

Dawood Public School
Course Outline 2019-20
Cambridge O Level World History 2147
Grade X

Course Books:

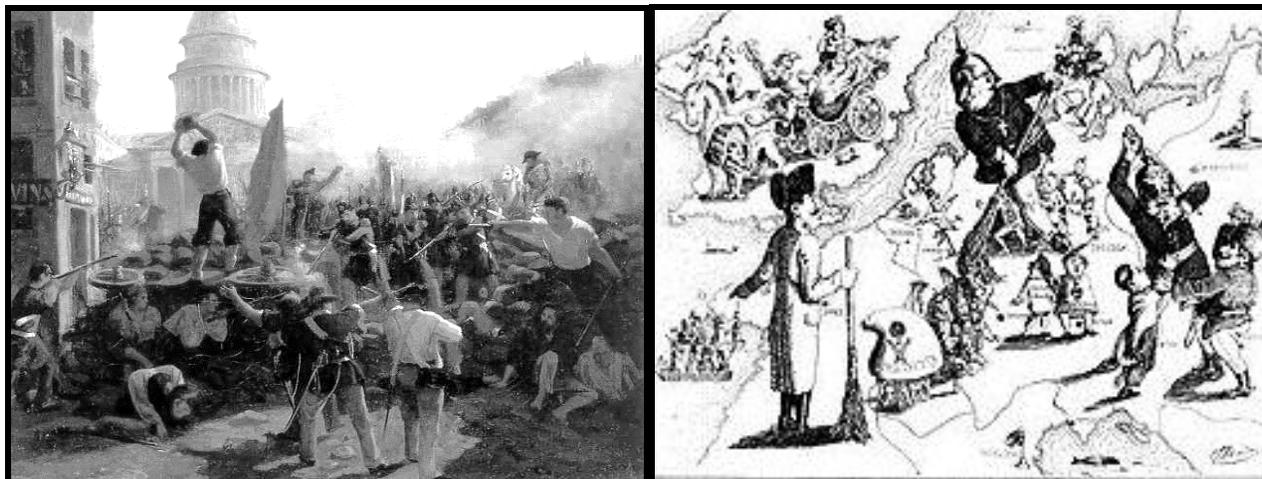
- **Burrow; J.W.** (Nov 2002). *The Crisis of Reason: European Thought, 1848–1914*. Yale University Press.
- **Whyte, W. & Zimmer, O.** (May 2011). *Nationalism and the Reshaping of Urban Communities in Europe: 1848-1914*. United Kingdom, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.
- **Earley, T.** (Aug 2012). *History for Teens: The 19th Century (1848 - 1914)*.
- **Rapport, M.** (Oct 2005). *Nineteenth-Century Europe*. Macmillan International Higher Education.
- **Rapport, M.** (Nov 2010). *1848: Year of Revolution*. Little, Brown Book Group.

Monthly Course Distribution

Month	Contents
August	European Revolutions (1848-1914) Liberalism and Nationalism
September	Israelis and Palestinians since 1945
October	Unification of Italy China (1930-1990)
November	Unification of Germany Germany (1918-45)
	Revision for Mid-Year Examination
December	Mid-Year Examination
January	Civil War in USA (1820-77) Russia - Tsar Collapse to Stalin Economic Policies (1905-41)
February	European Imperialism Effects of European Expansion in Africa/India/China Causes of World War I (1890-1914) South Africa (1940-1994)
March	Mock Examination

Syllabus Content

August:



❖ European Revolutions 1848-1914

❖ Liberalism and Nationalism

(Mike Rapport)

- The nature of revolutions in 1848, and the influence of liberalism and nationalism
- Causes and events of revolutions in France, Italy, Germany and the Austrian Empire
- Reasons for the failure of the revolutions

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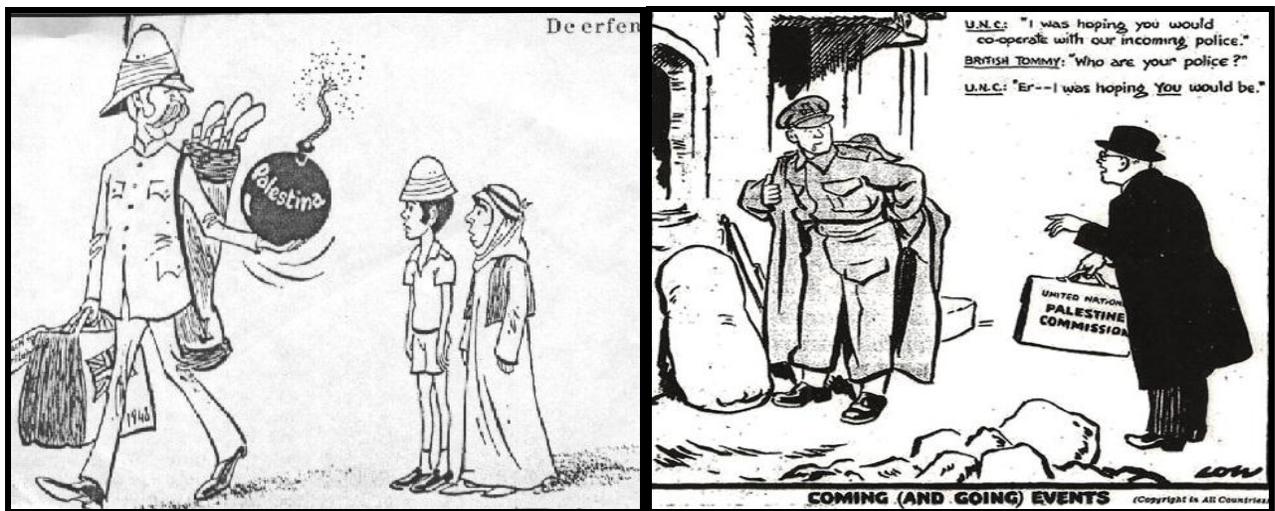
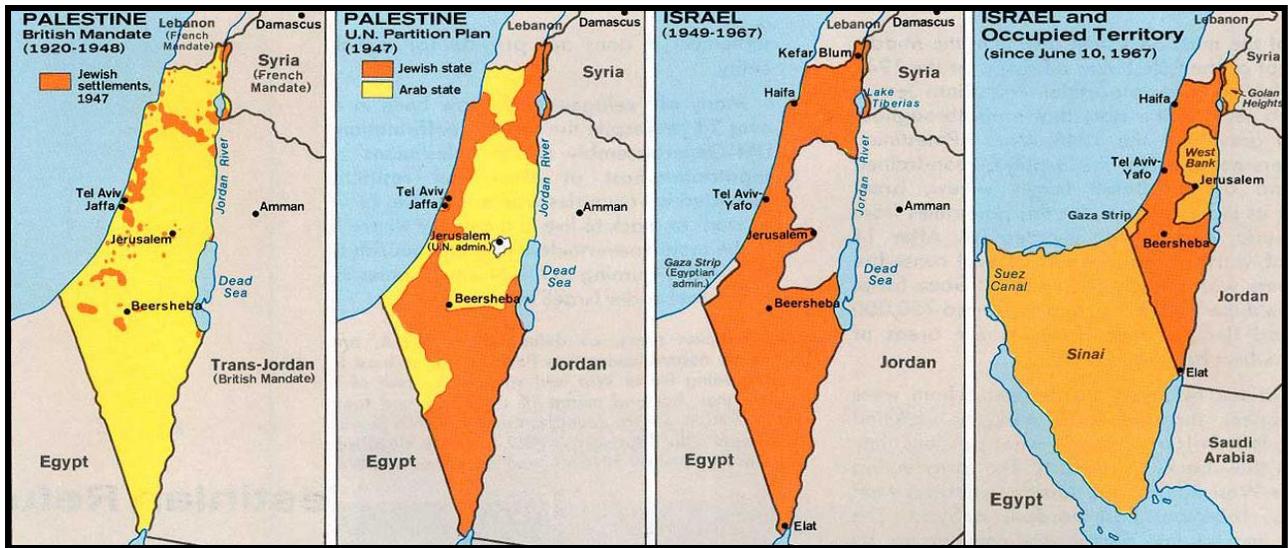
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolutions_of_1848

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/history-of-Europe/The-Revolutions-of-1848>

Model Questions:

1. Why were there so many revolutions in 1848?
2. Did the revolutions have anything in common?

September:



❖ **Israelis and Palestinians Since 1945**

(Taryn Earley)

- The Arab and Jewish peoples of Palestine:
 - Different cultures, races, languages
- The aftermath of the Second World War:
 - Jewish immigration
 - Jewish nationalism and the ending of the British mandate
 - The declaration of the state of Israel and the war of 1948-49
- Israel and its Arab neighbors:
 - The Suez War (1956)
 - The Six-Day War (1967)
 - The Yom Kippur War (1973) and Israeli incursions into Lebanon
 - The oil weapon: changes in US and Western thinking
- The Palestinians 1945-1992:
 - The refugee problem
 - Palestinian nationalism and the formation of the PLO
 - Activities of the PLO, and international acceptance
 - The role of Arafat
 - Relations between the PLO and Arab states
 - Relations with Israel and moves towards the creation of a Palestinian state
- Moves towards peace:
 - United Nations: resolutions, aid and peacekeeping duties
 - Camp David meetings; the Oslo Accords
 - The establishment of the Palestinian Authority, 1994

- Divisions that restricted progress towards peace:
 - Political parties: Likud, Labour
 - How elections in Israel affected the peace process
 - Religious issues
- Rivalries among Palestinians:
 - the nature of the PLO at its founding
 - Intifada, and the rise of Hamas
 - Hezbollah and Gaza

Surf I.T:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Israeli%E2%80%93Palestinian_conflict

<https://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.timeline.php?timelineID=000031>

<https://www.history.com/news/gaza-conflict-history-israel-palestine>

<https://www.vox.com/2014/7/14/5898581/chart-israel-palestine-conflict-deaths>

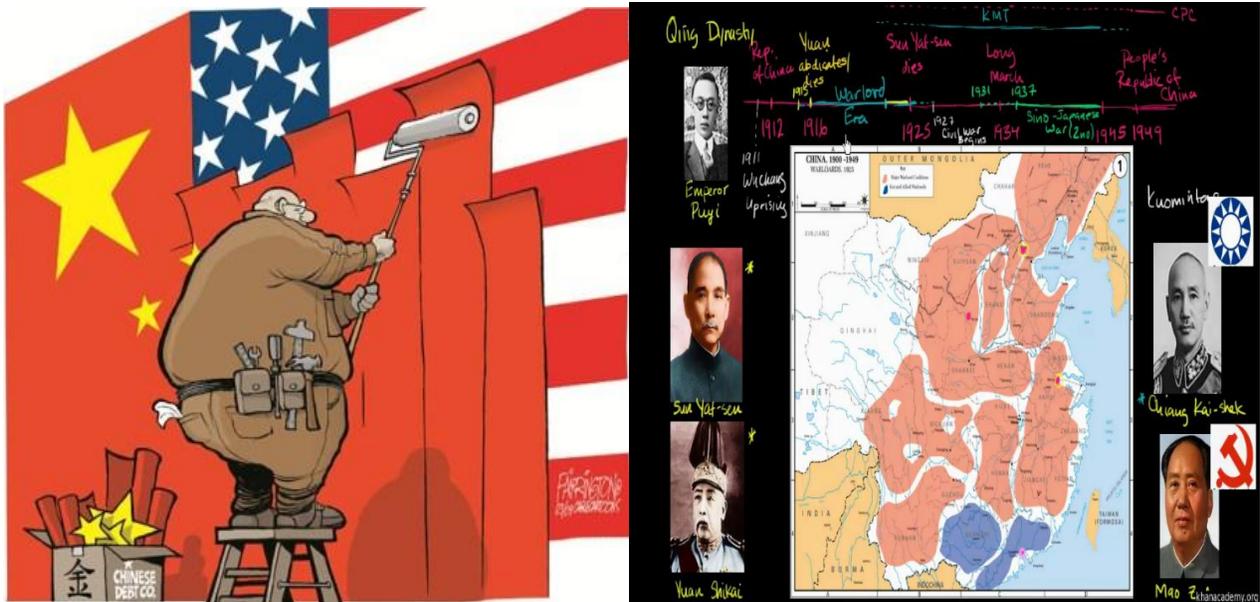
Model Questions:

1. How was the Jewish state of Israel established?
2. How was Israel able to survive despite the hostility of its Arab neighbours?
3. Why has it proved impossible to resolve the Arab–Israeli issue?

October:

❖ China 1930-1990

(Taryn Earley)



- Kuomintang and Communist conflict:
 - The Shanghai Massacre and the five extermination campaigns
 - The Long March – life in Yanan
 - Impact of Japanese incursions on the Nationalist government and the Communists
 - Xian Incident, 1936
 - Causes and events of the civil war
- The nature of Chinese Communism
- Communist rule in the 1950s and 1960s:
 - Agrarian reform from 1950
 - People's courts and the treatment of landlords
 - The establishment of collectives and communes
- Industrial developments:
 - The Five-Year Plans
 - The Great Leap Forward
- Social change:
 - The role of women
 - Health
 - Education
 - Propaganda and the destruction of traditional culture
- China's relations with other countries/regions:
 - Changing relations with the USSR
 - Relations with other neighbouring countries/regions: India, Taiwan, Vietnam
- Closer relations with the USA from 1970
- Hong Kong
- Impact of China's relations with the rest of the world on its economic liberalisation since 1976
- The Communist Party dictatorship
 - Repression of political opposition
 - The hundred flowers campaign
 - Treatment of minority groups
 - The cultural revolution
 - The role and status of Mao
 - The issue of leadership after Mao's death and the re-emergence of Deng
 - The social and political consequences of economic change in the 1980s and 1990s

Surf I.T:

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23489666?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

<https://history.state.gov/countries/issues/italian-unification>

<https://schoolhistory.co.uk/cie-gcse/the-usa-1919-41/>

<https://manorhistory.weebly.com/usa-1919-41.html>

https://getrevising.co.uk/grids/communist_china_1930_1990_timeline

<https://www.chipublib.org/timeline-of-chinas-modern-history/>

<https://www.facinghistory.org/nanjing-atrocities/nation-building/internal-strife-china>

<https://oreddy.com/stories/story/11874>

<https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/modern-world-history-1918-to-1980/china-1900-to-1976/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Republic_of_China_history

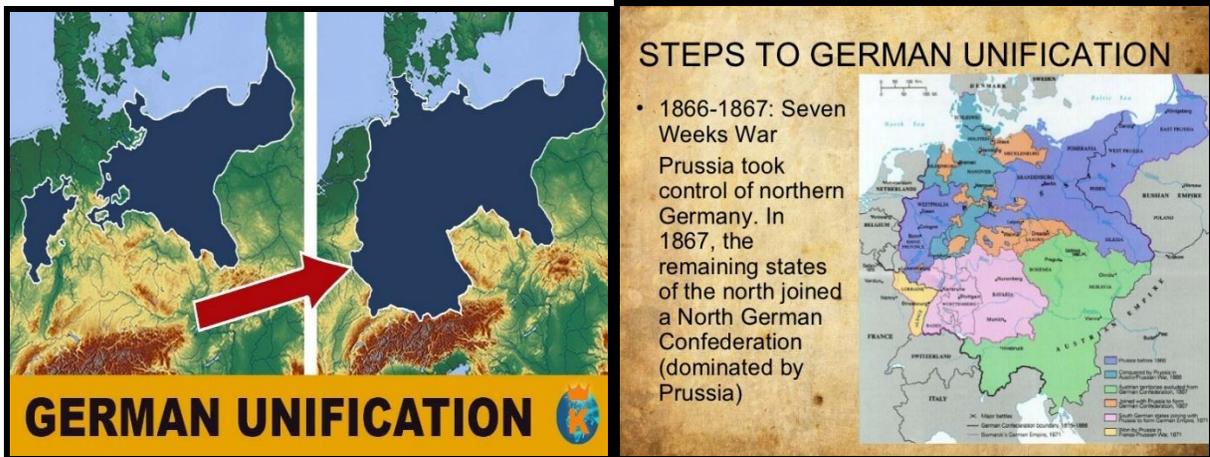
Model Questions:

1. Why was Italy not unified in 1848–49?
2. How important was Garibaldi's contribution to unifying Italy?
3. How far did the US economy boom in the 1920s?
4. What were the causes and consequences of the Wall Street Crash?
5. Why did China become a Communist State in 1949?
6. How far had Communist rule changed China by c.1990?
7. What was the impact of Communist rule on China's relations with other countries /regions?

November:

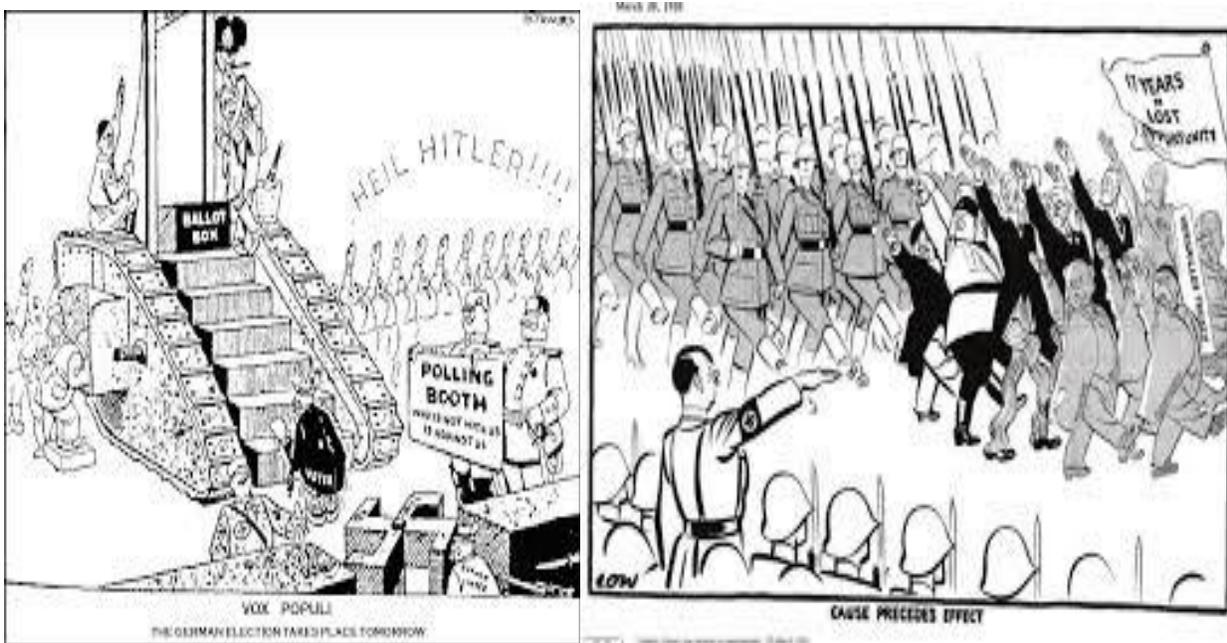
❖ Unification of Germany

(W. Whyte, O. Zimmer)



- German nationalism
- The Zollverein
- The 1848 revolution in Prussia
- The setting up and eventual failure of the Frankfurt Parliament
- Re-establishment of Austrian influence in Germany by 1850
- Bismarck as Prussian Minister–President
- Bismarck’s foreign policy to 1871

❖ Germany 1918-1945



- The Revolution of 1918 and the establishment of the Republic
- The Versailles Settlement and German reactions to it
- The Weimar Constitution, the main political divisions, the role of the army
- Political disorder, 1919–23:
 - Economic crises and hyper-inflation
 - The occupation of the Ruhr
- The Stresemann era
- Cultural achievements of the Weimar period
- The early years of the Nazi Party:
 - Nazi ideas and methods
 - The Munich Putsch
 - The roles of Hitler and other Nazi leaders

- The impact of the Depression on Germany:
 - Political, economic and social crisis of 1930–33
 - Reasons for the Nazis' rise to power
 - Hitler takes power – the Reichstag fire and the election of 1933
- Nazi rule in Germany:
 - The Enabling Act
 - The Night of the Long Knives
 - The death of Hindenburg
 - The removal of opposition
 - Methods of control and repression
 - Use of culture and the mass media
- Economic policy including re-armament
- Different experiences of Nazi rule:
 - Women and young people
 - Anti-Semitism
 - Persecution of minorities
 - Opposition to Nazi rule
- Impact of the Second World War on Germany:
 - The conversion to a war economy
 - The Final Solution

Surf I.T:

<https://www.historyhit.com/1871-unification-germany/>

<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-worldhistory/chapter/german-unification/>

<https://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/world-war-i-history>

<https://www.historyonthenet.com/nazi-germany-timeline>

[https://www.totallytimelines.com/weimar-and-nazi-germany-1918-](https://www.totallytimelines.com/weimar-and-nazi-germany-1918-1945/)

[1945/https://www.tutor2u.net/history/collections/a-level-study-notes-weimar-nazi-germany-1918-1945/](https://www.tutor2u.net/history/collections/a-level-study-notes-weimar-nazi-germany-1918-1945/)

<https://bje.org.au/course/modern-history/germany-1918-1945/>

[https://cengage.com.au/product/title/nelson-modern-history-germany-1918---](https://cengage.com.au/product/title/nelson-modern-history-germany-1918---1945/isbn/9780170244091?ISBNREDIRECT/isbn/9780170244091)

[1945/isbn/9780170244091?ISBNREDIRECT/isbn/9780170244091](https://cengage.com.au/product/title/nelson-modern-history-germany-1918---1945/isbn/9780170244091?ISBNREDIRECT/isbn/9780170244091)

Model Questions:

1. How far was Bismarck responsible for the unification of Germany?
2. Why did Germany ask for an armistice in 1918?
3. Was the Weimar Republic doomed from the start?
4. How effectively did the Nazis control Germany, 1933–45?

November:

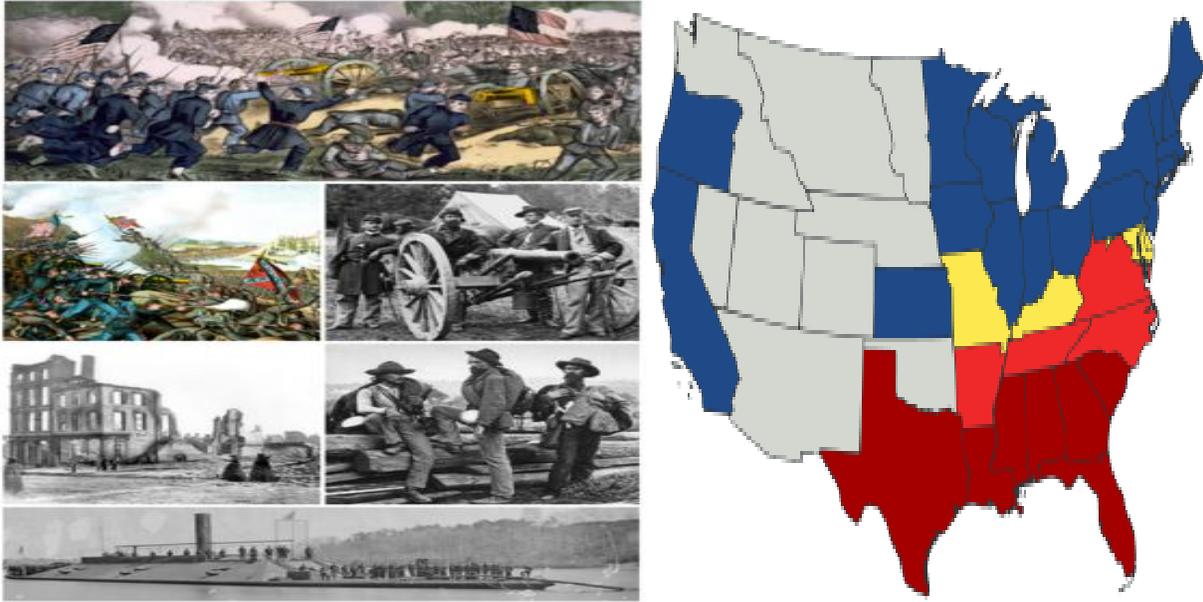
Revision for Mid-Year Examination

December:

Mid-Year Examination

January:

❖ Civil War in USA 1820-77



- Causes and consequences of the American Civil War, 1820–77
- Differences between North and South
- Slavery, slave states and free states abolitionism
- The 1860 election and secession of the Southern states
- Reasons for the North's victory
- The role of Lincoln
- Reconstruction

❖ Russia 1905-41



- The main features of Tsarist rule and Russian society before the First World War
- The First World War and its impact on the Russian people
- The March Revolution of 1917
- The Provisional Government and the Soviets, the growing power of revolutionary groups
- Reasons for the failure of the Provisional Government

- The Bolshevik seizure of power, the role of Lenin
- The main features of Bolshevik rule, the Civil War and War Communism, and reasons for the Bolshevik victory
- The Kronstadt Rising and the establishment of the New Economic Policy
- Lenin's death and the struggle for power
- Reasons for Stalin's emergence as leader by 1928
- Stalin's dictatorship:
- Stalin's economic policies and their impact
- Life in the Soviet Union:

Surf I.T:

<https://www.britannica.com/topic-browse/History/Age-of-Revolutions/American-Civil-War>

https://www.senate.gov/history/CivilWar_chronology.htm

<https://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war>

<https://schoolhistory.co.uk/cie-gcse/russia-1905-41/>

https://www.johndclare.net/Russ1_redruth.htm

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3nsxsg/revision/1>

Model Questions:

1. How far did slavery cause the Civil War?
2. What was the significance of Lincoln's election as president?
3. Why was the North able to win the war?
4. Why did the Tsarist regime collapse in 1917?
5. How did Stalin gain and hold on to power?
6. What was the impact of Stalin's economic policies?

February:

❖ **European Imperialism**



- Reasons for imperialism: economic, military, geopolitical, religious and cultural motives
- Europeans in Africa: case studies of French, British and Belgian imperialism, and their impacts on Africans
- The British in India: The Mutiny, and changes it brought to British rule
- Europeans and China: the Opium Wars, the Boxer Rising and their results

Surf I.T:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperialism>

<https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780195390155/obo-9780195390155-0023.xml>

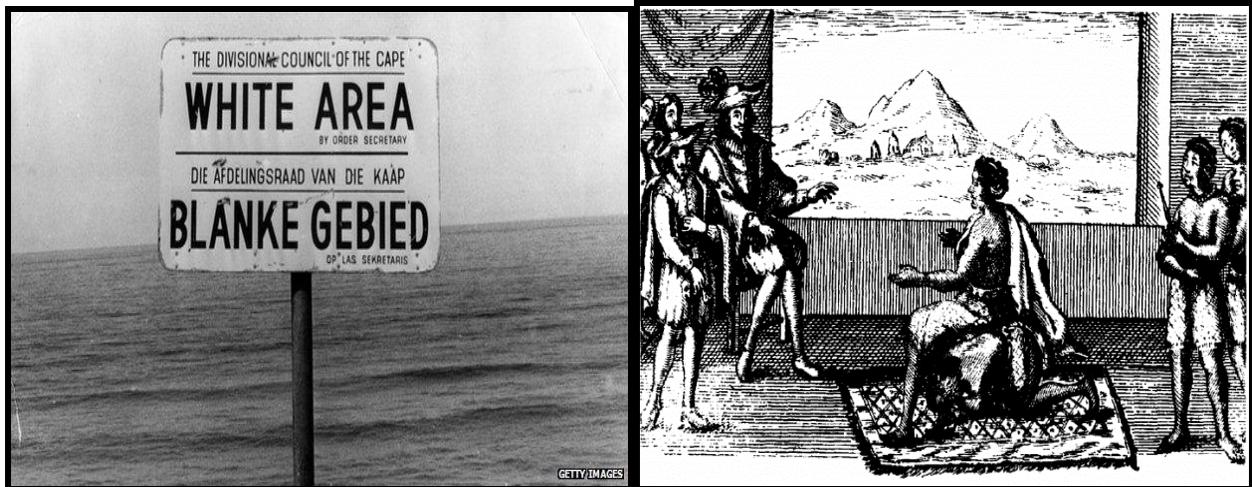
<https://www.tamaqua.k12.pa.us/cms/lib07/PA01000119/Centricity/Domain/119/TheAgeofImperialism.pdf>

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/european-imperialism-characteristics-motives-effects.html>

Model Questions:

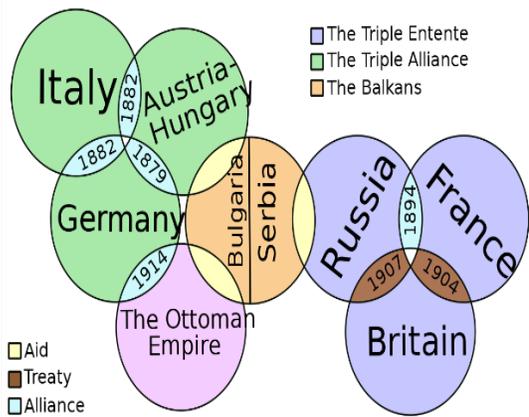
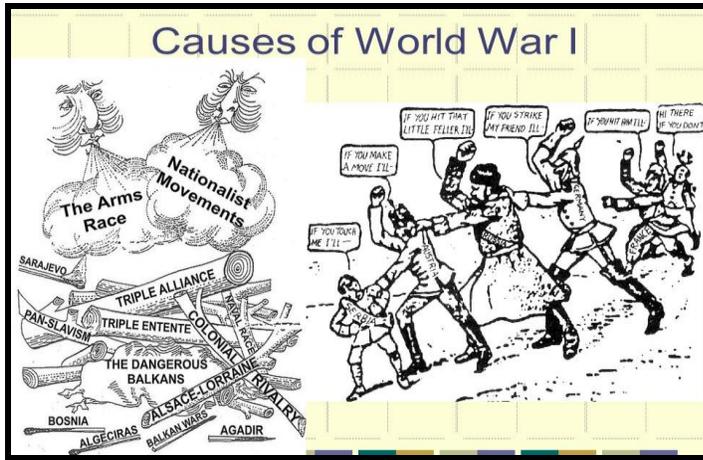
1. What were the motives behind European imperialism?
2. How varied were the impacts of European imperialism on Africans?
3. Why, and with what effects, did Indians resist British rule?

❖ South Africa 1940-1994



- Existing policies and social, economic and political effects of:
 - Pass laws
 - Black 'locations'
 - Colour-bar on employment
 - Land acts
 - Restrictions on political rights
- Developments in mining, manufacturing and agriculture; state involvement
- Impact of the Second World War on South Africa
- British and Afrikaner regional differences and the 1948 election
- Legislation and methods of enforcement after 1948
- Effects on employment, families, location, education, coloureds
- Response of white population
- Development and effects in South Africa of:
 - ANC aims and campaigns
 - Women's resistance
 - ANC and PAC split
 - Umkhonto we Sizwe and Rivonia Trial
 - Sharpeville and Langa
- International effects; 1961 South African Republic
- Changes in methods of suppression and effects from 1966
- Divisions in ANC and PAC in exile; significance of Black Consciousness
- Differing effects of economic developments
- Organisation for African Unity and bases; UN sanctions; government response
- 'Total strategy' and reforms; social and political effects
- The role and motives of:
 - President de Klerk
 - ANC leaders
 - Desmond Tutu
 - Chief Buthelezi
- School boycotts and township unrest
- White extremism
- Economic and international factors
- Power-sharing aims and responses
- 1994 general election

❖ Causes of World War I 1890-1914



- The origins of the First World War, 1890–1914
- Causes of the First World War
 - Long Term Causes 1; The Rise of Germany
 - Long Term Cause 2; The new Kaiser and World Power.
 - Long Term Cause 3; The Arms Race.
 - Long Term Cause 4; The Two Alliances.
 - Short Term Causes 1; The Killing in Sarajevo.
 - Short Term Causes 2; The German decision for War
 - Short Term Causes 3; Confusion about the British position.

Surf I.T:

<http://www.historyhome.co.uk/europe/causeww1.htm>
https://wwi.lib.byu.edu/index.php/Timeline_of_Events
https://www.jstor.org/stable/2538634?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents
<http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=aa01>
https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/arms_race_prior_to_1914_armament_policy
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_South_Africa_\(1928%E2%80%931994\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_South_Africa_(1928%E2%80%931994))
<https://www.sahistory.org.za/1900s/1940s>
<https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/History/South-Africa-history2.htm>
http://capetownhistory.com/?page_id=158
https://books.google.com.pk/books?id=fBFvBAAAQBAJ&pg=PT197&lpg=PT197&dq=south+africa+1940-1994+history&source=bl&ots=HaZOa3b2Nm&sig=ACfU3U1uKu3JEF5SjFC6GsjarMdl1IHWQw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwip4q_mjPDjAhWKCOWKHdBJB1UQ6AEwIXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=south%20africa%201940-1994%20history&f=false

Model Questions:

1. Did the Alliance System make war more likely or less likely?
2. How far did colonial problems create tensions between the Great Powers?
3. Why were problems in the Balkans so difficult for the Great Powers to solve?
4. How did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand lead to war?
5. What were the foundations of the apartheid state?
6. To what extent did South Africa change between 1966 and 1980?
7. Why did white minority rule come to an end?

March: