

History guide

First examinations 2017



International Baccalaureate®
Baccalauréat International
Bachillerato Internacional

Assessment objectives

Assessment objective 1: Knowledge and understanding

- Demonstrate detailed, relevant and accurate historical knowledge.
- Demonstrate understanding of historical concepts and context.
- Demonstrate understanding of historical sources. (Internal assessment and paper 1)

Assessment objective 2: Application and analysis

- Formulate clear and coherent arguments.
- Use relevant historical knowledge to effectively support analysis.
- Analyse and interpret a variety of sources. (Internal assessment and paper 1)

Assessment objective 3: Synthesis and evaluation

- Integrate evidence and analysis to produce a coherent response.
- Evaluate different perspectives on historical issues and events, and integrate this evaluation effectively into a response.
- Evaluate sources as historical evidence, recognizing their value and limitations. (Internal assessment and paper 1)
- Synthesize information from a selection of relevant sources. (Internal assessment and paper 1)

Assessment objective 4: Use and application of appropriate skills

- Structure and develop focused essays that respond effectively to the demands of a question.
- Reflect on the methods used by, and challenges facing, the historian. (Internal assessment)
- Formulate an appropriate, focused question to guide a historical inquiry. (Internal assessment)
- Demonstrate evidence of research skills, organization, referencing and selection of appropriate sources. (Internal assessment)

Syllabus outline

Syllabus component	Teaching hours	
	SL	HL
Prescribed subjects 1. Military leaders 2. Conquest and its impact 3. The move to global war 4. Rights and protest 5. Conflict and intervention	40	40
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)	90	90
HL options: Depth studies 1. History of Africa and the Middle East 2. History of the Americas 3. History of Asia and Oceania 4. History of Europe		90
Internal assessment Historical investigation	20	20
Total teaching hours	150	240

The recommended teaching time is 240 hours to complete HL courses and 150 hours to complete SL courses as stated in the document *General regulations: Diploma Programme*.

Prescribed subject 3: 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.

Case studies	Material for detailed study
Case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931–1941)	<p>Causes of expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>Responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<p>Causes of expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International response to German aggression (1933–1938) • International response to Italian aggression (1935–1936) • International response to German and Italian aggression (1940)

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 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 authoritarian states should be studied.

Topic	Prescribed content
Emergence of authoritarian states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Please note that the examples provided here are **suggestions only**. Teachers are free to use examples from this list or any other appropriate examples, depending on the particular needs and interests of the teacher and students.

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—Stalin; Italy—Mussolini; Spain—Franco; Poland—Pilsudski

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

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.

Topic	Prescribed content
Rivalry, mistrust and accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, on the course and development of the Cold War The impact of Cold War tensions on two countries (excluding the USSR and the US)
Cold War crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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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)

11: 20th-century nationalist and independence movements in Africa

This section focuses on efforts at decolonization in Africa, focusing specifically on later attempts to regain political freedom. The section is based on the study of the six case studies specified in the bullet points below. It requires a comparative analysis of the factors that led some countries to achieve independence earlier or later than others, and of the relative contributions of internal and external factors, the role of nationalist movements, political parties, leaders and leadership, and the response of colonial powers. Students should have an in-depth knowledge of the reasons why independence was sometimes achieved through peaceful negotiations and sometimes through armed struggle.

- Angola: liberation war; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to independence in 1975
- South-West Africa: South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to independence for Namibia in 1990
- Kenya: trade unions; Mau Mau; Jomo Kenyatta and Kenya African National Union (KANU) to 1963
- Gold Coast to Ghana: Nkrumah and the Convention People's Party (CPP) to independence in 1957
- French West Africa: nationalism, political parties and independence in Senegal in 1960
- Tanganyika: Tanganyika African National Union; Julius Nyerere to 1961

12: The Ottoman Empire (c1800–1923)

This section focuses on the decline and collapse of Ottoman power. It examines developments in the Ottoman Empire, both internally and externally, and also how the condition of the declining empire meant that there was great interest in the region and a demand for change within Turkish and Ottoman lands. This section also explores the extent to which the Ottoman Empire changed over the course of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

- Challenges to Ottoman power in the early 19th century: Greek War of Independence; Muhammad Ali in Egypt
- The Eastern Question: European challenges and Ottoman responses; Crimean War; causes and outcomes of 19th-century crises in the Balkans
- Decline of Ottoman power in the Middle East and North Africa: Egypt, Libya, Algeria; Lebanon
- Attempts at internal reform and modernizations: causes, aims and effects of Tanzimat reforms; Abdul Hamid—reaction and reform
- Growth of the Committee of Union and Progress to 1908–1909; reforms of the Young Turks; Balkan Wars (1912 and 1913)
- Ottoman Empire in the First World War: reasons for entry; impact of war; rise of Atatürk and collapse of empire

13: War and change in the Middle East and North Africa 1914–1945

This section focuses on the impact of the First World War in the Middle East and North Africa, including consideration of the post-war territorial and political settlements in the region. The question of the Palestine mandate—including British administration and policies, and the origins and development of the Arab–Jewish dispute up to 1945—is a particular area of focus.

- Allied diplomacy in the Middle East: McMahon–Hussein correspondence; Sykes–Picot; Arab Revolt; Balfour Declaration
- Effects of Paris peace treaties: territorial and political impact; mandate system; British and French administration in Iraq, Transjordan, Syria and Lebanon

- Egypt after the First World War: nationalism; emergence of Wafd Party; Declaration of Independence; British influence
- Palestine mandate: economic, social and political developments; impact of Jewish immigration and settlement; British responses and policies
- Atatürk and the Turkish Republic: aims and policies; impact on Turkish society; successes and failures
- Case study on Iran, Saudi Arabia or a North African state: economic, political and social developments; western influences; attempts at modernization

14: Africa, international organizations and the international community (20th century)

This section focuses on how Africa was affected by, and itself impacted on, international organizations in the 20th century. These include the League of Nations, the United Nations (UN) and its specialized agencies, and regional organizations such as the East African Community. The Abyssinian Crisis was a major blow to the League of Nations, while the United Nations made a notable contribution to the stabilization of Mozambique. Africa did not escape the impact of the global conflict of the Cold War; some countries remained neutral, while others sided with the United States or the Soviet Union, and this had significant consequences for those countries.

- League of Nations: Abyssinian Crisis (1934–1936); causes and consequences of the failure of the League of Nations to deal with Italian aggression
- Organization of African Unity (OAU) and African Union (AU): objectives, structure, successes and failures
- Regional organizations: East African Community (EAC) (1967–1977); Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)/Southern African Development Community (SADC); successes and failures
- Africa and the UN: Congo, Mozambique, Somalia and Rwanda: reasons for successes and failures; wider impact
- UN specialized agencies: a case study of the impact of any **two** agencies
- The Cold War and its impact on Africa: a case study of the impact on any **two** African countries

15: Developments in South Africa 1880–1994

This section focuses on South Africa between 1880 and 1994. It examines the political, economic and social consequences of the discovery of minerals and the struggle by the Boers to regain political power. It also examines the causes of the South African War (1899–1902) and the short-term and long-term results, including the establishment of the Union government. It requires an in-depth study of the changing nature of policies towards the African majority from the segregation of Smuts and Hertzog to the apartheid policies developed by Malan and Verwoerd.

- Discovery of diamonds and gold: political, social and economic consequences
- South African War (1899–1902): causes—economic, political, strategic; course and consequences; the Treaty of Vereeniging and developments leading to the Act of Union (1909)
- Policies of Smuts and Hertzog (1910–1948); segregation, discrimination and protest
- National Party: reasons for the election victory of 1948; nature and impact of apartheid policies of Malan; Verwoerd and Grand Apartheid: the Bantustan system
- Resistance to apartheid: radicalization of resistance; the African National Congress (ANC); Sharpeville and the decision to adopt armed struggle; Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness movement; Soweto massacre; township unrest in the 1980s

- International opposition to apartheid: the impact of the economic boycott
- The end of the apartheid system: De Klerk's lifting of the ban on the ANC; release of Mandela and his role in the transition to democracy; the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA); the 1994 elections

16: Social and cultural developments in Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries

This section focuses on social and cultural developments in Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries. It explores the impact of colonialism on African society, particularly for education, art and culture, as well as for the status of women in society. This section also explores the spread of Christianity and Islam in Africa and the emergence of the African Independent Churches. The final six bullet points should be covered by a case-study approach using any **two** African countries.

- Factors promoting and inhibiting the spread of Islam and Christianity in Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries
- The African Independent Churches movement; reasons for the creation and growth of Africanist churches
- Changing social and cultural values
- Changing role of women
- Social and cultural impact of technological developments
- Impact of immigration and emigration
- Developments in the arts: the impact of colonialism on art and culture
- Developments in education

17: Post-war developments in the Middle East (1945–2000)

This section deals with the issues of nationalism, communalism, modernization and westernization in the Middle East after 1945. It requires examination of the issues of domestic reforms and the extent to which they proved acceptable and/or successful in achieving their aims, as well as consideration of the influence of outside interference on developments within the region generally or in specific states. Relationships between Arab states and the relationship of Arab states (individually and/or collectively) with Israel following the war of 1973 should also be investigated.

- Origins of the state of Israel: post-war tensions and instability in the mandate; causes and effects of the 1948–1949 War
- Arab–Israeli conflicts: Suez Crisis, Six Day War, 1973 War; effects of conflicts—occupied territories, intifadas, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); attempts at peacemaking up to, and including, Camp David (2000)
- Post-war Egypt: Nasser, Sadat, Mubarak—political developments; economic and social policies; Pan-Arabism and the United Arab Republic (UAR)
- Post-war Iran: modernization and westernization under Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi; western influence; White Revolution; origins and effects of the 1979 Revolution; post-revolution Iran and effects of the Iran–Iraq War
- Lebanon: civil wars; outside interference and reconstruction; Confessional state; economic, religious and social tensions; growth of militias and the PLO