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

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.

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT
SESSION 2014**

SECTION : AMERICAINE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

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 AND GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

PART ONE:

HISTORY ESSAY 1

“The United States has relied on its use of military force to achieve and maintain its role as a global power since World War Two.” To what extent do you agree with this statement?

HISTORY ESSAY 2

Focusing on the multiple memories of the conflict that you have studied in class, analyze their evolution between the end of the conflict and the present time.

PART TWO:

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

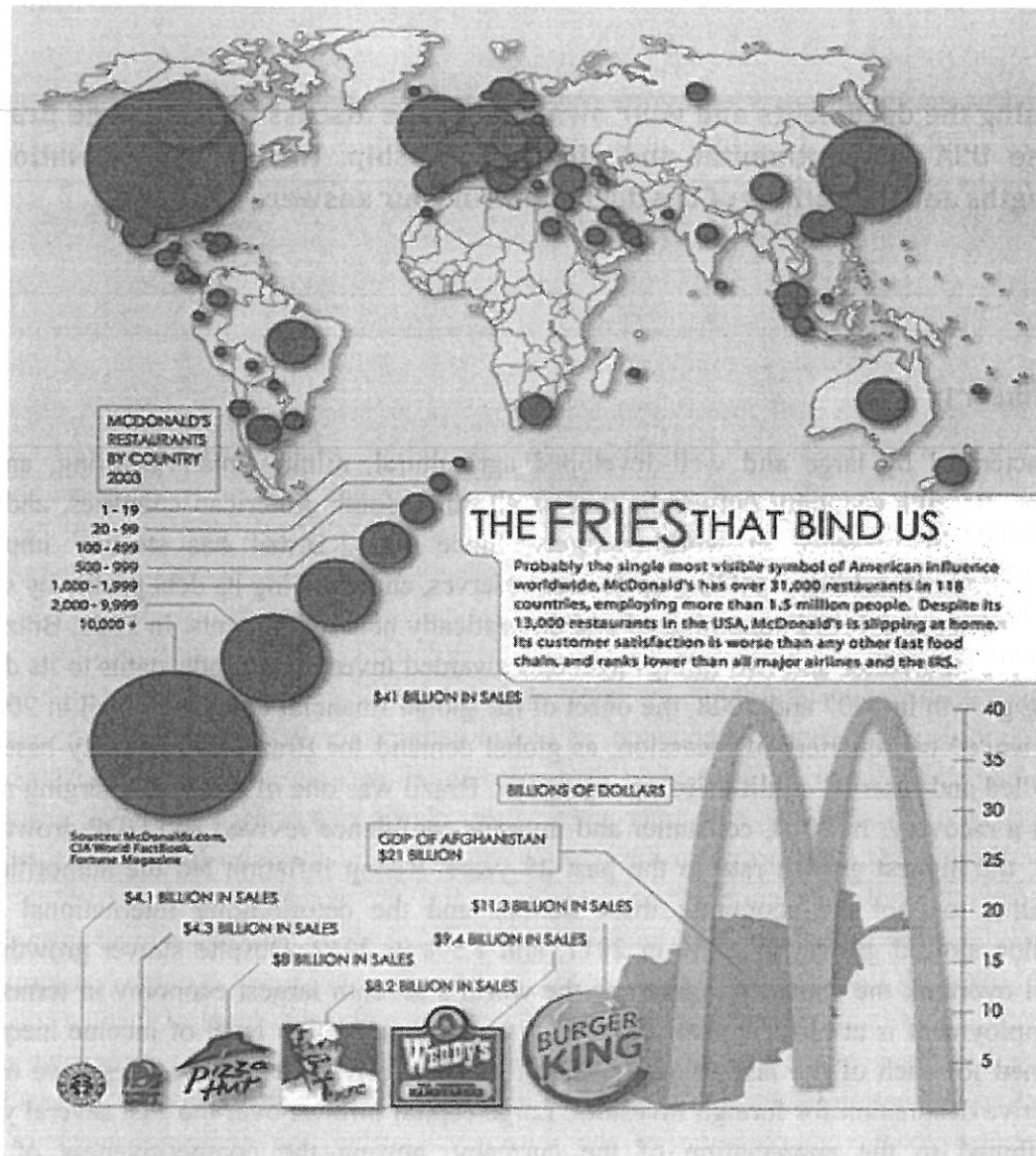
By using the documents and your own knowledge discuss the challenge Brazil poses to the USA for continental and global leadership. Include an evaluation of the strengths and limitations of the documents in your answer.

Document 1:

Characterized by large and well-developed agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and service sectors, Brazil's economy outweighs that of all other South American countries, and Brazil is expanding its presence in world markets. Since 2003, Brazil has steadily improved its macroeconomic stability, building up foreign reserves, and reducing its debt profile by shifting its debt burden toward real denominated and domestically held instruments. In 2008, Brazil became a net external creditor and two ratings agencies awarded investment grade status to its debt. After strong growth in 2007 and 2008, the onset of the global financial crisis hit Brazil in 2008. Brazil experienced two quarters of recession, as global demand for Brazil's commodity-based exports dwindled and external credit dried up. However, Brazil was one of the first emerging markets to begin a recovery. In 2010, consumer and investor confidence revived and GDP growth reached 7.5%, the highest growth rate in the past 25 years. Rising inflation led the authorities to take measures to cool the economy; these actions and the deteriorating international economic situation slowed growth to 2.7% in 2011, and 1.5% in 2012. Despite slower growth, in 2011 Brazil overtook the United Kingdom as the world's seventh largest economy in terms of GDP. Unemployment is at historic lows and Brazil's traditionally high level of income inequality has declined for each of the last 14 years. Brazil's historically high interest rates have made it an attractive destination for foreign investors. Large capital inflows over the past several years have contributed to the appreciation of the currency, hurting the competitiveness of Brazilian manufacturing and leading the government to intervene in foreign exchange markets and raise taxes on some foreign capital inflows. President Dilma Rousseff has retained the previous administration's commitment to inflation targeting by the central bank, a floating exchange rate, and fiscal restraint. In an effort to boost growth, in 2012, the administration implemented a series of more expansionary monetary and fiscal policies that have failed to stimulate much growth.

www.indexmundi.com

Document 2:



internet source: mcd-infographic.gif

Map showing the influence of "McDonalds" in the world today

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SECTION : AMERICAINE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJET B

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et faire l'exercice – étude critique de document(s).

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GEOGRAPHY ESSAY AND HISTORY DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

PART ONE:

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1

Using an example of your choice, demonstrate how the development, production and distribution of a product or service reflect the geographic complexity of globalization.

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2

Using examples of your choice, evaluate the geo-economic and geo-strategic importance of maritime areas in the world today.

PART TWO:

HISTORY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

Using the documents and your own knowledge, discuss why the Middle East is such an important region for the stability of the world. The strengths and weaknesses of the documents should be part of your answer.

Document 1: Eisenhower Doctrine (January 5, 1957)

Source : <http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/3360>

In a special message to Congress, Eisenhower proclaims the sovereignty of the Middle Eastern nations and that the United States will ensure that force will not be used for any aggressive purpose in the world. The President seeks congressional authorization to employ the military in the Middle East to uphold this new policy.

(...) There are worldwide hopes which we can reasonably entertain, and there are worldwide responsibilities which we must carry to make certain that freedom—including our own—may be secure. There is, however, a special situation in the Middle East which I feel I should, even now, lay before you.
(...)

The Middle East has abruptly reached a new and critical stage in its long and important history. In past decades many of the countries in that area were not fully self-governing. Other nations exercised considerable authority in the area and the security of the region was largely built around their power. But since the First World War there has been a steady evolution toward self-government and independence. This development the United States has welcomed and has encouraged.

(...) Just recently there have been hostilities involving Western European nations that once exercised much influence in the area. Also the relatively large attack by Israel in October has intensified the basic differences between that nation and its Arab neighbors. All this instability has been heightened and, at times, manipulated by International Communism.

Russia's rulers have long sought to dominate the Middle East. (...) The reasons are not hard to find. They do not affect Russia's security, for no one plans to use the Middle East as a base for aggression against Russia. Never for a moment has the United States entertained such a thought.

The Soviet Union has nothing whatsoever to fear from the United States in the Middle East, or anywhere else in the world, so long as its rulers do not themselves first resort to aggression. (...)

Neither does Russia's desire to dominate the Middle East spring from its own economic interest in the area. Russia does not appreciably use or depend upon the Suez Canal. (...) The Soviets have no need for, and could provide no market for, the petroleum resources which constitute the principal natural wealth of the area. Indeed, the Soviet Union is a substantial exporter of petroleum products.

The reason for Russia's interest in the Middle East is solely that of power politics. Considering her announced purpose of Communizing the world, it is easy to understand her hope of dominating the Middle East.

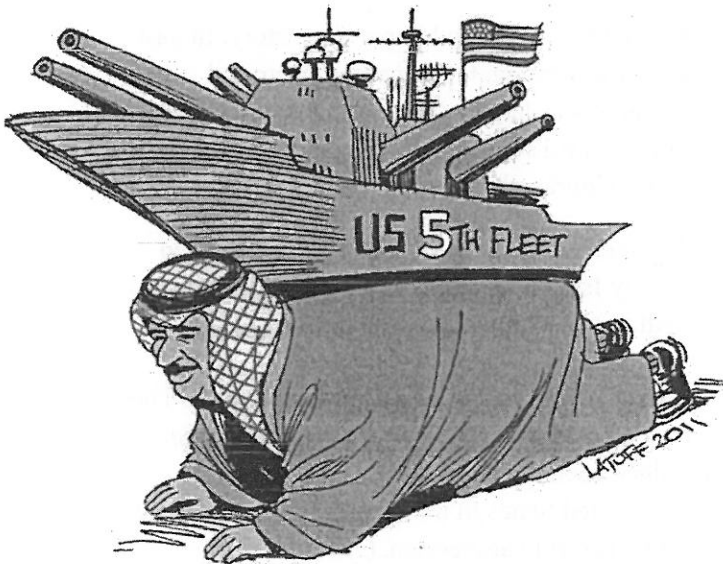
This region has always been the crossroads of the continents of the Eastern Hemisphere. (...) The Middle East provides a gateway between Eurasia and Africa.

It contains about two thirds of the presently known oil deposits of the world and it normally supplies the petroleum needs of many nations of Europe, Asia and Africa. The nations of Europe are peculiarly dependent upon this supply, and this dependency relates to transportation as well as to production! (...)

Then there are other factors which transcend the material. The Middle East is the birthplace of three great religions-Moslem, Christian and Hebrew. Mecca and Jerusalem are more than places on the map. They symbolize religions which teach that the spirit has supremacy over matter and that the individual has a dignity and rights of which no despotic government can rightfully deprive him. It would be intolerable if the holy places of the Middle East should be subjected to a rule that glorifies atheistic materialism.

Document 2: No Bahrain dictatorship - no US 5th Fleet in the Gulf!

Source : Carlos Latuff, Courrier international, 2011.



The king of Bahreïn is carrying the 5th American fleet.