

IB History HL Course Outline

Year 1 – IB History of the Americas (Regional Topics)

Topic 8: US Civil War: Causes, Course, and Effects (Paper 3)

- Slavery
- Origins of the Civil War: the Nullification Crisis; states' rights; sectionalism; slavery; political issues; economic differences between the North and South
- Reasons for, and effects of, westward expansion and the sectional debates; the crises of the 1850s; compromise of 1850; political developments, including the Lincoln–Douglas debates and the presidential election of 1860
- Union versus Confederate: strengths and weaknesses; economic resources; role and significance of leaders during the Civil War; role of Lincoln; significant military battles/campaigns
- Factors affecting the outcome of the Civil War; the role of foreign relations; the Emancipation Proclamation (1863) and participation of African Americans in the Civil War
- Reconstruction: presidential and congressional plans; methods of southern resistance; economic, social and political successes and failures

Topic 16: Cold War & the Americas (Paper 3)

- Truman: containment and its implications for the Americas; the rise of McCarthyism and its effects on domestic and foreign policies of the United States; social and cultural impact of the Cold War on the Americas
- Korean War, 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; short-term and long-term impact on 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; Canadian non-support of the war; Latin American protest against the war
- United States' foreign policies from Kennedy to Carter: the characteristics of, reasons for, and successes and failures of the 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 (1977)
- Cold War in Cuba: reasons for foreign and domestic policies and their implementation

Topic 17: Civil Rights & Social Movements in the Americas (Paper 3)

- Indigenous peoples and civil rights in the Americas
- African Americans and the civil rights movement: origins, tactics and organizations; the US Supreme Court and legal challenges to segregation in education; ending of segregation in the south (1955–1980)

- Role of Dr Martin Luther King Jr in the civil rights movement; the rise of radical African American activism (1965–1968)—Black Panthers, Black Power and Malcolm X; role of governments in civil rights movements in the Americas
- Feminist movements in the Americas; reasons for emergence; impact and significance
- Hispanic American movement in the United States; Cesar Chavez; immigration reform
- Youth culture and protests of the 1960s and 1970s: characteristics and manifestation of a counterculture

Prescribed Subject 4: Rights and Protests (Paper 1)

- **Civil Rights Movement in the United States**
- Nature and characteristics of discrimination
 - • Racism and violence against African Americans; the Ku Klux Klan; disenfranchisement • Segregation and education; Brown versus Board of Education decision (1954); Little Rock (1957)
 - • Economic and social discrimination; legacy of the Jim Crow laws; impact on individuals
- Protests and action
 - • Non-violent protests; Montgomery bus boycott (1955–1956); Freedom Rides (1961); Freedom Summer (1964)
 - • Legislative changes: Civil Rights Act (1964); Voting Rights Act (1965)
- The role and significance of key actors/groups
 - • Key actors: Martin Luther King Jr; Malcolm X; Lyndon B Johnson
 - • Key groups: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims)

Year 2 – IB 20th Century World History (World History Topics)

Topic 10: Authoritarian States (Paper 2)

- Castro (Cuba) & Hitler (Germany)
 - Emergence of Authoritarian 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 & Maintenance of Power
 - Use of legal methods; use of force; charismatic leadership; dissemination of propaganda
 - Nature, extent and treatment of opposition
 - Aims and Results of Policies
 - 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

Topic 12: The Cold War: Superpowers, Tensions. & Rivalries (Paper 2)

- Rivalry, Mistrust, & 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
- Leaders & Nations
 - The impact of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, on the course and development of the Cold War
 - The economic, social and cultural impact of the Cold War on two countries, each chosen from a different region Cold War crises
 - Truman vs. Stalin
 - Kennedy vs. Khrushchev
 - Reagan vs. Gorbachev
- 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
 - Cuban Missile Crisis
 - Berlin Crisis (Airlift & Wall)

Prescribed Subject 4: Rights and Protests (Paper 1)

- **Apartheid in South Africa**
 - Nature and characteristics of discrimination
 - •“Petty Apartheid” and “Grand Apartheid” legislation
 - • Division and “classification”; segregation of populations and amenities; creation of townships/forced removals; segregation of education; Bantustan system; impact on individuals
 - Protests and action
 - • Non-violent protests: bus boycotts; defiance campaign, Freedom Charter
 - • Increasing violence: the Sharpeville massacre (1960) and the decision to adopt the armed struggle
 - • Official response: the Rivonia trial (1963–1964) and the imprisonment of the ANC leadership
 - The role and significance of key actors/groups
 - • Key individuals: Nelson Mandela; Albert Luthuli

- • Key groups: the African National Congress (ANC); the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe—“Spear of the Nation”)

Internal Assessment – Historical Investigation

Revision Month – April of Senior Year

IB Exams – May of Senior Year