

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT
SESSION DE JUIIN 2010**

SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJETS

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SECTION BRITANNIQUE

SUJETS PRINCIPAUX: HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE

This paper consists of 9 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 France of the Fifth Republic, 1958–91

- (a) What is meant by the term *Gaullism*?
- (b) What conditions led to the outbreak of protests in May 1968? Explain the significance of these events.
- (c) How successful was the Fifth Republic in dealing with the social and economic challenges it faced in the period 1968 to 1991?

2 International relations in the 1950s and 1960s

Study Documents A, B, C, D and E and answer the following questions.

- (a) According to Document A, what is meant by “the theory of the deterrent”?
- (b)
 - (i) Compare the view of Khrushchev in Document B with that in Document C.
 - (ii) How useful is Document D as evidence for the impact of the Berlin Wall on east-west relations?
 - (iii) What can be learned from Document E about de Gaulle and the Cold War?
- (c) ‘The personalities of the leaders of the USA and the USSR were the most important factor in international relations in the 1950s and 1960s.’ Using all the documents and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree with this statement?

Document A

I refer to the enormous destructive power of the new weapons and the probability that they could be delivered over targets with little or no warning. I think it is possible that the very life of a nation, perhaps even of western civilisation, could, for example, come to depend on instantaneous reaction to news of an approaching air attack; victory or defeat could hang upon minutes and seconds used decisively at top speed or tragically wasted in indecision. I completely agree with all that you say about deterrents. The principal weakness of this policy is that it offers, of itself, no defense against the losses that we incur through the enemy's political and military wearing away at us. So long as he abstains from doing anything that he believes would provoke the free world to an open declaration of major war, he need not fear the "deterrent"...

The theory of the deterrent should, logically, be backed up by the most careful studies on our part to decide upon the conditions under which we would find it necessary to react explosively.

From a letter sent by US President Eisenhower to Churchill in January 1955
Extract (Churchill Papers, CHUR 2/217)

Document B

When Khrushchev came with Bulganin on 25 April, 1956, to that by now famous dinner with the Parliamentary Labour Party, he appeared at first to be a quite new type of Russian leader – jolly, ready to laugh and be friendly, and on the surface perfectly genuine. I suspected that it was a post-Stalin policy of the Kremlin to choose extrovert, human personalities for positions of power and public office so long as they had brains and Communist convictions as well. At the dinner Khrushchev went through the motions of not wishing to make a formal speech, wanting to leave the limelight to Bulganin, who was of course Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and Prime Minister. Bulganin spoke conventionally and courteously, friendly greetings to Britain and all that. Mr. K. did speak, as I knew he would. He started his speech pleasantly enough with harmless, friendly material, but the longer he spoke the more he boasted. It was the usual sort of thing. The Soviet Union had won the war. Britain had done little. The men who most obviously showed their annoyance at this were George Brown and Aneurin Bevan [Labour Party politicians]. Soon they were making protests which Khrushchev could not pretend he had not heard. This annoyed Khrushchev very much and he lost his temper. He made it very plain that he disliked being contradicted and that he was not accustomed to it. He was cross also when Gaitskell [Hugh Gaitskell, Labour Party Leader] raised the question of the Communist imprisonments of Social Democrats.

Next day, on the eve of their departure, I attempted to cheer Khrushchev up but his anger had not subsided and he took the opportunity to denounce the entire British Labour Party. Khrushchev is undoubtedly a clever man; either a dangerous one or a man who will be valuable to the cause of peace. It is impossible to know yet whether he is playing a part or being genuine.

Extract from the autobiography of the Labour Party politician, Herbert Morrison, 1960

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

Document C

A Russian cartoon showing Khrushchev destroying the Cold War, 1957



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

Document D

Freedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect. But we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in to prevent them from leaving us. I want to say on behalf of my countrymen who live many miles away on the other side of the Atlantic, who are far distant from you, that they take the greatest pride, that they have been able to share with you, even from a distance, the story of the last 18 years. I know of no town, no city, that has been besieged for 18 years that still lives with the vitality and the force, and the hope, and the determination of the city of West Berlin.

Freedom is indivisible, and when one man is enslaved, all are not free. When all are free, then we look can look forward to that day when this city will be joined as one and this country and this great Continent of Europe in a peaceful and hopeful globe. When that day finally comes, as it will, the people of West Berlin can take sober satisfaction in the fact that they were in the front lines for almost two decades.

All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin.

And, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words "Ich bin ein Berliner."

Speech made by US President Kennedy on a visit to West Berlin, 26 June 1963

Document E

In discussing Europe and in trying to distinguish what it should be, it is always necessary to ascertain what the world is. At the end of the last World War, the distribution of forces in the world was as simple, as brutal as possible. It appeared suddenly at Yalta. Only America and Russia had remained powers and all the more considerable powers in that all the rest found themselves dislocated, the vanquished engulfed in their unconditional defeat. For the countries of the free world, threatened by the Soviets' ambition, American leadership could then seem inevitable.

It is clear that things have changed. The Western States of Europe have rebuilt their economies. They are rebuilding their military forces. One of them – France – is becoming a nuclear power. Above all they have become aware of their natural ties. In short, Western Europe appears likely to constitute a major entity full of merit and resources, capable of living its own life, indeed, not in opposition to the New World, but right alongside it.

Extract from a speech by de Gaulle entitled 'Europe and its role in world affairs', 23 July 1964

(Turn over for SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY)

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY

3 World cities (global cities)

- (a) Give the meaning of the term *world city (global city)*.
- (b) What factors help to explain the growing importance of world cities?
- (c) Examine the role of world cities and their operation within global networks.

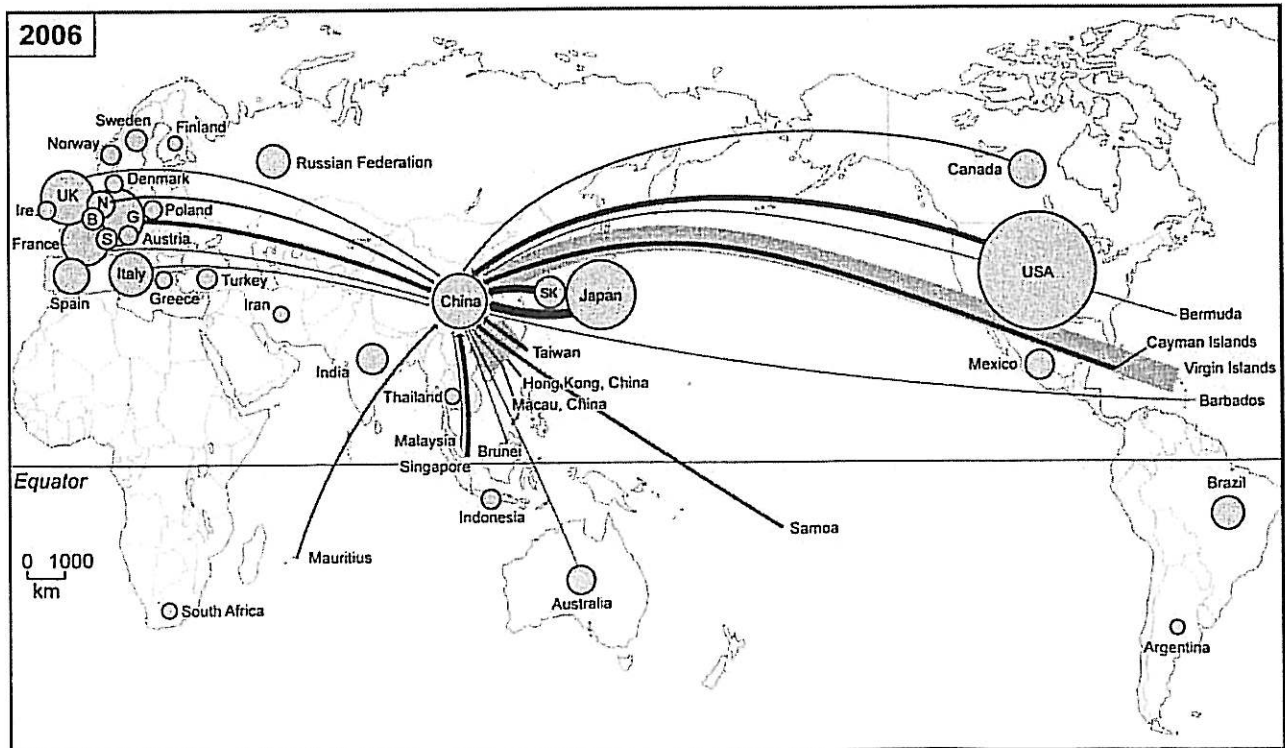
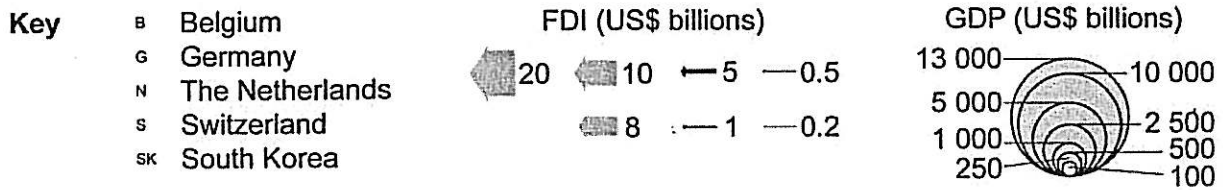
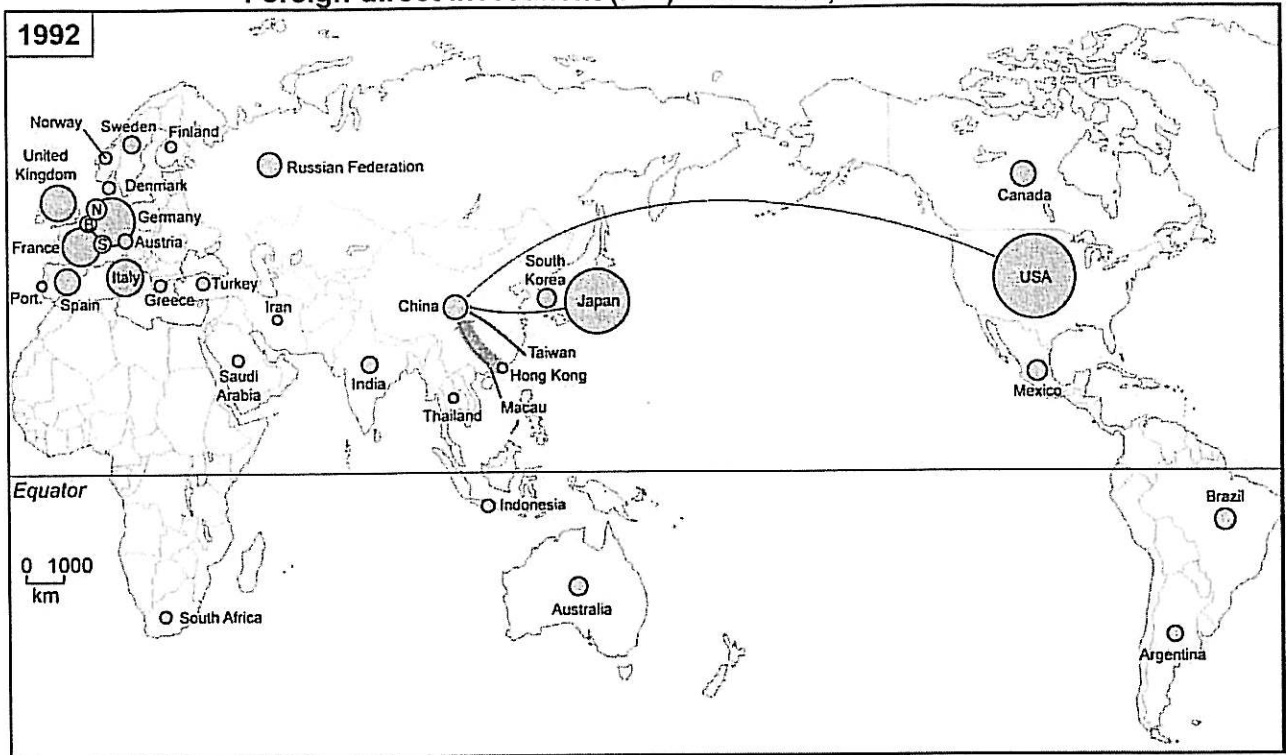
4 China and globalisation

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

- (a) Using Document F, describe the changing pattern of foreign direct investment (FDI) into China.
- (b)
 - (i) Other than FDI, what reasons are given in Document G for China's economic growth?
 - (ii) To what extent do Documents H and I provide evidence for sectoral shifts within China's economy?
 - (iii) How useful is Document J as evidence of China's economic impact on other countries?
- (c) Using all the documents and your own knowledge, evaluate the global economic and environmental impacts of China's recent economic growth.

Document F

Foreign direct investment (FDI) into China, 1992 and 2006



Adapted by David Gaskin from *La Documentation française* edition N° 8064 July/August 2008

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

Document G

As a result of its economic boom, China has amassed a staggering US\$2 trillion in foreign exchange – the largest reserves in the world – and is beginning to invest significant amounts abroad. Today, 37 Chinese multinational corporations [TNCs] rank among Fortune's top 500 global companies, up from just six a decade ago, while 450 out of the Fortune 500 American companies have production lines and a business presence in China. China has become the world's largest recipient of foreign direct investment. To fuel its economic boom, China's voracious and insatiable appetite for raw materials has led it to absorb large amounts of global commodities. China now consumes 16% of global energy resources and is the world's third largest consumer of oil.

But the economic explosion has come at a high environmental cost. China's air and water are among the most polluted on earth and it is the leading emitter of greenhouse gases. The environmental nightmare is hurting public health. Malignant cancer now accounts for 28.5% of deaths while respiratory diseases account for 13.1%, according to the 2008 China Statistical Yearbook. China's growth has been dynamic, but it is also double-edged.

Extract from an article in *Time* magazine, 28 September 2009

Selected indicators for China, 1949 and 2009

	1949	2009
Total population	542 million	1.3 billion
Life expectancy (years)	36.5	73.4
GDP per person (US\$)	51*	2770
Foreign exchange reserves (US\$)	Negligible	2 trillion
Number of students in higher education	117 000	20.2 million

* 1952 figure, from China's earliest official data

Compiled from data from Bloomberg, China Population Information and Research Center, Chinese Ministry of Education, *CIA World Factbook*, International Higher Education, National Bureau of Statistics, *People's Daily*, *Shanghai Daily* and World Bank

Document H

Swine flu (H1 N1) and Chinese single dose vaccine

With its single dose vaccine, China is overtaking Western laboratories

Sinovac, a new biotechnology company and Hualan Biological Engineering, a laboratory specialising in blood products are the first companies in the world to be authorised to produce a single dose vaccine. The [French] government has ordered 7.3 million doses. Mexico and Korea have also declared their interest in the Chinese vaccine.

Le Monde newspaper, 10 September 2009

(Documents I and J for Question 4 are on the next page)

Document I

A neocolonial power in Africa

It is a fact worth noting that the commercial dependence of Africa on China is growing from year to year. In 2004, the amount of trade between China and Africa was worth 30 billion US dollars (around 24 billion euros), by last year it had grown to 39.7 billion (it has quadrupled between 2000 and 2005). Now Africa has overtaken the countries of Central Asia as a source of petroleum imports for China and is in second position just after the Middle East. In January, for the first time, Angola overtook Saudi Arabia becoming the major supplier of petrol to China. Exchanges between China and Africa take the following pattern: under the guise of undertaking construction projects, providing technology and finished products, China provides qualified personnel and the workforce necessary to support aid projects (officially, there are around 100,000 at the present time); in return it receives African natural resources like petrol, timber or minerals (15% of total mineral imports according to Chinese sources). This form of commercial exchange is identified by the Western media as "neocolonialism".

Extract from an article in *Courier international*, 11 October 2006

Document J

Cartoon by Zapiro, South African Jonathan Shapiro, entitled 'A neo-colonial power in Africa'



Courier international, 5 October 2006

/end