

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT  
SESSION 2018**

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.*

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**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**

How has the relationship between China and the rest of the world evolved since 1949?

#### **HISTORY ESSAY 2**

Using one or more examples discuss how memories of war have affected America since World War II.

## PART TWO:

### GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

Using information found in the documents, your analysis and your own knowledge, analyze the issues resulting from the growing importance of maritime spaces. To what extent can one say that maritime areas are strategic spaces in today's global economy?

**Document 1: "Scientists Decry Arctic Oil Expansion in Letter to U.S. Senators", by Reuters, *The New York Times*, Nov. 9, 2017**

NEW YORK — A group of 37 U.S.-based scientists whose research focuses on Arctic wildlife asked two U.S. senators in a letter on Thursday not to open the National Arctic Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas exploration, according to a copy seen by Reuters.

The scientists, including several retired former officials from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, said in a letter to Senator Lisa Murkowski of Alaska and Senator Maria Cantwell of Washington that drilling for oil and gas in the refuge would be "incompatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established," protecting fish and wildlife populations and the environments in which they live.

Murkowski, a Republican, introduced legislation on Wednesday that would create an oil and gas exploration program on the refuge's coastal plain, letting prospectors build any roads and other infrastructure they deemed necessary inside the refuge to carry out their operations. Half of the available drilling royalties would go to the state of Alaska and half to the federal government. The program's administrator would be required to hold at least two lease sales within 10 years after the bill became law.

The scientists said drilling on the coastal plain would be particularly harmful because it contains a "unique compression" of habitats supporting animals like polar bears, grizzly bears, wolverines, representing "the greatest wildlife diversity of any protected area above the Arctic Circle."

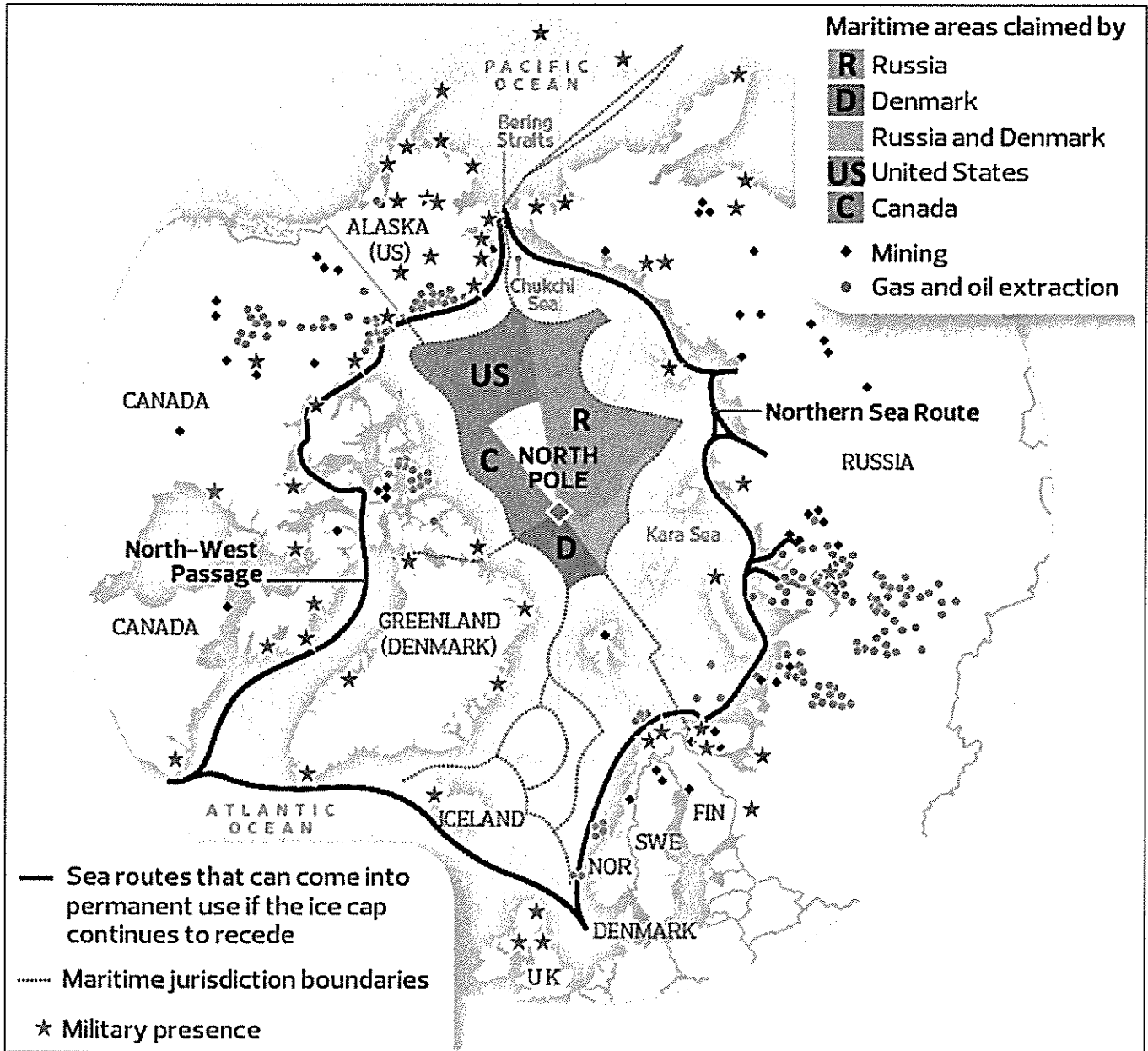
In a Reuters interview, Cantwell praised the scientists for spelling out why drilling would be so harmful to the refuge and she would work to oppose the legislation.

"To try to legislate mandated drilling in a wildlife refuge is just not where America is," she said.

Murkowski's spokeswoman declined to comment and referred a comment request to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

The conflict over whether to allow drilling inside the refuge has deep roots. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates the area on the Prudhoe Bay in Northern Alaska has up to 12 billion barrels of recoverable crude, and Republicans, who now control Congress and the White House, have long wanted to open a portion of the refuge called the 1002 area.

Murkowski, who chairs the Senate Energy Committee, called the 1002 portion a "non wilderness area" because the government put it aside decades ago for petroleum exploration. Last month, Democrats tried and failed to pass legislation blocking drilling there.



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**SUJET B**

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

### **PART ONE:**

#### **GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1**

Do you agree that Africa is on “the margin of globalization?”

#### **GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2**

Using the case study or studies of your choice, explain the effect global products have on economics and societies throughout the world.

## **PART TWO:**

### **HISTORY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION**

Using these documents and your own knowledge, evaluate the role of foreign intervention in generating conflict in the Middle East in the 20th century and beyond.

#### **DOCUMENT 1: Balfour declaration 1917**

November 2nd, 1917

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet.

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur James Balfour

Retrieved Nov 2, 2017 from [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th\\_century/balfour.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/balfour.asp)



## DOCUMENT 2:

NSC 5801/1

### NOTE BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ON LONG-RANGE U.S. POLICY TOWARD THE NEAR EAST

#### General Considerations

1. The Near East is of great strategic, political, and economic importance to the Free World. The area contains the greatest petroleum resources in the world and essential facilities for the transit of military forces and Free World commerce. It also contains the Holy Places of the Christian, Jewish, and Moslem worlds and thereby exerts religious and cultural influences affecting people everywhere. The security interests of the United States would be critically endangered if the Near East should fall under Soviet influence or control. The strategic resources are of such importance to the Free World, particularly Western Europe, that it is in the security interest of the United States to make every effort to insure that these resources will be available and will be used for strengthening the Free World. The geographical position of the Near East makes the area a stepping-stone toward the strategic resources of Africa.

2. Current conditions and political trends in the Near East are inimical to Western interests. In the eyes of the majority of Arabs the United States appears to be opposed to the realization of the goals of Arab nationalism. They believe that the United States is seeking to protect its interest in Near East oil by supporting the status quo and opposing political or economic progress, and that the United States is intent upon maneuvering the Arab states into a position in which they will be committed to fight in a World War against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has managed successfully to represent itself to most Arabs as favoring the realization of the goals of Arab nationalism and as being willing to support the Arabs in their efforts to attain those goals without a quid pro quo. Largely as a result of these comparative positions, the prestige of the United States and of the West has declined in the Near East while Soviet influence has greatly increased. The principal points of difficulty which [the Soviet Union] most successfully exploits are: the...Arab-Israeli dispute; Arab aspirations for self-determination and unity; widespread belief that the United States desires to keep the Arab world disunited and is committed to work with "reactionary" elements to that end; the Arab attitude toward the East-West struggle; U.S. support of its Western "colonial" allies; and problems of trade and economic development.

Source: Foreign Relations of the United States, 1958–1960, Near East Region; Iraq; Iran; Arabian Peninsula, Volume XII; United States State Department, Office of the Historian,

<https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1958-60v12/d5>, retrieved Nov 25, 2016