

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BACCALAURÉAT FRANÇAIS INTERNATIONAL</b> <b>SESSION 2024</b></p>
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SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GÉOGRAPHIE

DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

**Le candidat mentionne sur sa copie son parcours :  
bilingue ou trilingue ou quadrilingue**

Le candidat a le choix entre deux sujets **A et B** qu'il doit traiter, selon son choix, dans leur totalité.

Pour le sujet A, le candidat rédige une composition d'histoire et une étude critique de document(s) en géographie.

Pour le sujet B, le candidat rédige une composition de géographie et une étude critique de document(s) en histoire.

Chacune des deux disciplines compte pour la moitié des points dans la note finale.

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

Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.

Ce sujet comporte 9 pages numérotées de 1/9 à 9/9.

*Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.*

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**SUJET A**

Le candidat devra traiter **la composition**  
et faire **l'exercice – étude critique de document(s)**.

## **HISTORY ESSAY**

### **Theme 2. The multiplication of actors in a bipolar world (from 1945 to the beginning of the 1970s)**

Explain the reasons for the creation of a new world order after 1945. Refer to the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations in your answer. How far do you agree that the United States was mainly responsible for the origins of the Cold War in the second half of the 1940s?

## **GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT**

### **Theme 2. Territorial dynamics: Unequal integration and unequal development in a globalised world**

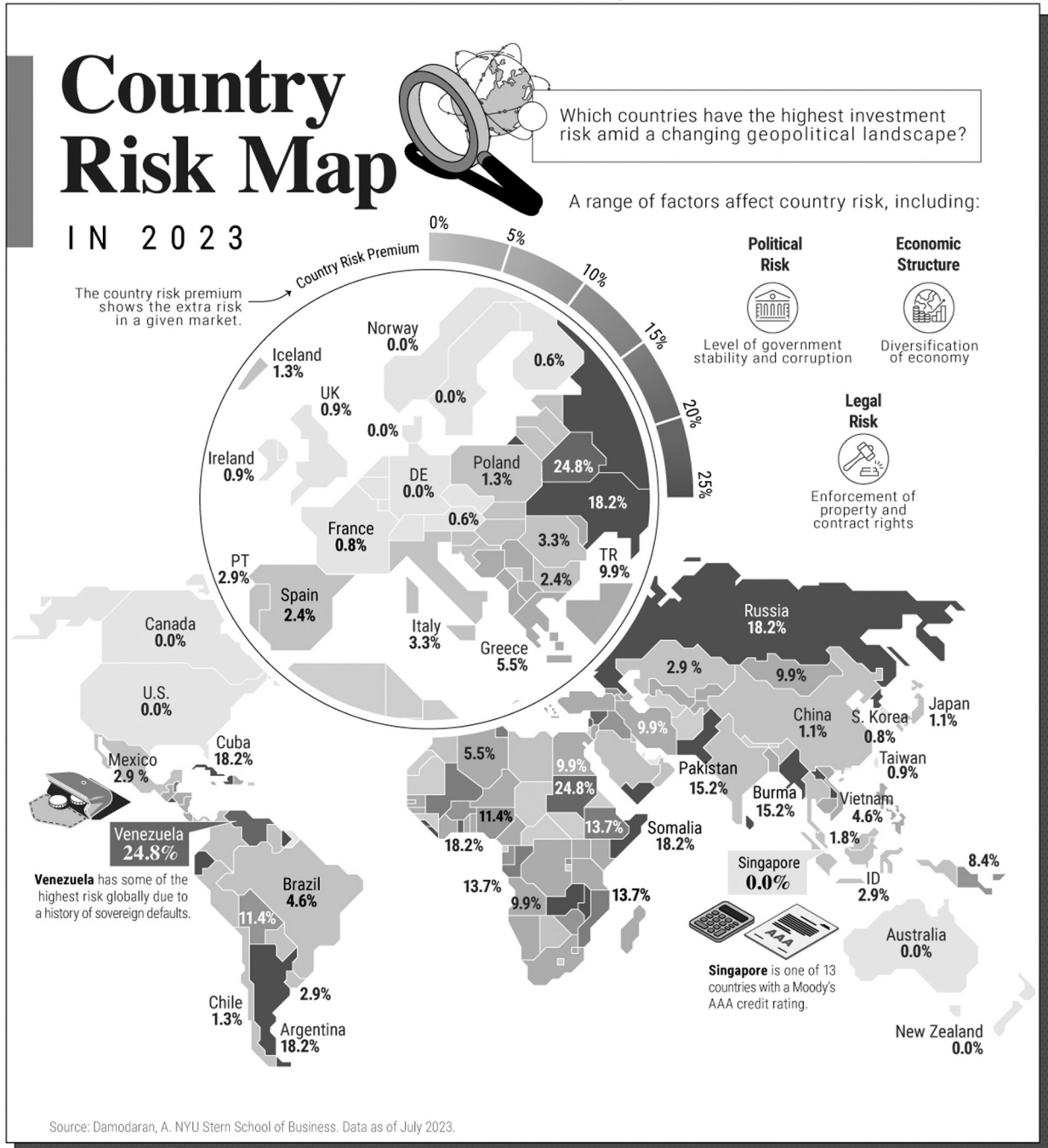
#### **Study Documents A and B.**

- a) How useful are Documents A and B for understanding the reasons for unequal integration into the global economy? Support your answer with evidence from the documents.
  
- b) Using Documents A and B, and your own knowledge, to what extent do you agree that national governance is the main reason for underdevelopment and lack of integration into the global economy in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)?

**Turn over for Document A**

Document A

Which countries have the highest investment risk amid a changing geopolitical landscape?



Source: The Visual Capitalist website. This is a website that creates visual content focused on latest trends in business and investing.

Turn over for Document B

## Document B

### **Africa welcomes western aid. But donors must ask where the money is going.**

In 2021, activist Edwin Kiama tweeted a picture of Kenya's then president, Uhuru Kenyatta, and his deputy William Ruto (now the president) with a caption cautioning the International Monetary Fund (IMF) against lending the country any more money without ensuring better accountability for how it was spent. He was arrested and briefly detained soon afterwards. The IMF continued to extend loans to Kenya.

Western development partners must stand with civil society groups that want to hold governments accountable, the call to western countries to "stop paying our oppressors" is also on the rise. We don't advocate a total end to aid to impoverished countries in Africa, since this could see health, education and infrastructure crumble, while despotic rulers and their families, who have stashed ill-gotten funds in safe havens, are unlikely to feel the effects of a financial squeeze. But more pressure for accountability from these regimes, and support for those who are demanding better governance and democracy, might help change things.

Sadly, the opposite is happening. Western donor funding for human rights in Kenya has been dwindling as a result of global competition for government contracts, which might go to, say, China, if causes are funded that portray that government in a negative light. Uganda's aged autocrat leader Yoweri Museveni is still propped up by the west because of his military collaboration in Somalia and elsewhere. As a result of repression combined with falling support from donors, civil society in all the countries we investigated faces an existential threat.

We are asking western governments not to stop helping, but to reflect on what they are supporting and why. Does it make sense to support an authoritarian and oppressive government such as Uganda because it might otherwise seek an alliance with another authoritarian and oppressive government like China or Russia? Should help not be based on shared democratic values?

If financial aid policies that empower dictatorial regimes are not modified, we may see even more people from Africa moving across deserts and seas in search of a better life in Europe – that is, those lucky enough not to end up in prison or dead.

*Source: Adapted from 'Africa welcomes western aid. But donors must ask where the money is going' an article published in The Guardian (a centre-left UK newspaper), February 16th, 2023.*

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**SUJET B**

Le candidat devra traiter **la composition**  
et faire **l'exercice – étude critique de document(s)**.

## **GEOGRAPHY ESSAY**

### **Theme 1. Maritime areas and geopolitics at the heart of a globalised world**

Explain why there are tensions over EEZs. To what extent are major economic powers the main actors in maritime areas?

## **HISTORY DOCUMENT**

### **Theme 1. The fragilization of democracy, totalitarianism, and World War Two (1929-1945)**

#### **Study Documents A and B.**

- a) How useful are Documents A and B for understanding the policy of appeasement in the 1930s? Support your answer with evidence from the documents.
- b) Using Documents A and B, and your own knowledge, assess the role of western democracies in the collapse of global peace during the 1930s.

**Turn over for Document A**

## Document A

Political cartoon by David Low, published in *The Manchester Guardian*, in the aftermath of the Munich conference (October 1, 1938)



From left to right: Hitler, Chamberlain, Daladier, Mussolini, Stalin.

A map of Czechoslovakia is displayed on the wall behind them.

The document underneath Hitler's chair is labelled '4 Power Pact'.

*Source: Published in The Manchester Guardian (a UK newspaper), October 1, 1938.*

Turn over for Document B

## Document B



## Speech given by the British Prime Minister Chamberlain to Parliament, following the Munich Agreement

From our parliamentary correspondent.

The Premier Mr Chamberlain, [...] was mainly concerned to defend his policy of appeasement. "If I had to live these eighteen months over again, I would not change it by one jot," he declared. But he did, nevertheless, suggest for the first time that the results of Munich had not been as good as he has expected, and the terms he used in a very important passage of his speech relating to Germany may have been intended as a warning to Italy.

He described the post-war relations between Britain and Germany. The treatment of the German people had been neither "generous nor wise." We now recognised their great qualities and had a strong desire to see them co-operate in the restoration of European civilisation, for without their help there would be neither peace nor progress in Europe. [...] "At the same time", he added with great emphasis, "I must add that it is not enough for us to express that desire. It takes two to make war, and I am still waiting for a sign from those who speak for the German people that they share this desire and that they are prepared to make their contribution to peace which will help them as much as it would help us." [...]

"To reproach us with rearmament after Munich," he said, "is strangely to ignore facts which are patent to all. [...] So long as others are going on arming day and night, we are bound to do the same, for although reason is the finest weapon in the world to combat reason it has little chance to assert itself where force is supreme."

Mr Chamberlain ended with a warning that it would be "a tragic blunder" to mistake Britain's love of peace and her faculty for compromise, for weakness, and he sang the praises of democracy when roused.

*Source: "Premier's reply to Hitler. Still waiting" for some sign of a contribution to peace", published in 'The Manchester Guardian' (a UK newspaper), December 20, 1938.*