

OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT  
SESSION 2009

SECTION : AMÉRICAINNE

ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GÉOGRAPHIE

DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJETS

*Le candidat devra traiter UN des deux sujets d'histoire  
Et UN des deux sujets de géographie*

## HISTORY

The candidate must choose ONE History subject :

### QUESTION 1      ESSAY :

Discuss America's involvement in Vietnam. How and why did the U.S. become involved, and what were the consequences?

### QUESTION 2      DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION :

**The weakening of Europe after the Second World War**

List of documents (5 documents maximum):

**Document 1:** The human and physical results of the Second World War

**Document 2:** The Yalta Conference

**Document 3:** The Fulton Speech

**Document 4:** The new map of Europe after 1945

#### *Part One*

Analyze the following documents by answering the following questions (5 maximum):

- 1- According to document 1, what are the short and long-term demographic consequences of the world's second conflict?
- 2- According to document 1, in what way is the economic and commercial potential of Europe almost destroyed ?
- 3- What is the illustrator of the satirical magazine, the « PUNCH », trying to show ? (document 2)
- 4- Immediately following the war, what happened to the European continent, politically speaking? (Use document 4).

#### *Part Two*

Using your responses to the questions, information contained in the documents and your knowledge, write an organized response to this subject : *The weakening of Europe after the Second World War.*

Document 1 : Human losses and destruction due to World War Two

Source : M. Nouschi, *Introduction à l'histoire du XXème siècle.*

Document 1 : Human losses and destruction due to World War Two

	Military losses (in millions)	Civil losses (in millions)	% of the 1939 population
<b>USSR</b>	13.6	7.5	10
<b>Germany</b>	4	3	12
<b>Great Britain</b>	0.36	0.03	0.9
<b>Italy</b>	0.3	0.15	1
<b>France</b>	0.25	0.35	1.5
<b>United States</b>	0.3	/	0.2

*8,7 milliards*

	Destroyed living areas (approximations)	Other (approximations)
<b>USSR</b>	Cities : 1700 Towns : 70,000	70% of factories 65,000 km of railroad track
<b>Germany</b>	Düsseldorf : 95% Hamburg : 90% Dresden : 90% Berlin : 75%	3000 railroad bridges
<b>Great Britain</b>	Coventry : 95% London : some areas	50% of the commercial fleet
<b>Italy</b>	10% of living areas damaged or destroyed	25% of railroad track 35% of roads 60% of trains
<b>France</b>	Caen : 70% Saint-Lô : 80% Le Havre : 82%	55% of railroad track 38% of railroad stations 1900 bridges and tunnels
<b>United States</b>	/	/

Document 2 : Yalta Conference

Source : E.H Shepherd drawing as it appeared in the "Punch" in 1945



### Document 3 : Fulton Speech

Source : Excerpts from W. Churchill's speech in Fulton, on March 5, 1946.

'I have a strong admiration and regard for the valiant Russian people and for my wartime comrade, Marshal Stalin. There is deep sympathy and goodwill in Britain – and I doubt not here also – towards the peoples of all the Russias and a resolve to persevere through many differences and rebuffs in establishing lasting friendships. [...] It is my duty however, for I am sure you would wish me to state the facts as I see them to you, to place before you certain facts about the present situation in Europe. [...]

From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the old States of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucarest and Sofia, each of these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow. [...]. The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe, have been raised to preeminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control. [...]

I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines. But what we have to consider here today while time remains, is the permanent prevention of war and the establishment of conditions of freedom and democracy as rapidly as possible in all countries.'



## GEOGRAPHY

The candidates must answer ONE of the following two questions.

Question 1 ESSAY :

“Dominating North” and “dominated South” : are those concepts still valid today?

Question 2 DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION:

The USA, a superpower ?

Document 1 : Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

Document 2 : The limits of power

Document 3: Countries that host permanent bases for major U.S. military forces

Document 4 : Regional integration on the American continent

Document 5 : American culture in China

### *Part One:*

Analyze the documents by answering the following questions:

- 1) Describe the structure of foreign investment in the United States territory. What are the factors that attract investment towards the United States ?
- 2) Based on document 1 and document 4, to what extent can we say that the American regional integration process increases Foreign Direct Investment in the United States ?
- 3) What is the political basis of the recent antiamericanism mentioned in document 2 ? To what extent can we see this antiamericanism as a limit to the United States power ?
- 4) Why, according to document 5, is the American cultural model successful in China ?

### *Part Two:*

Drawing on the attached documents, your answers to the above questions and your knowledge, write an organized synthesis to discuss the following assertion: “The United States : a limited superpower.”

## DOCUMENT 1 : Foreign Direct Investment in United States

### Document 1a: FDI By Year in USA

Year	FDI Projects	Capital Investment US\$
2006	716	\$22.07 Bn
2005	558	\$19.99 Bn
2004	597	\$14.43 Bn
2003	594	\$11.61 Bn

Document 1b: Top multinational companies in USA: Shown below are the top multinational companies ranked by the number of FDI projects in USA since 2002.

Company	Projects
DHL	19
Toyota	18
BP	13
HSBC	13
Honda	12

Document 1c: Source Country of multinationals investing in USA: Shown below are the top 5 countries investing in USA since 2002. This is based on the number of FDI projects invested by companies from that country.

country	Projects
Japan	445
Germany	369
UK	368
Canada	256
France	184

Sources: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

## DOCUMENT 2 : THE LIMITS OF POWER

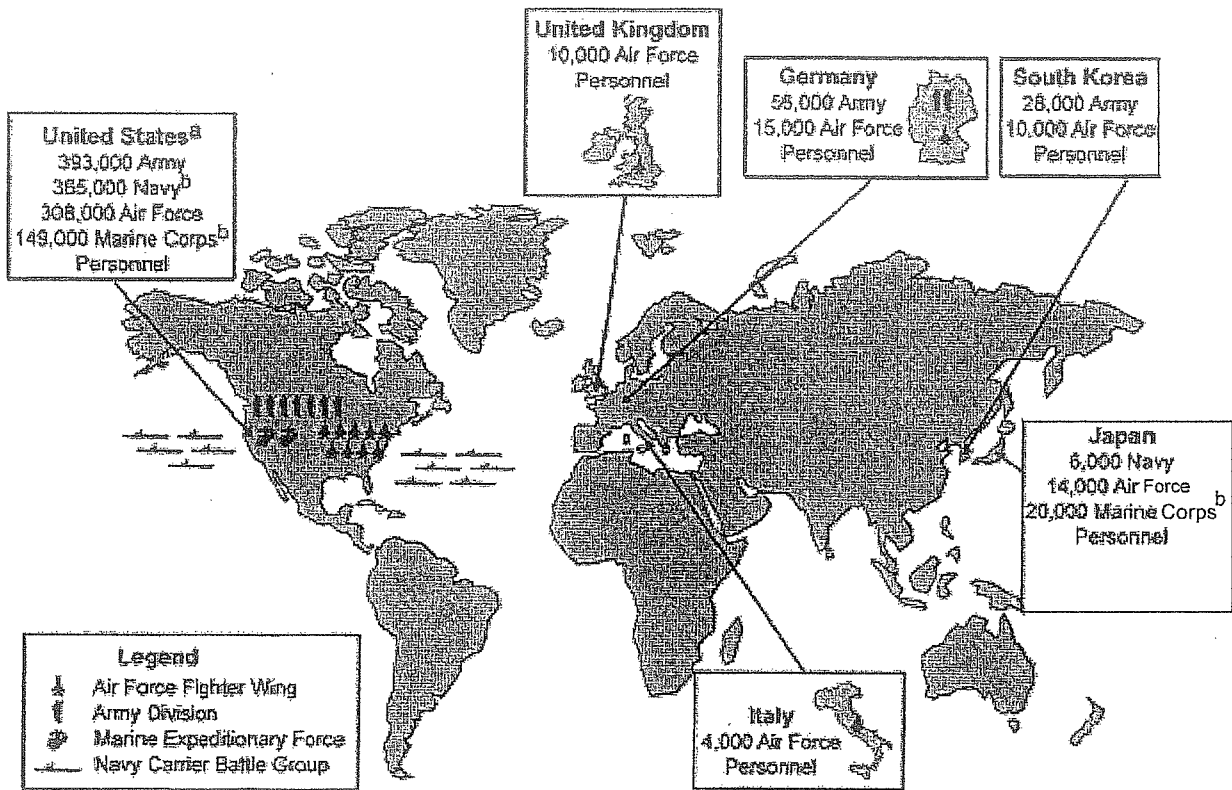
To accomplish those goals of democracy building, you need help. The biggest illusion of the Bush Doctrine was the idea that the U.S. could carry out a strategy as ambitious as reshaping the Middle East and changing unfriendly regimes without a degree of international legitimacy and cooperation to back it up. Though the Administration sought broad international assistance in Afghanistan, it largely shunned it in Iraq. As a result, while NATO forces are now relieving U.S. troops of some of the combat burden for fighting the Taliban in southern Afghanistan, Americans continue to fight and die alone (with some backup from Iraqi troops) against the Sunni insurgents in western Iraq.

The practical costs of the last plank of the Bush Doctrine—unilateralism—may have finally persuaded the Administration to jettison that too. This move is being led by Rice, who is emerging as Bush's most visible and intimate adviser. "The President is more willing to listen to arguments in favor of utilizing diplomacy as a tool to fight radical Islam when it comes from her, because he trusts her totally," says a presidential adviser. Rice appears to have won some internal arguments—such as getting Bush to offer conditional direct talks to Iran and calling for the closure of Gitmo—but she has yet to pull off any major diplomatic breakthrough that could burnish the Bush legacy. And neoconservative allies of Bush blast Rice for pursuing diplomacy for its own sake. "When you are bereft of options, you pursue process and call it progress," says Danielle Pletka, a vice president of the American Enterprise Institute.

Since joining multilateral talks over Iran and North Korea, the U.S. has failed to persuade Russia and China, who wield veto power in the U.N. Security Council, to agree to specific sanctions against either Tehran or Pyongyang. The gap between the U.S.'s priorities and the rest of the world's stretches beyond those two challenges. The war on terrorism has provided a neat ideological framework for U.S. foreign policy in the Bush years, but it has distracted the attention of the U.S. from developments in other areas—Asia, Russia and its former satellites, and Latin America—where new international systems are being built without the U.S. as their builder. For most outside the U.S., the threat of suicide bombings is a less pressing concern than issues like health care, education, job security and the environment. The longer the U.S. bases its foreign policy around the single-minded pursuit of Islamic terrorists, the less influence it is likely to have.

Source: Time, Jul. 09, 2006, "The End of Cowboy Diplomacy", By Mike Allen, Romesh Ratnesar

**DOCUMENT 3: Countries that host permanent bases for major U.S. military forces**



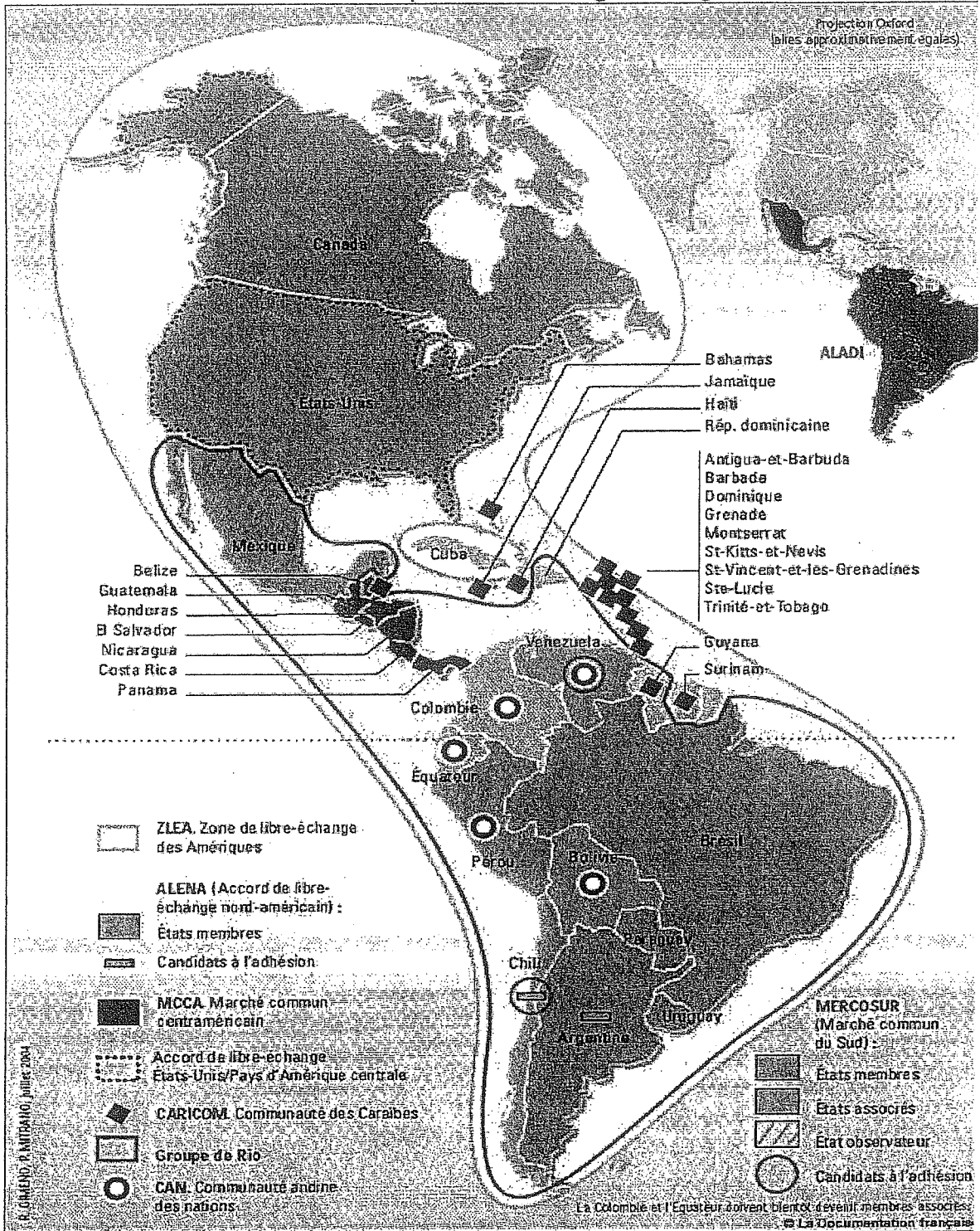
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Note: Personnel numbers reflect permanent basing as of the end of 2002.

a. Includes Alaska, Hawaii, and U.S. territories. - b. Includes personnel afloat.

DOCUMENT 4 : Regional integration on the American continent

AMÉRIQUE LATINE - Les processus d'intégration régionale (2004)



Source : Questions Internationales n° 1

## DOCUMENT 5 : American culture in China

Some say the U.S. doesn't sell in China. Don't tell that to Amway. Since starting up on the mainland in earnest in 1995, this direct-sales firm has reported astounding gains, often triple-digit quarterly increases. And the figures are no fluke.

The mutual sniping is part of the growing pains in maturing U.S.-China relations. For Beijing, though, great face is at stake as it seeks to gain equal footing with the U.S. Perhaps that helps explain the vitriol of recent campaigns against consumerism, which, to Beijing's chagrin, have had little impact on the masses.(...) "Despite what Beijing says, the Chinese can't get enough of Americana," a U.S. businessman based in Shanghai says. "It's created a real bizarre schism. The government may paint a picture of America as a devil country, but the average Chinese looks at America with total fascination."

To be sure, there remains a lot of anti-American resentment among older people, Communist Party stalwarts and some intellectuals, particularly because of the often patronizing U.S. rhetoric toward China. But even among the latter group, feelings are mixed. Intellectuals may despise America's pop culture while appreciating its academic freedoms, legal traditions and constitution. The negative or suspicious anti-U.S. currents are increasingly being engulfed by a rising tide of Americaphilia.

China's main cities are already under siege. Kids munch Big Macs at over 130 McDonald's, content in the gaze not of Mao but "Good Uncle," a.k.a. Ronald McDonald. "The American image is what people in China want," says Robert Lamb, a U.S. amusement-park expert who oversaw the opening of the \$120 million theme park; others are planned for Chengdu, Wuhan, Beijing and Guangzhou. "Just look at the kids in China. They see American films, have American haircuts, wear blue jeans," Lamb adds. "America sells."

Of course, this is hardly new, or unique to China. Youth everywhere yearn for what is called American culture, but is really an amalgamation of global youth culture, taking root wherever media is sophisticated and free enough to spread its seeds. Levis, Madonna, Marlboro cigarettes, cool cars and loud rock music are components, but the culture itself is a global milkshake. Perhaps its consumption seems outrageous in China because of the past isolation or ongoing restrictions. But the truly remarkable thing is the speed of transformation. After all, it's only been a decade since the first Kentucky Fried Chicken opened in Beijing.

This is not what Deng Xiaoping had in mind when he spoke of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Retired U.S. general Colin Powell summed it up best when, commenting on the growth of home shopping on mainland TV, he issued this war cry: "There is no way communism can compete with a salad shooter for \$9.95." (Salad shooters are much-derided icons of Americana: plastic gadgets that cut up salad fixings.)

Source : "Forget politics., U.S. culture has invaded the mainland and China will never be the same", By Ron Gluckman, US journalist in Shanghai, Beijing, Qingdao and Hong Kong