

<b>BACCALAURÉAT FRANÇAIS INTERNATIONAL SESSION 2025</b>
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SECTION : AMÉRICAINE

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 documents en géographie.

Pour le sujet B, le candidat rédige une composition de géographie et une étude critique de documents 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 8 pages numérotées de 1/8 à 8/8.

*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 AND GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION

### HISTORY ESSAY – COMPOSITION D'HISTOIRE

What were the most significant factors that led to a bipolarized world after World War II?

### GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION – ÉTUDE CRITIQUE DE DOCUMENTS EN GÉOGRAPHIE

Using the documents and your own knowledge, analyze the cross-border dynamics of the United States AND France.

Include a discussion of the value and limitations of the documents in your essay.

**Document 1 – Otay II port of entry construction site seen from Tijuana (Mexico) in February 2022. (photo: Alejandro Tamayo/*The San Diego Union-Tribune*)**

The anticipated second Otay Mesa border crossing project, also known as Otay II, will feature five vehicle lanes and five more for commercial trucks.



Mexico (on the left) / United States (on the right)  
**Source:** *The Los Angeles Times* website, June 6, 2022.

## Document 2 – Cooperation on the France - Belgium border.

A “melting pot-border”<sup>1</sup> since its creation in 1713, the frontier between France and Belgium has always been an area where there has been movement and contact. Characterised by a very dense network of urban settlements as well as by major river, road and rail networks, its territories provide a geographical context that is conducive to cross-border exchanges and cooperation. After Switzerland, Luxembourg and Germany, Belgium is the country that hosts the largest number of cross-border workers from France. Around 45% of French people living in the border area regularly visit Belgian shops and 59% of Belgians in the border area go to French shops.

The Brussels Agreement, which was signed in 2002 by the French and Belgian governments, made this cooperation official and gave it a specific legal framework. The two main cross-border urban areas, Dunkirk-Flanders-Côte d’Opale and the Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai Eurometropolis, both of which are structured as European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC), are dynamic cross-border urban areas in which cooperation is advanced. Cooperation between protected natural areas along the French-Belgian border is one of the oldest and most developed in Europe (the Hainaut Cross-Border National Park [was created] in 1996). The close proximity of the universities and research institutes along the border facilitates enhanced collaboration between the communities of researchers.

Cross-border cooperation at this long and varied border is highly evolved and long-standing, but its governance is relatively informal and unstructured (with a few exceptions) compared with other borders. The main specific feature of French-Belgian cross-border cooperation is the predominance of a “bottom-up” approach to governance due to the major role played by the two urban EGTC, which serve as multi-level forums for dialogue.

**Source:** *The Transfrontier Operational Mission (MOT) website. (The MOT is a French government agency established in 1997).*

[<http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/en/bdd-borders/frontiers/frontier/show/france-belgique/> - accessed on Jan. 24, 2025]

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<sup>1</sup> A melting-pot border is a frontier that does not correspond to any physical obstacle (mountain or river) and that has always been an area where there has been movement and contact.

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**SUJET B**

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

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

### **GEOGRAPHY ESSAY – COMPOSITION DE GÉOGRAPHIE**

Analyze the most significant sources of tensions and conflicts in maritime spaces.

### **HISTORY DOCUMENT BASED QUESTION – ÉTUDE CRITIQUE DE DOCUMENTS EN HISTOIRE**

Using the documents and your own knowledge, analyze the aims and methods of movements struggling for a more equal society in the United States in the decades after World War II.

Include a discussion of the values and limitations of the documents in your essay.

**Turn over for Document 1**

**Document 1 – Students and faculty from Tougaloo College staged a sit-in at the Woolworth's lunch counter in Jackson, Mississippi on May 28, 1963.**



**Source:** *Jackson Daily News* photographer Fred Blackwell

## Document 2 – Excerpt from Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* (1963)

*Betty Friedan was an American feminist writer and activist. A leading figure in the women's movement in the United States, her 1963 book 'The Feminine Mystique' is often credited with sparking the second wave of American feminism in the 20th century.*

### Chapter 1 – The problem that has no name.

The problem lay buried, unspoken, for many years in the mind of American women. It was a strange stirring, a sense of dissatisfaction, a yearning that women suffered in the middle of the twentieth century in the United States. Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries, matched slipcover material, ate peanut butter sandwiches with her children, chauffeured Cub Scouts and Brownies, lay beside her husband at night - she was afraid to ask even of herself the silent question - "Is this all?"

For over fifteen years there was no word of this yearning in the millions of words written about women, for women, in all the columns, books and articles by experts telling women their role was to seek fulfillment as wives and mothers. [...] They learned that truly feminine women do not want careers, higher education, political rights - the independence and the opportunities that the old-fashioned feminists fought for. [...]

By the end of the nineteen-fifties, the average marriage age of women in America dropped to 20 [...]. [...]

The American housewife [...] was free to choose automobiles, clothes, appliances, supermarkets; she had everything that women ever dreamed of. [...] Words like "emancipation" and "career" sounded strange and embarrassing; no one had used them for years. When a Frenchwoman named Simone de Beauvoir wrote a book called *The Second Sex*, an American critic commented that she obviously "didn't know what life was all about," and besides, she was talking about French women. The "woman problem" in America no longer existed.

**Source:** Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, W. W. Norton & Company, NY, 1963