

PAPER 1:(One Topic)

Prescribed subject 1: Peacemaking, peacekeeping—international relations 1918-36

This prescribed subject addresses international relations from 1918 to 1936 with emphasis on the Paris Peace Settlement—its making, impact and problems of enforcement—and attempts during the period to promote collective security and international cooperation through the League of Nations and multilateral agreements (outside the League mechanism), arms reduction and the pursuit of foreign policy goals without resort to violence. The prescribed subject also requires consideration of the extent to which the aims of peacemakers and peacekeepers were realized and the obstacles to success.

Areas on which the source-based questions will focus are:

- aims of the participants and peacemakers: Wilson and the Fourteen Points
- terms of the Paris Peace Treaties 1919-20: Versailles, St Germain, Trianon, Neuilly, Sèvres/Lausanne 1923
- the geopolitical and economic impact of the treaties on Europe; the establishment and impact of the mandate system
- enforcement of the provisions of the treaties: US isolationism—the retreat from the Anglo-American Guarantee; disarmament—Washington, London, Geneva conferences
- the League of Nations: effects of the absence of major powers; the principle of collective security and early attempts at peacekeeping (1920-5)
- the Ruhr Crisis (1923); Locarno and the “Locarno Spring” (1925)
- Depression and threats to international peace and collective security: Manchuria (1931-3) and Abyssinia (1935-6).

Prescribed subject 2: The Arab–Israeli conflict 1945-79

This prescribed subject addresses the development of the Arab–Israeli conflict from 1945 to 1979. It also requires consideration of the role of outside powers in the conflict either as promoters of tension or mediators in attempts to lessen tensions in the region. The prescribed subject requires study of the political, economic and social issues behind the dispute and the specific causes and consequences of the military clashes between 1948-9 and 1973. The nature and extent of social and economic developments within the disputed territory of Palestine/Israel within the period and their impact on the populations should also be studied. The end date for the prescribed subject is 1979 with the signing of the Egyptian–Israeli peace agreement.

Areas on which the source-based questions will focus are:

- last years of the British Mandate; UNSCOP partition plan and the outbreak of civil war
- British withdrawal; establishment of Israel; Arab response and 1948/49 war
- demographic shifts: the Palestinian diaspora 1947 onwards; Jewish immigration and the economic development of the Israeli state
- Suez Crisis of 1956: role of Britain, France, the United States, the USSR, Israel and the UNO

- Arabism and Zionism; emergence of the PLO
- Six Day War of 1967 and the October War of 1973: causes, course and consequences
- role of the United States, USSR and UNO
- Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Agreement.

Prescribed subject 3: Communism in crisis 1976-89

This prescribed subject addresses the major challenges—social, political and economic—facing the regimes in the leading socialist (Communist) states from 1976 to 1989 and the nature of the response of these regimes. In some cases challenges, whether internal or external in origin, produced responses that inaugurated a reform process contributing significantly to the end of the USSR and the satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe. In other cases repressive measures managed to contain the challenge and the regime maintained power in the period.

Areas on which the source-based questions will focus are:

- the struggle for power following the death of Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung), Hua Guofeng (Hua Kuo-feng), the re-emergence of Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-p'ing) and the defeat of the Gang of Four
- China under Deng Xiaoping: economic policies and the Four Modernizations
- China under Deng Xiaoping: political changes, and their limits, culminating in Tiananmen Square (1989)
- domestic and foreign problems of the Brezhnev era: economic and political stagnation; Afghanistan
- Gorbachev and his aims/policies (glasnost and perestroika) and consequences for the Soviet state
- consequences of Gorbachev's policies for Eastern European; reform movements: Poland—the role of Solidarity; Czechoslovakia—the Velvet Revolution; fall of the Berlin Wall.

PAPER 2.(Two Topics)

Topic 3: Origins and development of authoritarian and single-party states

The 20th century produced many authoritarian and single-party states. The origins, ideology, form of government, organization, nature and impact of these regimes should be studied.

Major themes

Origins and nature of authoritarian and single-party states	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conditions that produced authoritarian and single-party states• Emergence of leaders: aims, ideology, support• Totalitarianism: the aim and the extent to which it was achieved• Methods: force, legal
Establishment of authoritarian and single party states	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Form of government, (left- and right-wing) ideology• Nature, extent and treatment of opposition• Structure and organization of government and administration• Political, economic, social and religious policies
Domestic policies and impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of education, the arts, the media, propaganda• Status of women, treatment of religious groups and minorities

Material for detailed study

- Africa: Kenya—Kenyatta; Tanzania—Nyerere
- Americas: Argentina—Perón; Cuba—Castro
- Asia and Oceania: China—Mao; Indonesia—Sukarno
- Europe and the Middle East: Germany—Hitler; USSR—Stalin; Egypt—Nasser

Topic 5: The Cold War

This topic addresses East–West relations from 1945. It aims to promote an international perspective and understanding of the origins, course and effects of the Cold War—a conflict that dominated global affairs from the end of the Second World War to the early 1990s. It includes superpower rivalry and events in all areas affected by Cold War politics such as spheres of interest, wars (proxy), alliances and interference in developing countries.

Major themes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ideological differences
Origins of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mutual suspicion and fear• From wartime allies to post-war enemies• Ideological opposition
Nature of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Superpowers and spheres of influence• Alliances and diplomacy in the Cold War• Global spread of the Cold War from its European origins• Cold War policies of containment, brinkmanship, peaceful coexistence, détente
Development and impact of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement• Role and significance of leaders• Arms race, proliferation and limitation• Social, cultural and economic impact• Break-up of Soviet Union: internal problems and external pressures
End of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breakdown of Soviet control over Central and Eastern Europe

Material for detailed study

- Wartime conferences: Yalta and Potsdam
- US policies and developments in Europe: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO
- Soviet policies, Sovietization of Eastern and Central Europe, COMECON, Warsaw Pact
- Sino–Soviet relations
- US–Chinese relations

- Germany (especially Berlin (1945-61)), Congo (1960-64), Afghanistan (1979-88), Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, Middle East
- Castro, Gorbachev, Kennedy, Mao, Reagan, Stalin, Truman

AND SOME OF....

Topic 1: Causes, practices and effects of wars

War was a major feature of the 20th century. In this topic the different types of war should be identified, and the causes, practices and effects of these conflicts should be studied.

Major themes

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil |
| Different types and nature of 20th century warfare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guerrilla • Limited war, total war |
| Origins and causes of wars | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term, short-term and immediate causes • Economic, ideological, political, religious causes • Technological developments, tactics and strategies, air, land and sea |
| Nature of 20th century wars | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home front: economic and social impact (including changes in the role and status of women) • Resistance and revolutionary movements • Peace settlements and wars ending without treaties • Attempts at collective security pre- and post-Second World War |
| Effects and results of wars | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political repercussions and territorial changes • Post-war economic problems |

Material for detailed study

- First World War (1914-8)
- Second World War (1939-45)
- Africa: Algerian War (1954-62), Nigerian Civil War (1967-70)
- Americas: Falklands/Malvinas war (1982), Nicaraguan Revolution (1976-9)
- Asia and Oceania: Indo-Pakistan wars (1947-9, 1965, 1971), Chinese Civil War (1927-37 and 1946-9)

- Europe and Middle East: Spanish Civil War (1936-9), Iran–Iraq war (1980-88), Gulf War (1991)

PAPER 3 EUROPE(Three topics)

6. European diplomacy and the First World War 1870 - 1923

This section deals with the longer- and shorter-term origins of the First World War, its course and consequences. The breakdown of European diplomacy pre-1914 and the crises produced in international relations should be examined. It covers how the practice of war affected the military and home fronts. The section also investigates reasons for the Allied victory/Central Powers' defeat plus a study of the economic, political and territorial effects of the post-war Paris Peace Settlement.

- European diplomacy and the changing balance of power after 1870
- Aims, methods, continuity and change in German foreign policy to 1914; global colonial rivalry
- Relative importance of: the Alliance System; decline of the Ottoman Empire; Austria Hungary and Balkan nationalism; arms race; international and diplomatic crises
- Effects on civilian population; impact of war on women socially and politically
- Factors leading to the defeat of Germany and the other Central Powers (Austria Hungary, Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria); strategic errors; economic factors; the entry and role of the United States
- Post-war peace treaties and their territorial, political and economic effects on Europe: Versailles (St Germain, Trianon, Neuilly, Sèvres/Lausanne)

8. Interwar years: conflict and cooperation 1919 - 39

This section deals with the period between the two World Wars and the attempts to promote international cooperation and collective security. Obstacles to cooperation, such as post-war revisionism, economic crises and challenges to democracy and political legitimacy in Italy, Germany and Spain respectively, all require examination and consideration. The policies of the right-wing regimes and the responses of democratic states are also the focus of this section.

- Germany 1919-33: political, constitutional, economic, financial and social problems
- Italy 1919-39: Mussolini's domestic and foreign policies
- The impact of the Great Depression (case study of its effect on one country in Europe)
- Spanish Civil War: background to the outbreak of the Civil War; causes and consequences; foreign involvement; reasons for Nationalist victory
- Hitler's domestic and foreign policy (1933-39)
- Search for collective security; appeasement in the interwar years; the failure of international diplomacy; the outbreak of war in 1939

9. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe 1924 - 2000

This section deals with the consolidation of the Soviet state from 1924 and the methods applied to ensure its survival, growth and expansion inside and outside the borders of the Soviet Union. Bolshevik rule under Lenin, the rise and nature of the rule of Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev and the policies and practice of Sovietization (post-1945) in Central and Eastern Europe are areas for examination. East–West relations post-1945 in relation to Soviet aims and leadership should also be considered.

- Stalin (1924-53): power struggle; collectivization and industrialization; Five Year Plans; constitution; cult of personality; purges; impact on society; foreign relations to 1941

- The Great Patriotic War: breakdown of wartime alliance; Cold War; policies towards Germany: Berlin; Eastern European satellite states; Warsaw Pact
- Khrushchev (1955-64): struggle for power after Stalin's death; destalinization; peaceful coexistence; domestic policies: economic and agricultural; foreign relations: Hungary, Berlin, Cuba, China
- Brezhnev: domestic and foreign policies
- Case study of one Sovietized/satellite state: establishment of Soviet control; the nature of the single-party state; domestic policies; opposition and dissent (suitable examples could be East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland but all relevant states are valid)
- Transformation of Soviet Union: political developments and change (1982-2000)

11. Post-war developments in the Middle East 1945 - 2000

This section deals with the issues of nationalism, communalism, modernization and westernization in the Middle East post-1945. It requires examination of the issues of domestic reforms and the extent to which they proved acceptable and/or successful in achieving their aims, as well as consideration of the influence of outside interference on developments within the region generally or in specific states. Relationships between Arab states and the relationship of Arab states (individually and/or collectively) with Israel following the war of 1973 should also be investigated.

- Egypt under Nasser, Sadat and Mubarak: nature of the state; political developments; economic and social policies
- Modernization and Westernization under Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi in Iran: impact of Western influence; White Revolution; nature of society; 1979 Revolution
- Lebanon: civil wars, outside interference and reconstruction; confessional state; economic tensions; growth of militias and PLO
- Pan-Arabism: the UAR and the search for Arab leadership and unity; short-lived nature of UAR; longer-term impact on Islamic unity
- The Arab world and Israel: uneasy relations and conflicts; attempts at peacemaking; tensions caused by consequences of conflict (Occupied Territories, Intifada)
- Case study of one Middle Eastern state (excluding Egypt): the nature of the government; domestic policies; opposition and dissent (suitable examples could be Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Syria or any other relevant state)