

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BAC FRANÇAIS INTERNATIONAL</b> <b>BAC BLANC 2024</b></p>
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SECTION : AUSTRALIENNE  
ÉPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GÉOGRAPHIE  
DURÉE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

Dans la première sous-partie, le candidat rédige un sujet de composition en géographie parmi deux propositions au choix et dans la seconde sous-partie, il traite un exercice d'histoire à partir de document(s).

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

Le candidat devra traiter l'**UNE** des deux compositions **ET** faire l'**exercice – étude critique de document(s)**.

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## **HISTORY ESSAY**

1. How far do you agree that totalitarianism was the main cause of the collapse of global peace in the 1930s?

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2. Choose **either** Australia (1945-1969) **or** France (1946-1969).

Explain why reform was necessary in the aftermath of World War Two in your chosen country.

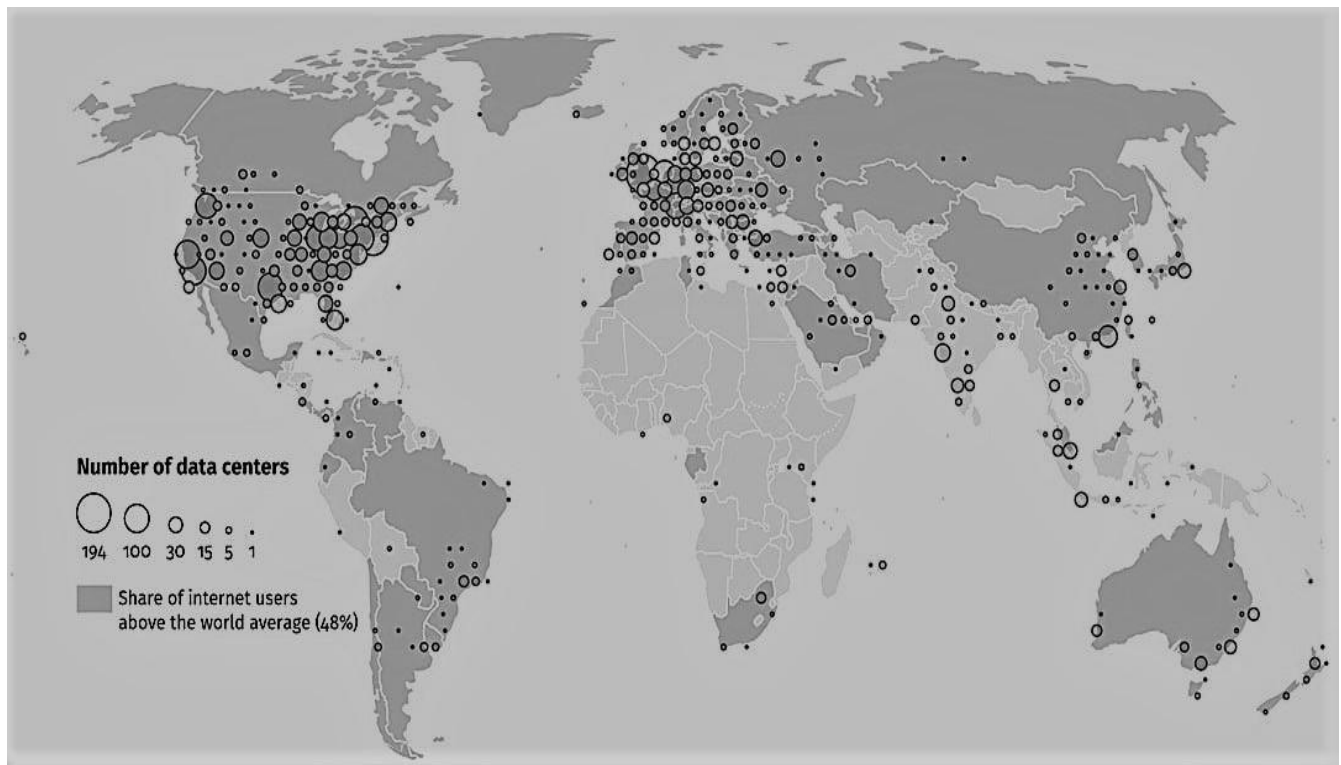
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## **GEOGRAPHY DOCUMENT**

### **Unequal integration and unequal development in a globalised world**

Using information found in the documents and your own knowledge, explain how globalization is reshaping the hiérarchies between territories.

## Document A : Location of data centres<sup>1</sup> and percentage of internet users (January 2018)



Source: "Digital Divide(s)", *World Atlas of Global Issues*, 2018, [online].

## Document B

### China's special economic zones: an analysis of a policy to reduce regional disparities within China

SEZs were created as a 'catalyst' for the Chinese economy to transition from a centrally planned economy to one that incorporated aspects from both a centrally planned and a free-market economy. The SEZs were intended to have a 'spillover effect'\* where the higher volume of economic growth from the coastal regions would trickle down to the central and western regions. In addition to spurring the Chinese economy by attracting foreign investment, the SEZs also helped reform the Chinese economy through the processing of imported materials, compensatory trade, cooperative enterprises, joint ventures and enterprises based on foreign capital. This in turn enabled China to expand its economy and use foreign investments to develop and construct the SEZs further.

The economic impact of the SEZs has been far reaching. Regions within China that contain multiple SEZs have experienced a greater economic impact compared with regions with only one SEZ. ... One of the most prominent economic impacts of SEZs on the local economy has been the income level and earning capacity of workers within the region. As more foreign businesses invested in the competitive resources and human labour within a region, it was hoped that these benefits would flow to the entire country. Unfortunately, however, the 'spillover effect' from one region to another never fully materialized.

Several factors have contributed to the lack of spillover effects and increased regional disparities among Chinese provinces. Within the first four SEZs, private firms and foreign firms were granted attractive tax incentives and exemptions along with flexibility of employment. These zones were so

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<sup>1</sup> A data centre is a building used to house computer systems that provide companies with connectivity to the internet, telecommunications, and data storage. A large data centre is an industrial scale operation using as much electricity as a small town.

successful that China became the largest recipient of foreign direct investment (FDI) among developing countries. This influx of resources contributed to the disproportionate development of infrastructure, technology and human capital in the coastal provinces. The increase of management skills and opportunities for economies of scale created more attractive social and economic environments for FDI than inland provinces.

*Source: Taken from "China's special economic zones: an analysis of policy to reduce regional disparities", Regional Studies, Regional Science, published online: 22nd February 2018.*

**Note:**

\* The 'spillover effect' is when the positive effects of development in one region spread to other areas of the country.