

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2017</b></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 **un sujet de 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*

# **SUJET A**

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

### **PART ONE:**

#### **HISTORY ESSAY 1**

Why has the Middle East been a zone of conflict since the end of the First World War?

#### **HISTORY ESSAY 2**

Analyze the growing political divisions between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party since 1945.

## **PART TWO:**

### **GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION**

Using the documents and your knowledge, answer the question: to what extent the Sahara can be considered a region of resources and conflicts? Discuss the values and limitations of each document.

#### **DOCUMENT 1 - Security Council briefing on the situation in the Sahel**

"It is my honor to brief the Security Council for the second time on the implementation of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel and the situation in the Sahel. It is an important opportunity to highlight the predicament of a region which desperately needs the continued focus of the Security Council. [...]

Security threats continue to be the main preoccupation in the Sahel region. Increasingly, the countries of the region, which are amongst the poorest and least developed in the world, are forced to dedicate important percentages of their budgets to address security threats, in a region where only 56 percent of children have access to primary education, and only 36 percent of the population can read and write. This unsustainable vicious cycle can only worsen without a strong international assistance.

It is very alarming that youth and women in the Sahel, who constitute a vast majority of the population, are the targets of recruitment into radical movements. Up to 41 million youth under 25 years of age in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger alone face hopelessness and are at risk of radicalization or migration.

If nothing is done to improve access to education, increase employment and integration opportunities for the youth, the Sahel, I am afraid, will become a hub of mass migration, and of recruitment and training of terrorist groups and individuals, which, as you know, will ultimately have grave consequences for global peace and security.

Drug traffickers are increasingly colluding with armed groups and terrorist movements which grant them safe passage in exchange for financial benefits. If conflicts are to be prevented in the Sahel, illicit trafficking, including of drugs, weapons and humans should be stopped.

Governance challenges are persisting, with important segments of the populations, continuing to be denied meaningful political participation.

Building communities' resilience continues to be a real challenge in the Sahel, due to the persistence of extreme environmental degradation, repeated climate shocks, and demographic trends which together are pushing millions of people on the brink of humanitarian disaster. [...]"

Hiroute Guebre Sellassie, Special Envoy for the Sahel, 25 November 2015 –

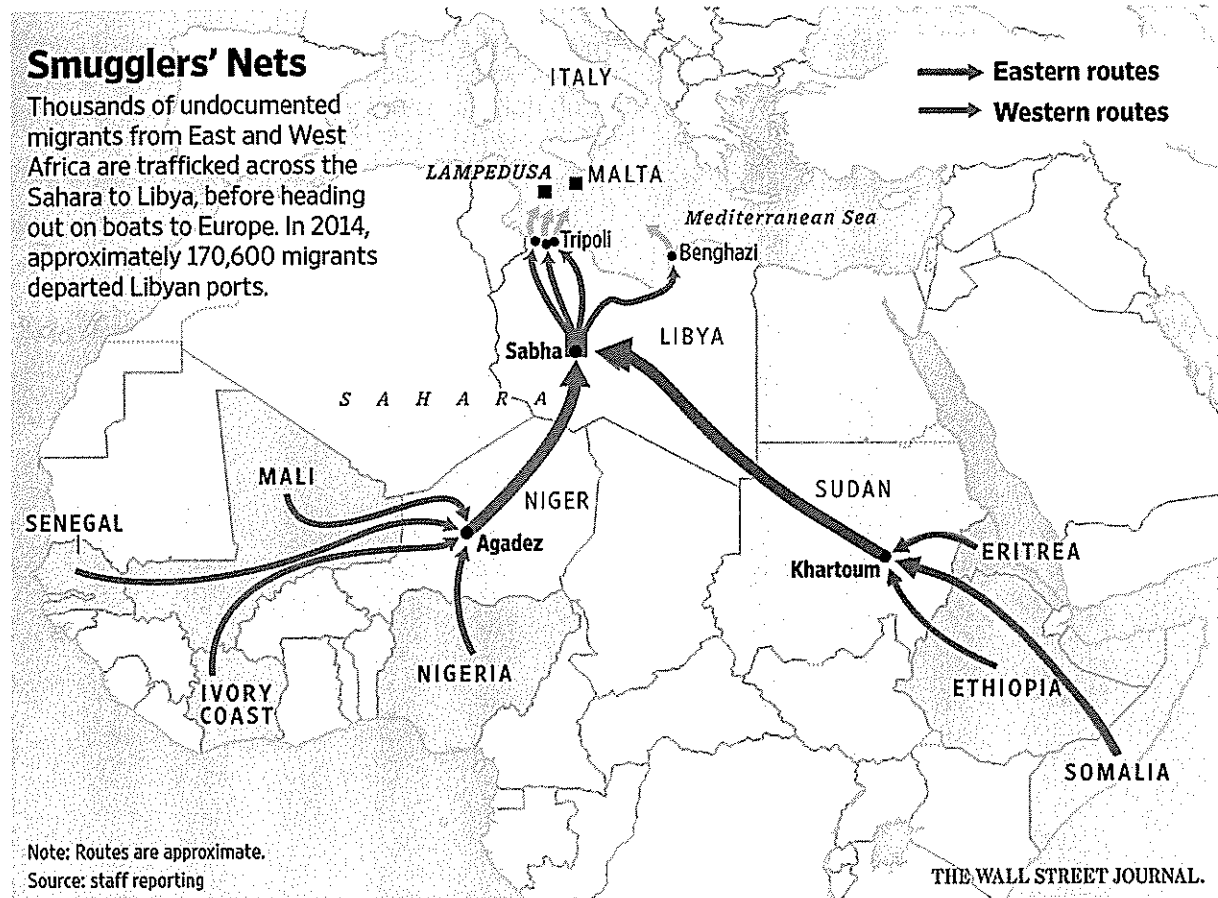
U.N. Headquarters, New York City.

Source: <http://www.ourdocuments.gov> accessed on 10 November 2016.

Document 2: *Wall Street Journal* - July 19, 2015

### Smugglers' Nets

Thousands of undocumented migrants from East and West Africa are trafficked across the Sahara to Libya, before heading out on boats to Europe. In 2014, approximately 170,600 migrants departed Libyan ports.



# **SUJET B**

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

### **PART ONE:**

#### **GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1**

What are the main challenges that South and East Asia are facing in terms of development and growth?

#### **GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2**

Analyze the evolution of the process of globalization in terms of mobility, flows and networks.

## PART TWO:

### HISTORY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

Using the documents and your own knowledge, answer the question: How was the United States' global power constructed between 1918 and 2001 and how did it change over time? Discuss the value and limitations of each document.

**Document: 1: Photograph of a post- World War II Marshall parade to benefit Greece late 1940s**



, photograph taken from [www.shutterstock.com](http://www.shutterstock.com), taken from Haidar Khan, "Europe needs another Marshall Plan to save crisis-ravaged Euro," in *The Conversation*, <http://theconversation.com/europe-needs-another-marshall-plan-to-save-crisis-ravaged-euro-40742>, accessed on 14 November 2016.

## **Document: 2: World's Leading Economic Power**

Although many around the world believe the economic balance of power is shifting, the U.S. is still seen as the world's leading economic power by pluralities or majorities in 22 of the 39 countries polled. China is seen as dominant in eight countries, with the remaining nine divided in their opinions. Overall, a median of 44% name the U.S. as the strongest economy, with 30% saying the same of China.

In Latin America, Africa, and the Asia/Pacific region, publics tend to say America is the leading economic power. Broad majorities in Japan, the Philippines and South Korea name the U.S. and a plurality of the Chinese agree (46% U.S. vs. 30% China).

However, in most of the countries surveyed in Europe, as well as Canada, China is seen as the strongest economy. Attitudes in the Middle East are generally divided. The American public is also roughly split over which country is the dominant economic power – 44% say China and 39% name the U.S.

July, 14, 2013

Pew Research Center, "World's Leading Economic Power,"  
<http://www.pewglobal.org/2013/07/18/worlds-leading-economic-power/>, accessed 8  
November 2016