

<p style="text-align: center;">OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2014</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.

Les dictionnaires sont interdits.

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SUJET A

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

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HISTORY ESSAY

1 Pathways to power – China

Explain the Sino-Soviet split. How far did China's foreign policy change in the period 1972 to 2002?

2 European integration

Explain the birth of the idea of greater cooperation between European countries after the Second World War and analyse the changes in Britain's attitude towards Europe between 1948 and 1973.

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT

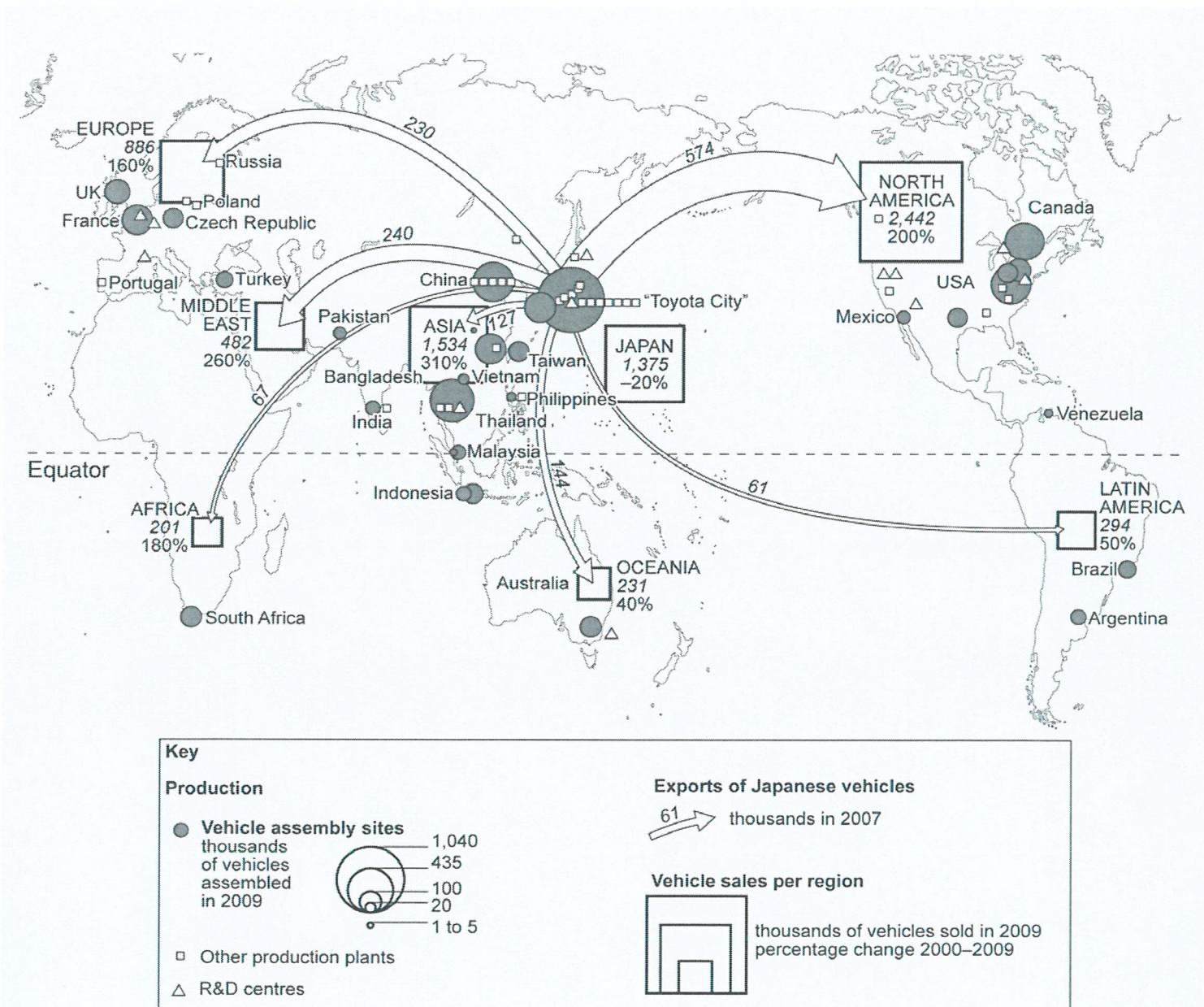
Globalisation and development

- (a) Describe, and suggest an explanation for, the global distribution of Toyota's production sites shown in Document.
- (b) With reference to Document and your own knowledge, discuss the extent to which transnational companies (TNCs) facilitate global development.

Turn over for Document

Document

Spatial structure of Toyota's production and markets, 2009



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SUJET B

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

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GEOGRAPHY ESSAY

1 Regional inequalities

Explain the causes of regional inequalities within **either** a country **or** a region of your choice and evaluate strategies for reducing these inequalities.

2 Urbanisation issues

Describe the causes of urbanisation for **one** named megacity. Evaluate the challenges facing megacities in **LEDCs**.

HISTORY DOCUMENT

Britain, 1945–51

Study Documents A and B.

- (a) How useful are Documents A and B for an historian studying British history 1945–51? Support your answer with evidence from the documents.
- (b) “In large areas of policy, the Attlee government had a clear record of achievement”, K O Morgan, a British historian.

Evaluate this view of the Labour government’s record in the period 1945–51 with the help of Documents A and B.

Document A

Of Clement Attlee, however, I was an admirer. He was a serious man and a patriot. Quite contrary to the general tendency of politicians in the 1990s, he was all substance and no show. His was a genuinely radical and reforming government. The 1945 Labour manifesto was in fact a very left-wing document. That is clearer now than it was then. Straight after the war much of the talk of planning and state control echoed wartime rhetoric, and so its full implications were not grasped. In fact, it was a root and branch assault on business, capitalism and the market. It took as its essential intellectual assumption that 'it is doubtful whether we have ever, except in war, used the whole of our productive capacity. This must be corrected.' The state was regarded as uniquely competent to judge where resources should and should not be employed in the national interest. It was not solely or even primarily on social grounds that nationalisation, controls and planning were advanced, but on economic grounds. Harmful monopolies were seen as occurring only in the private sector. So nationalisation of iron and steel was justified on the argument that 'only if public ownership replaces private monopoly can the industry become efficient'. Most radical of all, perhaps, was the Labour Party's attitude to land, where it was made clear that compulsory purchase by local authorities was only the beginning of a wider programme.

Extract from Margaret Thatcher 1995 *The Path to Power* London: HarperCollins

Document B



PATH TO RECOVERY A cartoon by David Low in the London newspaper *Evening Standard* 21 January 1948

The paper in the man's hand bears the words 'NEXT CANADIAN AGREEMENT'.