

**Dawood Public School**  
**Course Outline 2017-18**  
**World History**  
**Class X**

**Course Books:**

- McAleavy, Tony. (2013). Twentieth Century History, International Relations since 1919. Dubai: Cambridge University Press.

**Yearly Syllabus:**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Contents</b>
August	Latin America; Argentina, Chile and Cuba
September	The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe The decline and fall of the Soviet Union, 1982–99 Eastern Europe after 1945 Decolonisation and the achievement of independence in Africa
October	South Africa: 1918–94 The Creation of the Israel 1917-1949
November	Arab-Israel Conflict 1949-2006 The Arab World <b>Revision for Mid-Term Exam</b>
December	<b>Mid-Term Examination 2017</b>
January	China 1919-1949 Communist China 1949-2000
February	Japan 1918-2000 The Indian Subcontinent 1919-2000 Southeast Asia since 1945
March	<b>Mock Examination 2018</b>

## Syllabus Contents:

### August:

#### ❖ Latin America after the Second World War



- Cuba: Batista's regime, Castro and the Cuban revolution, Cuba under Castro
- Chile: Allende, Pinochet, the return to democracy
- Argentina: Peron and Peronism, the influence of the military over Argentine politics, rule by Junta and the 'Dirty War', the restoration of democratic politics after 1983

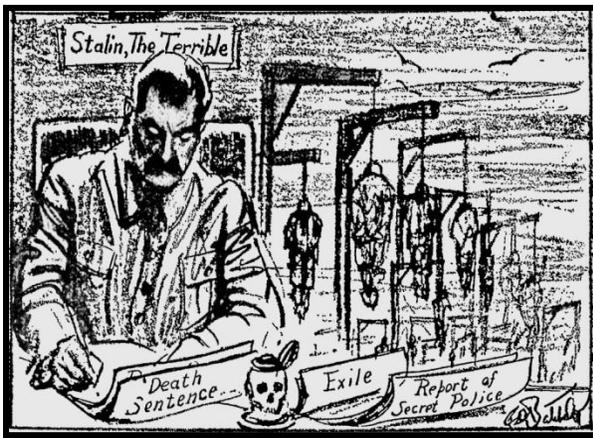
## Section D: The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

#### ❖ The development of the Soviet Union, 1917–41



- The collapse of Tsardom and Revolutions of 1917
- Civil War
- War Communism and the New Economic Policy (NEP)
- The death of Lenin and the leadership struggle
- Stalin's rise to power
- Planned industrialisation, the first three Five-Year Plans and collectivisation
- The 'Great Terror', purges and show trials
- Stalinist propaganda

❖ The Great Patriotic War and post-war period under Stalin, 1941–53



- The impact of the German invasion on the USSR
- Stalin and the management of the war and economy
- Use of propaganda during the war
- Relationship of Stalin and the Soviet people
- Stalinisation 1945–53, including the 'cult of personality' and economic recovery

❖ The USSR and De-Stalinisation, 1953–82



- The death of Stalin and emergence of Khrushchev as leader
- De-Stalinisation
- Khrushchev's leadership: industrial and agricultural reform, the space programme
- Fall of Khrushchev
- The Brezhnev era

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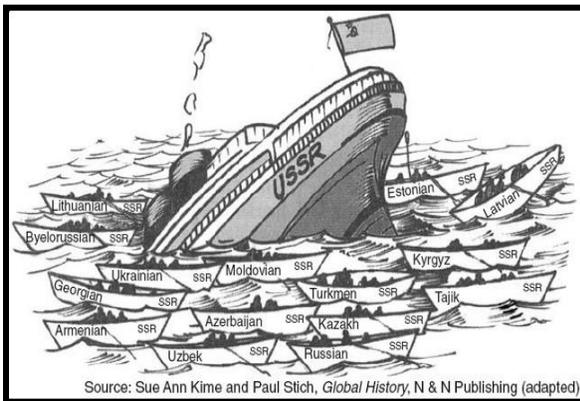
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian\\_Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Revolution)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October\\_Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_Revolution)
- <http://www.history.com/topics/russian-revolution>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great\\_Purge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Purge)
- <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/modern-world-history-1918-to-1980/russia-1900-to-1939/the-purges-in-the-ussr/>
- <http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/nikita-sergeyevich-khrushchev>

### Model Questions:

1. What were the causes of the Civil War (1917–22) in the Soviet Union?
2. How far was the Bolshevik success in the Civil War due to Trotsky's leadership? Explain your answer.
3. Describe how Russian industry changed to meet the needs of the Great Patriotic War.
4. How important was the cult of personality to Stalin's management of the Great Patriotic War? Explain your answer.
5. How effectively did Brezhnev lead the USSR? Explain your answer.

### September:

#### ❖ The decline and fall of the Soviet Union, 1982–99



- Economic and political stagnation
- Gorbachev's attempts at reform
- The collapse of the Soviet Union
- The Yeltsin years: privatisation and the rise of the oligarchs

#### ❖ 5. Eastern Europe after 1945



- The Soviet takeover, 1944–48
- The nature of Soviet control over Eastern Europe
- The Hungarian Uprising of 1956
- Czechoslovakia, the Prague Spring of 1968
- Poland and Solidarity
- The collapse of Soviet power and the revolutions of 1989

## Section E: Africa and the Middle East

### ❖ Decolonisation and the achievement of independence in Africa

- Case studies in the struggle for, and achievement of, independence: Kenya, the Congo, Algeria, Zimbabwe, Ghana
- Problems faced by newly-independent African states
- The work of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

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- [www.history.com/topics/cold-war/fall-of-soviet-union](http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/fall-of-soviet-union)
- <http://www.arcaneknowledge.org/histpoli/soviet.htm>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern\\_Bloc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Bloc)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decolonisation\\_of\\_Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decolonisation_of_Africa)
- <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/asia-and-africa>

### Model Questions:

1. 'It was powerful central control that caused political stagnation in the Soviet Union in the early 1980s.' How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
2. How significant were Nagy's planned internal reforms in causing the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956? Explain your answer.
3. What was Jaruzelski's role in Poland after 1980?
4. What difficulties did Ghana face as a newly-independent state?
5. How successful has the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) been in supporting the development of African nations since 1963? Explain your answer.

### October:

### ❖ South Africa: the creation and downfall of the apartheid state, 1918–94

- Relations between the races, 1918–48: land and labour issues, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union (ICU)
- The 1948 election and the National Government
- The legislative structure and workings of the apartheid state
- Resistance: domestic and international campaigns against apartheid
- Reasons for the collapse of apartheid
- De Klerk and Mandela
- The 1994 election

### ❖ The creation of the state of Israel, 1917–49

- Zionism
- The Balfour Declaration and the mandate
- The impact of the Second World War, Jewish immigration into Palestine
- The collapse of the mandate and the United Nations' partition plan
- The declaration of the state of Israel
- The war of 1948–49

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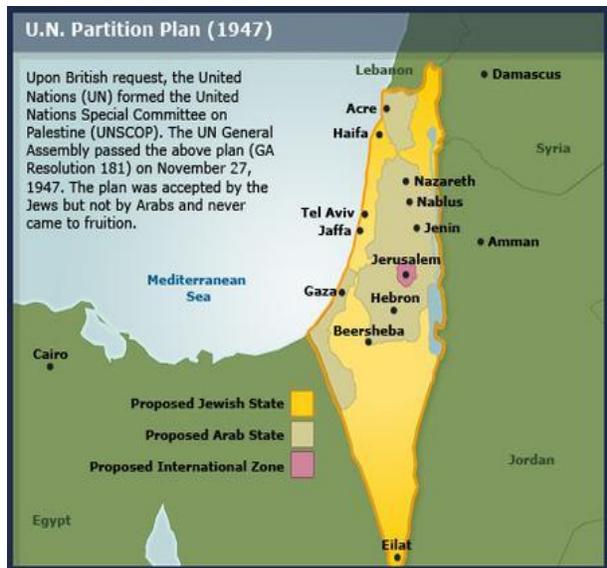
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_South\\_Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_South_Africa)
- [www.southafrica.info/about/history/history.htm](http://www.southafrica.info/about/history/history.htm)
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apartheid>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Israel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Israel)
- [http://www.theocracywatch.org/christian\\_zionism\\_israel\\_forms.htm](http://www.theocracywatch.org/christian_zionism_israel_forms.htm)

**Model Questions:**

1. What were the land ownership issues in South Africa between 1918 and 1948?
2. ‘The black people of South Africa were unable to resist the development of apartheid.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer.
3. Describe the events of 1947–48 that led to the declaration of the State of Israel.
4. ‘The main reason why Israel won the War of 1948–49 was lack of unity in the Arab world.’ Do you agree? Explain your answer.

**November:**

❖ **The Arab-Israeli conflict, 1949–2006**



- The wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973
- The Camp David Treaty and peace with Egypt
- Israel’s relations with its other Arab neighbours
- The Palestinians: the emergence and activities of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), moves towards a Palestinian state
- The Palestinian National Authority up to the 2006 elections

❖ **The Arab world**



- The Iranian Revolution
- The Iran-Iraq War, 1980–88
- Arab Unity: the Arab League and Pan-Arabism

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- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab%E2%80%93Israeli\\_conflict](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab%E2%80%93Israeli_conflict)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_Arab%E2%80%93Israeli\\_conflict](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Arab%E2%80%93Israeli_conflict)
- <http://www.science.co.il/Arab-Israeli-conflict.asp>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian\\_Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Revolution)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Iraq\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran%E2%80%93Iraq_War)
- <http://www.history.com/topics/iran-iraq-war>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab\\_League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_League)

### Model Questions:

1. Describe the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority, 1963.
2. How successful was the Arab invasion of Israel in 1973? Explain your answer.
3. 'There was no victor in the Iran-Iraq War of 1980–88.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
4. What is Pan-Arabism?

## December:

### Mid-Term Examination 2017

## January:

### ❖ China, 1919–49

- The Fourth of May Movement, creation of the Chinese Communist Party, moves by the Guomindang to establish control over China
- The struggle between the Guomindang and the communists to 1937: the Shanghai Massacres, the extermination campaigns, the Long March, the Xian Incident
- The struggle against the Japanese, 1937–45: different approaches of the Guomindang and communists
- The Civil War, 1946–49: reasons for the defeat of the Guomindang and communist victory

### ❖ Communist China, 1949–c.2000

- Communist reforms to 1958
- The Great Leap Forward
- The Cultural Revolution
- The death of Mao Zedong and the re-emergence of Deng Xiaoping
- Post-Mao economic liberalisation: calls for political reform, Tiananmen Square protests

### Model Questions:

1. Describe the relationship between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Guomindang in the 1920s.
2. How far was the success of the CCP in the Civil War, 1946–49, caused by policies of the Guomindang? Explain your answer.
3. Describe the leadership struggle in China which followed Mao's death.

## February:

### ❖ Japan, 1918–c.2000

- Impact of the First World War on Japan
- Japanese politics in the inter-war period: the destruction of democracy and the rise of the military
- Japanese expansionism in China in the 1930s

- Impact of defeat in the Second World War: Hiroshima and Nagasaki, American occupation, post-war reconstruction
- Japan's economic miracle
- Economic crash and stagnation of the 1990s

❖ **The Indian subcontinent, 1919–c.2000**

- Moves towards independence, 1919–47: nationalism, protest and legislation, the role of Gandhi
- Independence and partition
- Relations between India and Pakistan since independence, including the Kashmir conflict
- The creation of Bangladesh
- The dominance of the military in the politics of Pakistan
- The development of democracy and the economy in India

❖ **Southeast Asia since 1945**

- Malaya: moves towards independence, proposals for a Malayan Union, the Malayan Federation and the achievement of independence in 1957, economic and political development since independence
- Indonesia: the struggle for independence post-1945, Sukarno's regime and his removal from power in 1967, developments in Indonesia under Suharto
- Creation of Malaysia in 1963, the split with Singapore in 1965
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its work: the impact on Southeast Asia of the 1997 financial crash

**Model Questions:**

1. What is meant by 'Big Bang Reform' in Japan in the late 1990s?
2. To what extent have changes to Japanese society in the years since 1980 affected financial recovery? Explain your answer.
3. What was demanded by the Nehru Report in India in 1928?
4. How far were Muslim interests safeguarded in areas of Congress Rule from 1937 to 1939? Explain your answer.
5. 'The growth of education has been the greatest social success of Indonesian governments since 1967.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

**March:**

**Mock Examinations 2018**