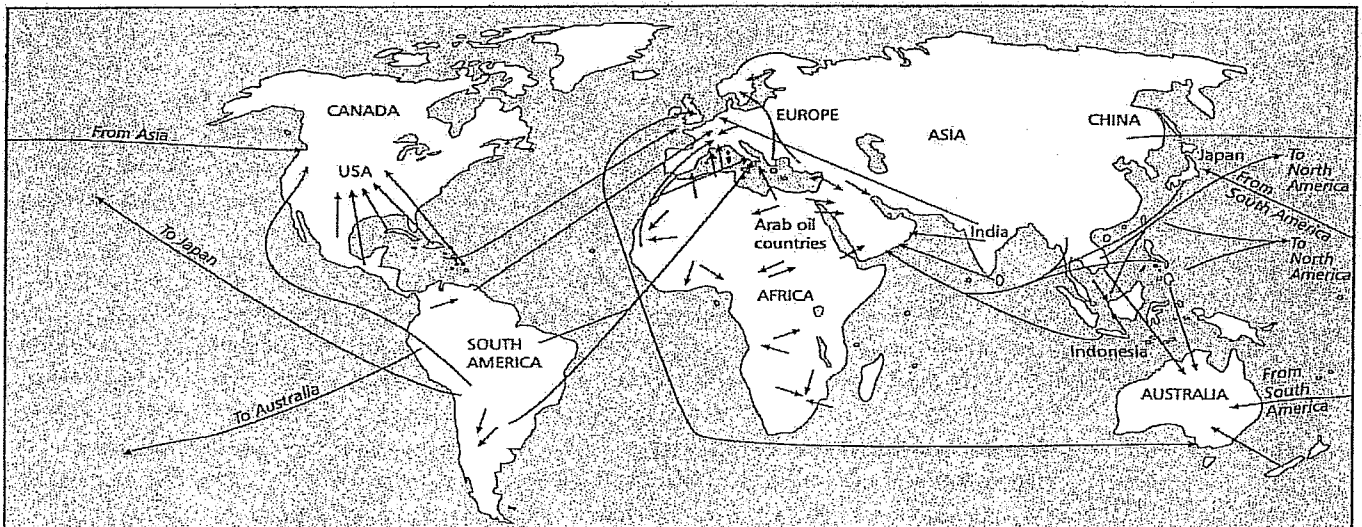
... The causes of these worries range from xenophobia to terrorism and the perceived failure of multiculturalism. But one is simply that people believe immigration to be out of control. The Canaries took in more boat people in August than in the whole of 2005.

... It is also worth stressing that governments should not try to stop all immigration, even if they could. Immigrants own and run shops, serve in restaurants and staff hospitals. Yet for all these positive arguments, the backlash against legal and, especially, illegal immigration seems likely to grow if the subject is ignored. That makes it all the more crucial that governments do what they can. The worry is that their efforts so far may in some respects have made things worse.

*The Economist*, 16 September 2006

### Document J

#### Major international migration flows since 1973



John Morgan *Development, globalisation and sustainability* (EPICS) Nelson Thornes 2001  
p.40