

<p>OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2016</p>

SECTION : AMÉRICAIN

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.

SUJET A

HISTORY ESSAY AND GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

PART ONE:

HISTORY ESSAY 1

How has the struggle for equal rights in the United States evolved since World War Two?

HISTORY ESSAY 2

To what extent has the European project for a politically unified Europe been successful since 1948 ?

PART TWO:

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

Using the documents and your own knowledge, analyze the regional ambitions of China. Include a discussion of the values and limitations of the documents.

Document 1:

Excerpt from The New York Times, November 18, 2015

"Obama Calls on Beijing to Stop Construction in South China Sea" By Michael D. Shear

MANILA — President Obama called on China on Wednesday to halt its construction on reclaimed islands in the South China Sea, raising the contentious issue at the start of a two-day economic summit meeting at which he and other Pacific Rim leaders also discussed trade and climate change.

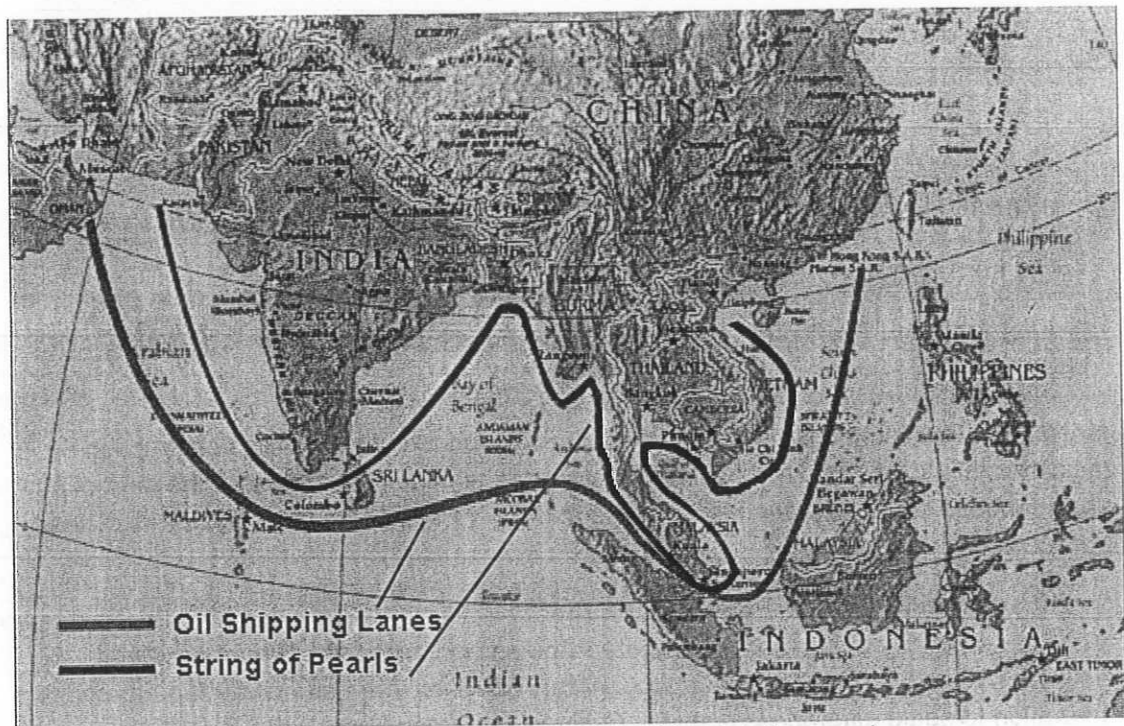
Speaking to reporters after a meeting with President Benigno S. Aquino III of the Philippines, Mr. Obama directly addressed the disputed Chinese claims to islands in the critical waterway. He urged the Chinese to stop military activities there and endorsed a process of arbitration to settle differences between Beijing and its Southeast Asian neighbors.

"We agree on the need for bold steps to lower tensions, including pledging to halt further reclamation, new construction and militarization of disputed areas in the South China Sea," Mr. Obama said.

The United States takes no position on the territorial claims of various Asian governments in the region, but Mr. Obama has aggressively sought to defend the right of free navigation in the South China Sea, a vital route for commerce and trade. On Tuesday, he announced \$250 million in military contributions to several Asian nations to support their efforts to stand up to China.

The president's comments on Wednesday came at the start of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, or APEC, summit meeting, at which leaders from 19 regional economies have gathered for discussions about growth and trade.

Document 2: China's "String of Pearls" *



Source: China Briefing on-line magazine (<http://www.china-briefing.com>)

* The "String of Pearls" refers to China's network of maritime facilities and military installations in the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean.

SUJET B

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY AND HISTORY DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

PART ONE:

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1

Analyze why the maritime zones are such strategic areas in the process of globalization.

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2

Compare and contrast the power of Brazil and the United States of America and their influence in the world.

PART TWO:

HISTORY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

Using information found in the documents and your own knowledge, analyze how conservative policies and ideas affected the US during Ronald Reagan's presidency. Include in your answer an assessment of the values and limitations of the sources.

Document 1: Richard Gamble, "How Right Was Reagan?" *The American Conservative*, May 4, 2009

...Reagan grew up in the 1920s in Dixon, Illinois in the pietistic, revivalist world of the Disciples of Christ—a world known to many millions of American evangelicals then and since. Biographer Edmund Morris's *Dutch* (1999) and Paul Kengor's *God and Ronald Reagan* (2004) make much of the "practical Christianity" espoused by Reagan's mother, the local pastor and congregation, and such religious best-sellers as *That Printer of Udell's*. This activist faith shared important assumptions with the social gospel's "applied Christianity." Both set out to remake the City of Man through the power of the church's moral influence. Reagan's spirituality was shaped by a "Jesus-only" populist Christianity that emphasized the conversion experience and an activist faith suspicious of creeds, rituals, ecclesiastical bodies, and denominational boundaries. Reagan never turned away from this transformationist Christianity. It became a fundamental part of his civil religion. Historian John Patrick Diggins, in *Ronald Reagan: Fate, Freedom, and the Making of History* (2007), goes as far as to say that the president's theology "seemed to offer a Christianity without Christ and the crucifixion, a religion without reference to sin, evil, suffering, or sacrifice."

...Reagan's optimistic Christianity seemed ready made for an America disinclined to hear talk of limits to power and wealth.

...In Reagan's rhetoric, America's identity as the "city on a hill" Jesus spoke of in the Sermon on the Mount became a generic affirmation of optimism, material prosperity, and providential destiny ...Reagan gave the fullest explanation of his use of the "shining city on a hill" near the end of his Farewell Address in 1989. Reagan's city had become a metaphor for a secure America with a bustling economy and open borders. "In my mind," he explained, "it was a tall proud city built on rocks stronger than oceans, wind-swept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace, a city with free ports that hummed with commerce and creativity, and if there had to be city walls, the walls had doors and the doors were open to anyone with the will and the heart to get here. That's how I saw it and see it still."

Document 2: Political cartoon, Herb Block, 1981

