

<p style="text-align: center;">OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2019</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.

L'usage de la calculatrice et des dictionnaires est interdit.

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SESSION 2019**

SECTION : AMÉRICAINNE

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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

To what extent was the rise of conservatism in American politics and society a reaction to the liberalism of the 1960s?

or

HISTORY ESSAY 2

How did global economic governance evolve between 1945 and 1973?

PART TWO:

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT ANNOTATED MAP QUESTION

PART A:

1. Draw an annotated map, including the legend (map key), on the topic: “Poles and Flows of Globalization”

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

Using the annotated map, the document and your own knowledge, answer the following question: How have some economies managed to emerge thanks to globalisation.

India will be the base to the economic pole of global growth over the coming decade, remaining ahead of China, according to a Harvard University research. India and Uganda top the list of the fastest growing economies to 2025, at 7.7 per cent annually.

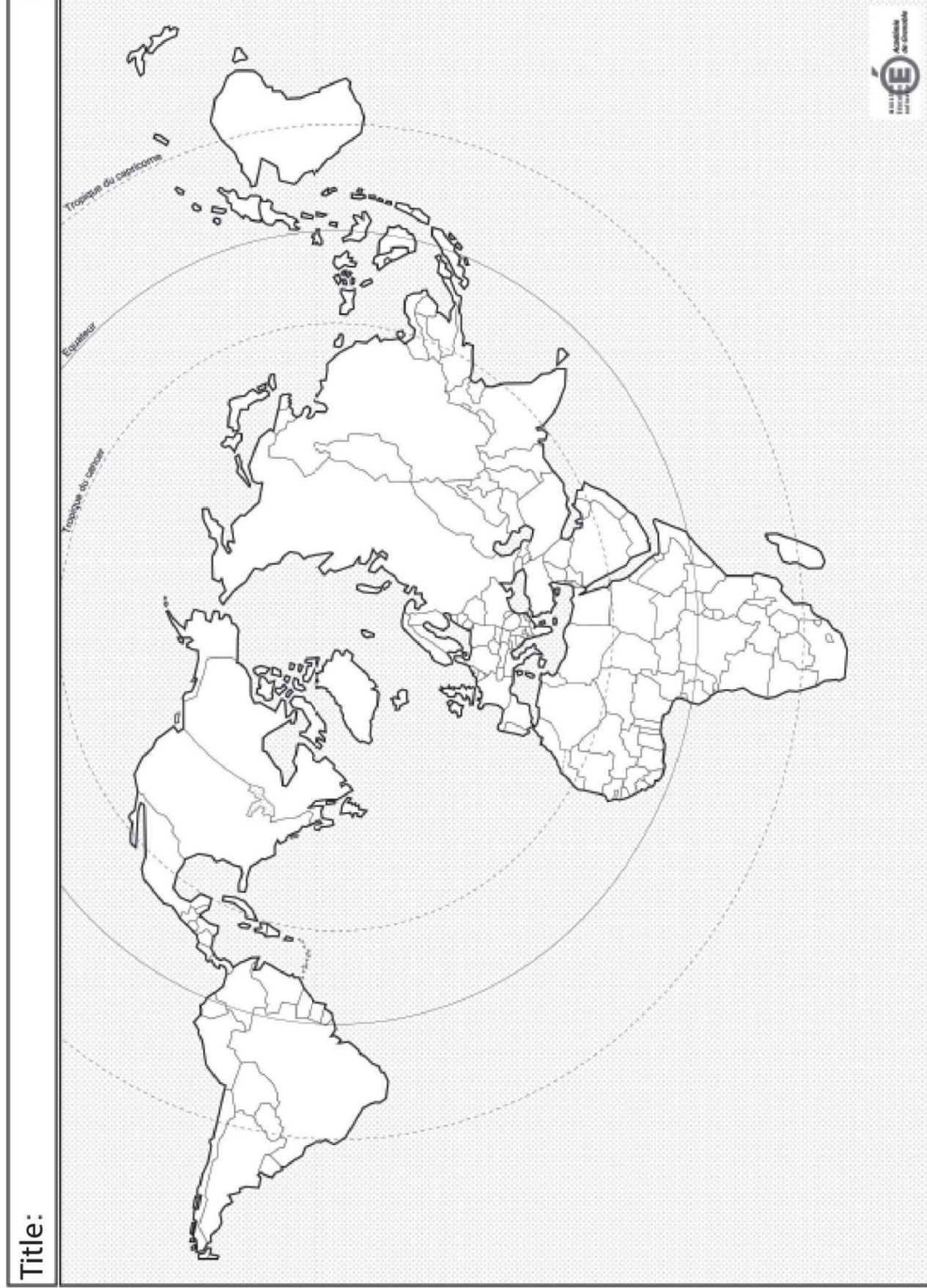
"The economic pole of global growth has moved over the past few years from China to neighbouring India, where it is likely to stay over the coming decade," new growth projections presented by researchers at Center for International Development at Harvard University (CID) said.

Growth in emerging markets is predicted to continue to outpace that of advanced economies, though not uniformly. The projections are optimistic about new growth hubs in East Africa and new segments of Southeast Asia, led by Indonesia and Vietnam.

Researchers attribute India's rapid growth prospects to the fact that it is particularly well positioned to continue diversifying into new areas, given the capabilities accumulated to date. The new data reveals a decline in China's exports.

Extract from an article *India to be base to economic pole of global growth*, Times of India, 6 July 2017.

Annexe à rendre avec la copie / Hand in with your answer booklet.



Nom de famille :

(Suivi, s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)



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Key (legend)

A short commentary (about 150 words)

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GEOGRAPHY ESSAY AND HISTORY DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

PART ONE:

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1

To what extent has globalization increased the importance of maritime spaces?

or

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2

What are the most significant strengths and weakness of the United States as a global and regional power today?

PART TWO:

HISTORY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

**Using the documents and your own knowledge, answer the following question:
How and why did the domestic policies of the Democratic and the Republican
Parties in the US differ between 1945 and 2000?**

Discuss the value and limitations of the documents in your essay.

Document 1: “Great Society” Speech by Lyndon B. Johnson (May 22, 1964) Commencement Speech at the University of Michigan

The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time. But that is just the beginning. The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community. It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake and for what it adds to the understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods. But most of all, the Great Society is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor. So I want to talk to you today about three places where we begin to build the Great Society — in our cities, in our countryside, and in our classrooms. Aristotle said: “Men come together in cities in order to live, but they remain together in order to live the good life.” It is harder and harder to live the good life in American cities today. The catalog of ills is long: there is the decay of the centers and the despoiling of the suburbs. There is not enough housing for our people or transportation for our traffic. Open land is vanishing and old landmarks are violated.

Document 2: A Satirical Cartoon of President Ronald Reagan

Source: Library of Congress, Herblock cartoon, December 22, 1988.

