

OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAURÉAT SESSION 2025

SECTION : AUSTRALIENNE

ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GÉOGRAPHIE

DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

Le candidat mentionne sur sa copie son parcours :

bilingue ou trilingue ou quadrilingue

*Le candidat devra traiter **UN** des deux sujets de composition*

Et le sujet d'étude critique de documents.

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 4 pages numérotées de 1/4 à 4/4.

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.

PART ONE: GEOGRAPHY ESSAY

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 1

How and why are territories, on different scales, unequally integrated into globalization?

GEOGRAPHY ESSAY 2

With reference to what you have studied, is Australia a maritime nation with a maritime power?

PART TWO: HISTORY. DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

Using the documents and your own knowledge, analyse the reactions of democratic nations to the expansionism of totalitarian regimes in the 1930s.

Document 1

« We, the German Führer and Chancellor, and the British Prime Minister, have had a further meeting today and are agreed in recognising that the question of Anglo-German relations is of the first importance for our two countries and for Europe. We regard the agreement signed last night and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement as symbolic of the desire of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again.

We are resolved that the method of consultation shall be the method adopted to deal with any other questions that may concern our two countries, and we are determined to continue our efforts to remove possible sources of difference, and thus to contribute to assure the peace of Europe (1).

My good friends, for the second time, in our history, a British Prime Minister has returned from Germany bringing peace with honour. I believe it is peace for our time...

Go home and get a nice quiet sleep. »

Source: Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940), Statement read in front of 10 Downing Street on 30th September 1938

[https://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/Neville Chamberlain's %22Peace For Our Time %22 speech](https://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/Neville_Chamberlain's_%22Peace_For_Our_Time_%22_speech), visited in November 2022.

(1) This part of the statement was first read as he stepped off the plane at London airport.

Document 2

Fellow Australians, it is my melancholy duty to inform you officially that in consequence of a persistence by Germany in her invasion of Poland, Great Britain has declared war upon her and that, as a result, Australia is also at war. [...] Great Britain and France, with the cooperation of the British Dominions, have struggled to avoid this tragedy. They have, as I firmly believe, been patient. They have kept the door of negotiation open. They have given no cause for aggression. But in the result, their efforts have failed and we are therefore, as a great family of nations, involved in a struggle which we must at all costs win and which we believe in our hearts we will win.

What I want to do tonight is just to put before you, honestly, and as clearly as I can, a short account of how this crisis has developed.

The history of recent months in Europe has been an eventful one. [...] It will, I believe, demonstrate that the leader of Germany has, for a long time, steadily pursued a policy which was deliberately designed to produce either war or a subjugation of one non-German country after another by the threat of war.

We all have vivid recollections of September of last year. [...] At Munich, when the problem had been settled on terms which provided for the absorption of the Sudeten country into Germany, and which otherwise professed to respect the integrity of the

remainder of the Czechoslovak state, Hitler participated with the Prime Minister of Great Britain in a statement which went out to all the world. [...]

What a strange piece of irony that seems today, only 12 months later. In those 12 months, what has happened? [...] Hitler has annexed the whole of the Czechoslovak state. Has, without flickering an eyelid, made a pact with Russia, a country the denouncing and reviling of which has been his chief stock-in-trade ever since he became Chancellor. And has now [...] invaded with armed force and in defiance of civilised opinion, the independent nation of Poland. Your own comments on this dreadful history will need no reinforcement by me. All I need say is, that whatever the inflamed ambitions of the German Führer may be, he will undoubtedly learn, as other great enemies of freedom have learned before, that no empire, no dominion, can be soundly established upon a basis of broken promises or dishonoured agreements. [...]

If Germany had wanted peace, does anybody believe that there would today be fighting on the Polish frontier, or that Europe would be plunged into war? Who wanted war? Poland? Great Britain? France? [...]

Honest dealing, the peaceful adjustment of differences, the rights of independent peoples to live their own lives, the honouring of international obligations and promises, all these things are at stake. There never was any doubt as to where Great Britain stood in relation to them. There can be no doubt that where Great Britain stands there stand the people of the entire British world.

[...] May God in his mercy and compassion grant that the world may soon be delivered from this agony.

Source: From a speech by the Prime Minister of Australia, Robert Menzies, in a radio broadcast, 9th September 1939, transcribed and available on
<https://aso.gov.au/titles/radio/menzies-speech-declaration-war/clip1/#>,
visited in November 2022.