

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT
SESSION 2011**

SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJETS

Cover only

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, 1951–79

- (a) What is meant by the term *consensus politics*?
- (b) Explain why the Conservative Party was so successful electorally during the 1950s.
- (c) ‘Twenty-eight wasted years’. Assess the validity of this view of the domestic record of the Conservative and Labour governments during the period 1951–79.

2 Colonisation and independence

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

- (a) Give the meaning of the phrase “French Union” in Document A.
- (b)
 - (i) How useful are Documents B and C as evidence of British attitudes towards its colonies?
 - (ii) Why might Harold Macmillan have made the remarks in Document D in 1958?
 - (iii) What does Document E reveal about attitudes in Guinea towards colonialism in West Africa?
- (c) ‘Generally, the European view on decolonisation is that the process was very successful.’ Using the documents and your own knowledge, evaluate the validity of this interpretation.

Document A

There are no longer any colonies in the old sense of the word. The colonial empire is no longer viewed in relation to the metropolis or as something different from the metropolis. The French Union is a world organisation embracing both what was colonial or imperial overseas and what in Europe was metropolitan. The Brazzaville Conference and the proclamation of the French Union have established the principle – and raised the problem – of a French Union superior to the old concept of colonies, empire and metropolis. The former concepts of colonies, empire and metropolis are things of the past. A new idea is emerging, that of an organisation shared by all but superior to each of its constituent elements. Brazzaville did not supplant Paris; Brazzaville is not the equal of Paris but both Brazzaville and Paris belong to a new organic unit. In considering the idea of a French Union nothing could be more false or pernicious than to have at the back of one's mind any idea of domination over the peoples of our overseas territories, over those we call 'natives' as opposed to 'colonials'. Tomorrow, we shall all be natives of the same French Union.

Extract from an article by French colonial administrator Robert Delavignette
published in *Esprit*, July 1945

Document B

... [I]n our own dependent territories His Majesty's Government is pursuing an enlightened policy of progress towards self-government within the Commonwealth, while seeking to improve the social and economic welfare of the people. That the policy pursued by His Majesty's Government has been the right one, there can be no doubt, and our support of nationalism in South and South East Asia provides the best possible counter to communist subversion and penetration.

Extract from Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, 1951

Document C

Whereas we aim at developing political institutions in colonial territories and gradually handing over power to them, the French seek to link these territories constitutionally to France itself through the French Union. French colonial policy, moreover, has always had as one of its principal objectives to create good Frenchmen; hence the emphasis of the rights of the individual as a citizen of France as opposed to our emphasis on the political advancement of each colonial territory as a whole. The French have Assemblies in West Africa and in French Equatorial Africa and in each of the territories which compose them. These assemblies have considerable powers in finance but only limited powers of legislation. Control over finance, administration and legislation is to a great degree concentrated in Paris. Each of the territories selects deputies to both Houses of the French Parliament and to the Assembly of the French Union.

We and the French have quite different policies in West Africa. We aim at establishing self-governing institutions in each colonial territory, the French aim at strengthening the organic link between the territories and France. Our policy in the constitutional sphere is to devolve, theirs is to centralise. Clearly the British and French policies cannot be harmonised.

Memorandum by Andrew Cohen, 20 November 1951
Working with the British Colonial Office at the time, he later became Governor of Uganda.

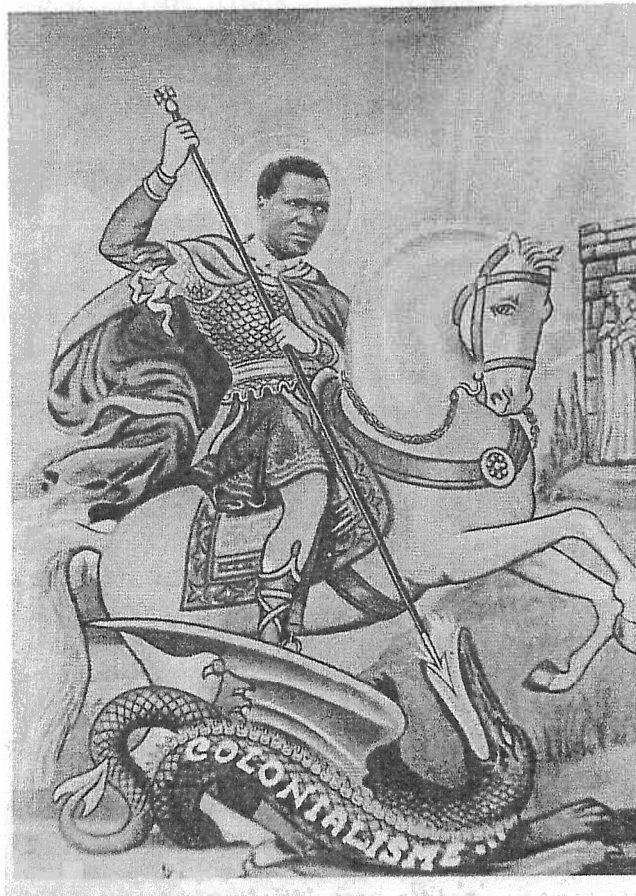
(Documents D and E for Question 2 are on the next page)

Document D

There is no reason why we should be ashamed of our post-war record. In India the transfer of power has been made in such a way as to create friendship where otherwise there might have been enmity and bitterness. During my recent visits to India, Pakistan and Ceylon I have been greatly impressed by the friendship and strength of common purpose which still bound these countries to the rest of the Commonwealth. Throughout these countries, though we no longer had authority, we still had great influence... The Commonwealth is not breaking up it is growing up. The Commonwealth as a whole still has great influence in the world and there is no reason why that influence should not increase. And the United Kingdom itself has great opportunities to influence world affairs through the medium of the Commonwealth association. The material strength of the old Commonwealth members, if joined with the moral influence of the Asiatic members, means that a united Commonwealth would always have a very powerful voice in world affairs. Now, once again, having lost our pre-eminence in material strength, we have to learn to exert our influence in other ways. Once more we shall be living by our wits, as we have done in earlier periods of our history.

Extract from an address by Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of Great Britain, to British officials in Singapore, 1958

Document E



A cartoon from Guinea in 1960 showing Ahmed Sékou Touré, a Guinean nationalist, who later became President of Guinea after its independence from France. He is depicted as a Saint George figure, killing the dragon of colonialism.

(Turn over for SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY)

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY

3 Development and underdevelopment

- (a) Define the term *development*.
- (b) Examine the causes of underdevelopment.
- (c) Discuss the merits of different strategies for the development of less economically developed countries (LEDCs).

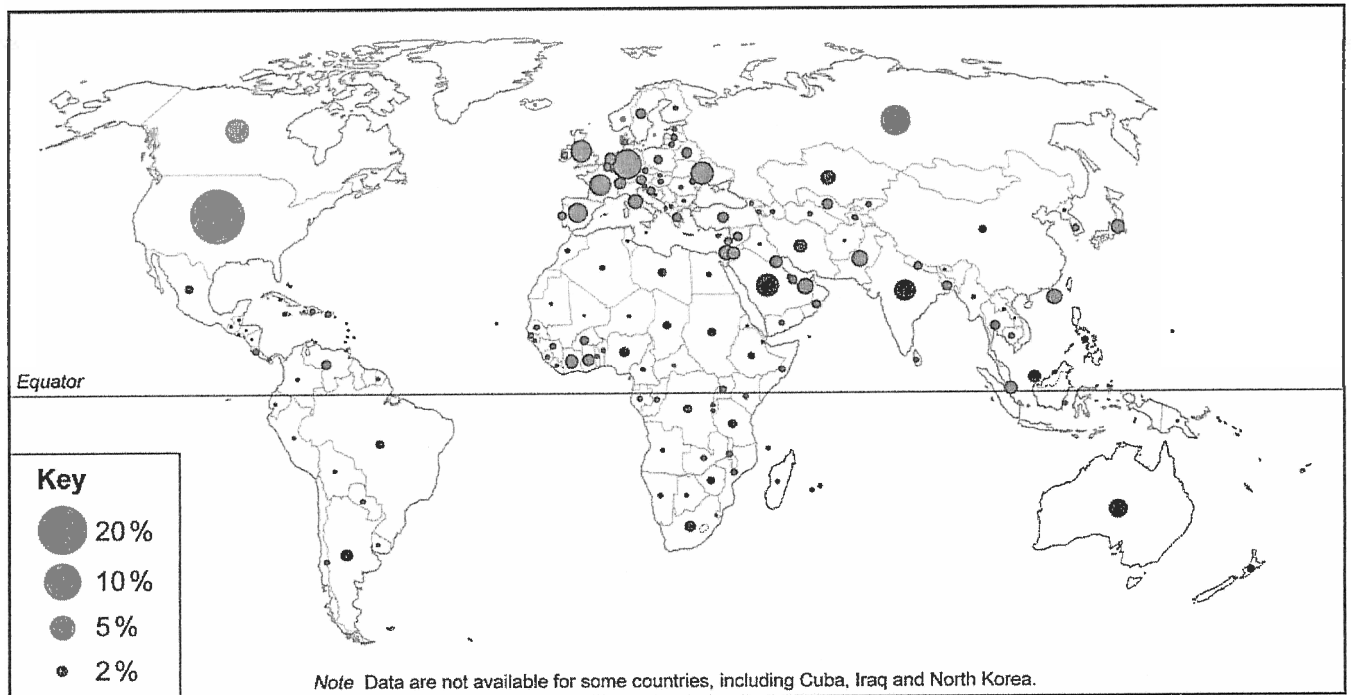
4 International migration and major world economic powers

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

- (a)
 - (i) Describe the distribution of the world's migrant population shown in Document F.
 - (ii) Using Document G, identify the demographic impact of international migration on Europe.
- (b)
 - (i) Compare and contrast Document H with Document I.
 - (ii) How useful is Document J in assessing the social consequences of international migration in major world economic powers?
- (c) Using all the documents and your own knowledge, discuss whether international migration is beneficial or detrimental to major world economic powers.

Document F

Distribution of the world's migrant population, by country, 2005



Drawn by David Gaskin from a map in *The New York Times*, 22 June 2007

http://www.nytimes.com/ref/world/20070622_CAPEVERDE_GRAPHIC.html~#

Document G

Components of population change for selected countries in Europe, 1999 and 2009

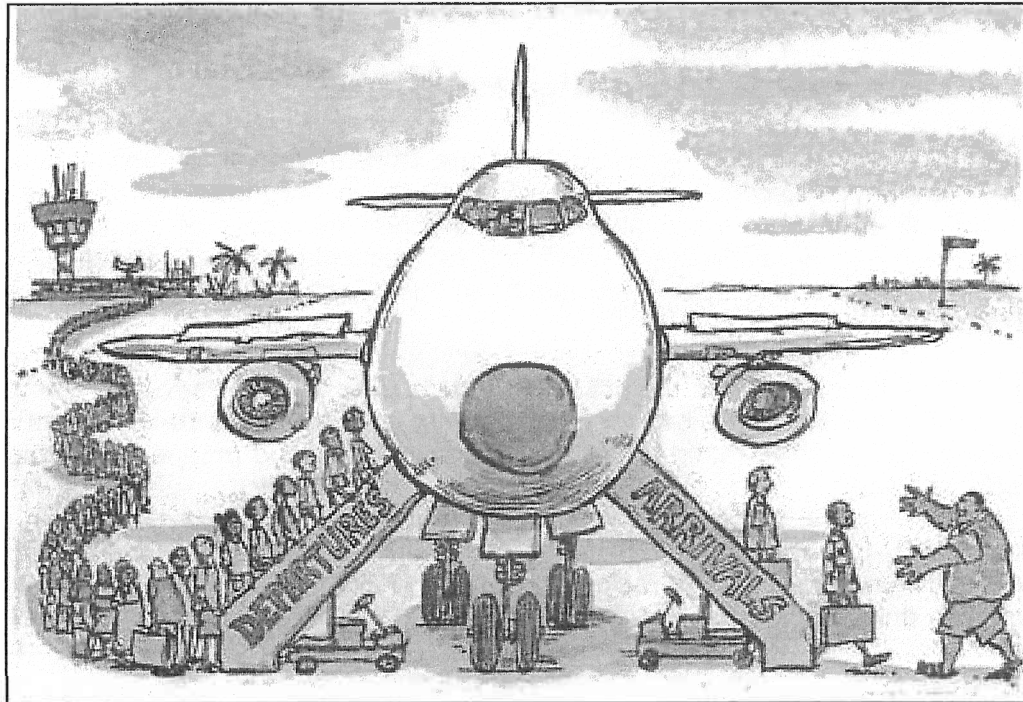
	Natural increase (‰)		Net migration (‰)		Total population change (‰)	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
Germany	-0.9	-2.3	2.5	-0.7	1.5	-3.0
Hungary	-4.7	-3.4	1.6	1.6	-3.1	-1.8
France	3.5	4.3	1.0	1.1	6.2	5.4
Spain	0.2	3.9	5.7	1.7	5.9	5.6
UK	1.2	3.6	1.8	3.0	2.9	6.6

Institut national d'études démographiques, www.ined.fr, 2010

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

Document H

'Home, sweet home – for some'



The Economist, 11 August 2005

Document I

THE
INDEPENDENT

Brain drain from UK is 'worst in the world'

Britain has lost more skilled workers to the global "brain drain" than any other country, according to a report by the World Bank.

More than 1.44 million graduates have left the UK to look for more highly paid jobs in countries such as the United States, Canada and Australia. That far outweighs 1.26 million immigrant graduates in the UK, leaving a net "brain loss" of some 200,000 people.

The findings will fuel concerns that Britain's failure to defend its manufacturing, science and university base is pushing highly skilled workers overseas and risks damaging long-term productivity.

The scale of the emigration as a share of the total skilled workforce is also high. At 16.7 per cent – or one in six graduates – it is much higher than any other major industrialised country. In contrast, France has lost just 3.4 per cent of its graduates, the lowest level of any large country...

The most attractive destination is the US, which has 400,000 Britons followed by Canada and Australia with 365,000 each, and 200,000 in the rest of the EU. Some 120,000 go to other member countries of the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD] which includes states such as Saudi Arabia and South Korea.

Extract from an article by Philip Thornton in *The Independent* newspaper, 25 October 2005
www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/this-britain/brain-drain-from-uk-is-worst-in-the-world-512463.html

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



Italy – from emigrant to immigrant state

Early one evening, I recently found myself walking the streets of Turin on an unusual mission and in unusual company. I accompanied right-wing MP Mario Borghesio on what he calls 'la ronda', the round. It is, in fact, a vigilante patrol, a dozen members of the right-wing Lega Nord Party who monitor the activities of immigrants, particularly the 'clandestini' or illegal immigrants. Signor Borghesio claims that much of Turin's street crime, drug dealing and prostitution is down to them...

The bustling Porto Palazzo market district – Turin's largest concentration of immigrants – provides an instant snapshot of the racial and social mix that is today's Italy. The city became an industrial powerhouse as the massive FIAT car factories grew and prospered, attracting job-seekers from far and wide.

In Porto Palazzo, anti-immigrant graffiti deface the walls. "Blacks are ungrateful spongers", reads one scrawled message. There is racial tension in the air. In recent weeks, a police raid in search of Moroccan drug dealers provoked hours of rioting and charges of police brutality.

A young Moroccan who had entered the country illegally said he had found work as a billposter, and that he knew all about the activities of Lega Nord: "they shouldn't be provoking bad feelings against us. We just want to work like other people."

A Nigerian woman complained angrily that her husband had been in Italy for 22 years and still had no citizenship: "they hate us ... there's no hope here for immigrants".

Extract from a programme by journalist Julian Pettifer, *BBC News*, 7 January 2002

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/programmes/crossing_continents/europe/1747545.stm

/end