

BACCALAURÉAT FRANÇAIS INTERNATIONAL

SESSION 2025

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 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 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.

**BACCALAURÉAT FRANÇAIS INTERNATIONAL
SESSION 2025**

SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE-GÉOGRAPHIE

DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

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 bi-polar world (from 1945 to the beginning of the 1970s).

Choose **either** Britain **or** France.

BRITAIN:

To what extent do you agree that the Atlee government (1945-51) successfully solved the social and economic problems that Britain faced at the end of the Second World War?

FRANCE:

How far do you agree that the Fourth Republic was successful in facing multiple national and international challenges between 1945 and 1958?

GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT

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

Study Documents A and B.

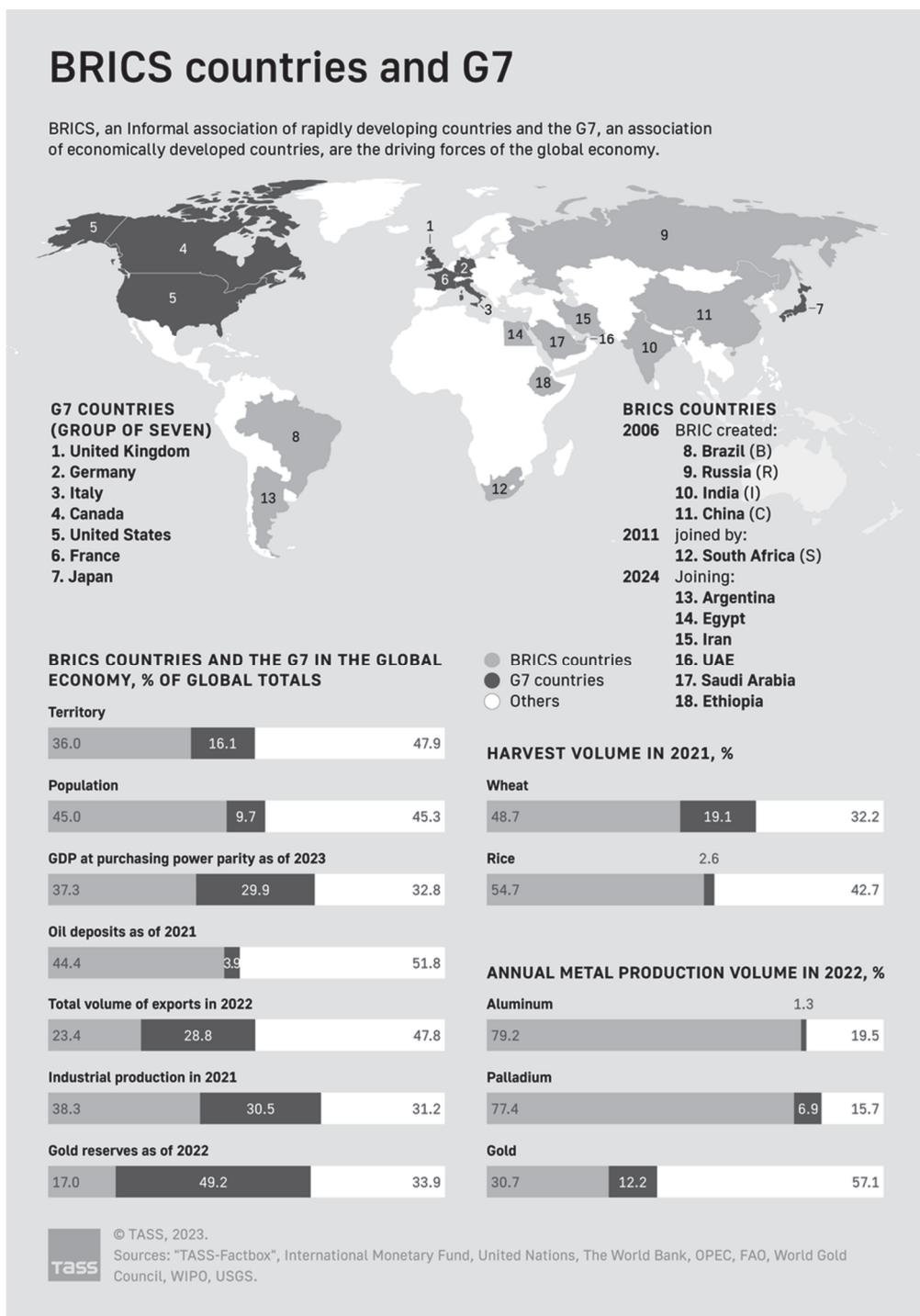
- a)** How useful are documents A and B for understanding how the increasing power and influence of emerging countries is changing the nature of global economic governance? Support your answer with evidence from the documents.

- b)** Using Documents A and B and your own knowledge, evaluate the extent to which the global economy continues to be dominated by G7 countries.

Turn over for Document A

Document A

BRICS and G7 countries (2023)



Source: 'BRICS and G7 countries in global economy', TASS Russian News Agency, August 24, 2023

Turn over for Document B

Document B

Is BRICS offering an alternative model for global governance? (2024)

After the landmark 15th BRICS Summit in August 2023, foreign policy analysts raised concerns that BRICS — a grouping of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa at the time — may be seeking to construct an alternate world order and upend Western-led global governance.

Before the 2023 BRICS Summit, 40 countries expressed interest in joining the group and 23 formally applied. In 2024, the group welcomed five new members—Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, and potentially Saudi Arabia. Argentina declined the invitation to join.

The expansion of BRICS prompts speculation about the direction of the group's mobilisation and possible alternatives to the current global system. If the group manages to reach a consensus on key policy issues, it might exert significant pressure to change the system from within, but it could also use its political and economic power to create a new, potentially parallel system of governance.

Sustaining and expanding a large coalition to challenge the status quo is strenuous work. Yet the BRICS group has evolved into a strategic entity dedicated to system-wide reforms. Waning enthusiasm for US leadership following the global war on terrorism and weakened trust in the Western-led financial system after the global financial crisis created fertile ground for BRICS countries to cooperate on common goals. The group's resource investment, multi-level engagement and robust internal processes have deepened policy coordination.

Yet the notion of a parallel order gained prominence as BRICS started institutionalising cooperation. The New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, established by the group with significant investments, have frequently been discussed as alternatives to Western-dominated institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

In their summit declarations and diplomatic practice, the BRICS members have consistently demonstrated an eagerness to reform the Bretton Woods system and remain in the fold. The formal criteria for becoming a new BRICS member explicitly require the candidate country to support multilateralism and comprehensive UN reform.

Source: 'Is BRICS offering an alternative model for global governance', Mihaela Papa and R. S. Chaturvedi (Tufts University), published by East Asia Forum, April 2, 2024

**BACCALAURÉAT FRANÇAIS INTERNATIONAL
SESSION 2025**

SECTION : BRITANNIQUE

ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE-GÉOGRAPHIE

DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

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.

'Resources are the main reason for international tension in maritime areas.' How far do you agree with this statement?

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 examining the key features of totalitarianism in the 1930s? 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 responsibility for World War Two lies entirely with totalitarian states?

Turn over for Document A

Document A

Extracts from “The Doctrine of Fascism”, credited to Benito Mussolini, 1932.

Fascism, the more it considers and observes the future and the development of humanity quite apart from political considerations of the moment, believes neither in the possibility nor the utility of perpetual peace. It thus repudiates the doctrine of Pacifism (...). War alone brings up to its highest tension all human energy and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have courage to meet it. (...) The Fascist accepts life and loves it, knowing nothing of and despising suicide: he rather conceives of life as duty and struggle and conquest, but above all for others -- those who are at hand and those who are far distant, contemporaries, and those who will come after...

(...) For Fascism, the growth of empire, that is to say the expansion of the nation, is an essential manifestation of vitality, and its opposite a sign of decadence. Peoples which are rising, or rising again after a period of decadence, are always imperialist; and renunciation is a sign of decay and of death. Fascism is the doctrine best adapted to represent the tendencies and the aspirations of a people, like the people of Italy, who are rising again after many centuries of abasement and foreign servitude.

But empire demands discipline, the coordination of all forces and a deeply felt sense of duty and sacrifice: this fact explains many aspects of the practical working of the regime, the character of many forces in the State, and the necessarily severe measures which must be taken against those who would oppose this spontaneous and inevitable movement of Italy in the twentieth century (...) For if a doctrine must be a living thing, this is proved by the fact that Fascism has created a living faith; and that this faith is very powerful in the minds of men is demonstrated by those who have suffered and died for it.

Source: 'The Doctrine of Fascism' (Originally known as '*La dottrina del fascismo*') is an essay written by Giovanni Gentile, with credit given to Benito Mussolini as a co-author. It was first published in the *Enciclopedia Italiana* of 1932.

Turn over for Document B

Document B

Reich Harvest Festival, September 29, 1934.



700 000 persons attended this second edition of the Nazi Regime's biggest celebration. This mass rally was widely publicized by a press and a radio campaign.

Source: Museums of the City of Nurnberg, Documentation centre