OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION MARS 2020

SECTION: AMÉRICAINE

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.

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OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION MARS 2020

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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.

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PART ONE: Choose one essay question. Either: HISTORY ESSAY 1 Analyse the role of the USA and the USSR in the Cold War between 1944 and 1950. or:

HISTORY ESSAY 2

Assess the importance of the role of the newly independent countries, and **either** the appearance of Mao's China **or** the creation of the State of Israel, in explaining the emergence of a new geopolitical world order between 1948 and 1970.

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PART TWO:

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

PART A

Draw an annotated map, including the legend (key), on the topic: **Cooperation and tensions** in globalization (write your name on the separate map and legend).

Part B

Using the annotated map, the document and **your own knowledge**, write a short essay (should include a thesis, body, brief conclusion; roughly two sides) to answer the following question: **To what extent is there cooperation and tension(s) between different territories in globalization?**

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Document: Mercosur-Pacific Alliance Convergence: Moving Forward or Moving Nowhere? Julia Borba Goncalves Jul 24 2020

The convergence between Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) and the Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Mexico) was a result from the Chilean initiative named 'Convergence in Diversity', launched in 2014 ... Before the Chilean proposal, the coexistence of these two blocs had been debated by Latin-American scholars, questioning if it could lead to a divide in regional integration on the Atlantic (Mercosur) and Pacific (Pacific Alliance) axes... . From 2014 to 2018, Mercosur and the Pacific Alliance discussed and established a potential agenda of convergence. This was only possible due to the efforts of their countries in promoting high-level meetings, such as the ones between Mercosur's Grupo Mercado Común (GMC) and the Pacific Alliance's Grupo Alto Nível (GAN); the Foreign Ministers meetings and, finally in 2018, the Presidential Meeting.

Since 2019, South-America has been the stage of political instabilities and the fragmentation of regional organization. The first move was Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, and Peru's withdrawal from the Union of South American Nations (Unasur) in 2018 and the subsequent creation of the Forum for the Progress of South America (Prosur) – which was considered as a substitute for the former – in March 2019.

From mid-2019 on, other events have aggravated the political scenario in South-America: the uprises and the massive protests in Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador; the dissolution of the Peruvian Congress; the animosity between Brazil and Argentina; and Bolivian president Evo Morales stepped down the presidency after an attempt of coup d'etat. All of these events are currently being discussed by scholars, along with the political impacts of the emergence of the new coronavirus, in order to study the domestic political tendencies and their impacts on regional integration projects.

In July 2020, the Plan of Action is about to complete 2 years without reaching any concrete agreement since the last Presidential Meeting between Mercosur and the Pacific Alliance

https://www.e-ir.info/2020/07/24/mercosur-pacific-alliance-convergence-moving-forward-or-moving-nowhere/

Accessed 22nd March 2021

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OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION MARS 2021

SECTION: AMÉRICAINE

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.

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GEOGRAPHY ESSAY AND HISTORY DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

PART ONE:
Choose one essay question.
Either:
GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1
To what extent are US territories equally integrated into globalization?
or:
GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2
How is globalization affected by cooperation and tensions between different actors at regional and global scales?

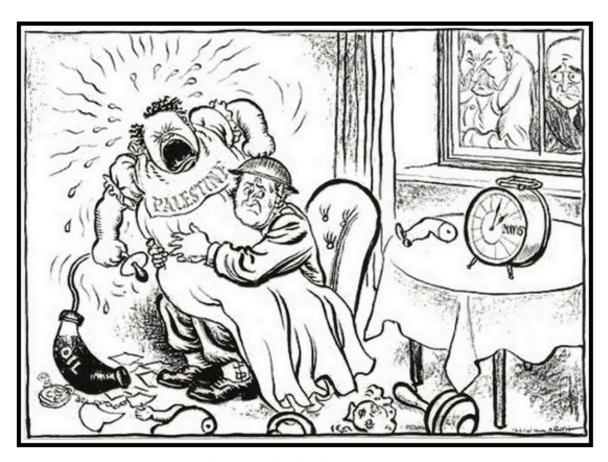
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PART TWO:

HISTORY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

- a) Using the documents and your knowledge explain how a new geopolitical order emerged in the period 1948 to 1970.
- b) Discuss the value and limitations of the documents in your essay.

Document 1: The Birth of Israel, 1948



By Illingworth, 'The Daily Mail', May 10, 1948

On May 14, the State of Israel was born, hours before the expiration of the British mandate at midnight. On May 15, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Transjordan invade Israel. Stalin and Truman look in through the window.

http://mideastcartoonhistory.com/1941To52/1948.html

Accessed 22nd March 2021

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Document 2: Statement of Chinese Government announcing it's first successful test of an atomic weapon, 16th October 1964

"China exploded an atomic bomb at 1500 hours on October 16th 1964, thereby successfully carrying out its first nuclear test. This is a major achievement of the Chinese people in their struggle to strengthen their national defense and oppose the US imperialist policy of nuclear blackmail and nuclear threats.

To defend oneself is the inalienable right of every sovereign state. To safeguard world peace is the common task of all peace-loving countries. China cannot remain idle in the face of the ever increasing nuclear threats from the United States. China is conducting nuclear tests and developing nuclear weapons under compulsion.

The Chinese Government has consistently advocated the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. If this had been achieved, China need not have developed nuclear weapons. But our proposal has met with stubborn resistance from the US imperialists.

The Chinese Government pointed out long ago that the treaty on the partial halting of nuclear tests signed in Moscow in July 1963 by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union was a big fraud to fool the people of the world, that it was an attempt to consolidate the nuclear monopoly of the three nuclear powers and tie the hands of all peace-loving countries, and that it had increased, and not decreased, the nuclear threat of US imperialism against the people of China and of the whole world...

The atomic bomb is a paper tiger. This famous statement by Chairman Mao Zedong is known to all. This was our view in the past and this is still our view at present. China is developing nuclear weapons not because it believes in their omnipotence nor because it plans to use them. On the contrary, in developing nuclear weapons, China's aim is to break the nuclear monopoly of the nuclear powers and to eliminate nuclear weapons.

... The Chinese Government hereby solemnly declares that China will never at any time or under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons..."

https://alphahistory.com/chineserevolution/china-tests-atomic-weapon-1964/

Accessed 21st March 2021

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