

INFORMATION FOR PAPER 1:

Paper 1: (1 hour) Four short-answer/structured questions (25 points)

Prescribed Subject (we have studied Prescribed Subject # 1)

Prescribed Subject #1: Peacemaking, peacekeeping (international relations 1918-1936)

This prescribed subject addresses international relations from 1918 to 1936 with emphasis on the Paris Peace Settlement—its making, impact and problems of enforcement—and attempts during the period 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. The prescribed subject also requires consideration of the extent to which the aims of peacemakers and peacekeepers were realized and the obstacles to success.

Areas on which the source-based questions will focus are:

- aims of the participants and peacemakers: Wilson and the Fourteen Points
- terms of the Paris Peace Treaties 1919–20: Versailles, St Germain, Trianon, Neuilly, Sèvres/Lausanne 1923
- the geopolitical and economic impact of the treaties on Europe; the establishment and impact of the mandate system
- enforcement of the provisions of the treaties: US isolationism—the retreat from the Anglo–American Guarantee; disarmament—Washington, London, Geneva conferences
- the League of Nations: effects of the absence of major powers; the principle of collective security and early attempts at peacekeeping (1920–5)
- the Ruhr Crisis (1923); Locarno and the “Locarno Spring” (1925)
- Depression and threats to international peace and collective security: Manchuria (1931–3) and Abyssinia (1935–6).

INFORMATION FOR PAPER 2:

Paper 2: (1 hour 30 minutes) Two extended-response questions (40 points)

TOPICS (we have studied 2 topics: Topic # 1 & Topic # 5)

TOPIC #1: Causes, Practices and Effects of Wars

War was a major feature of the 20th century. In this topic the different types of war should be identified, and the causes, practices and effects of these conflicts should be studied.

Major themes

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| Different types and nature of 20th century warfare | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Civil• Guerrilla• Limited war, total war |
| Origins and causes of wars | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long-term, short-term and immediate causes• Economic, ideological, political, religious causes |
| Nature of 20th century wars | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technological developments, tactics and strategies, air, land and sea• Home front: economic and social impact (including changes in the role and status of women)• Resistance and revolutionary movements |
| Effects and results of wars | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peace settlements and wars ending without treaties• Attempts at collective security pre- and post-Second World War• Political repercussions and territorial changes• Post-war economic problems |

Material for detailed study

- First World War (1914–8)
- Second World War (1939–45)

TOPIC # 5: The Cold War

This topic addresses East–West relations from 1945. It aims to promote an international perspective and understanding of the origins, course and effects of the Cold War—a conflict that dominated global affairs from the end of the Second World War to the early 1990s. It includes superpower rivalry and events in all areas affected by Cold War politics such as spheres of interest, wars (proxy), alliances and interference in developing countries.

Major themes

Origins of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ideological differences• Mutual suspicion and fear• From wartime allies to post-war enemies
Nature of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ideological opposition• Superpowers and spheres of influence• Alliances and diplomacy in the Cold War
Development and impact of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Global spread of the Cold War from its European origins• Cold War policies of containment, brinkmanship, peaceful coexistence, détente• Role of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement• Role and significance of leaders• Arms race, proliferation and limitation• Social, cultural and economic impact
End of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Break-up of Soviet Union: internal problems and external pressures• Breakdown of Soviet control over Central and Eastern Europe

Material for detailed study

- Wartime conferences: Yalta and Potsdam
- US policies and developments in Europe: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO
- Soviet policies, Sovietization of Eastern and Central Europe, COMECON, Warsaw Pact
- Sino–Soviet relations
- US–Chinese relations
- Germany (especially Berlin (1945–61)), Congo (1960–64), Afghanistan (1979–88), Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, Middle East
- Castro, Gorbachev, Kennedy, Mao, Reagan, Stalin, Truman

INFORMATION FOR PAPER 3: HL Option

Paper 3: (2 hours 30 minutes) Three extended-response questions (60 points)

TOPICS (we have studied HL Option # 3)

High Level Option #3: Aspects of the History of the Americas

This option covers major developments in the region from around 1760 to 2000: independence movements; the challenges of nation-building; the emergence of the Americas in global affairs; the Great Depression; the Second World War and the Cold War, and their impact on the region, as well as the transition into the 21st century. Within each section political, economic and social issues are considered and, when relevant, cultural aspects are included. The countries of the Americas form a region of great diversity but close historical links.

Within the sections there will be, where appropriate, a case study approach in which students will have the opportunity to study their own or another national history of the region.

Only people and events named in the guide will be named in the examination questions.

In some bullets, suitable examples are shown in brackets. These examples will **not** be named in the examination questions as any appropriate examples can be used.

Three sections must be selected for in-depth study.

9. Political developments in the Americas after the Second World War 1945–79

This section focuses on domestic concerns and political developments after 1945. The majority of states in the Americas experienced social, economic and political changes and challenges. Political responses to these forces varied from country to country: from the continuation of democracy to multi-class “populist” alliances to outright conflict, revolution and the establishment of authoritarian regimes in the 1960s and 1970s. Areas of study include: conditions for the rise to power of new leaders; economic and social policies; treatment of minorities.

- United States: domestic policies of Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy
- Johnson and “the Great Society”; Nixon’s domestic reforms
- Canada: domestic policies from Diefenbaker to Clark and Trudeau (both were prime ministers in 1979)
- Causes and effects of the Silent (or Quiet) Revolution
- Populist leaders in Latin America: rise to power; characteristics of populist regimes; social, economic and political policies; the treatment of opposition; successes and failures (suitable examples could be Perón, Vargas or any relevant Latin American leader)
- The Cuban Revolution: political, social, economic causes; impact on the region
- Rule of Fidel Castro: political, economic, social and cultural policies; treatment of minorities; successes and failures
- Military regimes in Latin America: rationale for intervention; challenges; policies; successes and failures

10. The Cold War and the Americas 1945–1981

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

- Truman: containment and its implications for the Americas; the rise of McCarthyism and its effects on domestic and foreign policies of the United States; the Cold War and its impact on society and culture
- Korean War and the United States and the Americas: reasons for participation; military developments; diplomatic and political outcomes
- Eisenhower and Dulles: New Look and its application; characteristics and reasons for the policy; repercussions for the region
- United States' involvement in Vietnam: the reasons for, and nature of, the involvement at different stages; domestic effects and the end of the war
- United States' foreign policies from Kennedy to Carter: the characteristics of, and reasons for, policies; implications for the region: Kennedy's Alliance for Progress; Nixon's covert operations and Chile; Carter's quest for human rights and the Panama Canal Treaty
- Cold War in **either** Canada or **one** Latin American country: reasons for foreign and domestic policies and their implementation

11. Civil rights and social movements in the Americas

This section focuses on the origins, nature, challenges and achievements of civil rights movements after 1945. Movements represented the attempts to achieve equality for groups that were not recognized or accepted as full members of society. The groups challenged established authority and entrenched attitudes.

- Native Americans and civil rights: Latin America, the United States and Canada
- African Americans and the Civil Rights Movement: origins, tactics and organizations; the US Supreme court and legal challenges to segregation in education; ending of the segregation in the South (1955–65)
- Role of Dr Martin Luther King in the Civil Rights Movement; the rise of radical African American activism (1965–8): Black Panthers; Black Muslims; Black Power and Malcolm X
- Role of governments in civil rights movements in the Americas
- Youth culture and protests of the 1960s and 1970s: characteristics and manifestation of a counterculture
- Feminist movements in the Americas