

## **IB Curriculum (May 2021) Bullets: Guide to Notes & Review**

**Key:** **Done** **Year 2 Material** **Summer 2021 Reading** |

### PAPER 1

#### **Civil rights movement in the United States (1954–1965)**

##### *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)

## PAPER 1

### Apartheid South Africa (1948–1964)

#### *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”)

## PAPER 2

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

#### HITLER'S 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 and maintenance of power*

- 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*

- 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

## PAPER 2

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

#### LENIN'S AUTHORITARIAN STATE / STALIN'S RUSSIA (USSR)

##### *Emergence of authoritarian states*

- Conditions in which authoritarian states **emerged (LENIN)**:
  - economic factors;
  - social division;
  - impact of war;
  - weakness of political system
  
- Methods used to **establish** authoritarian states (**LENIN & STALIN**):
  - persuasion and coercion;
  - the role of leaders;
  - ideology;
  - the use of force;
  - propaganda

##### *Consolidation and maintenance of power*

- 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*

- 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

## PAPER 2

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

#### CASTRO'S CUBA

##### *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 and maintenance of power*

- 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*

- 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)

### *Rivalry, mistrust and 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;
  - 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*

- The impact of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, on the course and development of the Cold War
  - Truman / Eisenhower / JFK / LBJ / Nixon / Ford / Carter / Reagan
  - Stalin / Khrushchev / Brezhnev / Gorbachev
- The economic, social and cultural impact of the Cold War on two countries, each chosen from a different region
  - Cuba // USA (The Americas)

- *Germany // USSR (Europe)*

### *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
    - *Crises: Berlin Blockade / Korea / The Wall / Cuban Missile Crisis*

## PAPER 3

### History of the Americas – HL ONLY

#### 14: Political developments in Latin America (1945–1980)

This section focuses on domestic and political developments in Latin America after 1945. Most Latin American countries experienced social, economic and political changes and challenges. Political responses to these forces varied from country to country—from the continuation of democracy to “populist” movements 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.

##### ○ **The Cuban Revolution: political, social and economic causes**

##### ○ **Rule of Fidel Castro:**

- Cuban nationalism;
- political, economic, social and cultural policies;
- treatment of opposition;
- successes and failures;
- impact on the region

##### ○ **Populist leaders in two countries: [Castro / Cuba; Peron / Argentina]**

- rise to power and legitimacy;
- ideology;
- social, economic and political policies;
- successes and failures;
- the treatment of opposition

##### ○ **Democracy in crisis: political, social and economic reasons for the failure of elected leaders**

##### ○ **Rise of a military dictatorship in one country: [Castro / Cuba]**

- reasons for their rise to power;
- economic and social policies;
- repression and treatment of opposition

##### ○ **Guerrilla movements in one country: origins, rise and consequences [Castro / Cuba; Peron / Argentina]**

##### ○ **Liberation theology in Latin America: origins, growth and impact.**



## 16: 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;
- 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 US foreign policies from 1961 to 1981;
- 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 one country of the Americas (except the US): Implications of the Cold War on foreign and domestic policies and their implementation - CUBA**

## **17: Civil rights and social movements in the Americas post-1945**

This section examines the origins, nature, challenges and achievements of civil rights and social movements after 1945.

Causes of some of these movements may be pre-1945.

These movements represented the attempts to achieve equality for groups that were not recognized or accepted as full members of society, and they challenged established authority and attitudes.

- **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 counter-culture