

<p style="text-align: center;">OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2019</p>
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SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GÉOGRAPHIE

DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

Le candidat a le choix entre deux sujets **A et B** qu'il doit traiter, selon son choix, dans leur totalité.

Pour l'un des sujets, dans la première sous-partie, le candidat rédige un sujet de composition en histoire parmi deux propositions au choix et dans la seconde sous-partie, il traite un exercice de géographie à partir de document(s).

Pour l'autre sujet, dans la première sous-partie, le candidat rédige une composition en géographie parmi deux propositions au choix et dans la seconde sous-partie, il traite un exercice d'histoire à partir de document(s).

Chacune des deux disciplines compte pour la moitié des points dans la note finale.

L'usage de la calculatrice et des dictionnaires est interdit.

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SUJET A

Le candidat devra traiter l'**UNE** des deux compositions
et faire l'**exercice – étude critique de document(s)**.

Les annexes (pages 5/12 et 7/12) SONT À RENDRE AVEC LA COPIE.

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HISTORY ESSAY

1 The USA and the world from 1918 to 2003

Explain the term isolationism. To what extent was the year 1941 a significant turning point in the international policy of the USA from 1918 to 2003?

2 Britain from 1945 to 1990

Explain the economic problems faced by Britain between 1945 and 1979. To what extent were these problems remedied during the Thatcher years?

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT

Hubs and flows in globalisation

(a) On the map outline provided, draw an annotated map to show the hubs and flows in globalisation. Produce a key for your map on the sheet provided.

You should produce the following;

- A **map** that uses an appropriate mixture of words, labels, and symbols (such as surfaces, lines and arrows, shapes and points).
- A **key** (legend) that includes the meaning of the symbols that you have used.
- A **short commentary** of no more than 15 lines, to justify the choices you have made in terms of analysis and representation. This should be done in the space provided.

Study Document A

(b) Using your sketch map, Document A, and your own knowledge, evaluate the current dynamics of globalisation.

Turn over for Document A

Document A

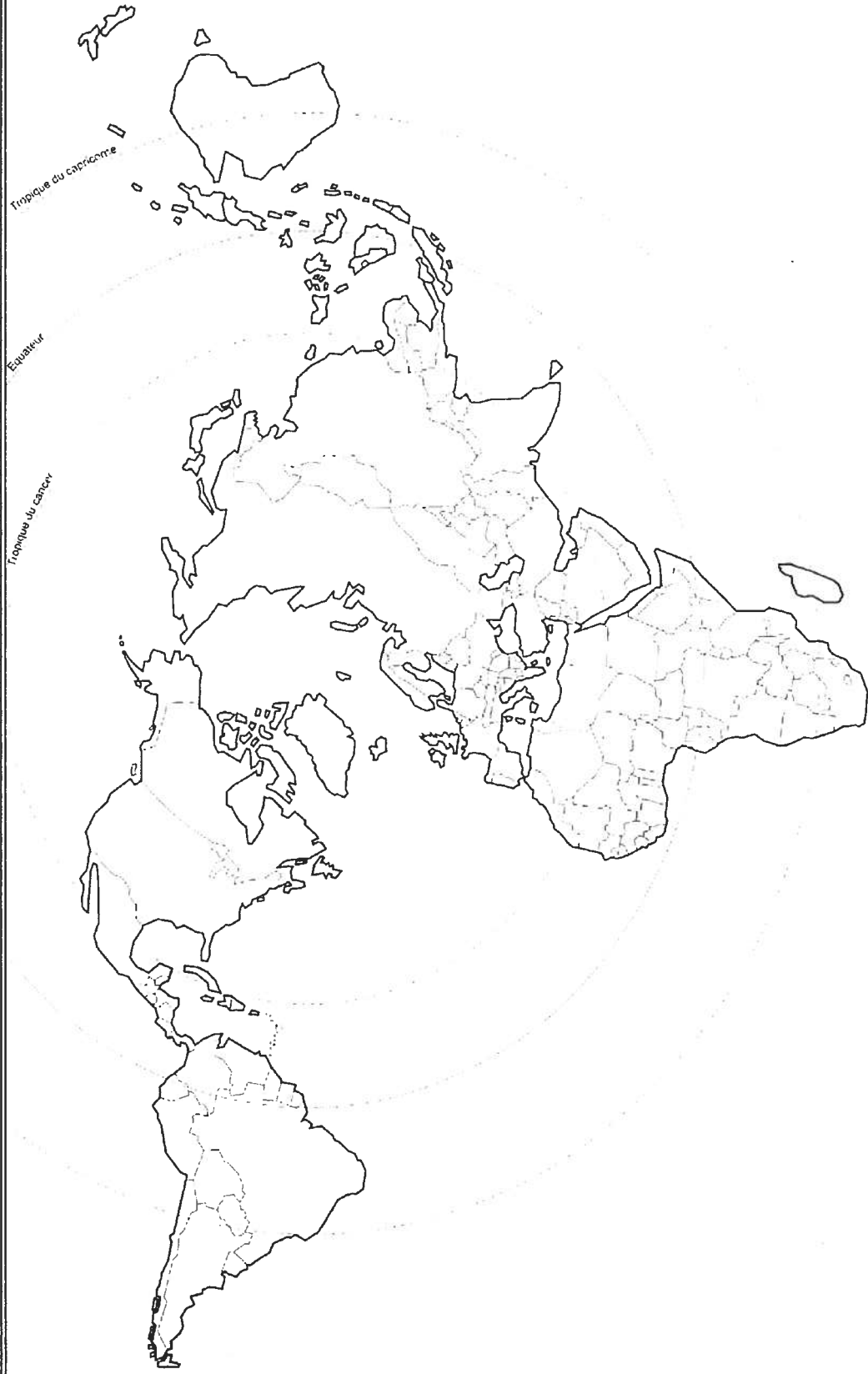
“Global flows in a digital age”

“The network of global flows is expanding rapidly as emerging economies join in. Rising incomes in the developing world are creating enormous new centers of consumer demand, global production, and commodities trade, as well as sending more people across borders for business and leisure. Existing routes of flows are broadening and deepening and new ones emerging as more countries participate. Developing economies now account for 38 percent of global flows, nearly triple their share in 1990. South–South goods flows between developing countries have grown from roughly \$200 billion (6 percent of goods flows) in 1990 to \$4.2 trillion (24 percent) in 2012.

Not only more countries but also more players are participating in global flows. Governments and multinational companies were once the only actors involved in cross-border exchanges. But today, digital technologies enable even the smallest company or solo entrepreneur to be a “micro-multinational,” selling and sourcing products, services, and ideas across borders. Individuals can work remotely through online platforms, creating a virtual people flow. Microfinance platforms enable entrepreneurs and social innovators to raise money globally in ever-smaller amounts.”

Source: Taken from McKinsey Global Institute, April 2014

Title:



Key (legend)

A short commentary.

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SUJET B

Le candidat devra traiter l'**UNE** des deux compositions
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GEOGRAPHY ESSAY

1 Urban trends and issues of urbanisation

Explain the main reasons for the growth of megacities. To what extent do you agree that megacities display similar features, regardless of location? You should refer to **at least two** case studies of megacities in your answer.

2 Demographic issues

Explain the factors that determine population structure. Evaluate the impact of youthful populations on development.

HISTORY DOCUMENT

China and the world from 1949 to the end of the twentieth century.

Study Documents A and B

- (a)** How useful are Documents A and B for a historian studying the changing relations between China and the USSR between 1949 and 1976?
- (b)** Using Documents A and B and your own knowledge, evaluate the role of China in international relations during the Cold War (1949-1991).

Document A is on the next page

Document A

“Study the Soviet Union’s advanced economy to build up our nation”



Source: Ding Hao, June 1953.

The man on the left represents Soviet expertise.

Turn over for Document B

Document B

Extract from a speech by the Chairman of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping, at the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly: 10th April 1974

The two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are vainly seeking world domination. Each in its own way attempts to bring the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America under its control and, at the same time, to bully the developed countries that are not their match in strength.

The two superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today. They are the source of a new world war. They both possess large numbers of nuclear weapons. They carry on a keenly contested arms race, station massive forces abroad and set up military bases everywhere, threatening the independence and security of all nations. They both keep subjecting other countries to their control, subversion, interference or aggression. They both exploit other countries economically, plundering their wealth and grabbing their resources. In bullying others, the superpower which flaunts the label of socialism is especially vicious. The USSR has dispatched its armed forces to occupy its "ally" Czechoslovakia and instigated the war to dismember Pakistan. It does not honour its words, is untrustworthy, self-seeking and unscrupulous.

China is a socialist country, and a developing country as well. China belongs to the Third World. Consistently following Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese Government and people firmly support all oppressed peoples and oppressed nations in their struggle to win or defend national independence, develop the national economy and oppose colonialism, imperialism and world domination. This is our internationalist duty. China is not a superpower, nor will she ever seek to be one. What is a superpower? A superpower is an imperialist country which everywhere subjects other countries to its aggression, interference, control, subversion or plunder and strives for world hegemony. If capitalism is restored in a big socialist country, it will inevitably become a superpower. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, which has been carried out in China in recent years, and the campaign of criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius now under way throughout China, are both aimed at preventing capitalist restoration and ensuring that socialist China will never change her colour and will always stand by the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations. If one day China should change her colour and turn into a superpower, if she too should play the tyrant in the world, and everywhere subject others to her bullying, aggression and exploitation, the people of the world should identify her social-imperialism, expose it, oppose it and work together with the Chinese people to overthrow it.

Source: Adapted from <https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/deng-xiaoping/1974/04/10.htm>