**History 12-HL**

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**History is a dynamic, contested, evidence-based discipline that involves an exciting engagement with the past.**

History is an exploratory subject that fosters a sense of inquiry. It is also an interpretive discipline, allowing opportunity for engagement with multiple perspectives and opinions. Studying history develops an understanding of the past, which leads to a deeper understanding of the nature of humans and of the world today.

The Diploma Programme (DP) history course is a world history course based on a comparative, multi-perspective approach to history and focused around key historical concepts such as change, causation and significance. It involves the study of a variety of types of history, including political, economic, social and cultural, encouraging students to think historically and to develop historical skills. In this way, the course involves a challenging and demanding critical exploration of the past.

The DP history course requires students to study and compare examples from different regions of the world, helping to foster international mindedness. (ibo.org)

Prescribed Subjects (paper 1) : 3. The move to Global War

World History Topics (paper 2): 10. Authoritarian states (20th century)

11. Causes and effects of 20th-century wars

12. The Cold War: superpower tensions and rivalries (20th century)

HL Option (paper 3) 4. History of Europe

Internal Assessment HIstorical Investigation

**Course Description:**

This is the second year of a two year exploration of 20th Century History. This year will focus ***mainly***on Europe and Asia between the years 1900-1950.

**Course Skills:**

Assignments and assessment will be based around the development of the following

skills:

- the gathering and sorting of historical evidence

- the evaluation of historical evidence

- recognizing and understanding historical processes and their relationships to

human experience, activity and motivation

- organizing and expressing historical ideas and information

**Assessment:**

*The predicted score of each student will be based solely on the practice exams taken throughout the year. There will be some consideration for prediction based on assigned work completed as well as prediction on the IA.*

*\*This year there will only be one question in paper two and only two questions (different sections) for paper three (HL)*

Paper 1: 20%

Paper 2: 25%

Paper 3: 35%

IA 20%

**ATL skills:**

Within the History framework, ATL skills are integrated effectively within the curriculum throughout the lessons. Thinking, Communication, Social, Research, Self-Management skills are critical for success in the course. Within the IA, students must not only research skills such as source analysis but will rely on critical thinking skills such as understanding perspectives as well as self-management organization and motivation to write a successful paper. ATL’s are at the heart of the planning of each unit within the subject.

**TOK:**

Theory of knowledge is the basis for the start of the course. Before we understand the twentieth century, we must understand history itself. Key components of the subject such as understanding historical perspectives and delving into terms such as ‘logical fallacies’ plays a critical role in eventually grasping the conceptual pieces of the course. Is History more closely related to Art or Science? Can we say anything is certain in History? These types of questions challenge us to better understand the content of the course.

**Units:**

**1. Imperial Russia, revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union (1855–1924)**

*Sept-Oct*

**2. Interwar years and diplomacy (1919-1939)**

*Nov*

**3..WWII**

 Feb-March

**4. Mao and the Chinese Civil War**

March-April

**5. Cold War \*focus is on the start of the cold war (ex. Berlin blockade and the Korean War)**

*\*taken out for 2021-2022*

6. **Revision**

  *April*

7. **Examination**

*May*

**PAPER 1**

**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.

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| Case studies  | Material for detailed study |
| Case study 1:Japaneseexpansion in EastAsia(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 Italianexpansion(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 2**

**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.

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| Topic | Prescribed Content |
| Emergence ofauthoritarian 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 andmaintenance ofpower | • Use of legal methods; use of force; charismatic leadership; disseminationof propaganda• Nature, extent and treatment of opposition• The impact of the success and/or failure of foreign policy on themaintenance of power |
| Aims and results ofpolicies | • Aims and impact of domestic economic, political, cultural and socialpolicies• The impact of policies on women and minorities• Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved |

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

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 some examination questions will require discussion of wars from more than one region 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; theatres of war—air, land and sea• 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 repercussions• Economic, social and demographic impact; changes in the role and status of women |

**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.

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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 impact of Cold War tensions on two countries (excluding the USSR and the US) |
| 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 |

**PAPER 3**

**\*\*\*12: Imperial Russia, revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union (1855–1924)**

This section deals with modernization and conservatism in tsarist Russia and the eventual collapse of the tsarist autocracy, as well as the revolutions of 1917, the Civil War and the rule of Lenin. There is a focus on the concepts of change and continuity, with examination and consideration of the social, economic and political factors that brought about change.

• Alexander II (1855–1881): the extent of reform

• Policies of Alexander III (1881–1894) and Nicholas II (1894–1917): economic modernization, tsarist repression and the growth of opposition

• Causes of the 1905 Revolution (including social and economic conditions and the significance of the Russo-Japanese War); consequences of the 1905 Revolution (including Stolypin and the Dumas)

• The impact of the First World War and the final crisis of autocracy in February/March 1917

• 1917 Revolutions: February/March Revolution; provisional government and dual power (Soviets); October/November Revolution; Bolshevik Revolution; Lenin and Trotsky

• Lenin’s Russia/Soviet Union; consolidation of new Soviet state; Civil War; War Communism; New Economic Policy (NEP); terror and coercion; foreign relation

**13: Europe and the First World War (1871–1918)**

This section deals with the shorter- and longer-term origins of the First World War. It covers the breakdown of European diplomacy pre‑1914 and the crises that occurred in international relations. It covers how the practice of war affected the military and home fronts. The section also investigates reasons for the Allied

victory/Central Powers’ defeat.

• European diplomacy and the changing balance of power after 1871; imperial expansion in Africa and Asia, and its impact on European diplomacy; the Congress of Berlin and European Alliance system

• Foreign policy of Kaiser Wilhelm II: domestic conditions that impacted on German foreign policy; its impact/influence on other countries, including Britain, France, Russia and Austria-Hungary

• Causes of the First World War: short- and long-term causes; relative importance of causes; the Alliance system; the decline of the Ottoman Empire; German foreign policy; Austria-Hungary, Russia and Balkan nationalism; the arms race and diplomatic crises; the July Crisis of 1914

• Impact of the First World War on civilian populations of two countries from the region between 1914 and 1918

• Factors leading to the defeat of Germany and the other Central Powers, and to the victory of the Entente Powers: strategic errors; economic factors; entry and role of the US; domestic instability in the Central Powers

**14: European states in the inter-war years (1918–1939)**

This section deals with domestic developments in certain key European states in the period between the two world wars. It requires the study of four European countries: Germany, Italy, Spain and any one other country. The section considers the impact of the end of the First World War, then examines the economic, social and cultural changes in each country during the 1920s and 1930s.

• Weimar Germany: constitutional, political, economic/financial and social issues (1918–1933); initial challenges (1918–1923); “Golden Era” under Stresemann (1924–1929); the crisis years and the rise of Hitler (1929–1933)

• Hitler’s Germany (1933–1939): consolidation of power; Hitler’s pre-war domestic policies, including economic, social and political policies; nature of the Nazi state; the extent of resistance to the Nazis

• Italy (1918–1939): rise of Mussolini; consolidation of power; Mussolini’s pre-war domestic policies, including economic, social and political policies; nature of the fascist state

• Spain (1918–1939): political, social and economic conditions in Spain; the Primo de Rivera regime; polarization and political parties under the Second Republic; Aza.a and Gil Robles; causes of the Civil War; foreign involvement; reasons for nationalist victory under Franco

• Case study of domestic political, economic and social developments in one European country (other than Germany, Italy or Spain) in the inter-war years.

**\*\*\*15: Versailles to Berlin: Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945)**

This section addresses international relations in Europe from 1919 to 1945 with initial emphasis on the Paris Peace Settlement: its goals, impact and the problems relating to its enforcement. The section covers attempts to promote collective security and international cooperation through the League of Nations and multilateral agreements (outside the League mechanism), arms reduction and the pursuit of foreign policy

goals without resort to violence. This section also addresses the individual foreign policies of Italy, Germany, France, Britain and Russia/Soviet Union, looking at the aims, issues and success of each one. It concludes with a study of the Second World War, looking particularly at the impact of the war and the reasons for German defeat and Allied victory.

• Peace settlements (1919–1923): Versailles; Neuilly; Trianon; St Germain; and Yvres/Lausanne—aims, issues and responses

• The League of Nations and Europe: successes and failures; the search for collective security; developments in the successor states of central and eastern Europe

• Italian and German foreign policies (1919–1941): aims, issues and extent of success

•Collective security and appeasement (1919–1941): aims, issues and extent of success; role of British, French and Russian/Soviet foreign policies (1919–1941); Chamberlain and the Munich Crisis

• Causes of the Second World War and the development of European conflict (1939–1941); the wartime alliance (1941–1945); reasons for Axis defeat in 1945 and for Allied victory; role of economic, strategic and other factors

• Impact of the Second World War on civilian populations in any two countries between 1939–1945

**\*\*\*16: The Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia (1924–2000)**

This section examines the consolidation of the Soviet state from 1924 and the methods applied to ensure its survival, growth and expansion inside and outside the borders of the Soviet Union. It explores the rise and nature of the rule of Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their policies. East–West relations post-1945 in relation

to Soviet aims and leadership should also be considered. Finally, the decline and collapse of the Soviet Union should be considered, as well as political and economic developments in post-Soviet Russia.

• Soviet Union (1924–1941): Stalin and the struggle for power (1924–1929); defeat of Trotsky; Stalin’s policies of collectivization and the Five-Year Plans; government and propaganda under Stalin; the purges and the Great Terror

\*\*\*denotes areas covered in Grade 12 year