

HHG Curriculum History IB, HL Course:

Paper 1: Prescribed Subject (choose 1)	Paper 2: World History Topics (choose 2)	Paper 3: HL Option (1 Region: 3 sections)	Internal Assessment
<p>The move to global war:</p> <p>Case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931–1941)</p> <p>Case study 2: German and Italian Expansion (1933–1940)</p>	<p>1. Authoritarian States (20th C): Germany (Hitler), Mao (China) (or another example from a world region other than Europe)</p> <p>2. Causes and effects of 20th C wars: WWI and WWII as cross-regional wars</p>	<p>Region: Europe</p> <p>1. Section 8: The French Revolution and Napoleon</p> <p>2. Section 11: Italy and Germany – Unity and Liberty</p> <p>3. Section 13: Europe and the First World War</p>	

Overview: Curriculum History IB, HL Course and Bilingual History Course

Year	IB	Bilingual history course: correspondent topics
Q1	<p>Paper 3: HL Option 8: The French Revolution and Napoleon I (1774–1815)</p> <p>This section deals with the origins, outbreak, course and impact of the French Revolution. It focuses on the social, economic, political and intellectual challenges confronting the <i>Ancien Régime</i> and the stages of the revolutionary process during this period, culminating in the rise and rule of Napoleon Bonaparte. The section requires investigation of the impact of the French Revolution, as well as Napoleon’s domestic and foreign policies, upon France and its European neighbours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis of the <i>Ancien Régime</i>: role of the monarchy, specifically Louis XVI; intellectual, political, social, financial and economic challenges • Monarchy to republic: causes and significance of the Revolution; the 1791 Constitution; the fate of the monarchy; the terror; Robespierre; the Thermidorean reaction • The political, social and economic impact of the Revolution; French revolutionary wars (1792–1799) • Establishment of, nature of, and collapse of the Directory (1795–1799) • Rise and rule of Napoleon (1799–1815); impact of Napoleon’s domestic and foreign policies on France • Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815); collapse of the Napoleonic Empire; military defeat; the Hundred Days 	
	<p>Paper 3: HL Option: 11: Italy (1815–1871) and Germany (1815–1890)</p> <p>This section deals with the history of both Germany and Italy from 1815; in the case of Italy, from the Congress of Vienna to 1871, and in the case of Germany, up to 1890. There is consideration of the impact of the congress system on both Italy and Germany, and of the causes, events and consequences of revolutions from 1815–1849. There is also a focus on the emergence and growth of nationalism in</p>	<p>Peace in Modern History: Crisis and Response – Europe after 1815.</p> <p>Nationalism, Nation State and German Identity in the 19th and</p>

	<p>the German states and the Italian peninsula, as well as the social, economic and political factors involved in the unification process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italy (1815–1849): impact of the Congress of Vienna on Italy, Austrian dominance, role of Metternich; nationalism and liberalism; attempted revolutions in Italy between 1820 and 1844; Mazzini and Gioberti; role of the papacy; 1848–1849 Revolutions—causes, nature, defeat and consequences • Germany (1815–1849): impact of the Congress of Vienna on Germany; nationalism and liberalism in the Vormärz period; economic and social change before 1848; 1848–1849 Revolutions—causes, nature, defeat and consequences • Unification of Italy (1849–1871); Cavour and Garibaldi; the role of foreign influence • The rise of Prussia and the decline of Austria (1815–1866); the Zollverein • Bismarck, Prussia and final unification: diplomatic, economic, military reorganization; Wars of Unification; the 1871 Constitution • Germany (1871–1890): Bismarck’s domestic policies, including the Kulturkampf and the anti-socialist campaign; consolidation of the new German state and the role of Prussia within it 	<p>20th Centuries - > The German Question in the 19th C > People and Nation 1871-1945</p>
		<p>The Industrialization of Modern Europe: Between Crisis and Progress? The Second Industrial Revolution and the Origins of Modern Society</p>
	<p>Paper 3: HL Option: 13: Europe and the First World War (1871–1918)</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The Industrialization of Modern Europe: Between Crisis and Progress? From Imperialism to World War: Modern War in Modern Society</p>

Q2		Peace in Modern History: Crisis and Response – the international World after the First World War
		The Industrialization of Modern Europe: Between Crisis and Progress? Origins, Course and Consequences of the World Economic Crisis 1929
	<p>Paper 2: 1.Authoritarian States (20th C): Germany (Hitler) and Mao (China) (or another example from a world region other than Europe)</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Emergence of authoritarian states:</u></p> <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 <p><u>Consolidation and maintenance of power:</u></p> <p>Use of legal methods; use of force; charismatic leadership; dissemination of propaganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature, extent and treatment of opposition • The impact of the success and/or failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power <p><u>Aims and results of policies:</u></p> <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 	National Socialism and Totalitarianism: History, Dictatorship, consequences and Interpretations
	<p>Paper 1: Prescribed subject:</p> <p>The move to global war / Case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931–1941)</p> <p><u>Causes of expansion:</u></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><u>Events:</u></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) Responses • League of Nations and the Lytton report • Political developments within China—the Second United Front • International response, including 	
	<p>Paper 1: Prescribed subject: The move to global war / Case study 2: German and Italian expansion (1933–1940)</p> <p><u>Causes of expansion</u></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><u>Events</u></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><u>Responses</u></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) 	
	<p>Paper 2: 2. Causes and effects of 20th C wars: WWI and WWII as cross-regional wars</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Causes of war:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic, ideological, political, territorial and other causes • Short- and long-term causes <p><u>Practices of war and their impact on the outcome:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence and/or involvement of foreign powers <u>Effects of war:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The successes and failures of peacemaking • Territorial changes • Political repercussions • Economic, social 	
		Peace in Modern History: Crisis and Response – Conflicts and Peace after the Second World War
		Nationalism, Nation State and German Identity in the 19 th and 20 th Centuries - National Identity and the Division of Germany
		Nationalism, Nation State and German Identity in the 19 th and 20 th Centuries - German Unification