History Syllabus (Years 6 & 7)

APPROVED BY THE JOINT TEACHING COMMITTEE

Meeting on 7 and 8 February 2013 – Brussels

Entry into force:  1\textsuperscript{st} September 2013 for year 6
                 1\textsuperscript{st} September 2014 for year 7
European Schools History Syllabus Years 6 and 7

Introduction

History and the past are not the same thing. Nor is history the mere study of the past. History is a process of imaginative reconstruction and interpretation of the past. It is the critical investigation of both the sources that the past has left behind and what historians have written about the past.

Students of history come to appreciate the relative nature of historical knowledge. Each generation produces history that reflects its own preoccupations and the new evidence that becomes available. History offers opportunities for empathetic understanding, but also develops the capacity for critical distance. It requires students to make comparisons between similar and dissimilar solutions to common human situations, whether they are political, economic, social or cultural. It invites comparisons between, but not judgments of, different cultures, political systems and national traditions.

The age of the previous syllabus, which entered into force in 2000, the new requirements of the baccalaureate, the diverse geographical and national backgrounds of European school students, along with the need to take new methodological approaches into account meant that a reform of the history syllabus for years 6 and 7 had become necessary.

The history of Europe from 1914 to the present day has a prominent place in the syllabus as a compulsory core course studied by both 2 period and 4 period students throughout years 6 and 7. By placing greater emphasis on the experience of populations, the diverse regions and states of Europe, and the importance of teaching social, as well as political and economic history, this syllabus better reflects the complexity and diversity of our continent's contemporary history. The second part of the syllabus allows students to acquire further historical knowledge with a more thematic approach which takes into account recent historiography and emphasises a greater awareness of the world through the study of other areas and continents.

This programme aims to make a significant contribution to the development of future European citizens, endowing them with a critical spirit and an awareness of heritage, ready to play an active role in the 21st century world.
1. General Objectives of the European Schools

The European Schools have the two objectives of providing formal education and of encouraging pupils' personal development in a wider social and cultural context. Formal education involves the acquisition of competences – knowledge, skills and attitudes across a range of domains. Personal development takes place in a variety of spiritual, moral, social and cultural contexts. It involves an awareness of appropriate behaviour, an understanding of the environment in which pupils live, and a development of their individual identity.

These two objectives are nurtured in the context of an enhanced awareness of the richness of European culture. Awareness and experience of a shared European life should lead pupils towards a greater respect for the traditions of each individual country and region in Europe, while developing and preserving their own national identities.

The pupils of the European Schools are future citizens of Europe and the world. As such, they need a range of competences if they are to meet the challenges of a rapidly-changing world. In 2006 the European Council and European Parliament adopted a European Framework for Key Competences for Lifelong Learning. It identifies eight key competences which all individuals need for personal fulfilment and development, for active citizenship, for social inclusion and for employment:

1. communication in the mother tongue
2. communication in foreign languages
3. mathematical competence and basic competences in science and technology
4. digital competence
5. learning to learn
6. social and civic competences
7. sense of initiative and entrepreneurship
8. cultural awareness and expression

The European Schools' syllabuses seek to develop all of these key competences in the pupils.

2. Didactic Principles

The aims of this program are based on specific methodological objectives. By the end of their studies, students will have developed the following skills:

- an understanding of history as a discipline, including the nature and diversity of its sources, methods and interpretations
- an understanding of the present through critical reflection upon the past
- an understanding of the impact of historical developments at national, European and global levels
- an awareness of one's own historical identity through the study of the historical experiences of different cultures
- an ability to understand, express and discuss historical ideas and concepts in a foreign language (L2)

The learning and teaching of history are based on following didactic principles:

- approach: the different areas of the pupil’s learning are integrated
- active learning: pupils become responsible for their own learning process
Teaching Approaches for Year 6 & 7

- Written exercises produced during the course of the year
  - Essays
  - Source analysis
  - Research work (ICT, library)
- Homework – written and oral
- Participation in class discussion & activities
- Oral presentations
- ICT (blogs, forums, wikis, other virtual learning environment tools, podcasts, webquests, interactive whiteboards, digital film-making etc)
- Fieldwork
- Group work
- Role plays
- Projects
- Cross-curricular work
- Peer- and self-assessment

The above list is not exhaustive and not in order of importance.

3. Learning Objectives

The cyclical nature of learning history, where knowledge and skills are built and consolidated over the whole course, means it is essential that the skills below are covered throughout the syllabus, are introduced appropriately and depending on the context, are not treated in isolation, and are revisited during the course.

3.1 The gathering and sorting of historical evidence

Skills include:
• developing research skills of locating and selecting relevant and appropriate evidence, from books, articles, websites, audio-visual resources, and fieldwork.
• recognising the distinctions between different kinds of evidence: primary and secondary, textual, audio-visual, oral, graphic, tabular.
A student’s progress should be characterised by increasing confidence and independence in locating and using a variety of historical sources.

3.2 The evaluation of historical evidence

Skills include:
• recognising the subjective nature of the historical evidence • examining sources for information and interpretations, and for cases where they corroborate, complement or contradict each other • recognising the value and uses of sources, and reasons to use them cautiously • recognising and appreciating why and how opinions and interpretations differ.
A student’s progress should be characterised by increasing awareness and acknowledgment of historical opinions and interpretations.
3.3 Recognising and understanding historical processes and their relationships to human experience, activity and motivation

Skills include:
• recognising, explaining and analysing causes and consequences • recognising, explaining and analysing continuity, change and development over time • recognising, explaining and analysing similarity and difference • relating human activities, experiences and motivations in history to a range of cultural and social dimensions • synthesising material studied across time and space.
A student’s progress should be characterised by a maturing appreciation of the nature of human experience in a range of contexts.

3.4 Organising and expressing historical ideas and information

Skills include:
• posing questions and hypotheses and answering or testing them • handling and synthesising several sources for one inquiry • selecting and deploying information and ideas • constructing narratives, with ideas, analysis and relevant substantiation • summarising and arriving at conclusions.
A student’s progress should be characterised by increasingly sophisticated and effective skills of oral and written communication.

By the end of year 6, students will have developed their skills and knowledge of European history up to 1945 and their knowledge of social, political, economic history based on European and global themes.

By the end of year 7, students will have developed their skills and knowledge of European History post 1945 and their knowledge of social, political, economic history based on European and global themes.

See section 4 for a more detailed description of knowledge areas gained in each year.
4. Content

THE HISTORY PROGRAMME FOR YEARS 6 AND 7 IN THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL

EUROPE AND THE WORLD FROM THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY TO THE START OF THE 21ST

COMPULSORY CORE: EUROPE AND EUROPEANS SINCE 1914

Europe 1914-1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 6 – 2 period</th>
<th>Year 6 – 4 period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(approx. 24 lessons)</td>
<td>(approx. 48 lessons)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Europe transformed by the First World War
2)Dictatorship and democracy: Europe in the interwar years (1918-39)
3) Europe and Europeans in the Second World War

Europe since the Second World War

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 7 – 2 period</th>
<th>Year 7 – 4 period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(approx. 24 lessons)</td>
<td>(approx. 45 lessons)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4) Post-war Europe (1945-1949)
5) Eastern Europe, Western Europe (1949-1973)
6) Europe from dictatorship to democracy (1974 - 1995)
7) Europe in the making (1945 to today)

OPTIONAL THEMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 6 – 2 period</th>
<th>Year 6 – 4 period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 themes (minimum) x 8 lessons</td>
<td>3 themes (minimum) x 15 lessons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2A The USA 1898 to 1945
6.2B Culture and Society before 1914
6.2C European colonialism and imperialism from the end of the 19th century to 1945
6.2D Warfare in the 20th century
6.2E Women in the 20th century
6.2F Russia and the USSR 1917 to 1953
6.2G Genocide in the 20th century
6.4A The USA since 1898
6.4B Culture and Society before 1945
6.4C European colonialism and imperialism from the end of the 19th century to 1945
6.4D Warfare in the 20th century
6.4E Women in the 20th century
6.4F Russia and the USSR 1917 to 1953
6.4G Genocide in the 20th century

OPTIONAL THEMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 7 – 2 period</th>
<th>Year 7 – 4 period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 themes (minimum) x 10 lessons</td>
<td>3 compulsory themes x 15 lessons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2A Cold War
7.2B China since 1949
7.2C Decolonisation after 1945
7.2D Arab-Israeli conflict since 1947
7.2E The USA after 1945
7.2F The United Nations
7.2G Mass media, popular culture and authority since 1945.
7.4A Cold War and international relations since 1945
7.4B China since 1949
7.4C Decolonisation and independence since 1945

7.4D Arab-Israeli conflict since 1947
7.4E The USA after 1945
7.4F The United Nations
7.4G Mass media, popular culture and authority since 1945.
See Appendix 1 for a more detailed description of the content of each unit.

See Appendix 2 for a sample teacher companion document which provides guidance on the number of lessons, teaching approaches, skills to develop and how to bring in the European dimension.

5. Assessment

5.1 Assessment Objectives

The assessment objectives for 4 period History are in *italics*.

**Assessment objective 1: Knowledge and understanding**
- Recall and select relevant historical knowledge
- Demonstrate understanding in an historical context
- Demonstrate an understanding of historical processes: cause and effect; continuity and change etc.
- Deploy accurate, relevant and detailed, in-depth knowledge of the past.

**Assessment objective 2: Application and interpretation**
- Present a summary of evidence
- Apply historical knowledge as evidence
- Compare and contrast sources as evidence about the past
- Show awareness that events in the past have multiple explanations
- Recognise different approaches to, and interpretations of, historical issues and events.

**Assessment objective 3: Synthesis and evaluation**
- Evaluate the utility of various types of sources as evidence about the past
- Synthesize evidence from both historical sources and background knowledge
- Evaluate the different approaches to, and interpretations of, historical issues and events.

**Assessment objective 4: History communication skills**
- Present balanced, coherent and focused historical explanations both orally and in written form
- Demonstrate the ability to produce analytical and/or evaluative written essays about historical issues and events in depth
- Demonstrate evidence of research skills, organisation and referencing. (In Year 6 personal research assignment.)

5.2 Formative Assessment (A mark)

Formative assessment is based on a variety of the teaching approaches outlined in the didactic principles plus:
- Attendance and punctuality
- The student’s own effort to progress in the study of History
- Formal testing

In addition, for the year 6 four period History course, a personal research study is an *obligatory* element of this assessment in either the first or second semester. The teacher may apply a weighting to the value of this study of up to a maximum of 25% of the A mark in one semester.

5.3 Summative Assessment (B Mark)

2 Period Course - Years 6 & 7

The B mark is determined by 2 tests, each of 45 minutes duration per semester, i.e. 4 tests during the year. These tests should be based on source documents and should examine the historical skills highlighted in the assessment objectives.
4 Period Course - Year 6

The B mark is determined by two examinations, one in each semester, each of 2 hours 15 minutes duration. These examinations follow the question structure of the baccalaureate examination.

4 Period Course - Year 7

The B mark is determined by a 3 hour examination at the end of the first semester. This examination follows the question structure of the baccalaureate examination.

5.4 Baccalaureate Examination

The examinations will normally cover the year 7 syllabus, but will also test knowledge gained in previous years, especially year 6.

The Written Baccalaureate Paper

The baccalaureate examination is based on the year 7 European Core Course (Europe 4, 5, 6, 7) and the Year 7 Compulsory Theme Course (Themes 7.4A, 7.4B, 7.4C). The examination lasts 3 hours in total and is divided into two sections, of which 1 hour 30 minutes should be spent on each. The first part is an unseen source paper and the second part is a structured essay.

Part 1 – Source Paper

Part 1 is compulsory source paper with four questions based on 4 to 5 unseen sources, which will change every year. The fourth question is a synoptic question based on one of the ten sub-questions from year 7 European Core Units (Europe 4, 5, 6, 7) which requires synthesis, evaluation of unseen sources and contextual knowledge.

There should be 4 to 5 sources, of which at least one, maximum two, should be non-written, such as a cartoon, photograph, statistics or map. There should be a mix of primary and secondary sources. The sources in total should be no more than approximately 1000 words.

Part 2 – Structured Essay

This consists of 3 questions based on two or three of the compulsory year 7 themes.

The first question is a description based question requiring the skills of recall and selection of historical facts and knowledge. It requires knowledge of the key words in the syllabus and can be drawn from the key words box. There can be up to two sub-questions if the questions are more definition-based. The second question focuses on explanation, whereas the third question tests explanation and evaluation.

Assessment of the Baccalaureate Examination

The written examination paper assesses the history assessment objectives from section 5.1. The objectives identified in the right-hand side of the tables below constitute the primary focus for each of the question types set.
### Part 1 – Approximately 1½ hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Primary Assessment Objective(s)</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The first question will test understanding of a source or part of a source.</td>
<td>1. Knowledge and understanding • Recall and select relevant historical knowledge • Demonstrate understanding in an historical context</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The second question will test analysis of sources through the comparison and contrast of two or three sources.</td>
<td>2. Application and interpretation • Compare and contrast sources as evidence about the past</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The third question will test analysis of the utility of two or three sources with reference to their provenance and content.</td>
<td>3. Synthesis and evaluation • Evaluate the utility of various types of sources as evidence about the past</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fourth question will test synthesis of sources and contextual knowledge.</td>
<td>3. Synthesis and evaluation • Synthesise evidence from both historical sources and background knowledge. 1. Knowledge and understanding • Demonstrate an understanding of historical processes: cause and effect; continuity and change etc. • Deploy accurate, relevant and detailed, in-depth knowledge of the past.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Part 2– Approximately 1½ hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Primary Assessment Objective(s)</th>
<th>Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The first question will test factual recall through description and/or by definition.</td>
<td>1. Knowledge and understanding • Deploy accurate, relevant and detailed, in-depth knowledge of the past.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The second question will test factual recall and explanation.</td>
<td>As in first question and in addition: 2. Application and interpretation • Show awareness that events in the past have multiple explanations. 4. History communication skills • Present balanced, coherent and focused historical explanations in written form.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The third question will test factual recall, explanation and evaluation.</td>
<td>As in first and second question and in addition: 2. Application and interpretation • Recognise different approaches to, and interpretations of, historical issues and events. 3. Synthesis and evaluation • Evaluate the different approaches to, and interpretations of, historical issues and events.</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In both written and oral assessments, language errors should only be taken into account if they impair communication of the historical facts and ideas.

**The Baccalaureate Oral Examination**

The oral examination consists of twenty minutes preparation time and twenty minutes oral examination time, including time for examiner deliberation. It consists of one question with sources and sub-questions which are based on the core course or theme course from year 7, but also draw on assumed knowledge and skills from year 6. No more than three sources should be used per question. Candidates choose one question by lot twenty minutes before the examination. Further information on the structure of the paper and the preparation of baccalaureate oral questions can be found in a teacher guidance document.

Knowledge and understanding, concepts and skills are assessed in the oral examination. The focus is on the range of knowledge, the level of evaluation and understanding of concepts, and the explanation and interpretation of sources, considering items such as content, meaning, importance and context, which are demonstrated by the student in the examination. In both written and oral assessments, language errors should only be taken into account if they impair communication of the historical facts and ideas. Questions for the four period course focus more on skills than knowledge, using higher-order skills, such as comparison and context, reliability and utility, and synthesis. The baccalaureate history oral examination marking grid provides teachers with a breakdown of these skills. Teachers are supplied with the marking grid and it must be used to assess students in the oral examination.
## 6. Appendices

### Appendix 1

**Year 6 and 7 History 2 Period Course: Unit Outlines**  
**Compulsory Core: Europe and Europeans Since 1914**

### EUROPE TRANSFORMED BY THE FIRST WORLD WAR

| 1. What were the origins of the First World War? | • Why did a generalised war break out of a local conflict in 1914? |
| 2. In what ways was the First World War a 'total war'? | • Why did the war last so long? |
| 3. What was the cost of the First World War for Europe? | • How did states mobilise their resources for the war? |
| | • What were the economic and political costs of the war for Europe? |

**Key Words**  
The Alliance System, Nationalism, War of movement, War of Position, Total War.

**Possible Reference Points**  
The assassination in Sarajevo (28th June 1914), The Battle of Tannenberg (1914), the Somme and Verdun (1916), Independence of Finland (1917), the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918), the armistice 11th November 1918, the Treaty of Versailles (1919).

**Syllabus Links**  
Europe 2 • 6.2A • 6.2B • 6.2C • 6.2D • 6.2E • 6.2F • 6.2G

### DICTATORSHIP AND DEMOCRACY: EUROPE IN THE INTERWAR YEARS (1918-39)

| 1. Why was liberal democracy in crisis? | • Why was not only World War One, but also the Great Depression of 1929, a turning point in the history of democracy? |
| 2. How did the state and society change in a dictatorship? | • Why did more and more states in Europe turn into dictatorships? |
| 3. What led to World War Two? | • What was the basis of fascist and authoritarian ideologies? |
| | • Why and how were dictatorships able to be established in some states and how was power held? |
| | • How were opponents and minorities dealt with? |
| | • What measures did Hitler take in preparation for war? |
| | • What factors enabled Hitler’s expansionist foreign policy? |

**Key Words**  

**Possible Reference Points**  
Emergence of New Democracies in Europe (1918-20), March on Rome (1922), Start of the Great Depression (1929), Hitler’s Seizure of Power (1933), New Constitution of the Estado Novo in Portugal (1933), Kristallnacht (1938), Spanish Civil War (1936-39), Austrian Anschluss (1938), Outbreak of WWII (1939)

**Syllabus Links**  
Europe 1 • Europe 3 • Europe 6 • 6.2B • 6.2E • 6.2F
### EUROPE AND THE EUROPEANS IN WWII

| 1. What were the different forms of occupation during WWII? | • How did the Nazis take over Europe? What were the phases of WWII?  
• What did it mean to be an occupied country? What were the different forms of occupation?  
• What were the different types of collaboration and why?  
• Why did resistance take so many forms?  
• How did daily life change across Europe in occupied and non-occupied countries?  
• What was the impact of rationing, bombing, censorship, etc.? |
| 3. How did WWII transform daily life? | Possible Reference Points: Start WWII (1939), The Blitz (1940-1), ‘Nacht und Nebel’ Order (1941), Operation Barbarossa (1941), Lidice (1942), Warsaw Rising (1944), Dutch Famine (1944) |

### POST-WAR EUROPE (1945-49)

| 1. What were the major consequences of the Second World War for Europe? | • What were the human, socio-economic and political consequences of the Second World War for Europe?  
• What was the geo-political situation in Europe by 1949?  
• How and why was Europe divided between 1945 and 1949? |

### Syllabus Links

- Europe 3  
- Europe 4  
- 6.2D  
- 6.2E  
- 6.2G  

- Europe 7  
- 7.4*
### EASTERN EUROPE, WESTERN EUROPE 1949-1973

| 1. How and why were there different conditions for development in Europe? | • How were the conditions for social and economic development in Europe different at the start of the Cold War?  
• What is a market economy? What is a planned economy?  
• How did the economy develop in East and West Europe?  
• What impact did economic development have on living conditions?  
• What differences were there within each of the two blocs?  
• 1968 Prague and Paris |

#### Key Words
- Capitalism, Free Market, OEEC, Planned Economy, Comecon, Social Market Economy, Wirtschaftswunder, HDI, Gastarbeiter, Migration, Prague Spring, Brezhnev Doctrine, The German Student Movement, 68ers, Extra-parliamentary Opposition

#### Possible Reference Points

#### Syllabus Links
- Europe 4  •  Europe 5  •  Europe 7  •  7.2A  •  7.2G

### EUROPE FROM DICTATORSHIP TO DEMOCRACY (1974-95)

| 1. How and why was there a transition to democracy in southern European states from 1974? | • What were different reasons for the collapse of dictatorships in Greece, Portugal and Spain in the 1970s?  
• What were the external and internal factors that explain the collapse of communism in central and eastern Europe in 1989?  
• What were the challenges facing newly democratic states and how effectively were they overcome? |
| 2. How and why did the communist regimes of central and eastern Europe collapse in 1989? | Democracy, Communism, Dictatorship, Fascism, Civil war, Coup d’état, Democracy, Constitution, Monarchism, Civil Rights, Rule of Law, Liberalisation, Social democracy, War crimes, Federalism, Decentralisation, Balkanisation, Autonomy |

#### Key Words
- Democracy, Communism, Dictatorship, Fascism, Civil war, Coup d’état, Democracy, Constitution, Monarchism, Civil Rights, Rule of Law, Liberalisation, Social democracy, War crimes, Federalism, Decentralisation, Balkanisation, Autonomy

#### Possible Reference Points

#### Syllabus Links
- Europe 4, 5, 7 • 7.2A • 7.2B • 7.2E • 7.2G
## Europe 7

### EUROPE IN THE MAKING (1945 TO TODAY)

| 1. What were the origins and stages of European construction between 1945 and 1973? | • What factors helped cooperation between European countries after 1945?  
• What were the main stages of European construction 1945-73?  
• Which countries joined the process of European construction up to 1986?  
• What were the characteristics of enlargement after 1986?  
• Which aspects of deepening integration were chosen?  
• What have been the challenges and opportunities? |
|---|---|
| 2. What have been the reasons for increasing European integration since 1973? | • What factors helped cooperation between European countries after 1945?  
• What were the main stages of European construction 1945-73?  
• Which countries joined the process of European construction up to 1986?  
• What were the characteristics of enlargement after 1986?  
• Which aspects of deepening integration were chosen?  
• What have been the challenges and opportunities? |

**Key Words**

Supranationalism, Co-operation.

**Possible Reference Points**


**Syllabus Links**

Europe 4 • Europe 6 • 7.2

---

### Year 6 and 7 History 2 Period Course: Unit Outlines

#### Optional Themes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.2A Theme</th>
<th>THE USA 1898 TO 1945</th>
<th>S6 2 period</th>
<th>8 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. The evolution of American capitalism. | • A Fordist model?  
• How did the USA respond to the Great Depression?  
• How and why did the USA become an international power after 1898?  
• Why did the USA become involved in WWI?  
• The interwar years: a return to isolationism?  
• Why did the USA end its isolationism in 1941?  
• What role did the USA play in allied success in 1945? | **Key Words**


**Possible Reference Points**

Spanish American War (1898), Intervention in the WWI (1917), Wilson’s 14 Points (1918), Non-ratification of the Treaty of Versailles (1920) The Wall Street Crash (1929), Roosevelt (1932), Pearl Harbor (1941), Victory Program (1942) Bretton Woods (1944), Hiroshima (1945)

**Syllabus Links**

Europe 1-3 • 6.2B • 6.2D • 6.2E • 7.2E
### 6.2B CULTURE AND SOCIETY BEFORE 1945

**Theme**

| 1. The birth and development of mass-culture. | • How did 19\textsuperscript{th} century industrialisation change society?  
• What examples of mass-culture appeared?  
• To what extent did mass-culture engage people and society?  
• How did national values compare to Americanisation/Cultural Bolshevism? |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Social and political consequences.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words**

- Literacy, Urbanisation, Technical Innovation  

**Possible Reference Points**

- The Lumière Brothers Cinématographe (1895), Ford Model T, Sound Film 'Talkies' (1927), Foundation of the BBC (1927), Films: Charlie Chaplin – City Lights, Modern Times, Fritz Lang – Metropolis, Sergei Eisenstein – Battleship Potemkin

**Syllabus Links**

- Europe 1 • Europe 2 • 6.2A • 6.2E • 6.2F • 7.2G

---

### 6.2C EUROPEAN COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM FROM THE END OF THE 19\textsuperscript{TH} CENTURY TO 1945

**Theme**

| 1. General overview of European colonial empires at the turn of the 19\textsuperscript{th} century. | • Where in the world did European powers establish colonial regimes on the eve of the First World War?  
• What were the main established empires?  
• What factors enabled the colonial conquests?  
• What were the types of European domination in Africa and Asia? What were the consequences? |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Factors explaining colonisation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Types of European colonial rule in Africa and Asia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words**

- Metropolis, Colony, Colonisation, Empire, Colonial, Imperialism, Nationalism

**Possible Reference Points**

- Berlin Conference (1885), Foundation of Congress Party in India (1886), Fashoda Incident (1898), British Empire Exhibition (1924), Paris Colonial Exhibition (1931), Quit India Movement (1942)

**Syllabus Links**

- Europe 1-3 • 6.2G • 7.2C
### 6.2D  
**WARFARE IN THE 20TH CENTURY**  
**S6 2 period**  
**8 lessons**

1. **Warfare before the Great War.**
   - All the topics on the left will address the following questions:
     - What have been the major causes of war since 1900?
     - What have been the different types of war since 1900?
     - How has the nature of warfare changed since 1900?

2. **The era of Total War 1914-45.**
3. **Warfare since 1945.**

**Key Words**
- Types of war – Limited/Total, Guerrilla, Civil war, Proxy war, Neo-colonial, Cyber-war.

**Possible Reference Points**

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 1-6 • 6.2D • 6.2E • 6.2G • 7.2A • 7.2C • 7.2D • 7.2F • 7.2G

### 6.2E  
**WOMEN IN THE 20TH CENTURY**  
**S6 2 period**  
**8 lessons**

1. **The Growth of Women’s Suffrage.**
2. **The Differing Status of Women.**
3. **The Extent of Change and Liberation.**
   - Why did women get the vote at different times in Europe?
   - What was the role of women’s suffrage campaigns, war and government?
   - How did the lives of women differ under communism, fascism and democracy?
   - Did the vote mean emancipation?
   - What were the reasons for the women’s movement in the 1960s and 70s?
   - What were the factors for change and continuity in the role and status of women in the twentieth century?

**Key Words**
- Suffrage, Emancipation, Discrimination, Suffragettes, Suffragists, Feminism, Women’s Liberation Movements, Gender equality, Contraception, Abortion, Glass Ceiling

**Possible Reference Points**
- World War One (1914-1918), World War Two (1939-45). Women’s suffrage dates – E.g. Finland (1906), Norway (1913), Russia (1918), Poland (1918), Britain (1918/28), Germany (1919), Spain (1931), France (1944), Italy (1945), Portugal (1931/74), Switzerland (1971), Liechtenstein (1984)

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 2 • Europe 3 • 6.2B • 6.2F
# RUSSIA AND THE USSR 1917-1953

**Theme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.2F</th>
<th>S6 2 period</th>
<th>8 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. The 1917 Revolutions.</strong>&lt;br&gt;2. The first socialist state.</td>
<td><strong>6.2F</strong></td>
<td><strong>RUSSIA AND THE USSR 1917-1953</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Stalinism 1929-53 and the characteristics of a totalitarian state.</td>
<td>8 lessons</td>
<td><strong>S6 2 period</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words**

- Bolshevik, Soviets, War Communism, NEP, Collectivisation, World Revolution, Socialism in One Country, Marxism-Leninism, Stalinism, Gulag, Cult of Personality

**Possible Reference Points**

- Russian Revolution (1917), 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (1921), Death of Lenin (1924), Beginning of Stalin’s Rule (1929), Death of Stalin (1953).

**Syllabus Links**

- Europe 2 • 6.2B • 6.2E

---

# GENOCIDE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

**Theme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.2G</th>
<th>S6 2 period</th>
<th>8 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Key Words**

- Genocide, Discrimination, Persecution, Crimes against Humanity, War Crimes, Victim, Perpetrator, Denial, Holocaust, Shoah, Khmer Rouge, Hutu, Tutsi

**Possible Reference Points**


**Syllabus Links**

- Europe 3 • 6.2D • 6.2F • 7.2C • 7.2F
## 7.2A  THE COLD WAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. The logic of the Cold War | • How did the Cold War start?  
   • How did the new superpowers perceive the world?  
   • How did the superpowers try to impose their ideologies?  
| 2. The nature of the Cold War | • How was the Cold War fought?  
   • How and why did the Cold War end?  
| 3. The end of the Cold War and new international relations after 1991 | • How did the world change with the end of the Cold War?  |

### Key Words

### Possible Reference Points

### Syllabus Links
- Europe 4  
- Europe 5  
- Europe 6  
- Europe 7  
- 6.2A  
- 7.2B  
- 7.2C  
- 7.2D  
- 7.2F  
- 7.2G

## 7.2B  CHINA SINCE 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The birth of the People’s Republic of China</td>
<td>• Why did the communists come to power in 1949?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mao’s China: 1949-76</td>
<td>• What is Maoism?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3. China since Mao: economic liberalisation and political dictatorship. | • How can the economic growth since 1976 be explained?  
   • How has the dictatorship been maintained?  |

### Key Words
- PRC, Taiwan, Communism, Nationalism, Totalitarian regime, Political dictatorship, Maoism, Plan, Mobilization of the masses, Cult of personality, Market socialism.

### Possible Reference Points

### Syllabus Links
- 7.2A  
- 7.2C  
- 7.2F
### DECOLONISATION AFTER 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>S7 2 period</th>
<th>10 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. The factors explaining the wave of decolonisation after 1945.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. The different forms of decolonisation after 1945.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. After independence: international role and internal developments.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Options:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Why was there a movement towards decolonisation in Asia and Africa after World War II?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What were the different routes to independence?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Words</td>
<td>Decolonisation, Independence, Nationalism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syllabus Links</td>
<td>Europe 3 • Europe 6 • 6.2C • 6.2G • 7.2A • 7.2B • 7.2D • 7.2F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT SINCE 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>S7 2 period</th>
<th>10 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. 1947-49: The partition of Palestine.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Reinforcing the conflict: 1950s to 1980s.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. The conflict in deadlock? Since the 1990s.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• How and why was Palestine partitioned?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Why did the UNO partition plan fail?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Why did the Arab-Israeli question become a divisive factor between the Arab countries?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Why and how did Palestinian national movement develop from the 1960s?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Why did a resolution of the conflict seem possible in the 1990s?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What is the situation at the beginning of the twenty-first century?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Words</td>
<td>Zionism, Diaspora, Nation, Pan-Arabism, Islamism, Occupied Territories, Colonies, Refugees, Right of Return, Autonomy, State, Independence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Reference Points</td>
<td>The UNO partition plan (1947) ; First Arab-Israeli War (1948-1949) ; Suez Crisis (1956) ; Creation of PLO (1964) ; Six Day War (1967) ; Yom Kippur War (1973) ; Camp David Accords (1978) ; First Intifada (1987) ; Oslo Accords (1993); West Bank barrier (2002) ; Hamas election victory (2006) ; Palestine an observer state at the UNO. (2012)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syllabus Links</td>
<td>6.2D • 7.2A • 7.2F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7.2E THE USA SINCE 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>S7 2 period</th>
<th>10 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The American ‘Golden Age’: 1945-60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Developments in the USA from the 1960s to the 1980s.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The USA since 1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Key Words | Liberal democracy, Presidential System, Congress, McCarthyism, Welfare state, Capitalism, American Dream, Segregation, Counterculture, Civil Rights Movement, Minorities, Neo-liberalism, Neo-conservatism, Multiculturalism. |
| Syllabus Links | Europe 4-6 • 6.2A • 6.2D • 6.2E • 72A • 72G |

### 7.2F THE UNITED NATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>S7 2 period</th>
<th>10 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The idea of ‘The United Nations’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Key Words | League of Nations, Human Rights, Bretton-Woods System, Security Council, General Assembly, Blue Berets (UN Peacekeepers), General Secretary, Veto, Multilateralism. |
| Possible Reference Points | Bretton Woods Conference (1944), San Francisco Conference (1945), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Establishment of the State of Israel (1948), Berlin Blockade (1948), Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), Yom Kippur and Oil Crisis (1973), The Gulf War (1991), Bosnian War (1992-95) |
| Syllabus Links | • 7.2A • 7.2C • 7.2D |
### 7.2G Theme

#### MASS MEDIA, POPULAR CULTURE AND AUTHORITY SINCE 1945

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The development of mass media.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What is mass media? How and why has mass media changed since 1945?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What is popular culture? How and why have youth culture, cinema and sport changed since 1945?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Does popular culture reinforce or undermine authority and the state?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• How and why has the relationship between mass media, popular culture and authority changed?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words**

**Possible Reference Points**

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 1-6 • 6.2D • 6.2E • 6.2G • 7.2A • 7.2C • 7.2D • 7.2F • 7.2G

---

### Year 6 and 7 History 4 Period Course: Unit Outlines

**Compulsory Core: Europe and Europeans Since 1914**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe 1</td>
<td>EUROPE TRANSFORMED BY THE FIRST WORLD WAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>S6 4 period</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 lessons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. What were the origins of the First World War?  
#### 2. In what ways was the First World War a ‘total war’?  
#### 3. What was the cost of the First World War for Europe and Europeans?  

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Why did a generalised war break out of a local conflict in 1914?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Why did the war last so long?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• How did states mobilise their resources for the war?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What were the economic and political costs of the war for Europe?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What were the social and cultural costs of the war for Europe?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words**
- The Alliance System, Nationalism, War of movement, War of position, Total war

**Possible Reference Points**
- The Assassination in Sarajevo (28th June 1914), The battle of Tannenberg (1914), The Somme and Verdun (1916), independence of Finland (1917), the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918), the armistice 11th November 1918, the Paris Peace Conference (1919-20).

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 2 • 6.4A • 6.4B • 6.4C • 6.4D • 6.4E • 6.4F • 6.4G
## Europe 2
### DICTATORSHIP AND DEMOCRACY: EUROPE IN THE INTERWAR YEARS (1918-39)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S6 4 period</th>
<th>24 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Why was liberal democracy in crisis?**
   - Why was not only World War One, but also the Great Depression of 1929, a turning point in the history of democracy?
   - Why did more and more states in Europe turn into dictatorships?

2. **How did the state and society change in a dictatorship?**
   - What was the basis of fascist and authoritarian ideologies?
   - How and why were dictatorships able to be established in some states and how was power held?
   - How were opponents and minorities dealt with?
   - Is totalitarianism a valid concept to compare fascism and communism with?

3. **What led to World War Two?**
   - What measures did Hitler take in preparation for war?
   - What factors enabled Hitler’s expansionist foreign policy?

### Key Words

### Possible Reference Points
- Emergence of New Democracies in Europe (1918-20), March on Rome (1922), Start of the Great Depression (1929), Hitler’s Seizure of Power (1933), New Constitution of the Estado Novo in Portugal (1933), Kristallnacht (1938), Spanish Civil War (1936-39), Austrian Anschluss (1938), Outbreak of WWII (1939)

### Syllabus Links
- Europe 1 • Europe 3 • Europe 6 • 6.4B • 6.4E • 6.4F

---

## Europe 3
### EUROPE AND THE EUROPEANS IN WWII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S6 4 period</th>
<th>12 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **What were the different forms of occupation during WWII?**
   - How did the Nazis take over Europe? What were the phases of WWII?
   - What did it mean to be an occupied country? What were the different forms of occupation?
   - Neutrality during the war - reality or myth?
   - What were the different types of collaboration and why?
   - Why did resistance take so many forms?
   - How did daily life change across Europe in occupied and none-occupied countries?
   - What was the impact of Nazi racial and ideological policies?

### Key Words

### Possible Reference Points
- Start WWII (1939), Vichy Regime (1940), The Blitz (1940-1), ‘Nacht und Nebel’ Order (1941), Operation Barbarossa (1941), Babi Yar (1941), Lidice (1942), Warsaw Rising (1944), Dutch Famine (1944)

### Syllabus Links
- Europe 3 • Europe 4 • 6.4D • 6.4E • 6.4G
### POST-WAR EUROPE (1945-49)

| 1. What were the major consequences of the Second World War for Europe? | • What were the human, socio-economic and political consequences of the Second World War for Europe?  
• What was the geo-political situation in Europe by 1949?  
• How and why was Europe divided between 1945 and 1949?  
• How did communist governments come to power in central and eastern Europe? |
| --- | --- |

**Key Words**

**Possible Reference Points**

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 7 • 7.4a

### EASTERN EUROPE, WESTERN EUROPE 1949-1973

| 1. How and why were there different conditions for social and economic development in Europe? | • How far were the economic models of the Superpowers emulated?  
• What economic and social models were developed in Europe?  
• How did economic development in eastern and western Europe compare?  
• What impact did economic development have on living conditions?  
• How far was economic development a driving force for the increasing integration in Europe?  
• Riots, crises and protests - who protested and why? |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. How were the living conditions in the states, blocs and regions of Europe different between 1949 and 1973?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How far did economic development stabilize the political situation in Europe?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words**

**Possible Reference Points**

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 4 • Europe 5 • Europe 7 • 7.4a • 7.4c
### EUROPE FROM DICTATORSHIP TO DEMOCRACY (1974-95)

**1. How and why was there a transition to democracy in southern European states from 1974?**
- What were different reasons for the collapse of dictatorships in Greece, Portugal and Spain in the 1970s? Comparative knowledge of two countries required.
- How significant were internal factors to collapse of communism in Europe in 1989? Comparative knowledge of two countries required.
- What were the challenges facing newly democratic states and how effectively were they overcome?

**2. How and why did the communist regimes of central and eastern Europe collapse in 1989?**

**3. How successfully did the newly democratic states meet the challenges of transition?**

**Key Words**
- Democracy, Communism, Dictatorship, Fascism, Civil war, Coup d’état, Constitution, Monarchism, Civil Rights, Rule of Law, Liberalisation, Social democracy, War crimes, Federalism, Decentralisation, Balkanisation, Autonomy

**Possible Reference Points**
- Turkey invades Cyprus (1974)
- Parliamentary democracy established in Greece (1974)
- Carnation Revolution (1974)
- Death of Franco (1975)
- Charter 77 (1977)
- Martial Law in Poland (1981)
- Greece joins EEC (1981)
- Spain and Portugal join EEC (1986)
- Collapse of Communism (1989)
- Lithuanian independence (1990)
- Latvian and Estonian independence (1991)

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 4, 5, 7 • 7.4A • 7.4B • 7.4C

### EUROPE IN THE MAKING (1945 TO TODAY)

**1. What were the origins and stages of European construction between 1945 and 1973?**
- What factors helped and what factors hindered co-operation between European countries after 1945?
- A Europe of cooperation or a supranational Europe?
- What were the main stages of European construction 1945-57?

**2. What have been the reasons for increasing European integration since 1973?**
- What countries joined the process of European construction up to 1986? Why did they join?
- What were the characteristics of enlargement after 1986?
- Which aspects of deepening integration were chosen and why?
- What have been the challenges and opportunities?

**Key Words**
- Supranational Europe, Co-operation.

**Possible Reference Points**

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 4 • Europe 6 • 7.4°
### Optional Themes

#### 6.4A

**THE USA SINCE 1898**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>15 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. From 1898 to 1945: The Rise of a Superpower. | • How did American capitalism adapt to the challenges of the first half of the 20th century?  
• Why was the USA reluctant to end the policy of isolationism?  
• Why was the Second World War a major turning point for the globalisation of US power?  
• From 1945 to the early 1960s: the golden age?  
• From the 1960s to the 1980s: was the USA redefined or in decline?  
• The USA since the 1990s: what have been the major challenges of the post-Cold War world? |
| 2. The USA since 1945. | |

**Key Words**


**Possible Reference Points**


**Syllabus Links**

Europe 1-6 • 6.4B • 6.4D • 6.4E • 7.4A

---

#### 6.4B

**CULTURE AND SOCIETY BEFORE 1945**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>15 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Modernity in the 20th Century. | • What was modernity (in psychology, arts, literature and society)?  
• How did 19th century industrialisation change the individual and society? |
| 2. Culture and Mass-culture. | • What examples of mass-culture appeared?  
• What did mass-culture offer to people and society?  
• Could all members of society participate?  
• What problems arose? How did traditional values work with Americanisation/Cultural Bolshevism?  
• How was mass-culture used politically and economically? |
| 3. Social, political and economic impact of mass-culture. | |

**Key Words**


**Possible Reference Points**


**Syllabus Links**

Europe 1 • Europe 2 • 6.4A • 6.4E • 6.4F
### 6.4C EUROPEAN COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM FROM THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY TO 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>S6 4 period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EUROPEAN COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM FROM THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY TO 1945</strong></td>
<td>15 lessons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **General overview of European colonial empires at the turn of the 19th century.**
   - Where in the world did European powers establish colonial regimes on the eve of the First World War?
   - What were the main established empires?
   - What factors, old and new, enabled the colonial conquests?
   - What were the types of European domination in Africa and Asia? What were the consequences?
   - Colonisation and/or imperialism?

2. **Factors explaining colonisation.**

3. **Types of European colonial rule in Africa and Asia.**
   - Where in the world did European powers establish colonial regimes on the eve of the First World War?
   - What were the main established empires?
   - What factors, old and new, enabled the colonial conquests?
   - What were the types of European domination in Africa and Asia? What were the consequences?
   - Colonisation and/or imperialism?

**Key Words**
- Metropolis, Colony, Colonisation, Empire, Colonial, Imperialism, Nationalism

**Possible Reference Points**
- Berlin Conference (1885), Foundation of Congress Party in India (1886), Fashoda Incident (1898), British Empire Exhibition (1924), Paris Colonial Exhibition (1931), Quit India Movement (1942)

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 1-3 • 6.4G • 7.4C

### 6.4D WARFARE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>S6 4 period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WARFARE IN THE 20TH CENTURY</strong></td>
<td>15 lessons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Warfare before the Great War.**
   - How far have the causes of war changed over the last 100 years?
   - Why were there so many different types of war in the 20th Century?
   - To what extent has the nature of warfare changed since 1900?
   - To what extent have international organisations successfully prevented or limited wars?

2. **The era of Total War 1914-45.**

3. **Warfare since 1945.**

**Key Words**
- Types of war – Limited/Total, Guerrilla, Civil war, Proxy war, Neo-colonial, Cyber-war.

**Possible Reference Points**

**Syllabus Links**
- Europe 1-6 • 6.2D • 6.2E • 6.2G • 7.2A • 7.2C • 7.2D • 7.2F • 7.2G
### WOMEN IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

#### 1. Factors for the Growth of Women’s Suffrage.
- Why did women get the vote at different times in Europe?
- What was the role of the women’s movements, war and the political powers in getting women the vote?

#### 2. The Differing and Changing Status of Women.
- How did the lives of women differ under communism, fascism and democracy?
- Did the vote mean emancipation? Why was there a women’s movement in the 1960s and 70s?
- How far did the role of women in the workplace, politics and education change up to the present day?

#### 3. The Extent of Change and Liberation.

**Key Words**
Suffrage, Emancipation, Discrimination, Suffragettes, Suffragists, Feminism, Women’s Liberation Movements, Gender equality, Contraception, Abortion, Glass Ceiling.

**Possible Reference Points**
World War One 1914-1918, World War Two 1939-45, UN Commission on Status of Women (1946), Simone de Beauvoir ‘The Second Sex’ (1949), Betty Friedan ‘The Feminine Mystique’ (1963), Women’s suffrage dates—E.g. Finland (1906), Norway (1913), Russia (1918), Poland (1918), Britain (1918/28), Germany (1919), Spain (1931), France (1944), Italy (1945), Portugal (1931/74), Switzerland (1971), Liechtenstein (1984)

**Syllabus Links**
• Europe 2 • Europe 3 • 6.4A • 6.4B • 6.4F

---

### RUSSIA AND THE USSR 1917-1953

#### 1. The 1917 Revolutions.
- How did the Communists take control in 1917?
- What was the new socialist state and society like?
- How was the October Revolution judged by people at the time and later by historians?
- Why were there phases of nationalisation, but also liberalisation between 1917 and 1928?
- Did Stalin consolidate or pervert the revolution?
- What was the connection between modernisation and dictatorship?
- Was art only a propaganda tool?
- Was the USSR simply a continuation of the anti-Western Russian way? Or a fundamentally new model?

#### 2. War Communism and NEP.

#### 3. Stalinism 1929-33 and the characteristics of a totalitarian state.

**Key Words**
Bolshevik, Menshevik, Soviets, War Communism, NEP, Collectivisation, World Revolution, Socialism in One Country, Marxism-Leninism, Stalinism, Gulag, Cult of Personality

**Possible Reference Points**
Russian Revolutions (1917), 10th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (1921), Death of Lenin (1924), Beginning of Stalin’s Rule (1929), Sovietisation of Eastern and Central Europe (1945-), Death of Stalin (1953).

**Syllabus Links**
• Europe 2 • 6.2B • 6.2E
### GENOCIDE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1. The Process of Genocide** | • What caused genocide and how did it progress?  
• What ends genocide?  
• How has the international response to genocide changed throughout the 20th Century in terms of impact and actions?  
• How has genocide changed the countries where it happened?  
• What are the problems with studying genocide in terms of definition, evidence and denial? |
| **2. The Impact of Genocide** | |
| **3. Defining Genocide** | |

**Key Words**
Genocide, Discrimination, Dehumanisation, Persecution, Crimes against Humanity, Ethnic Cleansing, War Crimes, Victim, Perpetrator, Denial, Holocaust, Shoah, Khmer Rouge, Hutu, Tutsi

**Possible Reference Points**

**Syllabus Links**
Europe 2 • Europe 3 • 6.4E • 6.4F • 7.4A • 7.4C

---

### 7.4A

**THE COLD WAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **1. Why did the Cold War Start?** | • What was the outcome of WWII?  
• Who was involved in the start of the Cold War?  
• What was the ideology behind the Cold War?  
• What were the levels of conflict?  
• How and why did the Cold War change between phases of crisis and relaxation?  
• What influence did the logic of the Cold War have on regional conflicts?  
• What caused the fall of the USSR?  
• What were the consequences of the end of the Cold War for the political world order?  
• Can the UN resolve international conflicts? |
| **2. What was the Cold War?** | |
| **3. Why did the Cold War end?** | |

**Key Words**

**Possible Reference Points**

**Syllabus Links**
Europe 4 • Europe 5 • Europe 6 • Europe 7 • 6.4A • 7.4B • 7.4C
### CHINA SINCE 1949

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>S7 4 period</th>
<th>15 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. How did a new communist state emerge in Asia?</td>
<td>• Why did the Communists come to power in China in 1949? &lt;br&gt; • How far did China model itself on the Soviet Union initially? &lt;br&gt; • Why did China take a different direction so quickly?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What differences were there between the Chinese and Soviet systems?</td>
<td>• What was Maoism? &lt;br&gt; • In what ways was it similar to the Soviet communism?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Did the opening up of China’s economy end the Communist model?</td>
<td>• Why was there an economic liberalisation after 1976? &lt;br&gt; • Why was there no change in the political system? &lt;br&gt; • How has society changed in China?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words**<br>People’s Republic of China, USSR, Planned economy, Heavy Industry, Communism, Nationalism, Dictatorship, Stalinism, Destalinisation, Maoism, Mass mobilisation, Deng Xiaoping, Socialist Market Economy, Glasnost, Perestroika


**Syllabus Links**<br>• 6.4F • 7.4A

### DECOLONISATION AND INDEPENDENCE SINCE 1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>S7 4 period</th>
<th>15 lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Why was there a process of decolonisation in Asia and Africa after WWII?</td>
<td>• What factors, both internal and external, encouraged decolonization in Asia and Africa after 1945? &lt;br&gt; • What were the different routes to independence? &lt;br&gt; • What similarities and differences were there in the experience of independence? &lt;br&gt; • What factors promoted or limited the economic and social development of the newly independent countries after 1945? &lt;br&gt; • What factors promote or limit the political stability and international independence of former colonies?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What factors enabled the process of decolonisation?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How did former colonies develop after independence?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Words**<br>Decolonisation, Independence, Nationalism, Third World, Non-alignment, Less-developed countries, Emerging countries, Neo-colonialism


**Syllabus Links**<br>Europe 3 • Europe 6 • 6.4C • 6.4G • 7.4A • 7.4B
As with the optional units on war, genocide and women in S6, this unit is intended to provide an opportunity for teachers to examine themes through their change and continuity over the course of more than 100 years of history. Although obvious opportunities exist to provide reinforcement of more traditional political history, the intention of this unit is to recognise both the distinctive and inherent value of social and cultural history in their own right. The following thematic plan provides one possible approach, but alternative planning via chronology or types of popular culture might work equally well.

1. **The Development of Mass Media** (2 lessons)

Beginning with the key question ‘what is mass media?’ this first section explores how and why mass media has changed over the last 100 years. Technological innovation – print, cinema, radio, television, satellite and digital – provides a familiar entry point into the question of whether the ‘medium influences the message’ but additional possibilities exist. Changes in media ownership, social mores and economic prosperity have also, amongst much else, affected how mass media has developed.

2. **Mass Media and Popular Culture** (4 lessons)

This section centres on the relative importance of the mass media in influencing the development of popular culture. Beginning with the question ‘what is popular culture?’ we examine three case studies of popular culture – youth culture, cinema and sport – exploring how and why these have developed over the last 100 years. Whilst mass media has clearly influenced popular culture, this is an opportunity to examine the role of wider social and economic factors. For example, the medium of cheap, mass produced transistor radios influenced the development of American rock and roll music in the 1950s, yet the form and content of youth culture also owed much to musical tradition, economic prosperity and loosening morality. Similarly French *Nouvelle Vague* cinema owed much to the technical development of handheld cameras but even more to an aesthetic drive to challenge traditional, narrative cinema. Finally in the field of sport, live satellite broadcasts in the 1990s radically changed the viewing experience of the armchair sports fan, but was the advertising cash provided by transnational media empires that fundamentally transformed the nature of the sports themselves.

3. **Mass Media, Popular Culture and Authority** (4 lessons)

This last section examines the changing relationship between mass media, popular culture and authority, especially in state form. Mass media and popular culture can play a role in both reinforcing and undermining social, economic and political hierarchies. This is an opportunity to examine the changing nature of state propaganda, secrecy and censorship in both authoritarian and democratic state forms. It might equally be concerned with authority as represented by organised religion or big business. But it should also be an opportunity to examine the role of the mass media and popular culture as an independent and subversive force for change. This is about the battle of ideas and for public opinion that is fought out in the grey area between the authorities and civil society. If we take the conduct of war as an example, state propaganda has become increasingly sophisticated to deal with an educated populace. But the voices of dissent have always exploited new technologies to attack the official view, as was witnessed by the use of social media in the Arab Spring of 2011.
EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE SPECIMEN PAPER

HISTORY
(4 HOUR OPTION)

Date: January 2013

Length of the examination: 3 Hours (180 minutes)

Permitted Equipment: None

Special Remarks: Answer all questions.
PART 1

Theme - Post-war Europe (1945-1949)

Source 1- A British newspaper cartoon from 1947

[Image of a cartoon showing European countries with注: This is a placeholder for an image.

Cartoon by Leslie Gilbert Illingworth published in the Daily Mail, 16th June 1947.
http://www.cvce.eu/content/publication/2010/10/27/162b9b8d-5d49-4b39-b0ac-1df74c5de525/publishable.jpg

Source 2 - A speech by the Hungarian communist, Matyas Rakosi

I consider the nationalisation of the big banks and big companies the most important event of this year. Its significance for the future, for the strengthening of the economic foundations of the People's Democracy is immeasurable. This economic transformation has political effects: the influence of capitalists on the economics and politics of our democracy is decreasing more and more. All you have to do is compare the 1st of January 1947 to the 1st of January 1948. At the beginning of 1947, it was the Party of the petty bourgeoisie which exercised the ascendancy of influence in the running of our country. This Party, on its own, had the absolute majority in Parliament and was threatening without limits the development of Hungarian democracy. Now, the biggest party in the country, and the biggest defender of Hungarian democracy, is the Hungarian Communist Party. The enemies of democracy, those who desire to go back to the feudal and reactionary system suffered a series of heavy defeats in 1947.

A declaration by M. Rakosi, General Secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, Vice-President of the Council, made on New Year's Day, Budapest, 1948.

Pierre Grosser, La guerre froide, la documentation française, n° 8055, 2007.
Source 3 - Economic exploitation: an analysis by a Hungarian historian

Hungary, as well as the other Eastern European countries, was excluded from the construction of Europe and their economies were deprived of the benefits of western technological advances. Instead, Eastern Europe was dragged along the path of an economic development dictated by Stalinist ideology and the needs of the Soviet military. The merchants of the Kremlin had every reason to be satisfied. This economic development would create a continual stream of riches from Hungary to the Soviet Union. It would contribute to the indisputable Soviet control and the sovietisation of Hungary, and last but not least, it would constitute a relatively sure way to cut the links with the west and destroy the only type of presence that the Americans wished to support.


Source 4 - A report of a private meeting between Averell Harriman, US ambassador to Moscow and President Truman 20 April 1945.

Ambassador Harriman said that in effect what we were faced with was a ‘barbarian invasion of Europe’, that Soviet control over any foreign country did not mean merely influence on their foreign relations but the extension of the Soviet system with secret police, extinction of freedom of speech, etc., and that we had to decide what should be our attitude in the face of these unpleasant facts. He added that he was not pessimistic and felt that we could arrive at a workable basis with the Russians but that this would require a reconsideration of our policy and the abandonment of the illusion that for the immediate future the Soviet Government was going to act in accordance with the principles which the rest of the world held to in international affairs.


Document 5 - Growth of Communist Party Membership between 1945 and 1949 (in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Poland</th>
<th>Czechoslovakia</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
<th>Yugoslavia</th>
<th>Bulgaria</th>
<th>Romania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>2.31</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1. a. Explain what is meant by the phrase ‘nationalisation of the big banks and big companies’ in the context of Source 2. 2 marks

b. Explain the meaning of the cartoon in Source 1. 4 marks

2. Compare and contrast Sources 3, 4 and 5. To what extent are the views of Averell Harriman (Source 4) about the spread of the ‘Soviet system’ in central and eastern Europe supported by Sources 3 and 5. 12 marks

3. Assess the value and limitations of Sources 2 and 5 as evidence about success of Communist parties in central and eastern Europe in the period 1945-49. 12 marks

4. Using these sources and your own knowledge, examine the reasons why Europe became divided between 1945 and 1949? 20 marks

TOTAL: 50 MARKS
PART 2

Answer all the following

1. a. Define the term 'Third World'  
   2 marks

1. b. Describe briefly how one country you have studied became independent.  
   8 marks

2. Explain why Mao launched either The Great Leap Forward (1958) or The Cultural Revolution (1966)?  
   15 Marks

3. Examine the reasons for the changing nature of the Cold War in the period 1956 -1979?  
   25 Marks

TOTAL: 50 MARKS