

<p>OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2014</p>

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.

<p>OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT SESSION 2014</p>

SECTION : AMERICAINE

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE-GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJET A

Le candidat devra traiter l'**UNE** des deux compositions
et faire **l'exercice – étude critique de document(s)**.

Les dictionnaires sont interdits.

HISTORY ESSAY AND GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

PART ONE:

HISTORY ESSAY 1

How is the rise of conservatism in the United States of the 1970s and 1980s related to policies and events in the United States of the 1950s and 1960s?

HISTORY ESSAY 2

How has the Middle East become a center of conflict since World War One?

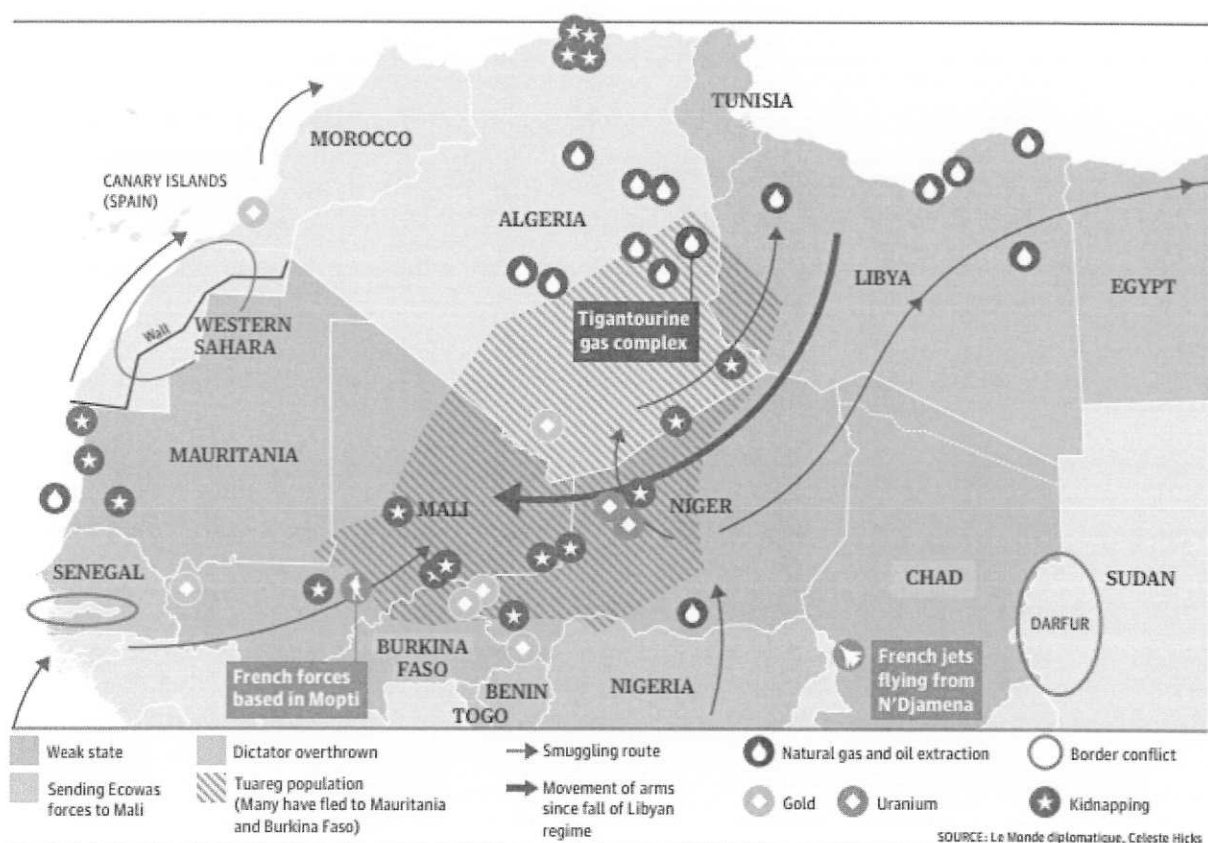
PART TWO:

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

Using your own knowledge and the documents, analyze what makes the resource rich Sahara unstable? Please include a discussion of the value and limitations of the documents.

Document 1:

Regional overview map of conflicts and smuggling roads in Sahara



Source internet : <http://www.geographictravels.com/2013/01/french-islamist-mali-war-maps-batch.html>

Document 2:

Uranium in saharan sands

(...)In 2011 Niger produced 4,400 tons of uranium, making Niger the fourth biggest producer in the world. Two mines there in which Areva is the main shareholder provide about a third of the uranium consumed by France's nuclear power stations and a third of Areva's total annual uranium output.

Reuters reported last year that Niger, aiming to push uranium output to over 5,000 tons/year, pressed Areva to open a new mine at Imouraren, a site where seven Areva employees were kidnapped by rebels in 2010. The site of the hostage-taking was a uranium-producing location located in the desert about 900 kilometers north east of the capital, Niamey. France and Niger fell out over the issue of lax security which permitted insurgents easy access their victims, as security was provided on the site by companies staffed by unarmed ex-Tuareg rebels; the rebels executed one French hostage and Al Qaeda claimed responsibility. Shortly after the kidnappings, the French military stepped up aerial presence in Niger.

(...)Recent local accounts suggest that Tuaregs in Mali may have linked with Al Qaeda to tap money flowing into Mali, Niger, and Mauritania provided by Saudi-funded Wahbis, and that the rise in insurgency backed by Al Qaeda might be explained by Tuaregs once again demanding money from the government and other potential sources. In Niger, according to this study, Tuaregs made a deal with the Niger government in 1995 to cease fighting in exchange for between 10% and 15% of the proceeds from uranium mining operations. Two years later, a breakaway group resumed violence against the state. This was followed by a peace accord, and that in turn by renewed conflict over water shortages, working conditions, and, ecological degradation. Finally in 2007 a new Tuareg separation movement was formed which demanded greater compensation from uranium revenues and better environmental protection.

The peaceful resolution of Tuareg grievances would go far to mitigate uranium mining security threats in the region in the long term. Experience suggests that's easier said than done. But what would happen if a state were to implode and its uranium mining assets taken over by terrorists? Were a country to lose control of remote assets, uranium might be misappropriated. For a clandestine nuclear weapons program, a little uranium would go a long way. So far, little attention has been given to this dilemma among established uranium producers, industry executives say, because until now the threat of such an event has been considered very improbable, and uranium ore is at the bottom of the nuclear fuel cycle.

In 2004, the IAEA was alerted that illegal uranium mining may have been taken place in the Republic of the Congo, following interest in uranium sales from North Korea and India. This was investigated by the IAEA. No transgressions were identified or reported in the Congo's country files by IAEA personnel. Without an Additional Protocol in place, comprehensive safeguards agreements in countries mining uranium would not per se afford the IAEA access to mines. There are Additional Protocols in force in Mali, Mauritania, and Niger.

Mark Hibbs, January 22, 2013, Carnegie endowment for international peace

<http://carnegieendowment.org/>

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SUJET B

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GEOGRAPHY ESSAY AND HISTORY DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

PART ONE:

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1

Compare and contrast the role of Brazil and the United States on a continental and global scale.

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2

Compare and contrast the role of Japan and China in Southern and Eastern Asia, and in the world today. To what extent can you say that either country is a regional and world power?

PART TWO:

HISTORY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

Using the documents and your own knowledge, discuss the impact that religion has had on United States politics and society since 1945. Be sure to discuss the value and limitations of the documents for this question.

Document 1

"The Role of Religion in the Civil Rights Movements" speech given by Dr. Bernard LaFayette, Jr. Director of the Center for Non-Violence and Peace Studies June 9, 2004, at the Faith and Progressive Policy: Proud Past, Promising Future Conference.

The church was not only the meeting place for the movement in the South, it also was the center of the movement in that it served as the symbol of the movement. That is to say that the church represented the freedom that the movement participants sought. It was a facility in the community beyond the control of the white power structure. It was a place where people could express themselves without reprisal. It was a place where people could speak the truth, where they could sing and even shout. The church was also served as the community bulletin board.

The white supremacist opposition was well aware of the power of the church in relation to the movement's resources. The economic, social, political, educational as well as spiritual power of the movement was embodied in the church. It is no coincidence that most of the leaders in the forefront of the civil rights movement in the South were clergy or lay church leaders. Many of them were financially independent and therefore were able to represent an independent voice in the community. This independence was under-girded by a prophetic progressive faith which led to

accepting suffering as a necessary requirement in the struggle for justice and freedom.

Document 2 John F. Kennedy's "No apologies Speech"

John F. Kennedy At The Greater Houston Ministerial Association 12 September 1960 -- Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. Source taken from the Kennedy Presidential on-line library: www.jfklibrary.org

But let me stress again that these are my views -- for contrary to common newspaper usage, I am not the Catholic candidate for President. I am the Democratic Party's candidate for President who happens also to be a Catholic. I do not speak for my church on public matters -- and the church does not speak for me.

Whatever issue may come before me as President -- on birth control, divorce, censorship, gambling or any other subject -- I will make my decision in accordance with these views, in accordance with what my conscience tells me to be the national interest, and without regard to outside religious pressures or dictates. And no power or threat of punishment could cause me to decide otherwise.