

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT
SESSION 2012**

SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJETS

Cover only

This paper consists of 10 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) Give the meaning of the term *the Treaty of Rome*.
- (b) Why did Britain not apply to join the EEC before the 1960s?
- (c) 'French opposition, rather than British reluctance, was the main reason why Britain did not join the EEC until 1973.' To what extent do you agree with this view?

2 The End of the Cold War, 1985–91

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

- (a) Using Document A:
 - (i) explain the meaning of *STAR WARS*.
 - (ii) How does the cartoonist depict US–Soviet relations?
- (b) (i) How useful is Document B in understanding the collapse of the Soviet Union?
 - (ii) Compare and contrast the views expressed in Documents C and D.
- (c) Using the documents and your own knowledge, to what extent can it be said that Ronald Reagan played the key role in bringing about the end of the Cold War?

Document A



"Let us look forward to a future of 'chist ove nyebo' (clear skies) for all mankind."
—President Reagan.

Caption: "Let us look forward to a future of 'chist ove nyebo' (clear skies) for all mankind."
— President Reagan.

Nicholas Garland, cartoon published in *The Daily Telegraph*, 3 January 1986

Document B

The Russians have now begun admitting some of the things they had spent those years [the 1970s] trying to hide. It is now clear that poor food, increasing industrial pollution, rising alcoholism and declining hygiene and medical standards have produced some alarming consequences. The statistics on infant mortality, the spread of infectious diseases and declining life expectancy make the Soviet Union look less like a superpower than a declining third world country.

Extract from an article in *The Economist*, 21 November 1987

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

Document C

In the 1950s, Khrushchev predicted: "We will bury you." But in the West today, we see a free world that has achieved a level of prosperity and well-being unprecedented in all human history. In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness, declining standards of health, even want of the most basic kind – too little food. [...] There stands before the entire world one great and inescapable conclusion: Freedom leads to prosperity. [...] Freedom is the victor.

And now the Soviets themselves may, in a limited way, be coming to understand the importance of freedom. We hear much from Moscow about a new policy of reform and openness. Some political prisoners have been released. Certain foreign news broadcasts are no longer being jammed. Some economic enterprises have been permitted to operate with greater freedom from state control.

Are these the beginnings of profound changes in the Soviet state? Or are they token gestures, intended to raise false hopes in the West, or to strengthen the Soviet system without changing it? We welcome change and openness; for we believe that freedom and security go together, that the advance of human liberty can only strengthen the cause of world peace. There is one sign the Soviets can make that would be unmistakable, that would advance dramatically the cause of freedom and peace.

General Secretary Gorbachev, if you seek peace, if you seek prosperity for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, if you seek liberalization: Come here to this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!

Extract from a speech by Ronald Reagan, delivered in Berlin, 12 June 1987

Document D

Today I can inform you of the following: The Soviet Union has made a decision on reducing its armed forces. In the next two years, their numerical strength will be reduced by 500,000 persons, and the volume of conventional arms will also be cut considerably. These reductions will be made on a unilateral basis, unconnected with negotiations on the mandate for the Vienna meeting.

By this act, just as by all our actions aimed at the demilitarization of international relations, we would also like to draw the attention of the world community to another topical problem, the problem of changing over from an economy of armament to an economy of disarmament.

[...] Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America span 5½ decades. The world has changed, and so have the nature, role, and place of these relations in world politics. For too long they were built under the banner of confrontation, and sometimes of hostility, either open or concealed. But in the last few years, throughout the world people were able to heave a sigh of relief, thanks to the changes for the better in the substance and atmosphere of the relations between Moscow and Washington.

Extract from an address by Mikhail Gorbachev to the UN General Assembly 43rd Session,
New York, 7 December 1988

(Document E for Question 2 and SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY are on the next page)

Document E

During the late seventies, I felt our country had begun to abdicate [its] historical role as the spiritual leader of the Free World and its foremost defender of democracy. Some of our resolve was gone, along with a part of our commitment to uphold the values we cherished.

[...] Predictably, the Soviets had interpreted our hesitation and reluctance to act..., and had tried to exploit it to the fullest, moving ahead to achieve a Communist-dominated world. [...] The Soviets were more dedicated than ever to achieving Lenin's goal of a Communist world.

[...] I deliberately set out to say some frank things about the Russians, to let them know there were some new fellows in Washington who had a realistic view of what they were up to and weren't going to let them keep it up.

From the autobiography of Ronald Reagan, *An American Life*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 1990

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY

3 Sustainable development

- (a) Give the meaning of the term *sustainable development*.
- (b) Explain some of the reasons why sustainable development is difficult to achieve.
- (c) To what extent do you agree with the view that **LEDCs** are largely responsible for their own lack of sustainable development?

4 Globalisation and transnational corporations (TNCs)

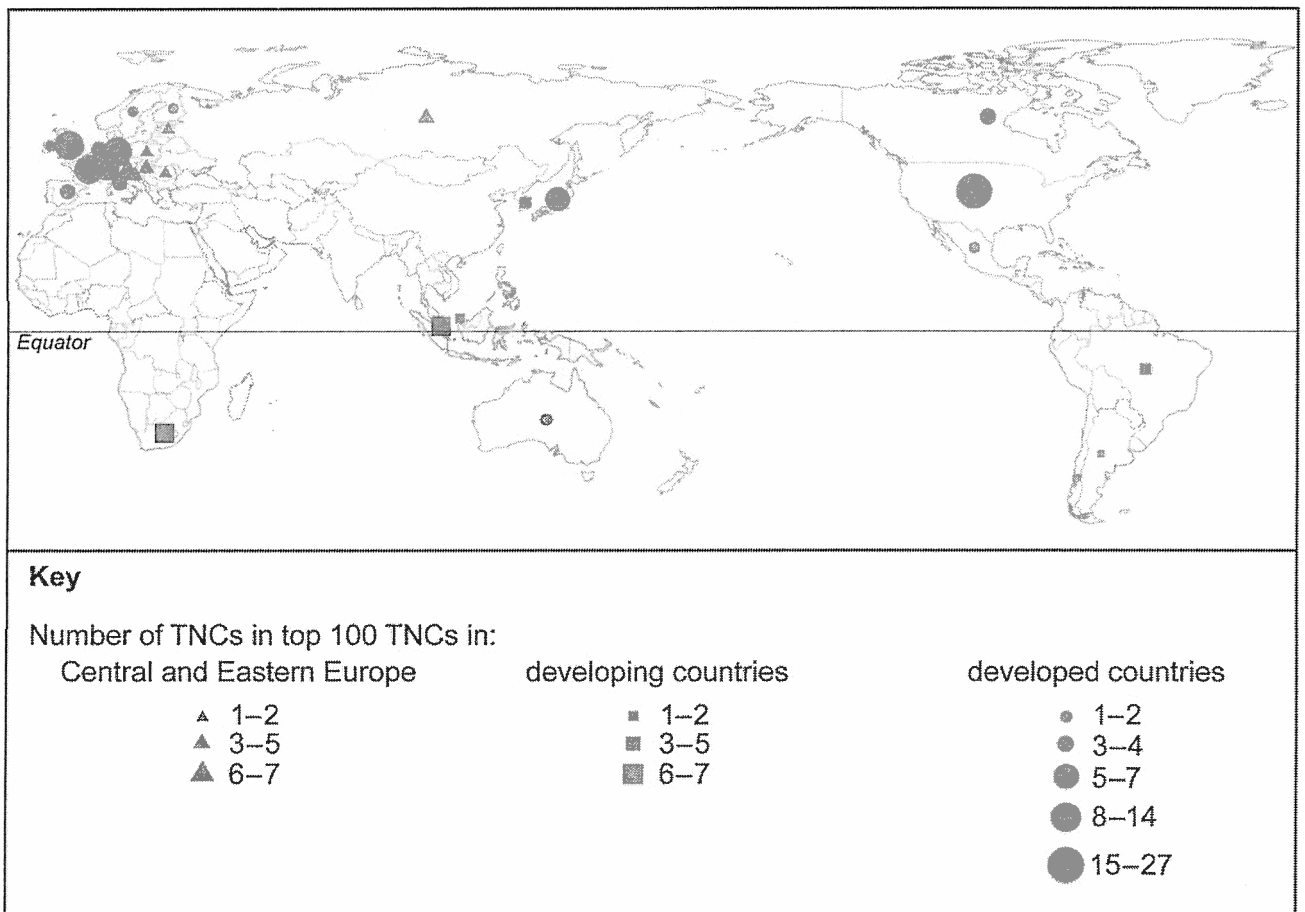
Study Documents F, G, H, I and J.

- (a) Using Document F:
 - (i) define what is meant by the term *transnational corporation (TNC)*;
 - (ii) describe the distribution of the home locations of the world's largest TNCs.
- (b)
 - (i) Using Documents G and H, describe and briefly explain how the structure of employment changes as a country develops.
 - (ii) How useful are Documents I and J in showing how TNCs influence the new international division of labour (NIDL)?
- (c) Using all the documents and your own knowledge, discuss the extent to which TNCs influence patterns of development.

Document F

The rise and role of transnational corporations (TNCs)

TNCs have a relatively long history and are rooted in the expansion of the colonial trading companies. The USA was the leader in TNC development, and invested in Latin America and Asia early in the 20th century. TNC growth blossomed in the 1960s driven by the new international division of labour (NIDL). The rise of TNCs has been facilitated by two major factors during the neoliberal phase of globalization. First, the increased mobility of capital in deregulated markets clearly favours these institutions. Second, progress in communications and transport technologies has made corporate decision making possible at increasingly long distance. Data and control have become centralized while operations have been increasingly decentralized. In this way, corporations have been able to reduce their risks while increasing flexibility.



Home locations of the world's top 100 TNCs, 2004

Source: Text adapted from Warwick E Murray (2007) *Geographies of Globalization* Abingdon; Routledge, pages 128 & 129; map redrawn by Océ, page 130.

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

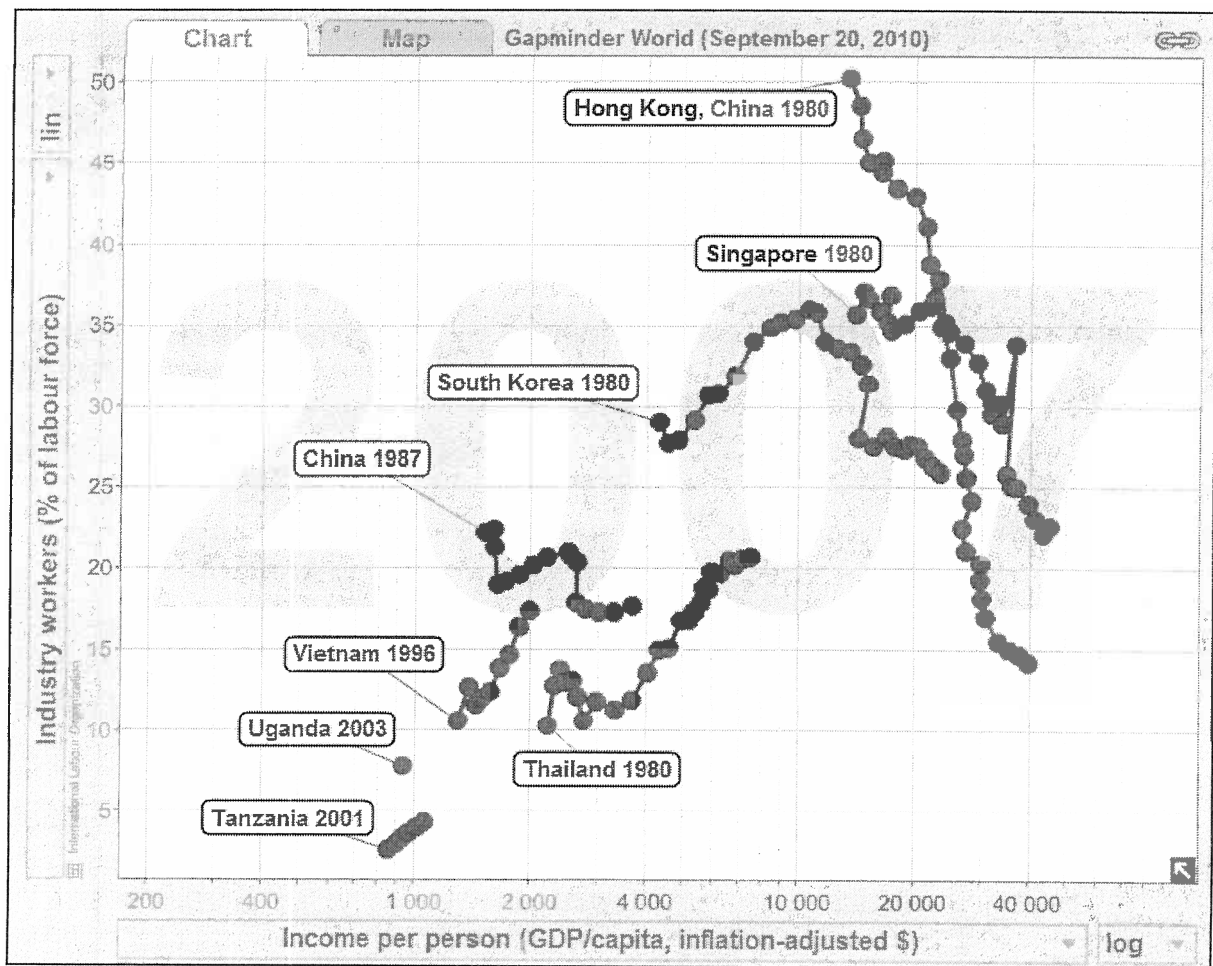
Document G

Change in sectoral shares of employment for selected countries in Asia, 1971–2000

country	1971–1980			1981–1990			1991–2000		
	Agri- culture	Manu- facturing	Services	Agri- culture	Manu- facturing	Services	Agri- culture	Manu- facturing	Services
South Korea	-14.4	8.3	6.0	-17.3	5.0	12.9	-7.6	-6.7	14.5
Taiwan	-15.6	11.1	3.7	-6.6	1.7	8.9	-5.0	-4.1	9.2
Thailand	-1.4	0.3	1.7	-10.5	3.2	7.3	-15.3	4.3	10.2
Malaysia	-14.8	6.1	9.9	-10.4	4.6	6.6	-7.9	2.9	3.0
Philippines	-1.4	-0.7	2.1	-6.2	-0.6	6.7	-7.8	0.3	7.6
Indonesia	no data available			-2.7	1.3	1.1	-10.9	2.8	7.1
India	-5.5	1.8	3.0	-4.6	0.0	3.4	-3.6	0.3	2.4

Source: International Development Research Centre website: http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-120316-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html#ch10tab01 Accessed 29 October 2010

Percentage of labour force in manufacturing and income per person for selected countries, various dates between 1980 and 2007

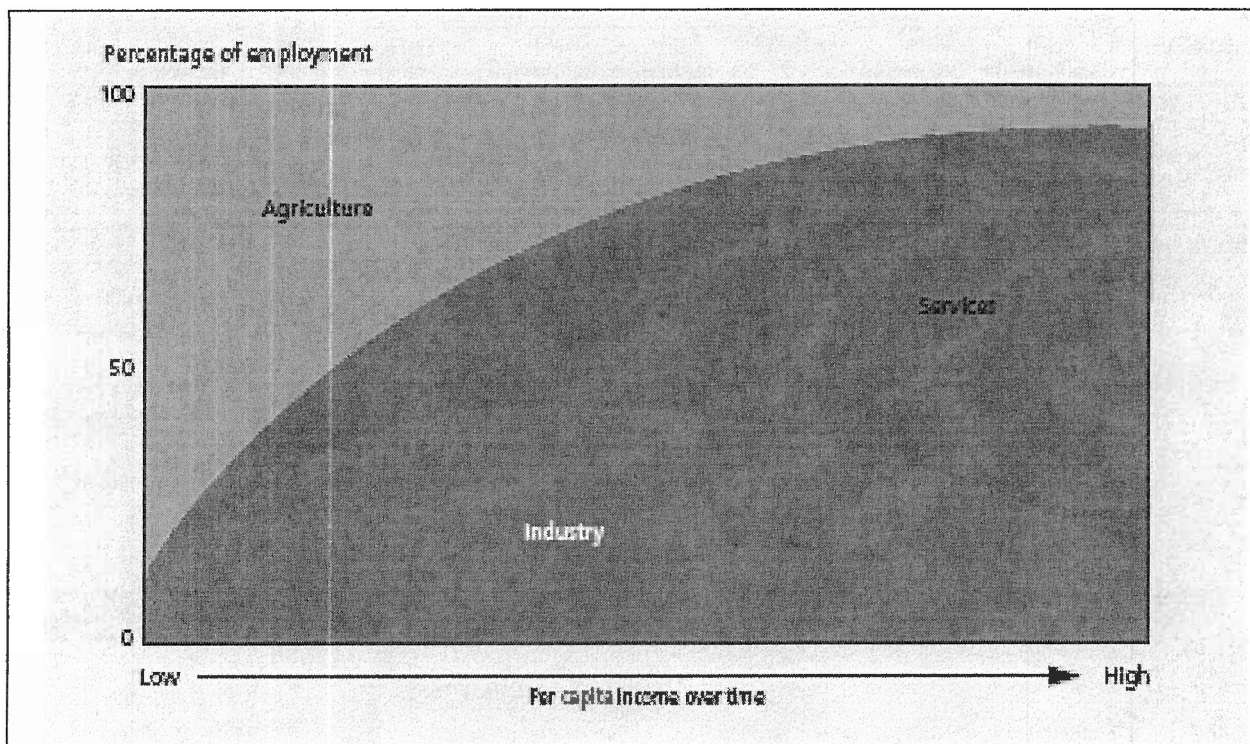


Source: Gapminder World website, <http://www.gapminder.org> Accessed 29 October 2010

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

Document H

The changing structure of employment during economic development



Industry = Manufacturing industry

Source: World Bank website, http://www.worldbank.org/depweb/beyond/beyondco/beg_09.pdf
Accessed 29 October, 2010

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

The New York Times

Supply Chain for iPhone Highlights Rising Costs in China

SHENZHEN, China — Last month, while enthusiastic consumers were playing with their new Apple iPhone 4, researchers in Silicon Valley were engaged in something more serious.

. . . manufacturing in China is about to get far more expensive. Soaring labor costs caused by worker shortages and unrest, a strengthening Chinese currency that makes exports more expensive, and inflation and rising housing costs, are all threatening to sharply increase the cost of making devices like notebook computers, digital cameras and smartphones. Desperate factory owners are already shifting production away from the dominant electronics manufacturing center in Shenzhen toward lower-cost regions far west of here, even deep in China's mountainous interior. At the end of June, a manager at Foxconn Technology — one of Apple's major contract manufacturers — said the company planned to reduce costs by moving hundreds of thousands of workers to other parts of China, including the impoverished Henan Province.

Apple can cope better than most companies because it has fat profit margins of as much as 60 percent and pricing power to absorb some of those costs. But makers of personal computers, cellphones and other electronics — including Dell, Hewlett-Packard and LG — deal with much slimmer profit margins according to analysts. "The challenges are going to be much bigger for them," said one, Ms. Lai. Most other industries, from textiles and toys to furniture, are under considerably more pressure.

Much of the value in high-end products is captured at the beginning and end of the process by the brand and the distributors and retailers. The least expensive part of the process is manufacturing and assembly. And that often takes place here in southern China, where workers are paid less than a dollar an hour to solder, assemble and package products for the world's best-known brands. No company does more of it than Foxconn, a division of the Hon Hai Group of Taiwan, the world's largest contract electronics manufacturer. With 800,000 workers in China alone and contracts to supply Apple, Dell and H.P., Foxconn is an electronics giant that also sources supplies, designs parts and uses its enormous size and military-style efficiency to assemble and speed a wide range of products to market.

When a company is operating on the slimmest of profit margins, as contract manufacturers are, soaring labor costs pose a serious problem. Wages in China have risen by more than 50 percent since 2005, analysts say, and this year many factories, under pressure from local governments and workers who feel they have been underpaid for too long, have raised wages by an extra 20 to 30 percent.

Contract manufacturers like Foxconn are now searching for ways to reduce costs. Foxconn is considering moving inland, where wages are 20 to 30 percent lower. The company is also spending heavily on manufacturing many of the parts, molds and metals that are used in computers and handsets, even trying to find larger and cheaper sources of raw material. "We either outsource the components manufacturing to other suppliers, or we can research and manufacture our own components," says Arthur Huang, a Foxconn spokesman. "We even have contracts with mines which are located near our factories."

Many analysts are optimistic the big brands will find new innovations to improve profitability. But within the crowd, there is growing skepticism about China's manufacturing model after years of pressing workers to toil six or seven days a week, 10 to 12 hours a day. "We've concluded Hon Hai's labor-intensive model is not sustainable," says Mr. Wang at iSuppli Research. "Though it can keep hiring 800,000 to one million workers, the problem is these workers can't keep working like screws in an inhuman system."

This type of low-end assembly work is also no longer favored in China, analysts say, because it does not produce big returns for the companies or the country. "China doesn't want to be the workshop of the world anymore," says Pietra Rivoli, [Professor of Finance and International Economics at Georgetown University, Washington DC], "the value goes to where the knowledge is."

Source: *The New York Times* online, 5 July 2010 Accessed 29 October, 2010

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

Document J

Inside Your iPhone

The iPhone, designed by Apple engineers in the United States, is manufactured in China with parts from around the world. Apple won't reveal its suppliers, so experts at iSuppli sometimes have to guess a part's origins.

Breakdown of the iPhone 4 (Total paid to Apple = \$600)

Materials	Misc.	Profit	Assembly
\$187.51	\$45.95	\$360	\$8.54
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮



Materials Suppliers*

SOUTH KOREA		
LG (or possibly TMD) **	LCD display	\$28.50
Samsung	Flash memory chip	27.00
Samsung	Applications processor	10.75
Samsung	DRAM memory	13.80
UNITED STATES		
Broadcom	Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, GPS chips	9.55
Intel	Radio frequency memory	2.70
Texas Instruments	Touch-screen control	1.23
Cirrus Logic	Audio codec pack	1.15
GERMANY		
Infineon	Receiver/transceiver	14.05
Dialog	Power management	2.03
ITALY / FRANCE		
STMicroelectronics	Accelerator and gyroscope	3.25
JAPAN		
AKM	Compass	.70
OTHER		
Wintek or TPK/Baldata†	Touch screen	10.00
Not known	Camera, 5-megapixel	9.75
Not known	Camera, VGA	1.00
Not known	Battery	5.80
Not known	Other parts	46.25

*Teardown costs account only for hardware and do not include other expenses like software, royalties and licensing fees. Profit does not include sales and marketing costs.

**TMD is Toshiba Mobile Display of Japan

†Wintek is an American company. TPK Holdings, a Taiwanese company, is partly owned by Balda, a German company.

Source: *The New York Times* online, 5 July 2010 Accessed 29 October 2010

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