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| <p style="text-align: center;">OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2017</p> |
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Mardi 6 juin 2017

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.

SUJET A

HISTORY ESSAY

1 Pathways to power: China and the world 1949-1972

Explain why China felt compelled to 'lean to one side' (the Soviet side) in the early 1950s. To what extent was the *rapprochement* between the USA and China at the end of the 1960s and early 1970s the consequence of the Sino-Soviet split?

2 British history: The Thatcher years, 1979-1990

Explain why political opposition to Margaret Thatcher was so ineffectual throughout the 1980s. How far did Mrs Thatcher's domestic policies succeed in her aim to 'shake up' the UK between 1979 and 1990?

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENTS

Globalisation and development: The role of government organisations

Study Documents A and B.

- (a) How useful are Documents A and B for understanding the role of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in development?
- (b) Using Documents A and B and your own knowledge, evaluate different development strategies. Use at least one case study in your answer.

Turn over for Document A

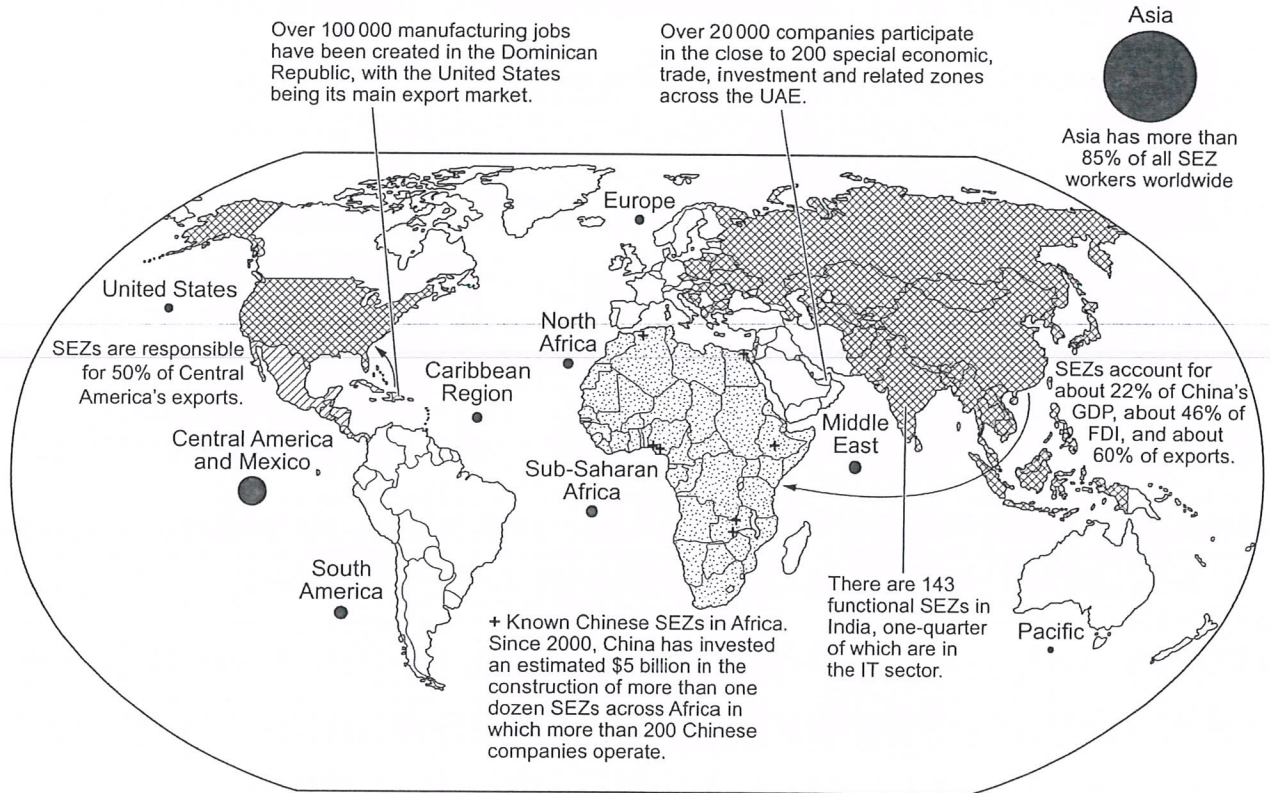
Document A

Special Economic Zones

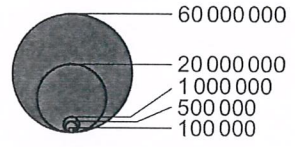
Number of countries with SEZs
130

Estimated SEZ global exports
\$200 billion

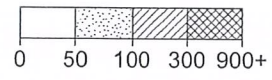
Number of SEZs in the world
3500+



Estimated number of workers



Special Economic Zones (SEZs)



Source: From *Connectography*, by Parag Khanna (Published by Random House, 2016)
<http://www.paragkhanna.com/home/2016/3/9/special-economic-zones>

Turn over for Document B

Document B

Mexico's Special Economic Zones

Free-trade areas aim to boost growth in the impoverished south



THERE is not just one Mexico, a common line runs, but two of them. The northern half of the country—the states bordering America and the Bajío region to the south of them—is the “North American” Mexico, an area of higher productivity, faster growth and greater levels of foreign investment. To the south is the country’s “Central American” heartland—a greener region more geared towards agriculture than to manufacturing, where nine of the ten states with the highest incidence of extreme poverty are located. For decades successive governments have debated how to encourage more investment in the south and thus bring the two Mexicos closer together. The current one thinks it has an answer: special economic zones.

Special economic zones are geographically defined areas that enjoy lower taxes or less exacting regulation than the rest of a country. The intention is to promote investment in deprived areas with incentives that might be unaffordable, unpopular or unnecessary if applied nationally. First used in Ireland in 1959, they now number over 4,300 globally. Roughly half, according to Abraham Zamora of Banobras, a state development bank, have been successful. Which half Mexico’s will fall into is not yet clear.

The law creating the zones was signed at the end of May; they should be up and running in 2018. “They will undoubtedly constitute a milestone in public policies for alleviating poverty and inequality,” Enrique Peña Nieto, Mexico’s president, has said, a mite prematurely.

Successful economic zones tend to capitalise on the strengths of the local economy. For example, the agricultural bent of the region around Puerto Chiapas, it is hoped, may spur investments in agribusiness. In general, though, zones must offer three enticements to would-be investors: alluring tax breaks, good infrastructure and a decent workforce. By putting two of the zones in (or possibly next to—the details are not yet known) existing ports, the Mexican government is at least trying to ensure that infrastructure will be less of an issue. Those zones should not be held back by the isolation that has bedevilled similar schemes elsewhere.

Source: Adapted from the print edition of The Economist, 25 June 2016

SUJET B

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY

1 The processes and actors of globalisation

Explain the main causes of globalisation. Evaluate the positive and negative aspects of transnational corporations (TNCs) and their global activities.

2 Population issues

Describe the main reasons for a country having a young population. With reference to India and/or China, discuss the extent to which a young population impacts the development of a country.

HISTORY DOCUMENTS

Britain 1945-1951

Study Documents A and B.

- (a) How useful are Documents A and B for understanding the approach of the Labour Party towards the establishment of the Welfare State after 1945?
- (b) Using Documents A and B and your own knowledge, evaluate the policies of the Labour governments between 1945 and 1951.

Turn over for Document A

Document A

Selected extracts from the election manifesto of the Labour Party 1945.

Article VI

Everybody says that we must have houses. Only the Labour Party is ready to take the necessary steps - a full programme of land planning and drastic action to ensure an efficient building industry that will neither burden the community with a crippling financial load nor impose bad conditions and heavy unemployment. There must be no restrictive price rings to keep up prices and bleed the taxpayer, the owner-occupier and the tenant alike. Modern methods, modern materials will have to be the order of the day.

Article IX

By good food and good homes, much avoidable ill-health can be prevented. In addition, the best health services should be available for all. Money must no longer be the route to the best treatment.

In the new National Health Service there should be health centres where the people may get the best that modern science can offer, more and better hospitals, and proper conditions for our doctors and nurses. More research is required into the causes of disease and the ways to prevent and cure it.

Labour will work specially for the care of Britain's mothers and their children - children's allowances and school medical and feeding services, better maternity and child welfare services. A healthy family life must be fully ensured and parenthood must not be penalised if the population of Britain is to be prevented from declining.

Source: 'Let Us Face the Future: A Declaration of Labour Policy for the Consideration of the Nation, London 1945'

Turn over for Document B

'It still tastes awful'



A cartoon published in the British magazine *Punch* in 1948. It is entitled 'It still tastes awful' and comments on the reaction of doctors to the introduction of the National Health Service in 1948. The man with the spoon represents Aneurin Bevin, the minister in charge of setting up the National Health Service. He is serving up a spoonful of the National Health Service 'medicine' to a queue of doctors.

Source: Punch Magazine 1948