

OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT BAC BLANC SESSION 2020
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SECTION : AMERICAINE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE 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 les deux propositions au choix et dans la seconde sous-partie, il traite l'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 les deux propositions au choix et dans la seconde sous-partie, il traite de l'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.*

- ***You should spend 2 hours on each answer.***
- ***Write the History and Geography answers on separate sheets of paper.***
- ***Put your teacher's name at the top of the first page.***

## **SUJET A**

### **HISTORY ESSAY 1**

**How has the memory of a war in a nation's history evolved over time?  
Use the example of France in World War Two.**

### **HISTORY ESSAY 2**

**How has global economic governance evolved since the end of World War Two?**

## **GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION**

### **Maritime Spaces: A Geostrategic Approach**

#### **Part A**

Draw an **annotated map**, including the **legend (map key)**, on the topic:  
**“Maritime Spaces: A Geostrategic Approach.”**

1. Write a short commentary (about 150 words) explaining the organization of your legend (map key). This should be done on the lined paper provided.

#### **Part B**

Using the annotated map, the document and your own knowledge, answer the following question:

What are the main geopolitical and economic implications of environmental change in the Arctic maritime space?

#### **Document A**

##### **Russia's Plans for Arctic Supremacy**

Moscow is seeking to exploit a more lucrative prize along its vast northern frontage: the Arctic Circle. Melting ice has opened up new transit routes and revealed previously inaccessible oil and mineral deposits. Russia's traditional view of the

outside world is colored by a deep sense of insecurity and paranoia. This pattern of protectionism is also apparent in Moscow's current understanding and approach to the situation in the Arctic. Of the eight countries of the Arctic Council, five are members of NATO, fueling Russia's suspicion that opposing forces are massing against it. Although friction with Kiev and the West has overshadowed Russia's military build-up in the Arctic, Moscow's long-term ambitions for the region are making other Arctic countries nervous, Norway in particular.

Russia is interested in the Arctic for a number of reasons, though natural resources and pure geopolitical imperatives are the major driving forces behind Moscow's thinking. The Arctic contains an estimated 30 percent of the world's undiscovered natural gas and 13 percent of its undiscovered oil reserves, regarded by Moscow as important sources of foreign investment that are critical to the country's economic development. The Northern Sea Route from East Asia to Europe via the Arctic Ocean provides another economic opportunity for developing infrastructure in northern Russia.

These resources and transit lanes, however, are also attractive to other Arctic countries, potentially turning the region into a political battleground. The U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea regulates ownership of the Arctic, allowing for exclusive economic zones stretching 200 miles from land and even further if undersea resources sit on a continental shelf. Inhospitable conditions made previous boundary disputes futile, so the Arctic interior remains open to territorial claims and disputes. The interest expressed by other countries feeds Russia's determination to make its role as a central Arctic nation clear by any means possible, including the use of military pressure.

Stratfor. (2015). *Russia's Plans for Arctic Supremacy*. [online] Available at: <https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/russias-plans-arctic-supremacy> [Accessed 3 Mar. 2018].

## **SUJET B**

### **GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1**

**Japan and China: Competing Regional Powers with Global Ambitions.**

**How is the relationship between Japan and China influenced by each country's economic ambitions?**

### **GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2**

**Africa: Development Challenges**

**Identify the major economic and geopolitical challenges associated with the exploitation of resources in the Sahara. In your answer, you should analyze the reasons why these challenges have restricted development in this region.**

### **HISTORY DOCUMENT-BASED ESSAY QUESTION**

**Using the documents and your own knowledge, answer the following question:**

**To what extent did the United States become a more equal society in the period between 1945 and the 1970s? Consider the various groups of people struggling to achieve greater equality at that time.**

**Include in your essay a discussion of the value and limitations of the documents for an historian studying this topic.**

#### **Document 1**

***Excerpt from President Lyndon Johnson's Message to Congress January 4, 1965. The American Presidency Project.***

The Great Society asks not how much, but how good; not only how to create wealth but how to use it; not only how fast we are going, but where we are headed. It proposes as the first test for a nation: the quality of its people. This kind of society will not flower spontaneously from swelling riches and surging power. It will not be the gift of government or the creation of presidents. It will require of every American, for many generations, both faith in the destination and the fortitude to make the journey. And like freedom itself, it will always be challenge and not fulfillment. And tonight we accept that challenge.

## A NATIONAL AGENDA

I propose that we begin a program in education to ensure every American child the fullest development of his mind and skills.

I propose that we begin a massive attack on crippling and killing diseases.

I propose that we launch a national effort to make the American city a better and a more stimulating place to live.

I propose that we increase the beauty of America and end the poisoning of our rivers and the air that we breathe.

I propose that we carry out a new program to develop regions of our country that are now suffering from distress and depression.

I propose that we make new efforts to control and prevent crime and delinquency.

I propose that we eliminate every remaining obstacle to the right and the opportunity to vote.

I propose that we honor and support the achievements of thought and the creations of art.

## Document 2

**Martin Luther King, Jr. "Beyond Vietnam," Speech at Riverside Church Meeting in New York City April 4, 1967**

**Source: Clayborne Carson et. al., eds. Eyes on the Prize 1987**

I come to this platform tonight to make a passionate plea to my beloved nation. . . . There is at the outset a very obvious and almost facile connection between the war in Vietnam and the struggle I, and others, have been waging in America. A few years ago there was a shining moment in that struggle. It seemed as if there was a real promise of hope for the poor -- both black and white -- through the poverty program. There were experiments, hopes, new beginnings. Then came the buildup in Vietnam and I watched the program broken and eviscerated as if it were some idle political plaything of a society gone mad on war, and I knew that America would never invest the necessary funds or energies in rehabilitation of its poor so long as adventures like Vietnam continued to draw men and skills and money like some demonic destructive suction tube. So I was increasingly compelled to see the war as an enemy of the poor and to attack it as such.

Perhaps the more tragic recognition of reality took place when it became clear to me that the war was doing far more than devastating the hopes of the poor at home. It was sending their sons and their brothers and their husbands to fight and to die in extraordinarily high proportions relative to the rest of the population. We were taking the black young men who had been crippled by our society and sending them eight thousand miles away to guarantee liberties in Southeast Asia which they had not found in southwest Georgia and East Harlem. So we have been repeatedly faced with the cruel irony of watching Negro and white boys on TV screens as they kill and die together for a nation that has been unable to seat them together in the same schools.

***Document continues on next page***

My third reason moves to an even deeper level of awareness, for it grows out of my experience in the ghettos of the North over the last three years -- especially the last three summers. As I have walked among the desperate, rejected and angry young men I have told them that Molotov cocktails and rifles would not solve their problems. I have tried to offer them my deepest compassion while maintaining my conviction that social change comes most meaningfully through nonviolent action. But they asked -- and rightly so -- what about Vietnam? They asked if our own nation wasn't using massive doses of violence to solve its problems, to bring about the changes it wanted. Their questions hit home, and I knew that I could never again raise my voice against the violence of the oppressed in the ghettos without having first spoken clearly to the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today -- my own government. For the sake of those boys, for the sake of this government, for the sake of hundreds of thousands trembling under our violence, I cannot be silent.

Titre :



