**History of the Americas Course Outline**

**2019-2021**

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| Assessment Component | Syllabus Component |  |
| Paper I - 1 Hour  Source-based paper based on the prescribed subjects. Answer four structured questions.  24 Marks | Prescribed Subjects  **The Move to Global War** | 20% |
| Paper 2 – 1 hour and 30 minutes  Essay paper based on the 12 World History Topics. Answer two essay questions on two different topics.  30 Marks | World history Topics  1. Society and economy (750–1400)  2. Causes and effects of medieval wars (750–1500)  3. Dynasties and rulers (750–1500)  4. Societies in transition (1400–1700)  5. Early Modern states (1450–1789)  6. Causes and effects of Early Modern wars (1500–1750)  7. Origins, development and impact of industrialization (1750–2005)  8. Independence movements (1800–2000)  9. Evolution and development of democratic states (1848–2000)  10. Authoritarian states (20th century)  **11. Causes and effects of 20th-century wars**  **12. The Cold War: Superpower tensions and rivalries (20th century)** | 25% |
| Paper 3 – 2 hours and 30 minutes  Separate papers for each of the four regional options. For the selected region, answer three essay questions  45 Marks | HL: Depth Studies  History of the Americas  1: Indigenous societies and cultures in the Americas (c750–1500)  2: European explorations and conquests in the Americas (c1492–c1600)  3: Colonial government in the New World (1500–1800)  4: Religion in the New World (1500–1800)  5: Slavery and the New World (1500–1800)  6: Independence movements (1763–1830)  7: Nation-building and challenges (c1780–c1870)  **8: United States’ Civil War: Causes, course and effects (1840–1877)**  9: The development of modern nations (1865–1929)  **10: Emergence of the Americas in global affairs (1880–1929)**  **11: The Mexican Revolution (1884–1940)**  12: The Great Depression and the Americas (mid 1920s–1939)  13: The Second World War and the Americas (1933–1945)  14: Political developments in Latin America (1945–1980)  15: Political developments in the United States (1945–1980) and Canada (1945–1982)  16: The Cold War and the Americas (1945–1981)  17: Civil rights and social movements in the Americas post‑1945  18: The Americas (1980–2005) | 35% |
| Internal Assessment – 20 Hours | Historical Investigation on any area of the Syllabus | 20% |

**Paper One: The move to global war**

This prescribed subject focuses on military expansion from 1931 to 1941. Two case studies are prescribed, from different regions of the world, and **both** of these case studies must be studied. The first case study explores Japanese expansionism from 1931 to 1941, and the second case study explores German and Italian expansionism from 1933 to 1940. The focus of this prescribed subject is on the causes of expansion, key events, and international responses to that expansion. Discussion of domestic and ideological issues should therefore be considered in terms of the extent to which they contributed to this expansion, for example, economic issues, such as the long-term impact of the Great Depression, should be assessed in terms of their role in shaping more aggressive foreign policy.

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| CASE STUDIE | MATERIAL FOR DETAILED STUDY |
| Case study 1:  Japanese  expansion in East  Asia  (1931–1941) | Causes of expansion  • The impact of Japanese nationalism and militarism on foreign policy  • Japanese domestic issues: political and economic issues, and their impact on foreign relations  • Political instability in China  Events  • Japanese invasion of Manchuria and northern China (1931)  • Sino-Japanese War (1937–1941)  • The Three Power/Tripartite Pact; the outbreak of war; Pearl Harbor (1941)  Responses  • League of Nations and the Lytton report  • Political developments within China—the Second United Front  • International response, including US initiatives and increasing tensions between the US and Japan |
| Case study 2:  German and Italian  expansion  (1933–1940) | Causes of expansion  • Impact of fascism and Nazism on the foreign policies of Italy and Germany  • Impact of domestic economic issues on the foreign policies of Italy and Germany  • Changing diplomatic alignments in Europe; the end of collective security;  appeasement  Events  • German challenges to the post-war settlements (1933–1938)  • Italian expansion: Abyssinia (1935–1936); Albania; entry into the Second World War  • German expansion (1938–1939); Pact of Steel, Nazi–Soviet Pact and the outbreak of war  Responses  • International response to German aggression (1933–1938)  • International response to Italian aggression (1935–1936)  • International response to German and Italian aggression (1940) |

**Paper Two: World history topic 1: Society and economy (750–1400)**

This topic focuses on social and economic change and continuity in the medieval world. It allows the opportunity for students to examine the social and economic impact of dramatic events of the period such as the spread of the Black Death, as well as the contribution of significant individuals such as Marco Polo or Ibn Battuta. The topic focuses on exploring both the causes and the consequences of these social and economic changes, as well as on exploring key cultural and intellectual developments during the period. Examination questions may require students to make reference to examples from two different regions of the world.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| Society and economy | • Changes in social structures and systems  • Impact of population change; impact of famines and disease  • Role and status of women in society: economic and non-economic roles  Development of trading routes and economic integration; development of different types of taxation, including the social and economic impact of taxation  • Changes in travel and transportation |
| Cultural and intellectual developments | • Role and significance of key individuals  • Factors affecting the transmission of ideas and cultures  • Significance and impact of artistic and cultural developments; developments  in architecture  • Developments in science and technology |
| Religion and society | • Social and economic influence of religious institutions  • Religious leaders: role of religious leaders in government and administration; disputes between rulers and religious leaders  • Treatment of religious minorities; religious persecution  • Spread of religion |

**Suggested Examples**

**Africa and the Middle East:** spread of Islam in Africa; individuals such as al-Ghazali (1058–1111) and

Maimonides (1135 or 1138–1204); high taxation of peasant farmers in Egypt; Ghanaian Empire’s

taxation of trans-Saharan trade; the effect of the Black Death and other diseases on Mamluk Egypt

**The Americas**: Mayan decline in the 8th and 9th centuries; Purépecha architecture; movement of

Athabaskan speakers into Pueblo Native American territories; Woodland and Mississippian cultures

**Asia and Oceania**: the spread of Buddhism; cultural developments during the Song dynasty

(960–1279); architecture of Angkor Wat; trade along the Silk Road; the rise of the Samurai in Japan

**Europe:** individuals such as Dante Alighieri (1265–1321); the effect of the Black Death; manorialism

in Europe; role of Venice, Genoa and other city states in European economies; transition from

Romanesque to Gothic architecture in western Europe

**Paper Two: World history topic 2: Causes and effects of wars (750–1500)**

Wars and conflicts, either among or between communities, and military expansion played a crucial role in shaping the medieval world. This topic explores the causes and consequences of conflicts, as well as the practices of warfare in this period. Students will be expected to make reference to specific conflicts in their responses. Examination questions may require students to make reference to examples from two different regions of the world, so examples of dynastic, territorial and religious conflicts from different regions of the world must be studied. Please note that the suggested examples for this topic include “cross-regional” wars such as the Crusades. In examination questions that ask students to discuss examples of wars from different regions, students may use these wars in a regional context (for example, the impact of the Crusades in the Middle East) but may not then use these same wars in a different region (for example, the impact of the Crusades in Europe) in the same response.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| Types and causes  of conflicts | • Dynastic, territorial and religious disputes  • Economic causes, competition for resources  • Political causes  • Religious causes  • Long-term, short-term and immediate causes |
| Courses, practices and outcomes | • Role and significance of leaders  • Mobilization of human and economic resources  • Logistics, tactics and organization of warfare  • Role and significance of women |
| Effects | • Conquest, boundary and dynastic changes  • Successes and failures of peacemaking  • Political impact: short-term and long-term  • Economic, social, religious and cultural changes  • Demographic changes and population movements |

**Suggested Examples**

**Examples of wars**: Norman conquest of England (1066); England and France at war (1154–1204);

The Hundred Years’ War (1337–1453); the Wars of the Roses (1455–1487); the Crusades (1095–1291);

Toluid Civil War 1260–1264; Great ‘Abbasid Civil War (809–813); Byzantine–Seljuq Wars (1048–1308);

Byzantinian–Bulgarian Wars under Khan Krum (807–814); the Tepanec War with the Aztecs (1428–

1430)

**Examples of leaders**: Nur al-Din (1118–1174); Saladin (1137/1138–1193); Richard I of England (1157–

1199); Edward III of England (1312–1377); Louis VII of France (1120–1180); Charles V of France (1338–

1380); Genghis Khan (c1162–1227); Kublai Khan (1215–1294); Tamerlane (1336–1405)

**Paper Two: World history topic 3: Dynasties and rulers (750–1500)**

This topic focuses on dynasties and kingdoms, and their rulers. It explores the status, power and position of these rulers, and on how they came to govern and sustain their rule. The question of how dynastic states emerged will be a central focus of this topic. What powers did individual rulers hold and lay claim to? How did they govern their states and legitimize their rule? What institutions emerged? Students will be expected to make reference to specific dynasties in their responses, and examination questions may require students to make reference to examples from two different regions of the world.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| Dynasties and  rulers | • Individual rulers: nature of power and rule; aims and achievements  • Methods used to legitimize, consolidate and maintain rule  • Expansion of dynasties/kingdoms: reasons for expansion; methods used to  expand power; invasion and settlement |
| Law, governing  institutions and  administration | • Methods of government and administration  • Effects of religious and secular law  • Administration and interpretation of law  • Role and duties of officials; role of nobility and the elite |
| Challenges | • Successes and failures of dynasties and rulers  • Internal and external challenges to power and the methods used to address them  • Rebellion and/or political opposition; rivalries and issues of succession |

**Suggested Examples**

**Examples of dynasties**: ‘Abbasid Caliphate (750–1258); Fatimid Caliphate (909–1171); Zagwe dynasty

(900–1270); Carolingian Empire (800–888); Song dynasty (900–1279); Jin dynasty (1115–1234);

Mongol Empire (1206–1368); Almohad dynasty (c1120–1269); Second Bulgarian Empire (1185–1396);

dynasty of Kievan Rus (882–1283); Kingdom of Cusco (1197–1438); Trần dynasty of Vietnam (1225–

1400); Tulunid dynasty (868–905); Ayyubid dynasty (1171–1341); Comnenian dynasty (1081–1204)

**Examples of rulers**: Charlemagne (768–814); Tamerlane (1370–1405); Matilda (1141); Louis VI of

France (1108–1137); Harun al-Rashid (786–809); ‘Abd al-Rahman III of Spain (912–961); Frederick I

(Barbarossa) (Holy Roman Emperor 1155–1190); Empress Theodora (1042–1056); Itzcoatl (1427–1440);

Hongwu (1368–1398); Basil II (976–1025); Baibars (1260–1277)

**Paper Two: World history topic 4: Societies in transition (1400–1700)**

This topic focuses on exploring societal change. It centres on the transition from the medieval to the modern world; a period of dramatic economic, social and cultural change. Students will be expected to make reference to specific examples in their responses, and some examination questions will require students to make reference to examples from two different regions of the world.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| Social and  economic change | • Changing social structures and systems; role of women in society  • Population expansion and movements  • Treatment of minorities or indigenous people  • Economic change: development of, and changing patterns of, trade; role and impact of merchants and travellers |
| Cultural and  intellectual  change | • Artistic, cultural and intellectual movements  • Cross-cultural exchange  • Scientific and technological developments; social and cultural impact of those developments  • Role and significance of key intellectual/scientific figures |
| Religious change | • Religion and the state: interactions and relationships; religion as a support or a challenge to the state  • Religious expansion and conversion  • Religious division, conflict, discrimination and persecution |

**Suggested Examples**

**Africa and the Middle East:** the impact of trade in salt and gold on the rise and decline of African empires; Christian art and architecture in Ethiopia; Bantu migration; impact of slavery on the economy and society in Africa; spread of Islam in western Africa and the Swahili Coast

**Asia and Oceania**: Indian Ocean trade; collapse of the Ming dynasty; the Azuchi-Momoyama period

in Japan (1568–1600)

**The Americas:** treatment of indigenous peoples in the Americas; transatlantic trade; impact of slavery on economy and society in the Americas

**Europe:** the Renaissance; the Enlightenment; Gutenburg printing press (1450); decline of feudalism;

the Spanish Inquisition; the Reformation and Catholic Reformation; impact of inventions such as

new navigational instruments; impact of scientific pioneers such as Copernicus, Kepler, Newton or

Galileo

**Paper Two: World history topic 5: Early Modern states (1450–1789)**

This topic focuses on political change in the Early Modern period. It examines the establishment and

expansion of colonial empires, as well as the social, economic and cultural impact of this expansion upon

the colonial states. Students will be expected to make reference to specific examples in their responses,

and some examination questions will require students to make reference to examples from two different regions of the world.

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| Topic | Prescribed content |
| Nature of power  and rule | • States in ascendancy and states in decline  • Methods and models of government; reasons for changes in political  structures/political organization; domestic policies; treatment of subjects  • Individual rulers: ideology; nature of rule; ambition and achievements;  legitimacy; successes and failures |
| Expansion | • Territorial expansion via assimilation and/or unification; political, economic  and religious rationale for expansion; political organization, and structures  and methods of government  • Colonial and/or imperial expansion; political, economic and religious  rationale for expansion and acquisition of territory; political organization, and  structures and methods of government |
| Conflicts and  challenges | • Methods of maintaining power; treatment of opposition  • Support and opposition; challenges to power and how successfully those  challenges were overcome  • Challenges to colonial rule: resistance, rebellions and their impact; the  colonial race—competition and conflict  • Rivalries and tensions; issues of succession |

**Suggested Examples**

**Africa and the Middle East**: expansion of the Ottoman Empire into the Middle East and North Africa;

Safavid Persia; Songhai Empire (c1464–1591); the Benin Empire; the Ajuran Sultanate

**The Americas**: New Spain; British colonies in North America; colonial conflicts between the British

and French; the Iroquois confederation; Spanish conquest of the Incan Empire; challenges to Spanish

Empire and the Pueblo Revolt of 1680

**Asia and Oceania**: the Tokugawa Shogunate; early Qing dynasty; Mughal India; the expansion and

contraction of the Ayutthaya Kingdom in Thailand

**Europe**: expansion of the Ottoman Empire into Europe; expansion and reorganization of the Russian

Empire under Peter the Great; Kingdom of Granada from 1492; France under Louis XIV

**Paper Two: World history topic 6: Causes and effects of Early Modern wars (1500–1750)**

The Early Modern period saw dramatic increases in the size and scope of wars, as well as major changes

to the nature of warfare because of developments such as the widespread use of gunpowder. This topic

explores the causes and consequences of conflicts, as well as the practices of warfare in this period. Students will be expected to make reference to specific conflicts in their responses. Some examination questions will require students to make reference to examples of conflicts from two different regions. Please note that in examination questions that ask students to discuss examples of wars from different regions, students may use a cross-regional war in a regional context as one of their examples, but may not then use the same war in a different region in the same response.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| Causes of  conflicts | • Ideological and political causes  • Economic causes; competition for resources  • Religious causes  • Short- and long-term causes |
| Practices and  impact on  outcome | • Role and significance of leaders  • Mobilization of human and economic resources  • Organization of warfare; land and sea strategies  • Significance of technological developments  • Influence and/or involvement of foreign powers |
| Effects | • Peacemaking: successes and failures  • Economic, political and territorial impact  • Social and religious impact  • Demographic changes and population movements |

**Suggested Examples**

**Africa and the Middle East**: Ethiopian–Adal War (1529–1543); Ottoman–Mamluk War (1516–1517);

Moroccan invasion of the Songhai Empire (1591)

**The Americas**: the Acadian Civil War (1640–1645); the “Beaver Wars” (mid-17th century); Spanish

conquest of the Aztec and Incan Empires; Pueblo Revolt (1680)

**Asia and Oceania**: Mughal conquests; Burmese–Siamese War (1547–1549); Japanese invasions of

Korea (1592–1598); Qing conquest of Ming China

**Europe**: Dutch War of Independence (1568–1648); the Thirty Years War (1618–1648); Russo-Swedish

War (1554–1557); the Great Northern War (1700–1721); the English Civil War (1642–1651)

**Paper Two: World history topic 7: Origins, development and impact of industrialization (1750–2005)**

This topic focuses on the huge social and economic changes associated with industrialization. As

industrialization occurred at different times in different countries, the specific time frame focused on within the overall period (1750–2005) will depend on the examples chosen for study. The topic focuses on exploring the origins, development and impact of industrialization. Some examination questions will require students to make reference to examples of industrialization in two countries, each chosen from two different region.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| The origins of  industrialization | • The causes and enablers of industrialization; the availability of human and  natural resources; political stability; infrastructure  • Role and significance of technological developments  • Role and significance of individuals |
| The impact and  significance  of key  developments | • Developments in transportation  • Developments in energy and power  • Industrial infrastructure; iron and steel  • Mass production  • Developments in communications |
| The social and  political impact of  industrialization | • Urbanization and the growth of cities and factories  • Labour conditions; organization of labour  • Political representation; opposition to industrialization  • Impact on standards of living; disease and life expectancy; leisure |

**Suggested Examples**

**Examples of countries:**

• Africa and the Middle East: Egypt, South Africa

• The Americas: Argentina, US, Canada

• Asia and Oceania: Japan, India, Australia

• Europe: Great Britain, Germany, Russia/USSR

Examples of technological developments: the combustion engine; steam power/the steam engine;

gas lighting; generation of electricity; iron production; mechanized cotton spinning; production of

sulphuric acid; production of steel and the Bessemer process; nuclear power; growth in information

technology

**Examples of significant individuals**: Thomas Edison; the Wright brothers; Charles Babbage; Andrew

Carnegie; Cornelius Vanderbilt; Alexander Graham Bell; Henry Ford; Richard Arkwright; Michael

Faraday; James Watt; Jean Lenoir; Tim Berners-Lee

**Paper Two: World history topic 8: Independence movements (1800–2000)**

This theme focuses on the emergence of new states in the 19th and 20th centuries. It explores the origins and rise of independence movements, the reasons for their success, the challenges that new states faced in their first 10 years, and the responses to those challenges. Some examination questions will require students to make reference to two movements, each chosen from a different region. In order for students to be able to make meaningful comparisons across all aspects of the prescribed content, it is recommended that a minimum of three independence movements should be studied. Please note that the focus of this topic is specifically on movements seeking independence from a foreign power, so topics such as solidarity in Poland would not be an appropriate example.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| Origins and rise  of independence  movements, up  to the point of  independence | • Development of movements: role and relative importance of nationalism  and political ideology  • Development of movements: role and relative importance of religion, race,  social and economic factors  • Wars as a cause and/or catalyst for independence movements  • Other internal and external factors fostering growth of independence  movements |
| Methods used and  reasons for success | • Methods of achieving independence (including violent and non-violent  methods)  • Role and importance of leaders of independence movements  • The role and relative importance of other factors in the success of  independence movements |
| Challenges faced  in the first 10 years,  and responses to  the challenges | • Challenges: political problems; ethnic, racial and separatist movements  • Social, cultural and economic challenges  • Responses to those challenges, and the effectiveness of those responses |

**Suggested examples**

**Africa and the Middle East:** Ben Bella and Algeria; Nkrumah and Ghana; Kenyatta and Kenya;

Mugabe and Rhodesia/Zimbabwe

**The Americas**: José Martí and Cuba; San Martín and the former Viceroyalty of the River Plate; Bolivar

and Gran Columbia; Dessalines and Haiti

**Asia and Oceania**: Nehru, Gandhi and India; Jinnah and Pakistan; Somare and Papua New Guinea;

Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam

**Europe**: Kolokotronis and Greece; Kossuth and the establishment of dual monarchy in Hungary

(1867); Collins, de Valera and Ireland

**Paper Two: World history topic 9: Emergence and development of democratic states (1848–2000)**

This topic covers the evolution and development of democratic multi-party states in a global context

from the mid-19th century through to the end of the 20th century. The topic focuses on exploring the

emergence of democratic states, the challenges they faced in maintaining and extending democratic

practices (sometimes unsuccessfully), responses to social, economic and political issues, and the extension of constitutional rights. Examination questions for this topic will expect students to make reference to specific democratic states in their responses, and some examination questions will require discussion of states from more than one region of the world. In order for students to be able to make meaningful comparisons across all aspects of the prescribed content, it is recommended that a minimum of three democratic states should be studied.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| Emergence of  democratic states | • Conditions that encouraged the demand for democratic reform: aftermath of war and/or political upheaval; political, social and economic factors; external influences  • The role and significance of leaders  • Development of political parties, constitutions and electoral systems; the  Significance of those developments in the emergence of democracy |
| The development  of democratic  states | • Factors influencing the evolution of democratic states: immigration; ideology; economic forces; foreign influences  • Responses to, and impact of, domestic crises  • Struggle for equality: suffrage movements; civil protests |
| Aims and results of policies | • Social and economic policies and reforms: education; social welfare; policies  towards women and minorities; the distribution of wealth  • The extent to which citizens benefit from those policies  • Cultural impact; freedom of expression in the arts and media |

**Suggested Examples**

**Africa and the Middle East**: South Africa, Israel, Lebanon, Ghana

**The Americas**: Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Chile

**Asia and Oceania**: India, Japan, Malaysia, Australia

**Europe**: Spain, Italy, Germany, Czech Republic, Poland

**Paper Two: World history topic 10: Authoritarian states (20th century)**

This topic focuses on exploring the conditions that facilitated the rise of authoritarian states in the 20th century, as well as the methods used by parties and leaders to take and maintain power. The topic explores the emergence, consolidation and maintenance of power, including the impact of the leaders’ policies, both domestic and foreign, upon the maintenance of power. Examination questions for this topic will expect students to make reference to specific authoritarian states in their responses, and may require students to make reference to examples of states from two different regions of the world. In order for students to be able to make meaningful comparisons across all aspects of the prescribed content, it is recommended that a minimum of three authoritarian states should be studied.

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| Topic | Prescribed content |
| Emergence of  authoritarian states | • Conditions in which authoritarian states emerged: economic factors;  social division; impact of war; weakness of political system  • Methods used to establish authoritarian states: persuasion and coercion;  the role of leaders; ideology; the use of force; propaganda |
| Consolidation and  maintenance of  power | • Use of legal methods; use of force; charismatic leadership; dissemination  of propaganda  • Nature, extent and treatment of opposition  • The impact of the success and/or failure of foreign policy on the  maintenance of power |
| Aims and results of  policies | • Aims and impact of domestic economic, political, cultural and social  policies  • The impact of policies on women and minorities  • Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved |

**Suggested examples**

**Africa and the Middle East**: Tanzania—Nyerere; Egypt—Nasser; Iraq—Saddam Hussein; Kenya—

Kenyatta; Uganda—Amin

**The Americas**: Argentina—Perón; Cuba—Castro; Chile—Pinochet; Haiti—Duvalier; Nicaragua—

Somoza

**Asia and Oceania**: China—Mao; Indonesia—Sukarno; Pakistan—Zia ul Haq; Cambodia—Pol Pot

**Europe:** Germany—Hitler; USSR—Lenin and Stalin; Italy—Mussolini; Spain—Franco; Poland—Pilsudski

**Paper Two: World history topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th century wars**

**TATES CREEK FOCUS!!!**

This topic focuses on the causes, practice and effects of war in the 20th century. The topic explores the causes of wars, as well as the way in which warfare was conducted, including types of war, the use of technology, and the impact these factors had upon the outcome. Examination questions for this topic will require students to make reference to specific 20th-century wars in their responses, and may require students to make reference to examples of wars from two different regions of the world. Please note that the suggested examples for this topic include “cross-regional” wars such as the First and Second World Wars. In examination questions that ask students to discuss examples of wars from different regions, students may use these wars in a regional context (for example, the Second World War in the Pacific) but may not then use the same war in a different region (for example, the Second World War in Europe) in the same response.

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| Topic | Prescribed content |
| Causes of war | • Economic, ideological, political, territorial and other causes  • Short- and long-term causes |
| Practices of war  and their impact  on the outcome | • Types of war: civil wars; wars between states; guerrilla wars  • Technological developments; air, naval and land warfare  • The extent of the mobilization of human and economic resources  • The influence and/or involvement of foreign powers |
| Effects of war | • The successes and failures of peacemaking  • Territorial changes  • Political impact: short-term and long-term  • Economic, social and demographic impact; changes in the role and status of women |

**Suggested examples**

**Africa and the Middle East**: Algerian War (1954–1962); Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970); Iran–Iraq War

(1980–1988); North Yemen Civil War (1962–1970); First Gulf War (1990–1991)

**The Americas**: Chaco War (1932–1935); Falklands/Malvinas War (1982); Mexican Revolution (1910–

1920); Contra War (1981–1990)

**Asia and Oceania**: Chinese Civil War (1927–1937 and/or 1946–1949); Vietnam (1946–1954 and/or

1964–1975); Indo-Pakistan Wars (1947–1949 and/or 1965 and/or 1971)

**Europe:** Spanish Civil War (1936–1939); the Balkan Wars (1990s); Russian Civil War (1917–1922);

Irish War of Independence (1919–1921)

**Cross-regional wars**: First World War (1914–1918); Second World War (1939–1945); Russo-Japanese

War (1904–1905)

**Paper Two: World history topic 12: The Cold War: Superpower tensions and rivalries (20th century)**

**TATES CREEK FOCUS!!!**

The Cold War dominated global affairs from the end of the Second World War to the early 1990s. This topic focuses on how superpower rivalries did not remain static but changed according to styles of leadership, strength of ideological beliefs, economic factors and crises involving client states. The topic aims to promote an international perspective on the Cold War by requiring the study of Cold War leaders, countries and crises from more than one region of the world.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| Rivalry, mistrust  and accord | • The breakdown of the grand alliance and the emergence of superpower  rivalry in Europe and Asia (1943–1949): role of ideology; fear and aggression;  economic interests; a comparison of the roles of the US and the USSR  • The US, USSR and China—superpower relations (1947–1979): containment;  peaceful co-existence; Sino-Soviet and Sino-US relations; detente  • Confrontation and reconciliation; reasons for the end of the Cold War (1980–1991): ideological challenges and dissent; economic problems; arms race |
| Leaders and  nations | • The impact of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, on the course and development of the Cold War  • The economic, social and cultural impact of the Cold War on two countries, each chosen from a different region |
| Cold War crises | • Cold War crises case studies: detailed study of any two Cold War crises from different regions: examination and comparison of the causes, impact and significance of the two crises |

**Suggested examples**

**Examples of leaders**

Truman, Stalin, Khrushchev, Nixon, Mao, Castro, Brezhnev, Reagan, Gorbachev, Nasser, Brandt

**Examples of Cold War crises**

**Africa and the Middle East:** Suez Crisis (1956); Congo (1960–1961); outbreak of Angolan Civil

War (1975)

**The Americas**: Cuban Missile Crisis (1962); US intervention in Chile (1973); Contra War (1981–1990)

**Asia and Oceania**: Chinese Offshore Island Crises (1954/1958); North Korean invasion of South

Korea (1950); Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979)

**Europe:** Berlin blockade (1948–1949), Berlin Wall (1958–1961); Hungary (1956); the Prague spring

(1968); the USSR and eastern Europe (1981–1989)

**Paper Three: History of the Americas**

**1: Indigenous societies and cultures in the Americas (c750–1500)**

This section focuses on indigenous societies and cultures in pre-Columbian Americas, with an emphasis on the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of these societies. The indigenous peoples of the

Americas adopted different forms of organization in the north and the south. For the last three bullets of this section, a case-study approach should be used, based on any **two** indigenous societies. This section allows for both specific knowledge of indigenous peoples, and a comparison of their cultures and development.

• Types of political organization: non-sedentary, semi-sedentary, confederations and empires; the role of local and state authorities

• The role of warfare in maintaining and expanding political organization

• Economic and social structures: role and nature of the tribute; landholding; agricultural production; systems of exchange; nature of the tribute in societies without money

• Religion: polytheistic beliefs; relationship between religious and political powers; relationship between man and nature

• Culture: written and unwritten language; contributions to scientific development and the arts

**2: European explorations and conquests in the Americas (c1492–c1600)**

This section focuses on Spanish, Portuguese, French and British exploration and conquest in the Americas. It examines European exploration and conquest in Latin America, focusing particularly on Spanish and Portuguese contact with indigenous societies, as well as French and British exploration and occupation in North America. The emphasis of this section is on contact, interaction and consequences of exploration and conquest for the indigenous populations.

• Exploration and conquest in North America: Columbus; conquest of the Caribbean; French and British exploration and occupation in North America

• Exploration and conquest in Latin America: Cortés and the conquest of the Aztecs; reasons for Spanish success and Aztec defeat; Pizarro and the conquest of the Incas; later defeat of Manco Inca; reasons for

Spanish success and Inca defeat

• Economic impact of exploration and conquest: exploitation of resources; acquisition of gold and silver; fur trade; tobacco trade; the “Columbian Exchange”

• Treatment of indigenous populations; Law of Burgos (1512), Bartolome de las Casas, New Laws of the Indies (1542); assimilation; eradication; social stratification; use of indigenous labour; women; multiracial issues

• European rivalries; Treaty of Tordesillas (1494); conflicting land claims based upon exploration; impact of conflicting claims

**3: Colonial government in the New World (1500–1800)**

This section focuses on the challenges and problems of colonial governments in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries in the New World. It also looks at government attempts to resolve these problems, and the resistance they encountered. Political and economic structures of the colonial governments are also examined. This structure allows for a comparative approach.

• Political organization in Spanish and Portuguese America: viceroyalty system, captaincy system;

Habsburg and early Bourbon rule; the Braganza rule

• Political organization in British and French North America: corporate, royal and proprietary; charters

• Colonial American economies; *encomienda*, *yanaconaje* and Mita; plantations; organization of trade; mercantilism; role of gold, silver and sugar

• Bourbon reforms and Pombaline reforms: reasons, nature and impact

• Limits of state power and resistance to authority

• Anglo-French rivalry in North America to 1763; Anglo-French relationships and alliances with indigenous peoples; French and Indian Wars

**4: Religion in the New World (1500–1800)**

This section focuses on the role of religion in the New World. It explores the development and influence of the Catholic church in Spanish and Portuguese America through the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, including the role of religious orders. For the British North-American colonies, this section examines how religion influenced the development through the 17th and 18th centuries. This section also discusses the role of the church and religious orders in New France. This structure allows for a comparative study of the role of religion in the various jurisdictions of colonial America.

• The aims of the Catholic church in Spanish and Portuguese America; its social, political and cultural impact; resistance of indigenous populations to Christianization

• Jesuits, Franciscans and Dominicans in Spanish and Portuguese America: economic and political organization; relations with indigenous populations; challenges to government authority

• Indigenous religions and Christianity; syncretism

• Religious tolerance and intolerance in British North America: Puritans, Quakers, Anglicans and

Catholics

• The Great Awakening c1720–c1760; social and political impact

• Religion in New France: Black Robes, Jesuits and Recollects

**5: Slavery and the New World (1500–1800)**

This section focuses on slavery in the New World. It explores the origins of slavery in the Americas and the role of the colonial powers in the Atlantic slave trade. It explores the Middle Passage, slave resistance and opposition to the slave trade in British America, led by the Quakers. This study of slavery allows for a comparative approach across the Americas.

• Reasons for, and origins of, slavery

• Role of the colonial powers in the establishment and expansion of slavery; *asiento* system

• Economic and social impact of slavery

• Middle Passage: living and working conditions in the New World; social structures on plantations in the West Indies, Brazil and the southern colonies

• Slave resistance and slave rebellions in British America, including a case study of a specific rebellion

• Opposition to the slave trade and slavery: Quakers and other early abolitionists

**6: Independence movements (1763–1830)**

This section focuses on the various forces that contributed to the rise of the independence movements, the similar and different paths that the movements followed, and the immediate effects of independence in the region. It explores the political, intellectual and military contributions of their leaders, and the sometimes contradictory views that shaped the emergence of the new nations.

• Independence movements in the Americas: political, economic, social and religious causes; the influence of Enlightenment ideas; the role of foreign intervention; conflicts and issues leading to war

• Political, intellectual and military contributions of leaders to the process of independence: Washington, Bolivar and San Martin

• United States: processes leading to the Declaration of Independence; influence of ideas; nature of the declaration; military campaigns/battles and their impact on the outcome

• Latin America: characteristics of the independence processes; reasons for the similarities and differences in **two** Latin American countries; military campaigns/battles and their impact on the outcome

• Attitude of the United States towards Latin American independence; nature of, and reasons for, the

Monroe Doctrine

• Impact of independence on two economies and societies of the Americas: economic cost of the wars of independence; the establishment of new trade relations; impact on different social groups— specifically indigenous peoples, African Americans, Creoles

**7: Nation-building and challenges (c1780–c1870)**

This section focuses on the challenges and problems that came with independence. It explores the ways in which, and the reasons why, the countries of the region attempted to build their nations. Independent and new nations emerged; the colonial empires, with few exceptions, were gone; New World links were forged yet the colonial legacy remained. The task of building new nations opened the doors to novel ways of political and economic thinking and to the redefining of concepts such as nation and state.

• United States: Articles of Confederation; provisions and philosophical underpinnings of the 1787 Constitution the 1787 Constitution; major compromises and changes in the US political system

• Latin America: challenges to the establishment of political systems; the nature of *caudillo* rule, and regional conditions leading to its establishment; the policies and impact of *caudillo* rule in **one** country

• War of 1812: causes and impact on British North America and the United States

• Mexican–American War (1846–1848): causes and effects on the region

• Canada: causes and effects of 1837 rebellions; the Durham report and its implications; challenges to the Confederation; the British North America Act of 1867—compromises, unresolved issues, regionalism, effects

**8: United States’ Civil War: Causes, course and effects (1840–1877)**

**TATES CREEK FOCUS!!!**

This section focuses on the United States’ Civil War between the North and the South (1861–1865), which is often perceived as the great watershed in the history of the United States. It transformed the country forever, but the war created a new set of problems: how would the country be reunited? How would the South rebuild its society and economy? How would the four million freed former slaves fit into society?

• Slavery: cotton economy and slavery; conditions of enslavement; adaptation and resistance; abolitionist debate—ideological, legal, religious and economic arguments for and against slavery, and their impact

• Origins of the Civil War: the Nullification Crisis; states’ rights; sectionalism; slavery; political issues; economic differences between the North and South

• Reasons for, and effects of, westward expansion and the sectional debates; the crises of the 1850s; compromise of 1850; political developments, including the Lincoln–Douglas debates and the presidential election of 1860

• Union versus Confederate: strengths and weaknesses; economic resources; role and significance of leaders during the Civil War; role of Lincoln; significant military battles/campaigns

• Factors affecting the outcome of the Civil War; the role of foreign relations; the Emancipation

Proclamation (1863) and participation of African Americans in the Civil War

• Reconstruction: presidential and congressional plans; methods of southern resistance; economic, social and political successes and failures

• Reconstruction: presidential and congressional plans; methods of southern resistance; economic, social and political successes and failures

**9: The development of modern nations (1865–1929)**

This section, covering the period between the late 19th century and the early 20th century, saw forces that transformed the countries of the region. These forces are generally seen as part of “modernization”, a process that involved the progressive transformation of the economic, political and social structures of the countries of the region. With respect to the first four bullets, a case-study approach should be adopted, using **two** countries from the region as examples.

• Causes and consequences of railroad construction; industrial growth, urbanization and economic modernization; the development of international and inter-American trade; neocolonialism and dependency

• Causes and consequences of immigration; emigration and internal migration, including the impact upon, and experience of, indigenous peoples

• Development and impact of ideological trends, including progressivism, Manifest Destiny, liberalism, nationalism, positivism, social Darwinism, “indigenismo” and nativism

• Social and cultural changes: developments in the arts; changes in the role of women

• Influence of leaders in the transition to the modern era: political and economic aims; the successes and failures of Theodore Roosevelt, Wilfrid Laurier and any **one** Latin American leader

• Social, economic and legal conditions of African Americans between 1865 and 1929; the New South; legal issues, black codes, Jim Crow Laws and Plessy v. Ferguson; the search for civil rights and the ideas, aims and tactics of Booker T Washington, W E B Du Bois and Marcus Garvey; the Great Migration and the Harlem Renaissance

**10: Emergence of the Americas in global affairs (1880–1929)**

**TATES CREEK FOCUS!!!**

This section focuses on the impact of modernization in the region on foreign policy, including an exploration of the involvement of the region in the First World War. Modernization shaped the new nations, and its effects created the basis for a major shift in the foreign policies of the region. By the end of the 19th century, for example, the United States played a more active role in world affairs and in the affairs of Latin America in particular, thus transforming inter-American relations. When the First World War ended, its impact was felt in the economic, social and foreign policies of the participating countries.

• United States’ expansionist foreign policies: political, economic, social and ideological reasons

• Spanish–American War (1898): causes and effects

• Impact of United States’ foreign policies: the Big Stick; Dollar Diplomacy; moral diplomacy

• United States and the First World War: from neutrality to involvement; reasons for US entry into the

First World War; Wilson’s peace ideals and the struggle for ratification of the Treaty of Versailles in the

United States; significance of the war for the United States’ hemispheric status

• Involvement of one country of the Americas (except the US) in the First World War: nature of, and reasons for, involvement

• Impact of the First World War on any **two** countries of the Americas: economic, political, social and foreign policies

**11: The Mexican Revolution (1884–1940)**

**TATES CREEK FOCUS!!!**

This section focuses on the causes, course and impact of the Mexican Revolution in a country that had experienced a lengthy period of political stability and economic growth, but enormous social inequality.

The socio-economic composition of revolutionary leadership was varied—as were the aims—and the revolution was prolonged and costly. The 1917 Constitution has been described as the most progressive constitution created at this time, and it had significant influence on the political developments of the country and the region. The revolution impacted greatly on the arts, arguably representing the earliest and most enduring attempt to overcome racial divisions and incorporate the Indian heritage into the national identity.

• Rule of Porfirio Diaz from 1884; political control; contribution to discontent

• Causes of the Mexican Revolution: social, economic and political

• The revolution and its leaders (1910–1917): ideologies, aims and methods of Madero, Villa, Zapata,

Carranza; achievements and failures; the 1917 Constitution—nature and application

• Construction of the post-revolutionary state (1920–1940): Obregón, Calles and the Maximato; challenges; assessment of their impact in the post-revolutionary state

• Lázaro Cárdenas and the renewal of the revolution (1934–1940): aims, methods and achievements

• The role of foreign powers (especially the United States) in the outbreak and development of the

Mexican Revolution; motivations, methods of intervention and contributions

• Impact of the revolution on women, the arts, education and music

**12: The Great Depression and the Americas (mid 1920s–1939)**

This section focuses on the causes and nature of the Great Depression as well as the different solutions adopted by governments in the region, and the impact on these societies. The Great Depression produced the most serious economic collapse in the history of the Americas. It affected every country in the region and brought about the need to rethink economic and political systems. The alternatives that were offered, and the adaptations that took place, marked a watershed in political and economic development in many countries in the region. With respect to the last three bullets, a case-study approach should be adopted, using **one** country from the region as an example. The chosen country should be identified in the introduction to the examination answers.

• The Great Depression: political and economic causes in the Americas

• Nature and efficacy of solutions in the United States: Hoover; Franklin D Roosevelt and the New Deal

• Critics of the New Deal; impact of the New Deal on US political and economic systems

• Nature and efficacy of solutions in Canada: Mackenzie King and RB Bennett

• Impact of the Great Depression on Latin America; political instability and challenges to democracy; economic and social challenges

• Latin American responses to the Great Depression: import substitution industrialization (ISI); social and economic policies; popular mobilization and repression

• Impact of the Great Depression on society: specifically the impact on women and minorities; impact of the Great Depression on the arts and culture

**13: The Second World War and the Americas (1933–1945)**

As the world order deteriorated in the late 1930s, resulting in the outbreak of war in Europe and Asia, the countries of the region reacted in different ways to the challenges presented. This section focuses on the changing policies of the countries in the region as a result of growing political and diplomatic tensions prior to, and during, the Second World War. It also examines the impact of the war upon the Americas.

• Hemispheric reactions to the events in Europe and Asia: inter-American diplomacy; cooperation and neutrality; Franklin D Roosevelt’s Good Neighbour policy—its application and effects

• Involvement and participation of any **two** countries of the Americas in the Second World War

• Social impact of the Second World War; impact on women and minorities; conscription

• Treatment of Japanese Americans, Japanese Latin Americans and Japanese Canadians

• Reasons for, and significance of, US use of atomic weapons against Japan

• Economic and diplomatic effects of the Second World War in any **two** countries of the Americas

**14: Political developments in Latin America (1945–1980)**

This section focuses on domestic and political developments in Latin America after 1945. Most Latin

American countries experienced social, economic and political changes and challenges. Political responses to these forces varied from country to country—from the continuation of democracy to “populist” movements to outright conflict, revolution and the establishment of authoritarian regimes in the 1960s and 1970s. Areas of study include: conditions for the rise to power of new leaders; economic and social policies; treatment of minorities.

• The Cuban Revolution: political, social and economic causes

• Rule of Fidel Castro: Cuban nationalism; political, economic, social and cultural policies; treatment of opposition; successes and failures; impact on the region

• Populist leaders in **two** countries: rise to power and legitimacy; ideology; social, economic and political policies; successes and failures; the treatment of opposition

• Democracy in crisis: political, social and economic reasons for the failure of elected leaders

• Rise of a military dictatorship in **one** country: reasons for their rise to power; economic and social policies; repression and treatment of opposition

• Guerrilla movements in **one** country: origins, rise and consequences

• Liberation theology in Latin America: origins, growth and impact

**15: Political developments in the United States (1945–1980) and Canada (1945–1982)**

This section explores the domestic concerns and political developments in the United States and Canada, with a specific focus on the domestic policies and achievements of particular leaders in each country. In the United States, there is also a focus on economic development and the changes in the main political parties. In Canada, there is an exploration of the separatism of the Quiet Revolution.

• Truman and the Fair Deal; domestic policies of Eisenhower

• Kennedy and the New Frontier; Johnson and the Great Society

• Nixon’s domestic policies; Watergate and possible impeachment; Ford’s domestic policies and pardon of Nixon; Carter’s domestic policies; changes and internal conflicts within the Democratic and Republican parties in the 1960s and 1970s, and the impact on elections

• Domestic policies of Canadian prime ministers: St Laurent, Diefenbaker; political stability and nationalism; social and political change under Pearson and Trudeau

• Causes and effects of the Quiet Revolution; rise of Quebec nationalism, the Front de Libération du

Québec (FLQ) and the October Crisis of 1970

**16: The Cold War and the Americas (1945–1981)**

This section focuses on the development and impact of the Cold War on the region. Most of the second half of the 20th century was dominated by the global conflict of the Cold War. Within the Americas, some countries were closely allied to the United States and some took sides reluctantly. Many remained neutral or sought to avoid involvement in Cold War struggles. A few, influenced by the Cuban Revolution, instituted socialist governments. No nation, however, escaped the pressures of the Cold War, which had a significant impact on the domestic and foreign policies of the countries of the region.

• Truman: containment and its implications for the Americas; the rise of McCarthyism and its effects on domestic and foreign policies of the United States; social and cultural impact of the Cold War on the Americas

• Korean War, the United States and the Americas: reasons for participation; military developments; diplomatic and political outcomes

• Eisenhower and Dulles: New Look and its application; characteristics and reasons for the policy; short-term and long-term impact on the region

• United States’ involvement in Vietnam: the reasons for, and nature of, the involvement at different stages; domestic effects and the end of the war; Canadian non-support of the war; Latin American protest against the war

• United States’ foreign policies from Kennedy to Carter: the characteristics of, reasons for, and successes and failures of the policies; implications for the region: Kennedy’s Alliance for Progress; Nixon’s covert operations and Chile; Carter’s quest for human rights and the Panama Canal Treaty (1977)

• Cold War in one country of the Americas (except the US): reasons for foreign and domestic policies and their implementation

**17: Civil rights and social movements in the Americas post‑1945**

This section examines the origins, nature, challenges and achievements of civil rights and social movements after 1945. Causes of some of these movements may be pre-1945. These movements represented the attempts to achieve equality for groups that were not recognized or accepted as full members of society, and they challenged established authority and attitudes.

• Indigenous peoples and civil rights in the Americas

• African Americans and the civil rights movement: origins, tactics and organizations; the US Supreme

Court and legal challenges to segregation in education; ending of segregation in the south

(1955–1980)

• Role of Dr Martin Luther King Jr in the civil rights movement; the rise of radical African American activism (1965–1968): Black Panthers; Black Power and Malcolm X; role of governments in civil rights movements in the Americas

• Feminist movements in the Americas; reasons for emergence; impact and significance

• Hispanic American movement in the United States; Cesar Chavez; immigration reform

• Youth culture and protests of the 1960s and 1970s: characteristics and manifestation of a counterculture

**18: The Americas (1980–2005)**

This section focuses on changing trends in foreign and domestic policies in the Americas. In the latter decades of the 20th century, the region experienced significant political, social, cultural and economic changes. The section also considers the transitions to democracy in Latin America and the challenges encountered.

• The United States: domestic policies of presidents Reagan, GHW Bush and Clinton; effects on the United States; impact upon the region

• Continuities and changes in US foreign policy: Reagan, GHW Bush and Clinton; from bipolar to unilateral power; impact on the region

• Canadian domestic policies: Mulroney governments (1984–1993), collapse of the Progressive

Conservative Party; Chrétien in power (1993–2003), Quebec and separatism

• Transition to democracy in **two** countries of Latin America: reasons for democratization; role of internal and external factors

• Post-transition challenges in **two** countries of Latin America: economic challenges and debt; justice and reconciliation; political parties and the role of the military

• Violent and non-violent movements in **two** countries of Latin America: causes, aims and impact; role of religion, including liberation theology

• Economic and political cooperation in the Americas: reasons for and impact

• Terrorism; challenges and impact on the region; 9/11 (attacks on the US on 11 September 2001)