OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT
SESSION DE JUIN 2008

SECTION BRITANNIQUE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJETS PRINCIPAUX

Cover only

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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   Decolonisation after 1945

   (a)   Define the term *decolonisation*.

   (b)   Explain the growth of independence movements in **either** Asia **or** Africa.

   (c)   To what extent was independence for European colonies won mainly through European weakness?

2   Social change in Britain

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

   (a)   According to Document A, what was the Labour Party's attitude towards immigration?

   (b)   **(i)**   According to Document B, why did Macmillan win the general election of 1959?

              (ii)   How far does Document C confirm Macmillan's belief that most Britons had '"never had it so good" in the late 1950s?

              (iii)   How useful is Document D in explaining why the Labour Party reformed the education system in Britain in the 1960s?

   (c)   Using all the documents and your own knowledge, to what extent did British society change for the better in the period 1945-1990?

Document A

The Labour Party utterly abhors every manifestation of racial prejudice, and particularly condemns those instances which have recently occurred in this country ...

The New Commonwealth, which has grown up since 1945, represents the greatest multi-racial association the world has ever known. Yet the Commonwealth is continually sensitive about race relations. Failure in these relations can destroy all hopes of peace and international friendship. Unless peoples of different races and colours can learn to live together in harmony, the future of our children in this rapidly shrinking world will be one of extreme danger ...
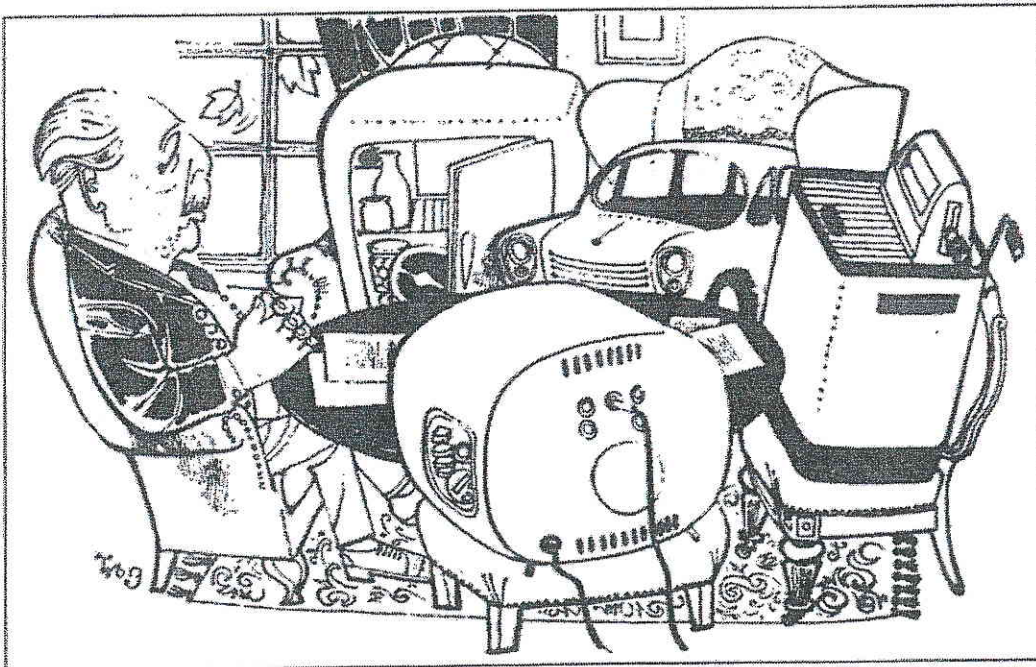
Britain has become symbolically and practically the heart of the Commonwealth. To an important extent this is due to the fact that all Commonwealth citizens are welcomed in our midst. If our position is to continue, the welcome must be whole-hearted and unreserved ... However, difficulties inevitably arise when large numbers of immigrants settle in one place. Housing shortages, periodic unemployment, and differing social customs may combine with natural strangeness to exaggerate community tensions ...

Although we realise that the fundamental and long-term solution of this problem is educational, nonetheless there are public manifestations of racial prejudice so serious that they must be dealt with by legislation. The Labour Party therefore urges Her Majesty's Government now to introduce legislation, making illegal the public practice of discrimination ...

We are firmly convinced that any form of British legislation limiting Commonwealth immigration to this country would be disastrous to our status in the Commonwealth and to the confidence of the Commonwealth peoples.

An extract from the Labour Party's policy document *Racial Discrimination* published in 1958.
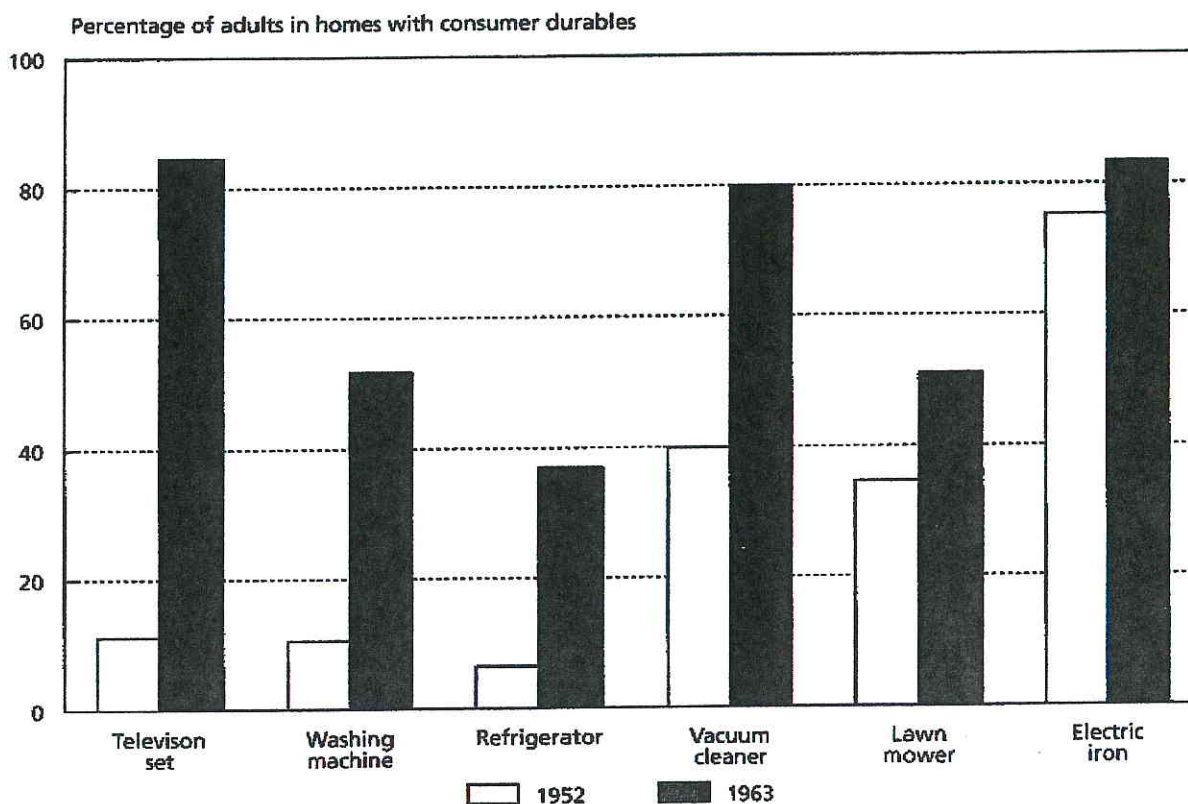
Document B

A cartoon published in the magazine, *The Spectator*, in 1959, after the Conservative victory in the General Election of that year. Harold Macmillan to the consumer goods in his living room: 'Well gentlemen, I think we all fought a good fight.'

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

Document C

Percentage of adults in homes with consumer durables

David Butler and Anthony King *The British General Election of 1964* London: Macmillan 1965

Document D

A comprehensive school aims to establish a school community in which pupils over a wide ability range and with differing interests and backgrounds can be encouraged to mix with each other, gaining stimulus from the contacts and learning tolerance and understanding in the process.

Extract from a policy document produced by the Minister for Education, Anthony Crosland, for the Department of Education in 1965.

Document E

Welfare benefits, distributed with little or no consideration of their effects on behaviour, encouraged illegitimacy, facilitated the breakdown of families, and replaced incentives favouring work and self-reliance with perverse encouragement for idleness and cheating.

From a speech by Margaret Thatcher in 1979.

(Turn over for SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY)

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY

3 **Demographic change and economic superpowers**

(a) Give the meaning of the term *an ageing population*.

(b) Explain the causes of an ageing population.

(c) With reference to examples from two or more of the economic superpowers, (USA, the European Union, East Asia), evaluate the policies and methods used by governments to control population size.

4 **World cities and globalisation**

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

(a) Using Document F,

    (i) define the term *megalopolis*;

    (ii) describe the main characteristics of the megalopolis in northeast USA.

(b) (i) Using Documents G, H and J, outline and explain the main characteristics of world cities (global cities).

    (ii) How useful are the documents in explaining the position of New York in the hierarchy of world cities?

(c) Using all the documents and your own knowledge, evaluate the role of world cities in the globalisation process.

Document F

The Northeastern seaboard of the United States is today the site of a remarkable development – an almost continuous stretch of urban and suburban areas from southern New Hampshire to northern Virginia and from the Atlantic shore to the Appalachian foothills. The processes of urbanization, rooted deep in the American past, have worked steadily here, endowing the region with unique ways of life and of land use. No other section of the United States has such a large concentration of population, with such a high average density, spread over such a large area. And no other section has a comparable role within the nation or a comparable importance in the world. Here has been developed a kind of supremacy, in politics, in economics, and possibly even in cultural activities, seldom before attained by an area of this size ... This particular type of region is new, but is the result of age-old processes, such as the growth of cities, the division of labor within a civilized society, the development of world resources.

Jean Gottmann *Megalopolis: The Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States*
Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press 1961

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

Document G

Networks in action – world "global" cities

Geographers argue that cities are the principal points through which the processes of globalization have been articulated and resisted. The concept of *world cities* refers to a tier of cities that dominates global economic and political affairs, acting as controlling nodes on a network of flows of capital, goods, people and knowledge.

… As 'basing points' for global capitalism world cities function as major manufacturing centres, provide advanced service systems, operate transport and communication hubs, and house TNC headquarters. They also play a major role in the diffusion of cultural symbols, especially those associated with capitalism and Westernisation. In sum, they are 'both the cause and effect of economic, political and cultural globalization'.

Warwick E Murray *Geographies of Globalization* Routledge Contemporary Human Geography
Abingdon 2006

Document H

The top ten most globally connected cities

City	Score
London	1.00
New York	0.98
Hong Kong	0.71
Paris	0.70
Tokyo	0.69
Singapore	0.65
Chicago	0.62
Milan	0.60
Los Angeles	0.60
Toronto	0.59

Large cities were measured in terms of their financial and business services (accountancy, advertising, banking and finance, law and management consultancy).

Data from the office networks of 100 global business service firms was collated to measure the connections between 316 cities across the world and to estimate the relative 'connectivity' of each city. The results show an interconnected business world organized through large cities.

Professor Peter Taylor 'Cities in globalization – which are the most 'connected'?'
Economic and Social Research Council April 2002

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

Document I

Air passenger traffic, 2006

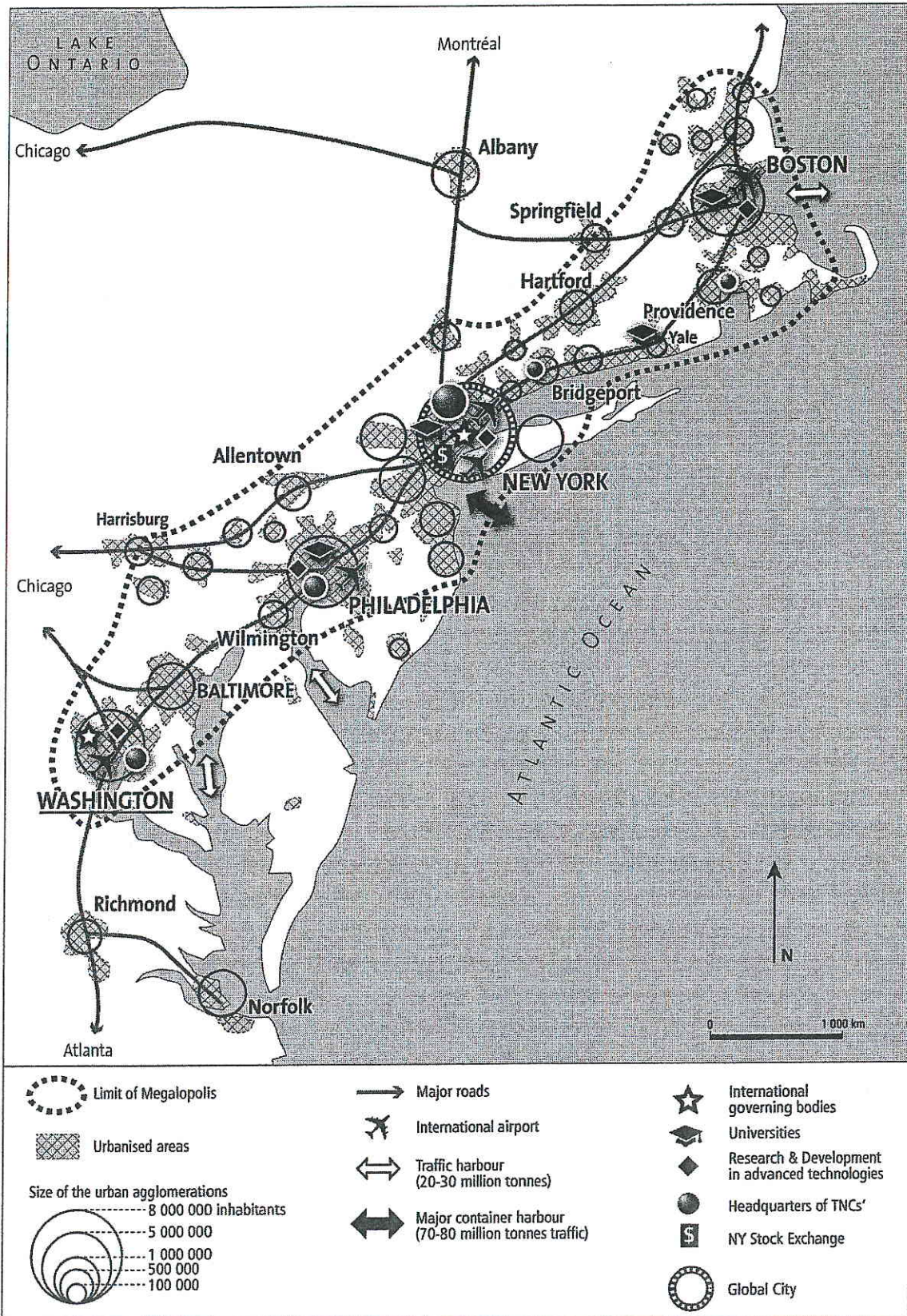| Rank	City (airport)	Total passengers*	% change 2005-2006
1	ATLANTA, GA (ATL)	84 846 639	1.2
2	CHICAGO, IL (ORD)	77 028 134	0.7
3	LONDON, UK (LHR)	67 530 197	0.6
4	TOKYO,JP (HND)	65 810 672	4.0
5	LOS ANGELES, CA (LAX)	61 041 066	0.7
6	DALLAS, TX (DFW)	60 226 138	1.8
7	PARIS, FR (CDG)	56 849 567	5.7
8	FRANKFURT, DE (FRA)	52 810 683	1.1
9	BEIJING, CN (PEK)	48 654 770	18.7
10	DENVER,CO (DEN)	47 325 016	9.1
11	LAS VEGAS, NV (LAS)	46 193 329	5.0
12	AMSTERDAM, NE (AMS)	46 065 719	4.4
13	MADRID, ES (MAD)	45 501 168	8.0
14	HONG KONG, CN (HKG)	43 857 908	8.9
15	NEW YORK, NY (JFK)	43 762 282	4.5
16	BANGKOK, TH (BKK)	42 799 532	9.8
17	HOUSTON, TX (IAH)	42 550 432	7.1
18	PHOENIX, AZ (PHX)	41 436 737	0.5
19	NEWARK, NJ (EWR)	36 724 167	7.9
20	DETROIT, MI (DTW)	35 972 673	1.1
21	MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL, MN (MSP)	35 612 133	5.3
22	SINGAPORE, SN (SIN)	35 033 083	8.0
23	TOKYO, JP (NRT)	34 975 225	11.3
24	ORLANDO, FL (MCO)	34 640 451	1.5
25	LONDON, UK (LGW)	34 172 492	4.2
26	SAN FRANCISCO, CA (SFO)	33 574 807	0.5
27	MIAMI, FL (MIA)	32 533 974	4.9
28	PHILADELPHIA, PA (PHL)	31 768 272	0.9
29	TORONTO, CA (YYZ)	30 972 577	3.5
30	MUNICH, DE (MUC)	30 757 978	7.5

* Total number of passengers boarding and disembarking, transit passengers counted once

Airports Council International (ACI), 18 July 2007

(Document J for Question 4 is on the next page)

Document J

Megalopolis USA, core of the American superpower

LAKE ONTARIO

Montréal

Chicago

Albany

Springfield

BOSTON

Hartford

Providence
Yale

Bridgeport

Allentown

NEW YORK

Harrisburg

Chicago

PHILADELPHIA

Wilmington

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON

Richmond

N

Norfolk

Atlanta

0   1 000 km

Limit of Megalopolis

Urbanised areas

Size of the urban agglomerations
- 8 000 000 inhabitants
- 5 000 000
- 1 000 000
- 500 000
- 100 000

Major roads

International airport

Traffic harbour (20-30 million tonnes)

Major container harbour (70-80 million tonnes traffic)

International governing bodies

Universities

Research & Development in advanced technologies

Headquarters of TNCs'

S NY Stock Exchange

Global City

JF Dutilh, cartographer, GEOGRAPHISME

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