

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT</b> <b>SESSION 2016</b></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.*

# SUJET A

## HISTORY ESSAY

### 1 Changing US policy during the Cold War

Explain why the period of détente came to an end in 1980 and evaluate how far Ronald Reagan was the primary reason why the Cold War ended.

### 2 Governing France since 1946

Describe and explain the constitutional reforms introduced by Charles de Gaulle between 1958 and 1962. Evaluate the changes in the way that France has been governed since de Gaulle resigned in 1969.

## GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT

### Urbanisation and megacities

Study Documents A and B.

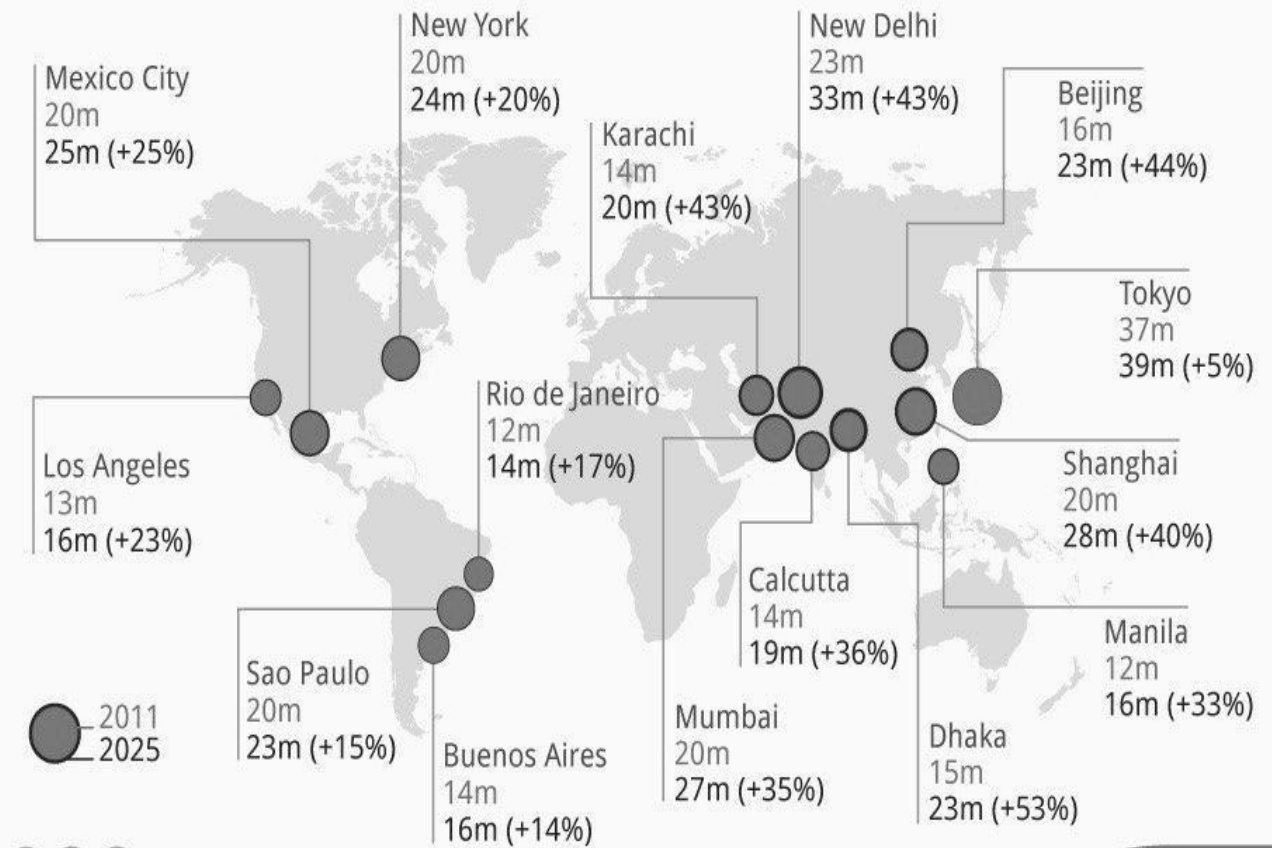
- (a) How useful are Documents A and B for understanding the challenges facing megacities?
- (b) Using Documents A and B and your own knowledge, discuss the extent to which urbanisation is a problem for the development of LEDCs.

**Turn over for Document A**

Document A

# The World's Megacities Are Set for Major Growth

Population growth of the world's top 15 megacities (millions, 2011-2025)



© StatistaCharts

\* including metropolitan areas  
Source: UN Population Division, World Economic Forum



2011 actual population data, 2025 projected population data

Source: UN Population Division, World Economic Forum, 2014

Turn over for Document B

## Document B

### The Guardian

#### 2015 challenges: urbanisation

More people now live in [towns and] cities than in rural areas around the world, and that number is climbing. Today 54% of the world's population lives in urban areas, but by 2050 the urban population is expected to rise to 62% in Africa, to 65% in Asia, and to 90% in Latin America.

While rates vary from continent to continent, the causes of rural to urban migration are pretty much the same across the world: people believe there's the chance of a better life in the city. "People come [to the city] to find economic opportunity, modern amenities, access to education and to make a shift from working in agriculture to working in the service industry," says Shirish Singh, head of Practical Action's urban water, sanitation and waste programme in south Asia.

Climate change is another factor, while in Latin America – the most urbanised continent in the world, with 80% of the population living in cities – the growing industrialisation of farming means that rural communities have been driven off their land and into the cities, where one in four live in slums. In fact slums around the world are swelling rapidly. The number of slum-dwellers reached 863 million in 2014 – an increase of more than 200 million since 1990.

The result is ever more competition for space, jobs, water and energy: "There's traffic and water pollution, poor sanitation and even the buildings don't have efficient designs," says Singh. "Another problem is waste management."

So how can NGOs unpick all the different sub-trends of urbanisation? Public policy lags behind urbanisation, which often means that basic services, like schools, transportation, public spaces and land rights, are not delivered to the millions of people living in informal urban settlements. Slum-dwellers don't get a say in the urban planning process either.

Urbanisation also poses a challenge for disaster-resilience. "NGOs really need think about how they will address humanitarian crises in urban centres as they're so much more complex than some of the rural areas we're familiar with," says Alan Brouder, Oxfam's urban adviser. "Natural and man-made disasters [including health epidemics like Ebola] require a fundamental understanding of the urban dynamic that I don't think NGOs have really come to terms with yet."

Source: Adapted from an online article by Katherine Purvis in *The Guardian*, 26 March 2015  
<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2015/mar/26/2015-challenges-urbanisation>

# SUJET B

## GEOGRAPHY ESSAY

### 1 Globalisation and development

Describe the positive effects of **one** named trade bloc on its member states. To what extent do you agree that trade blocs are a major cause of development in the world today?

### 2 Population issues

Describe the main causes of international migration. Discuss the impacts of migration on national population structure and development in one or more named countries.

## HISTORY DOCUMENT

### **British society: The emergence of modern British society**

Study Documents A and B.

**(a)** How useful are the documents for an historian studying British society of the 1960s?

**(b)** With reference to the documents and your own knowledge, examine the extent to which British society changed during and after the 1960s.

**Turn over for Document A**

## Document A



The caption reads: "Ban! Ban! March! March! And the British are supposed to be tolerant and unmilitary!"

The issues referred to on the placards, such as nuclear weapons, apartheid, capital punishment, colonial and environmental issues were some of the 'hot' political issues of the day in Britain.

Source: Cartoon by Michael Cummings, published in the *Daily Express*, 6 March 1961

Turn over for Document B

## Document B

### Yorke

[Summary of question] Is the Permissive Society a civilised society? Why has the word "permissive" a derogatory meaning?

### Thatcher

Well, I—I think it has a derogatory meaning. I think perhaps its deeper meaning seems to imply to most of us that a certain amount of self-discipline has broken down, that things have gone beyond the usual moderation and that the Permissive Society seems to some extent to be undermining family life and the family as a unit of society. And if we do that, it's very difficult to see what one puts in its place.

### Johnson

I think in a curious way that this has been a great row about nothing. After all, if you look at the past five years, what has gone through Parliament are in fact four major Acts, and I think it's in referring to those that people mainly talk about the Permissive Society. One is to—the Homosexuals' Act, the other the Anti-Hanging Act, the Divorce Act and the Abortion Law Reform Act. Well, I would have thought that in three out of four of those cases, that is excluding hanging, public opinion either was or has since come round to the view that these Acts were just. It's perfectly true that on hanging public opinion is still overwhelmingly against what Parliament did, but on the other three I should have thought that public opinion now thought that—now thinks that Parliament gave a lead and did the right thing. I don't know whether Mrs. Thatcher would agree.

### Thatcher

I don't necessarily agree with Mr. Johnson's interpretation of the Permissive Society. Hanging I would have put more in with law and order and the deterrent effect of certain sentences or not. Homosexual offences and abortion, of course, are part of the Permissive Society, but only a very small part. I think what the average woman would really mean by it is rather more—a good deal more sexual licence now, fear of one's children going on drugs. Often how exactly does one guide one's teenage son and daughter as to how they should behave in this kind of society? How when it comes along to your argument with regard to abortion, for example, I do think that this happens to be not the cause of the phrase Permissive Society at all, it is just perhaps one—a single one of its features. I myself voted for the Abortion Act because I happen to think that one of the worst things anyone can do in this world is to bring an unwanted child into it. It starts with such a tremendous handicap.

Extract from the transcript of Margaret Thatcher's radio interview for BBC Radio 4 'Woman's Hour' ("Permissive or civilized"), April 1970. In 1970 Mrs Thatcher was Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Paul Johnson was editor of the *New Statesman*, a current affairs magazine.

Joan Yorke was presenter of 'Woman's Hour'.