

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT
SPECIMEN PAPER FOR EXAMINATIONS IN 2021-2022**

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.

L'usage de la calculatrice et des dictionnaires est interdit.

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT
SPECIMEN PAPER FOR 2021-2022**

SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE-GÉOGRAPHIE

DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJET A

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

L'usage de la calculatrice et des dictionnaires est interdit.

HISTORY ESSAYS

1 Theme one: Democracy in danger: the crisis of capitalism, the threat of totalitarianism and the road to World War Two.

Explain why, in the 1930s, the great democratic powers were reluctant to defend the liberal world order they had created at Versailles. How far do you agree that the rise of totalitarianism was the most important underlying cause of the slide towards war in 1939?

2 Theme two: Hard and bitter peace: bipolarity and multipolarity 1945-1971.

With reference to the 1945-1949 period, explain the underlying causes of the Cold War. Assess the impact of China's foreign policy on the Cold War between 1949-1971.

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENTS

Theme one: Maritime areas: at the heart of a globalised world

Study Documents A and B.

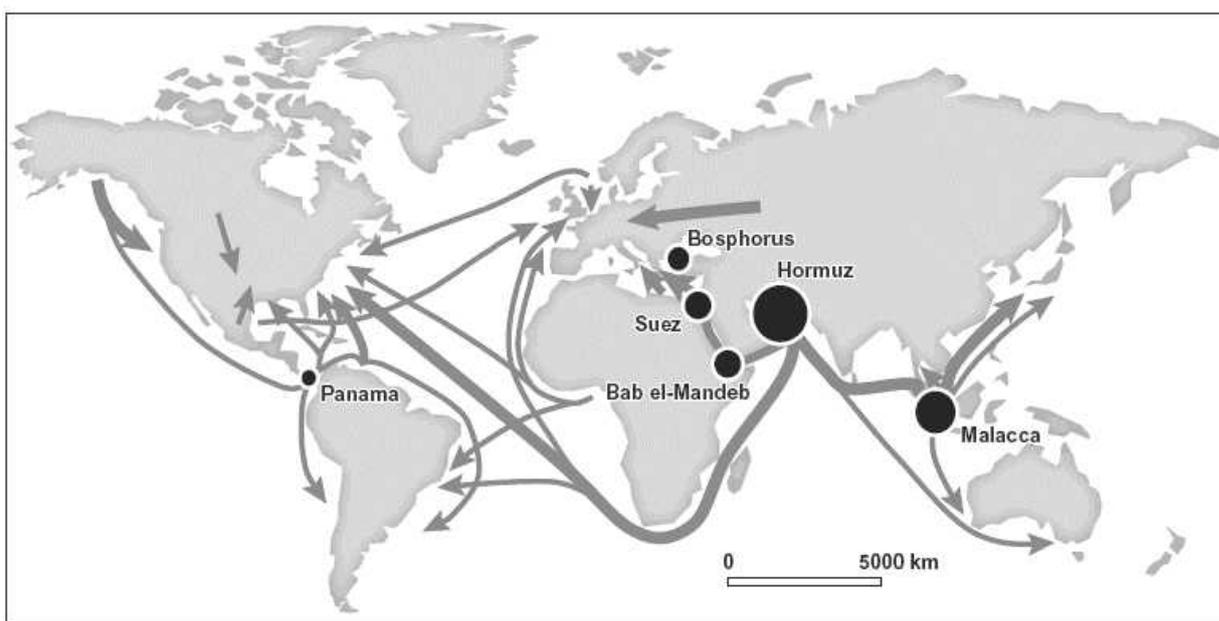
- a) How useful are documents A and B for understanding the importance of maritime trade routes to the global economy?
- b) Using Documents A and B and your own knowledge, discuss the extent to which maritime canals and straits are a potential source of international tension.

Turn over for Document A

Document A

Information on world trade in crude oil.

World map of crude oil shipping routes with the location of strategic straits and canals indicated



Daily amount of crude oil passing through strategic straits and canals in 2018

Strategic strait or canal	Daily volume of oil traffic in barrels per day
Strait of Hormuz	17 million
Strait of Malacca	15 million
Suez Canal	4.5 million
Bab el-Mandeb	3.3 million
Bosphorus / Dardanelles	3 million
Panama Canal	1 million

Sources: Map adapted from <http://nghiencuubiendong.vn/en/conferences-and-seminars-/507-south-china-sea-platform-for-prosperity-or-arena-for-altercation-by-nazery-khalid> (2011), with trade flow data updated from <https://www.worldoiltraders.com/sea-ports> (2018)

Turn over for Document B

Document B

Black Arteries

Oil not only fuels our modern world but lubricates machinery, provides plastics and pharmaceuticals, and is used in the production of agrochemicals that help to produce the food we need. Over half of the global oil supply is delivered by tankers moving along the worldwide network of sea lanes, and thus passing through a variety of straits and canals.

We have also constructed artificial chokepoints with our canals that link seas to create more direct shipping routes, such as the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal. When, in 1956, the Suez Crisis closed the canal for six months and forced shipping to re-route around southern Africa, the result was fuel shortages across Europe.

By far the most strategically critical strait today is Hormuz. The Persian Gulf produces about a third of the world's oil, and Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE must all ship their oil exports through the Strait of Hormuz. Only Saudi Arabia and Iran are able to use alternative maritime links. The strait is busy with tanker traffic, transporting over 17 million barrels every day – one fifth of the world's supply. But it also means that this artery carrying the oil to fuel the world's economy is extremely vulnerable. Since 1973, the USA has spent over \$7 trillion on its military presence in the Gulf to secure the steady flow of oil to global markets. The greatest fear is that international relations with Iran may deteriorate to such a point that the Iranian government slam shut this vital 'chokepoint' and put a stranglehold on world oil supplies.

Much of the oil from the Persian Gulf is shipped through the narrow Strait of Malacca. About a quarter of all the oil transported by sea – roughly 15 million barrels a day – passes through this strait in tankers, and then on to feed the economies of China, Japan, Korea, Indonesia and Australia.

While the nature of the major commodities may have changed through history, the role played by the geography of the seas and the strategic importance of naval chokepoints has remained ever critical. During most of history it was the seas that facilitated long-distance trade. Even today 90% of world trade is still carried by shipping.

Source: Adapted from 'Origins – How the Earth shaped human history' by Lewis Dartnell. Published by Penguin Random House UK in 2019.

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT
SPECIMEN PAPER FOR 2021-2022**

SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE-GÉOGRAPHIE

DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJET B

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

L'usage de la calculatrice et des dictionnaires est interdit.

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY

1 Theme 2: Territorial dynamics: unequal development and unequal integration in a globalised world

Explain the main causes of global inequality. Evaluate the success of different strategies to reduce this inequality.

2 Theme 3: The complex, ever-changing position of the European Union in a globalised world

Explain the nature of **two** challenges faced by the EU since 2004. To what extent have EU policies promoted sustainable development?

HISTORY DOCUMENTS

Theme three: Politics, economics and ideology from the 1970s to the end of the Cold War.

Study documents A and B.

- a) How useful are documents A and B to an historian examining Britain's economic problems in the 1970s?
- b) Using documents A and B and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that Britain's economic problems in the 1970s were mainly brought about by the oil crisis of 1973?

Turn over for Document A

Document A

Extract from the Wall Street Journal 1975 *Goodbye Britain*

Because of the effect of Britain's 20% annual inflation rate, combined with Mr. Healey's two percent tax increase, a Briton earning \$24,000 this year will have to get a pay raise of \$9,600 merely to maintain his purchasing power. A worker now getting \$12,000 needs another \$3,000 to stay in the same place.

Government spending has now risen to \$128 billion from \$105 billion or to 60% of gross national product. In that the U.K.'s gross national product is about one-eighth the size of ours, this is the equivalent of a \$900 billion federal budget. Mr. Healey boasts that the "social wage" - all the government goodies such as health, education and welfare - now amounts to \$2,400 a year for every member of the working population. To get this in perspective, it has to be pointed out that Britain's *per capita* income last year was \$3,085.

The British government is now so clearly headed toward a policy of total confiscation of wealth through tax that anyone who has any wealth left is trying to get it out of the country. Mr. Healey has slapped a 25% value-added tax on jewelry, along with radios, televisions and electrical appliances. The result of all this is of course, to bring investment to a screeching halt. The price can only be still slower economic growth, and still lower living standards for all the British, rich and poor. Goodbye Britain, it was nice knowing you.

(Source: <http://www.newlearner.com/courses/hts/cia4u/ecoho82.htm>)

Turn over for Document B

Document B

Extract from the Conservative Party General Election Manifesto in 1979

No one who has lived in this country during the last five years can fail to be aware of how the balance of our society has been increasingly tilted in favour of the State at the expense of individual freedom. This election may be the last chance we have to reverse that process, to restore the balance of power in favour of the people. It is therefore the most crucial election since the war. Together with the threat to freedom there has been a feeling of helplessness, that we are a once great nation that has somehow fallen behind and that it is too late now to turn things round.

Some of the reasons for our difficulties today are complex and go back many years. Others are more simple and more recent. We do not lay all the blame on the Labour Party: but Labour have been in power for most of the last fifteen years and cannot escape the major responsibility. They have made things worse in three ways. First, by practising the politics of envy and by actively discouraging the creation of wealth, they have set one group against another in an often bitter struggle to gain a larger share of a weak economy. Second, by enlarging the role of the State and diminishing the role of the individual, they have crippled the enterprise and effort on which a prosperous country with improving social services depends. Third, by heaping privilege without responsibility on the trade unions, Labour have given a minority of extremists the power to abuse individual liberties and to thwart Britain's chances of success. One result is that the trade union movement, which sprang from a deep and genuine fellow-feeling for the brotherhood of man, is today more distrusted and feared than ever before. It is not just that Labour have governed Britain badly. They have reached a dead-end. The very nature of their Party now prevents them from governing successfully in a free society and mixed economy.

(Source: <https://www.margaretthatcher.org/document/110858>)