

<p>OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2018</p>

SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE-GÉOGRAPHIE

DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJET A

Le candidat devra traiter l'**UNE** des deux compositions
et faire l'**exercice de géographie à partir de document(s)**.

**LES ANNEXES PAGES 5/10 ET 6/10
SONT A RENDRE AVEC LA COPIE**

Les dictionnaires sont interdits.

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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.

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HISTORY ESSAY

1 Media and public opinion

With reference to one case study of your choice, outline the reasons for, and the actors in, one political crisis that divided a country's opinion. Evaluate the role of the media on public opinion during the political crisis you have chosen.

2 A region of conflict: The Near and Middle East

Explain why there was conflict in the Middle East in the period 1947 to 1973. Assess the extent to which this conflict was caused by the actions of the great powers.

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENTS

Patterns and change: urbanisation issues

(a) On the map outline provided, draw an annotated map to show the spatial dynamics and urban inequalities in Mumbai. 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 challenges faced by megacities in LEDCs and NICs.

Turn over for Document A

Document A

By 2030, the UN's population division predicts Johannesburg will be one of six megacities in Africa, its sprawling urban area home to 11.6 million people. Traffic congestion is already reaching what Simphiwe Ntuli, director for infrastructure at the city's transport department, declares to be "impossible" levels. It's not uncommon for a sudden snarl-up to add 90 minutes or more to a short journey, and a two-mile rush-hour drive from the rich northern suburbs to the swanky skyscrapers of Sandton can take an hour. "If everyone comes into the city by car, then nobody can move," says Ntuli. "We need a solution." At present, though, it seems the Diepsloot cyclists are not the norm: Johannesburg's cycle modal share – the percentage of journeys taken by bike – is just 0.2%, or one in every 500 trips. ... In the late 80s and early 90s, when the apartheid regime began to fall apart, Johannesburg's white residents fled the dense skyscrapers of the Central Business District and the formerly wealthy areas on its periphery like Hillbrow; they gravitated instead towards an alternative financial hub in Sandton to the north. Again, this new city centre was planned around the car, with multi-lane highways, shiny shopping centres and underground parking. Visit Sandton now and the air-conditioned malls may be more multicultural than they were two decades ago – but it remains very hard to walk anywhere. Pavements are often non-existent and drivers are not generally sympathetic to people on foot or on bikes. It can feel like a hostile environment to those not cocooned inside a car. The only walkers here are people who cannot afford to get around any other way.

An extract from 'Can Johannesburg reinvent itself as Africa's first cycle-friendly megacity?'

by Nick Van Mead, in *The Guardian*, 24 May 2016.

Titre :



Key (legend)

A short commentary

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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 Population issues

Explain the main causes of international migration. Evaluate the impact of international migration on the destination countries.

2 The dynamics of globalisation

Explain the main causes of globalisation. Evaluate the positive and negative effects of the NIDL (New International Division of Labour) on both LEDCs and MEDCs.

HISTORY DOCUMENTS

Levels of government from 1945 to the present: European integration from 1948 to 2007.

Study Documents A and B.

(a) How useful are Documents A and B for a historian studying British and European attitudes towards membership of the European project between 1945 and 1967?

(b) Using Documents A and B and your own knowledge, evaluate the reasons why it took Britain until 1973 to become a member of the European Community.

Turn over for Document A

Document A

Extract from Winston Churchill's speech at the University of Zurich, September 19th 1946

I am now going to say something that will astonish you. The first step in the re-creation of the European family must be a partnership between France and Germany. In this way only can France recover the moral and cultural leadership of Europe. There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany. The structure of the United States of Europe... will be such as to make the material strength of a single state less important. Small nations will count as much as large ones and gain their honour by a contribution to the common cause.

The ancient states and principalities of Germany, freely joined for mutual convenience in a federal system, might take their individual places among the United States of Europe...

I must now sum up the propositions which are before you. Our constant aim must be to build and fortify the strength of the United Nations Organisation. Under and within that world concept we must recreate the European family in a regional structure called, it may be, the United States of Europe. The first step is to form a Council of Europe. If at first all the countries of Europe are not willing or able to join a Union we must nevertheless proceed to assemble and combine those who will and those who can. The salvation of the common people of every race and of every land from war and servitude must be established on solid foundations, and must be guarded by the readiness of all men and women to die rather than to submit to tyranny.

In this urgent work, France and Germany must take the lead together.

Great Britain, the British Commonwealth of Nations, mighty America and, I trust, Soviet Russia – for then indeed all would be well – must be the friends and sponsors of the new Europe and must champion its right to live and shine.

Source: www.churchill-society-london.org.uk/astonish.html

Turn over for Document B

Document B

Le Grand "Non"

Compared with the motives that led the Six to organize their unit, we understand the reasons why Britain - who is not continental, who remains, because of the Commonwealth and because she is an island, committed far beyond the seas, who is tied to the United States by all kinds of special agreements - did not merge into a Community with set dimensions and strict rules. While this Community was taking shape, Britain therefore first refused to participate in it and even took toward it a hostile attitude as if she saw in it an economic and political threat. Then she tried to negotiate in order to join the Community, but in such conditions that the latter would have been suffocated by this membership. The attempt having failed, the British Government then asserted that it no longer wanted to enter the Community and set about strengthening its ties with the Commonwealth and with other European countries grouped around it in a free-trade area. Yet, apparently now adopting a new state of mind, Britain declares she is ready to subscribe to the Rome Treaty, even though she is asking exceptional and prolonged delays and, as regards her participation, that basic changes be made in the Treaty's implementation. At the same time, she acknowledges that in order to arrive there, it will be necessary to surmount obstacles that the great perceptiveness and profound experience of her Prime Minister have qualified as formidable.

Source: Extracts from a television broadcast by the French President Charles de Gaulle: Le Grand "Non": Britain's Proposed Entry Into The Common Market, May 16, 1967.