

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT
SESSION 2009**

SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJETS

Cover only

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SECTION BRITANNIQUE

SUJETS : 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 Margaret Thatcher and the Thatcher revolution

- (a) Define the term *Thatcherism*.
- (b) What were the conditions that led to Margaret Thatcher's successful bid for the leadership of the Conservative Party in 1975 and, later on, her success in the 1979 Parliamentary election?
- (c) Assess the success and the impact of the Thatcher revolution in the 1980s.

2 The Marshall Plan and the origins of the Cold War 1945–1950

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

- (a) According to Document A:
 - (i) what role must the USA play in the post-war world?
 - (ii) Why should it matter to the American people?
- (b) (i) In Document B, how accurate is Marshall's depiction of the "grave nature" of Europe's post-war problems?
 - (ii) Compare and contrast Document B with Document C.
- (c) To what extent can these documents be used to explain the origins of the Cold War?

Document A

One of the primary objectives of the foreign policy of the United States is the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion ... We shall not realize our objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free people to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes. This is no more than a frank recognition that totalitarian regimes imposed on free people, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States.

... The free peoples of the world look to us for support in maintaining their freedoms. If we falter in our leadership, we may endanger the peace of the world – and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our nation.

Extract from President Harry S Truman's address to a joint session of Congress, 12 March 1947

Document B

Europe's requirements for the next three to four years of foreign food and essential products – principally from America – are so much greater than her present ability to pay that she must have substantial additional help or face economic, social and political deterioration of a very grave nature ...

Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist.

Extract from a speech by George C Marshall, US Secretary of State, 5 June 1947

Document C

The United States attempts to impose its will on other independent states, and uses the economic resources, distributed as relief to individual needy nations, as an instrument of political pressure.

It is becoming more and more evident to everyone that the implementation of the Marshall Plan will mean placing European countries under the economic and political control of the United States and direct interference by the latter [the United States] in the internal affairs of those countries.

Moreover, this plan is an attempt to split Europe into two camps and, with the help of the United Kingdom and France, to complete the formation of a bloc of several European countries hostile to the interests of the democratic countries of Eastern Europe and most particularly to the interests of the Soviet Union.

An important feature of this plan is the attempt to confront the countries of Eastern Europe with a bloc of Western European states including Western Germany. The intention is to make use of Western Germany's industry as one of the most important economic bases for American expansion in Europe. However this does not regard the national interests of the countries which suffered from German aggression.

Extract from a speech by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky to the UN General Assembly, outlining his government's opposition to the Marshall Plan,
18 September 1947

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

Document D

A cartoon from Czechoslovakia in 1949 with the caption 'Marshall's Plan in practice'. General Marshall holds guns, helmets and harnesses labelled 'for the French' and 'for the Germans'.



Document E

I had mixed feelings – and so did many people that I knew – about the Marshall Plan. We didn't believe in charity on the part of politicians. And most people I knew felt that the generosity of Americans was a self-serving one, in the sense that they thought of Europe as an outlet for their goods, as a market to export stuff. So our view of the Marshall Plan was not a very positive one. The Marshall Plan appeared to us as both an economic and a political project. An economic project, because Americans were looking for new markets for their products. And a political project, because if they could bring up the living standard in Europe, there's hope that this will be a way to escape communism. People would be more satisfied and less dissatisfied with the present regime and that they wouldn't choose to change things. The Marshall Plan may not have been responsible for splitting the world, because there were other forces at work that did that. But I think it contributed to deepening the gap between East and West.

Extract from an interview in 1996 with Marianne Debouzy, who had been a student in France during the early years of the Cold War

<http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/coldwar/interviews/episode-3/debouzy2.html>

(Turn over for SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY)

SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY

3 Migration

- (a) Define the term *migration*.
- (b) Explain why rates of migration are increasing in a globalised world.
- (c) To what extent is migration beneficial for development?

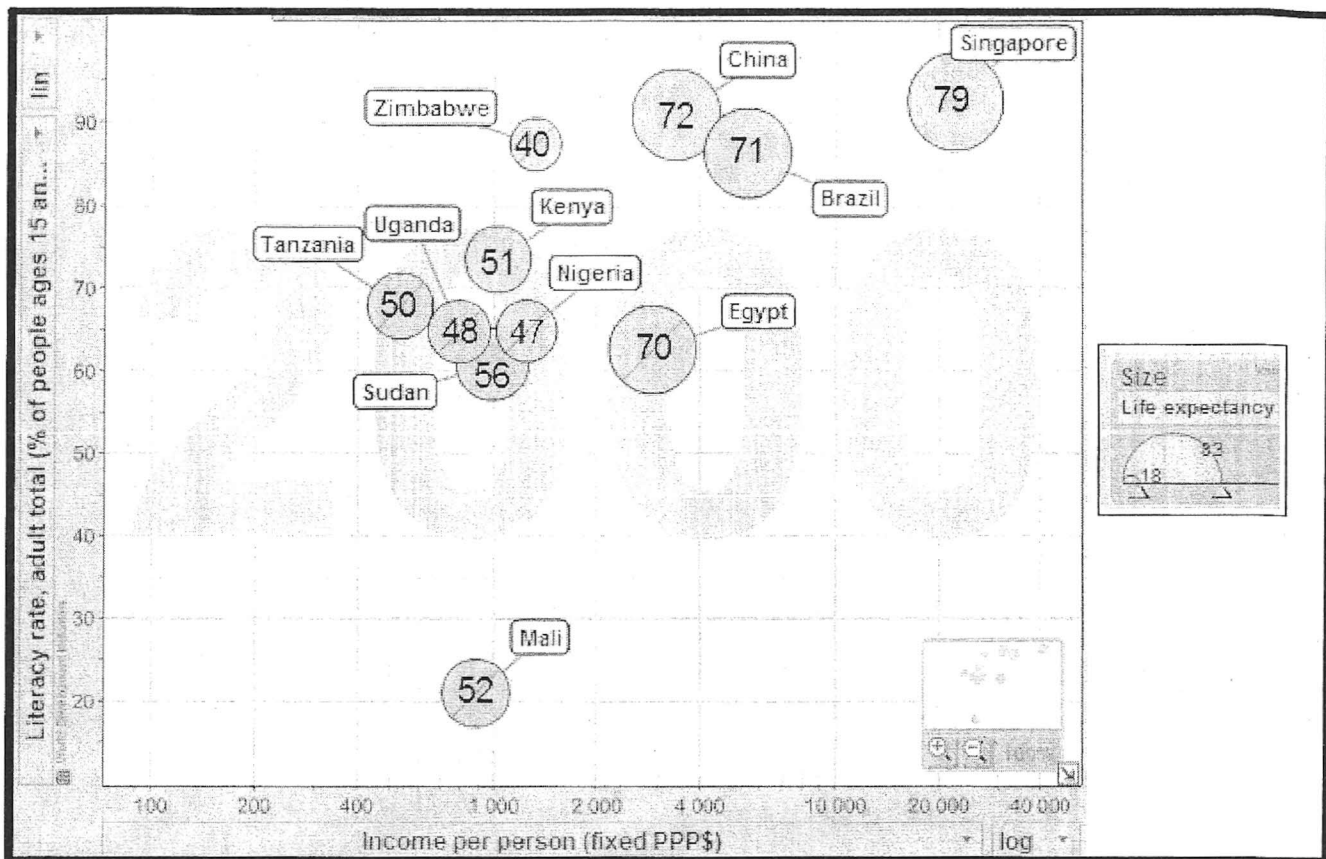
4 Development strategies

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

- (a) Using Document F:
 - (i) define the term *purchasing power parity (PPP)*;
 - (ii) describe the patterns in income per person, literacy rate and life expectancy.
- (b)
 - (i) Using Documents G and H, identify and explain the main reasons why Africa has not developed as successfully as other regions.
 - (ii) How useful are Documents I and J in assessing the importance of China in the economic growth of Africa?
- (c) Using all the documents and your own knowledge, evaluate different development strategies in LEDCs (less economically developed countries).

Document F

Income per person, literacy rate and life expectancy, for selected countries, 2000

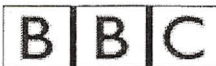


The scale on the y axis is labelled 'Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)'.

<http://www.gapminder.org>

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

Document G



NEWS

Wednesday, 22 October 2008

African free trade zone is agreed

"The greatest enemy of Africa, the greatest source of weakness, has been disunity and a low level of political and economic integration," said Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at a meeting with the heads of state who chair the three trade blocs.

The leaders of three African trading blocs on Wednesday agreed to create a free trade zone of 26 countries with a GDP of an estimated US\$624bn (£382.9bn).

The three blocs which struck the deal were the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

The deal aims to strengthen the blocs' bargaining power when negotiating international deals. Analysts say the agreement will help intra-regional trade and boost growth.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/go/pr/fr/-/2/hi/business/7684903.stm>

Document H

NEWSTATESMAN

Investing in Africa

Published 16 October 2008

Increased investment into Africa can only be a good thing – and even ahead of the recent troubles on Wall Street, we were seeing increased investment, with the United Nation's 2008 World Investment Report revealing FDI inflows into Africa grew to \$53 billion in 2007, marking a growth of 16 per cent – the highest level to date.

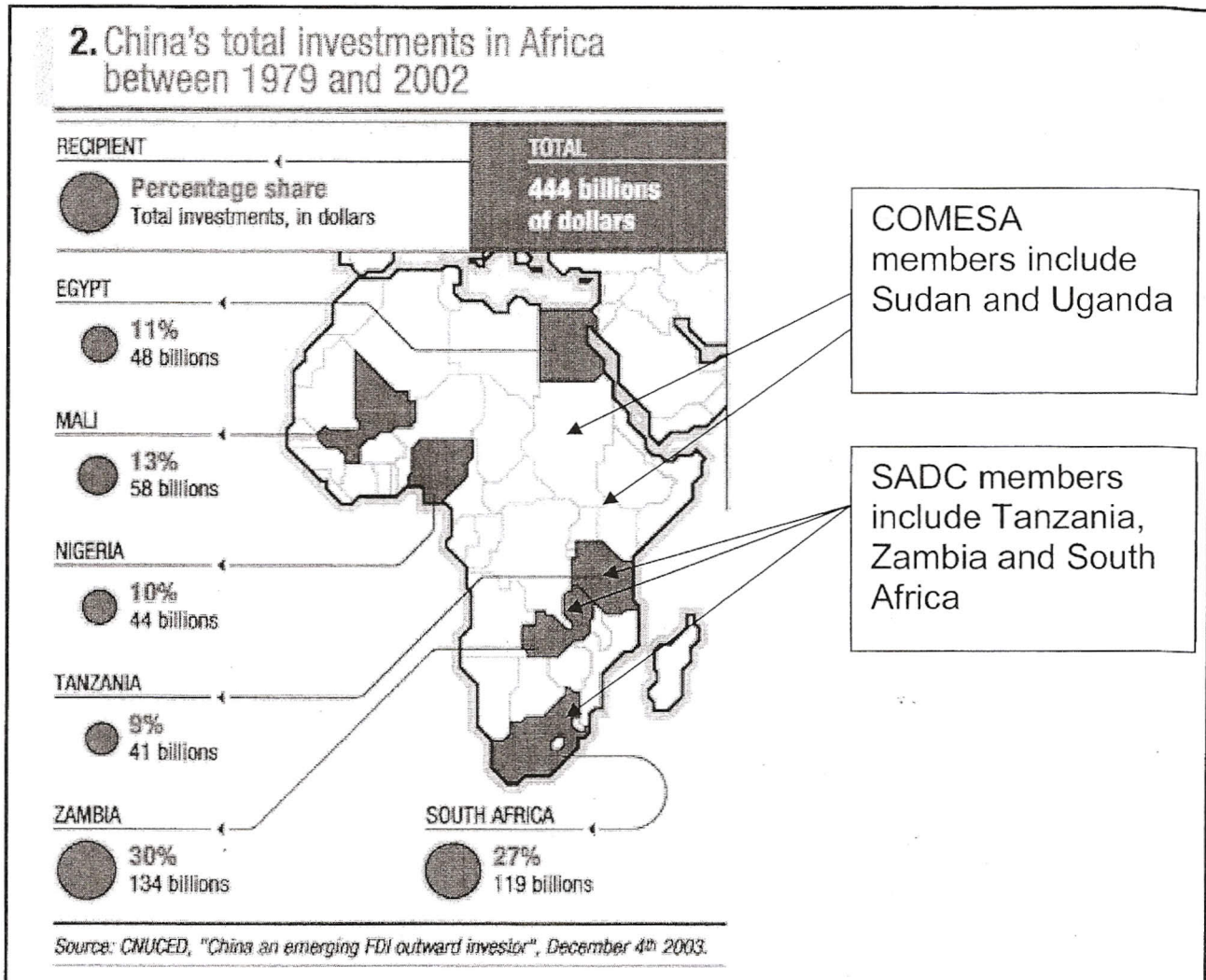
Despite its great investment potential – with booming stock markets, a billion consumers, large reserves of natural resources and a real entrepreneurial spirit – there is little doubt that challenges remain when doing business in Africa. These challenges are well documented, but removing them has become ever more critical as the global financial community increasingly focuses on the continent as the world's last 'untapped' market. African governments therefore have a key role to play in shaping their business climates to ensure investment is attracted and retained and investors continue to look to Africa with confidence in the long term.

<http://www.newstatesman.com/print/200810160046>

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

Document I

China's total investments in Africa, 1979–2002

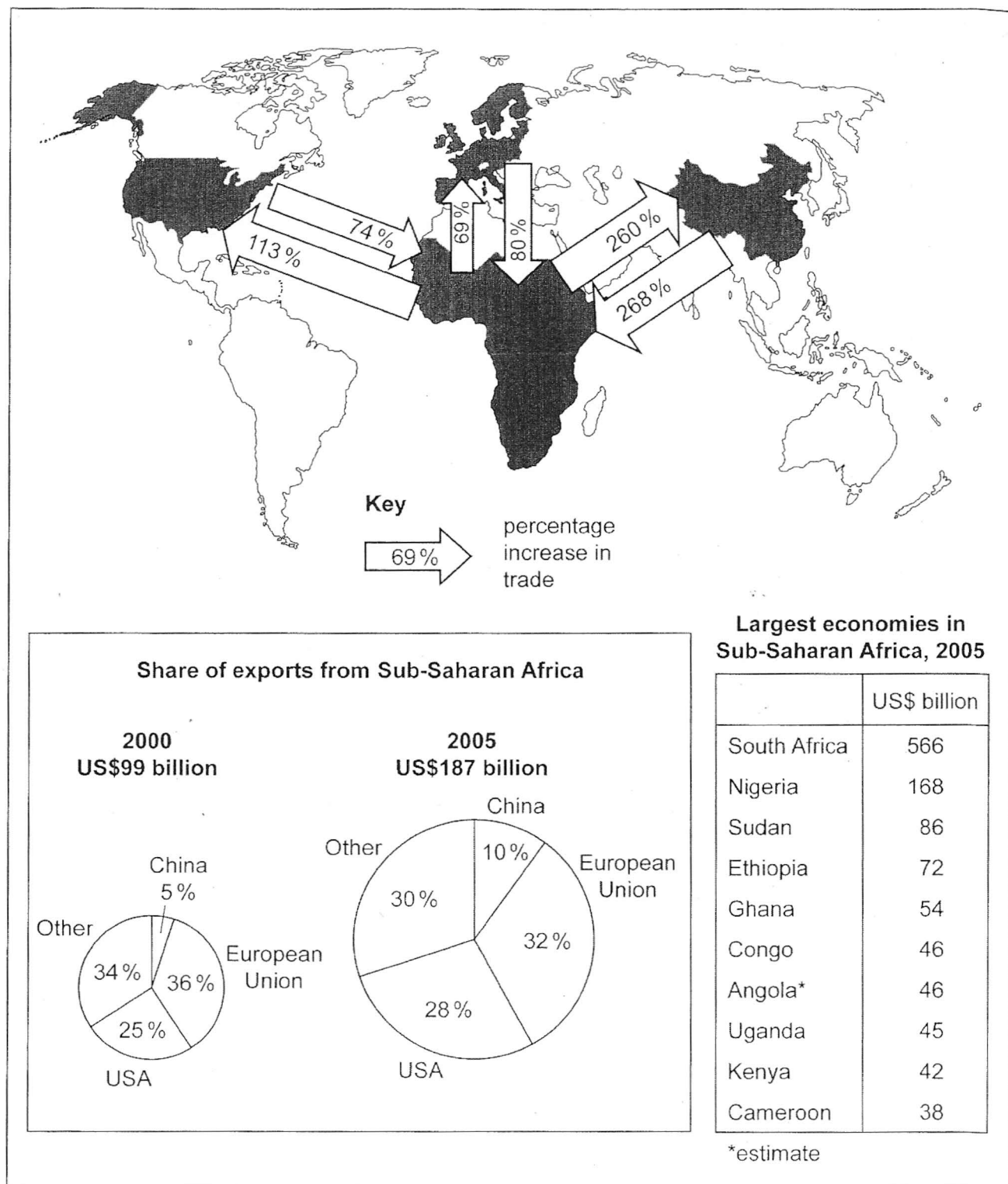


CEFC (French Centre for Research on Contemporary China)
www.cefc.com.hk/uk/pc/articles/pictures/6102.jpg

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

Document J

Increases in trade between Sub-Saharan Africa and selected partners, 2000–2005



<http://www.monthlyreview.org/mrzine/manji280408.html>

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