

IB History - Summer Work

The content of the IB History course consists of:

Paper 1

Prescribed subject 3: The move to global war

This prescribed subject focuses on military expansion from 1931 to 1941. Two case studies are prescribed, from different regions of the world, and **both** of these case studies must be studied. The first case study explores Japanese expansionism from 1931 to 1941, and the second case study explores German and Italian expansionism from 1933 to 1940.

Case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931–1941)

- Causes of expansion (the impact of Japanese nationalism and Japanese domestic issues)
- Events (e.g. Japanese invasion of Manchuria and northern China (1931) and Sino-Japanese War)
- Responses (League of Nations, International response of USA and China)

Case study 2: German and Italian expansion (1933–1940)

- Causes of expansion (foreign policies of Italy and Germany, domestic policies, appeasement)
- Events (Italian expansion, German expansion, the outbreak of war)
- Response (International response to German and Italian aggression (1933–1938)

Paper 2 (SLHL)

World history topic 10: Authoritarian states (20th century)

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. We study two authoritarian leaders; Mussolini (Italy) and Mao (China).

Topic	Prescribed Content
Emergence of authoritarian states	<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
Consolidation and maintenance of power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of legal methods; use of force; charismatic leadership; dissemination of propaganda • Nature, extent and treatment of opposition • The impact of the success and/or failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power
Aims and results of policies	<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

World history topic 12: The Cold War: Superpower tensions and rivalries (20th century)

The Cold War dominated global affairs from the end of the Second World War to the early 1990s. This topic focuses on how superpower rivalries did not remain static but changed according to styles of leadership, strength of ideological beliefs, economic factors and crises involving client states. The topic aims to promote an international perspective on the Cold War by requiring the study of Cold War leaders, countries and crises from more than one region of the world.

Paper 3 (HL only)

HL option 4: History of Europe

12: Imperial Russia, revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union (1855–1924)



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This section deals with modernization and conservatism in tsarist Russia from Alexander II to Nicholas II and the eventual collapse of the tsarist autocracy, as well as the revolutions of 1917, the Civil War and the rule of Lenin.

14: European states in the inter-war years (1918–1939)

This section deals with **domestic** developments in certain key European states in the period between the two world wars. It requires the study of **four** European countries: Germany, Italy, Spain and any one other country. The section considers the impact of the end of the First World War, then examines the economic, social and cultural changes in each country during the 1920s and 1930s.

16: The Soviet Union and post-Soviet Russia (1924–2000)

This section examines the consolidation of the Soviet state after the death of Lenin in 1924 and the methods applied to ensure its survival, growth and expansion inside and outside the borders of the Soviet Union. It explores the rise and nature of the rule of Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev and their policies. East–West relations post-1945 in relation to Soviet aims and leadership should also be considered. Finally, the decline and collapse of the Soviet Union should be considered, as well as political and economic developments in post-Soviet Russia.