

<p style="text-align: center;">OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2015</p>

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 2015**

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

A *Compare and contrast the pathways to power followed by the United States and China since 1945.*

HE1 =

HISTORY ESSAY 2

B *"Since the end of the Second World War, Democratic presidents have done more than Republican presidents to support the struggle for equal rights in American society." To what extent do you agree with this statement?*

HES2

PART TWO:

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

Strategic Importance of Maritime Spaces

Using information found in the documents and your own knowledge, analyze to what extent maritime areas are strategic spaces in today's global economy?

Document 1:

Geo Doc

“Hands Across the Melting Ice”, by James F. Collins, Ross A. Virginia and Kenneth Yalowitz, *The New York Times*, May 13, 2013

With global warming rapidly melting Arctic sea ice and glaciers making valuable stores of energy and minerals more accessible, voices of doom are warning of inevitable competition and potential conflict — a new “Great Game” among the five Arctic coastal nations.

In fact, the Arctic states of North America, Europe and Russia, working with indigenous peoples and a number of non-Arctic states, already have taken steps to ensure just the opposite: that the Arctic remains a zone of cooperation, peace and stable, sustainable development. The Arctic Council — the intergovernmental organization for the eight Arctic states: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States — has created a forum for cooperation and momentum toward a responsible approach to the region's issues. However, on Wednesday a ministerial meeting of the council in Sweden will face urgent issues dealing with the environment, shipping and governance.

In anticipation of this meeting, more than 40 leading Arctic scholars, government officials, industry leaders and representatives for indigenous peoples met in Washington in February (...) to examine issues facing the region — Arctic energy, environmental issues such as pollution, commercial shipping, security and governance, future of indigenous peoples — and to make recommendations for action to the Arctic Council.

Arctic energy and mineral riches eventually will be developed, but harsh weather conditions will persist and fluctuating world prices will make the timing of development uncertain. (...) Arctic shipping, although increasing as seasonal sea ice declines, will remain largely regional, dedicated to the transport of Arctic energy and mineral resources and the supply of local populations and industry. Difficult sea ice conditions and the consequent unpredictability of shipping schedules will severely limit interest in developing trans-Arctic Ocean container shipping.

The Arctic states have addressed potentially divisive issues in an orderly manner, and the prospects for resolving issues in the region by force are presently slight. The most accessible Arctic oil and gas resources are located within state borders or the universally agreed upon 200-nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone of the coastal states and thus not subject to dispute. The Arctic coastal states are pursuing claims for territorial shelf extension beyond 200 miles for exclusive access to additional oil and gas reserves, but they have agreed their differences will be settled under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and through diplomatic channels.

The Arctic Council is in a unique position to strengthen this trend. The United States can help greatly by ratifying the Law of the Sea Convention, giving more policy level attention to U.S. interests in the Arctic and using the U.S. chairmanship of the council, beginning in 2015, to (...) strengthen the security and wellbeing of the region. (...)

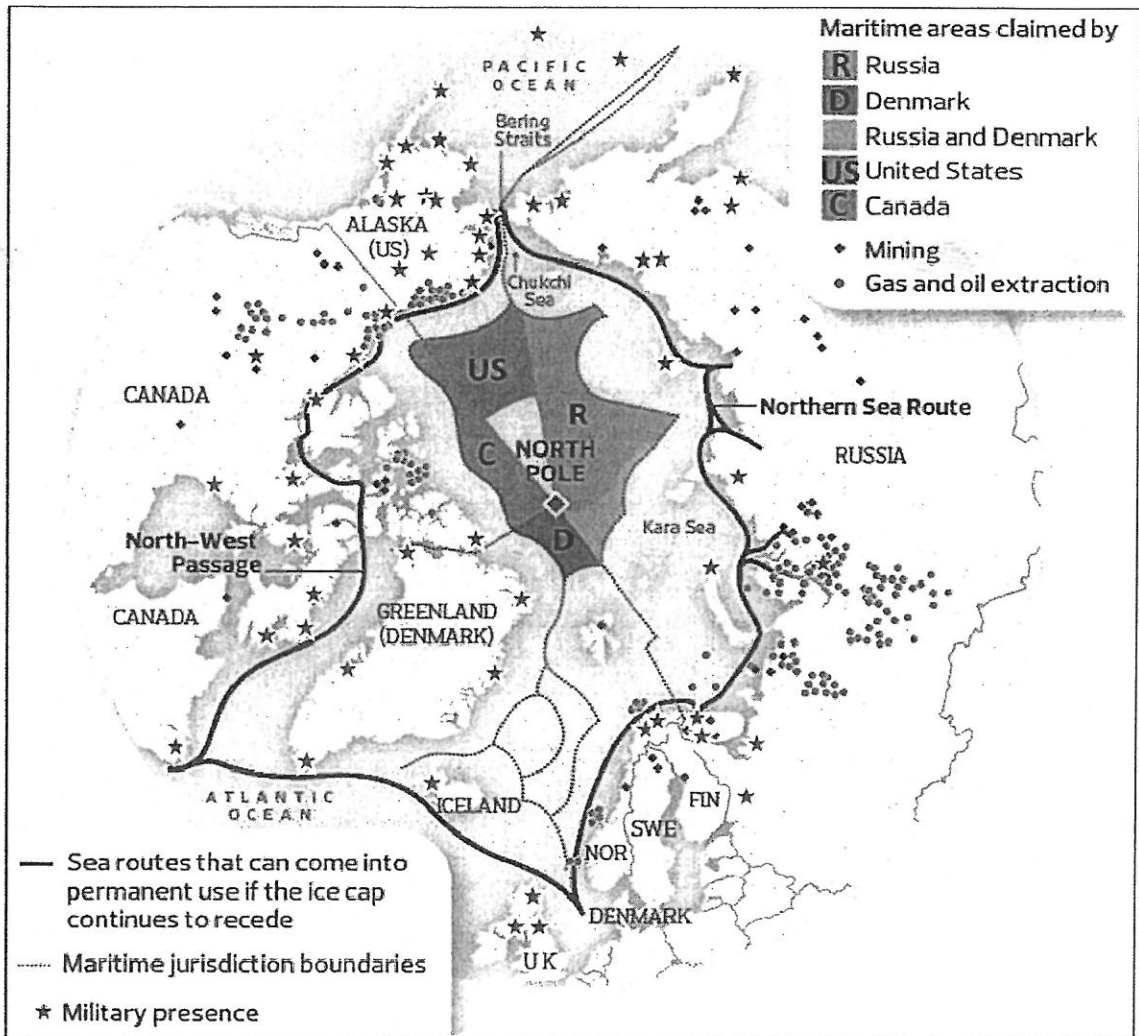
One key governance issue facing the ministerial council is the requests from several non-Arctic states and the European Union to become permanent Arctic Council observers. (...)

Dangerous conflict in the region over valuable resources remains a remote possibility, but the council must take constructive steps to ensure that the Arctic continues to develop as a venue for cooperation between Russia and the Arctic states of Europe and North America.

James F. Collins is director of the Russia and Eurasia program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former U.S. Ambassador to Russia. Ross A. Virginia is professor and director of the Institute of Arctic Studies at Dartmouth College. Kenneth S. Yalowitz is senior fellow at the Institute of Arctic Studies at Dartmouth and former U.S. Ambassador to Belarus and Georgia.

Document 2:

“Opening up the Far North”, by Philippe Rekacewicz, *Le Monde Diplomatique*, May 13, 2013



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SUJET B

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GEOGRAPHY ESSAY AND HISTORY DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

PART ONE:

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1

Analyze the main characteristics of globalization.

Geo A

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2

Analyze the reasons for geopolitical and economic tensions in the Sahara.

Geo B

PART TWO:

HISTORY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

Conflict in the Middle East

Using the documents critically and your own knowledge, write an essay that examines the challenges to peacemaking in the Middle East in the decades after the Six Day War in 1967.

Document 1:

2

H DBQ

Excerpt from *Israel: A History* by Martin Gilbert, 1998.

“In the immediate aftermath of the Six Day War, a debate began inside Israel that was to continue to for the next three decades: how to rule, and for how long to rule, the Palestinian Arabs. The Cabinet position was that for “full peace” Israel would be ready to withdraw to the borders of before the war. With regards to Syria, the Cabinet stressed the added importance of ensuring that security and water problems were first resolved.....

A few people argued with urgency that the West Bank and Gaza Strip ought to be given back as quickly as possible, that even a temporary occupation would hold grave disadvantages to the occupying power. But, these were very much minority voices. The State was not yet twenty years old, yet its conquest of the West Bank and Gaza Strip seemed something that would last a long time; it was certainly to overshadow, and at times dominate, all earlier purposes and ideals, and still to be a contentious and painful issue thirty years later.”

Document 2:

Excerpt from *A History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict* by Ian Bickerton and Carla Klausner, 2010.

“Despite all his skill, Kissinger failed to achieve any further progress in his personal diplomacy. There seemed little likelihood that Egypt, much less any other Arab state, would recognize Israel’s right to exist or formally end the state of war. Several developments slowed the momentum of diplomacy and the possibility that the disengagement agreements would lead to a more general settlement. Among the more important of these developments was the emergence of Islamic extremists in the 1970’s and 1980’s. Revivalist groups like the Muslim Brotherhood had existed in the Middle East since the 1920’s, but the rise of religious ‘fanaticism’ is now usually associated with the Iranian revolution of 1979, when the charismatic religious preacher Ayatollah Khomeini emerged in the spotlight. Subsequent events such as the seizure of over fifty hostages at the American Embassy in Tehran in the fall of 1979 and the Iran-Iraq war, which began in Sept. 1980, added considerably to the instability and volatility of the entire Middle East. And the outbreak of a second civil war in the Lebanon in the spring of 1975 created uncertainty on Israel’s northern border. These changes did have one important outcome, however. It led some Arab states, especially Egypt, to regard the Arab-Israeli conflict as less threatening to them than the threat of religious extremism and Soviet subversion”