

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

*This topic focuses on exploring the conditions that facilitated the rise of authoritarian states in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the methods used by parties and leaders to take and maintain power. The topic explores the emergence, consolidation and maintenance of power, including the impact of the leaders' policies, both domestic and foreign, upon the maintenance of power. Examination questions for this topic will expect students to make reference to specific authoritarian states in their responses, and some examination questions will require discussion of states from more than one region of the world. In order for students to be able to make meaningful comparisons across all aspects of the prescribed content, it is recommended that a minimum of three authoritarian states should be studied.*

Topic	Prescribed content
<b>Emergence of authoritarian states</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions in which authoritarian states emerged: economic factors; social division; impact of war; weakness of political system</li> <li>• Methods used to establish authoritarian states: persuasion and coercion; the role of leaders; ideology; the use of force; propaganda</li> </ul>
<b>Consolidation and maintenance of power</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of legal methods; use of force; charismatic leadership; dissemination of propaganda</li> <li>• Nature, extent and treatment of opposition</li> <li>• The impact of the success and/or failure of foreign policy on the maintenance of power</li> </ul>
<b>Aims and results of policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims and impact of domestic economic, political, cultural and social policies</li> <li>• The impact of policies on women and minorities</li> <li>• Authoritarian control and the extent to which it was achieved</li> </ul>

### Suggested examples

*Please note that the examples provided here are **suggestions only**. Teachers are free to use examples from this list or any other appropriate examples, depending on the particular needs and interests of the teacher and students.*

<b>Africa and the Middle East:</b> Tanzania—Nyerere; Egypt—Nasser; Iraq—Saddam Hussein; Kenya—Kenyatta; Uganda—Amin
<b>The Americas:</b> Argentina—Perón; Cuba—Castro; Chile—Pinochet; Haiti—Duvalier; Nicaragua—Somoza
<b>Asia and Oceania:</b> China—Mao; Indonesia—Sukarno; Pakistan—Zia ul Haq; Cambodia—Pol Pot
<b>Europe:</b> Germany—Hitler; USSR—Stalin; Italy—Mussolini; Spain—Franco; Poland—Pilsudski

## World history topic 11: Causes and effects of 20th century wars

*This topic focuses on the causes, practice and effects of war in the 20th century. The topic explores the causes of wars, as well as the way in which warfare was conducted, including types of war, the use of technology, and the impact these factors had upon the outcome. Examination questions for this topic will require students to make reference to specific 20th-century wars in their responses, and some examination questions will require discussion of wars from more than one region of the world. Please note that the suggested examples for this topic include “cross-regional” wars such as the First and Second World Wars. In examination questions that ask students to discuss examples of wars from different regions, students may use these wars in a regional context (for example, the Second World War in the Pacific) but may not then use the same war in a different region (for example, the Second World War in Europe) in the same response.*

Topic	Prescribed content
<b>Causes of war</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic, ideological, political, territorial and other causes</li> <li>• Short- and long-term causes</li> </ul>
<b>Practices of war and their impact on the outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of war: civil wars; wars between states; guerrilla wars</li> <li>• Technological developments; theatres of war—air, land and sea</li> <li>• The extent of the mobilization of human and economic resources</li> <li>• The influence and/or involvement of foreign powers</li> </ul>
<b>Effects of war</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The successes and failures of peacemaking</li> <li>• Territorial changes</li> <li>• Political repercussions</li> <li>• Economic, social and demographic impact; changes in the role and status of women</li> </ul>

### Suggested examples

*Please note that the examples provided here are **suggestions only**. Teachers are free to use examples from this list or any other appropriate examples, depending on the particular needs and interests of the teacher and students.*

**Africa and the Middle East:** Algerian War (1954–1962); Nigerian Civil War (1967–1970); Iran–Iraq War (1980–1988); North Yemen Civil War (1962–1970); First Gulf War (1990–1991)

**The Americas:** Chaco War (1932–1935); Falklands/Malvinas War (1982); Mexican Revolution (1910–1920); Contra War (1981–1990)

**Asia and Oceania:** **Chinese Civil War (1927–1937 and/or 1946–1949); Vietnam (1946–1954 and/or 1964–1975);** Indo-Pakistan Wars (1947–1949 and/or 1965 and/or 1971)

**Europe:** **Spanish Civil War (1936–1939);** the Balkan Wars (1990s); **Russian Civil War (1917–1922);** Irish War of Independence (1919–1921)

**Cross-regional wars:** **First World War (1914–1918); Second World War (1939–1945);** Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905)

## 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.

Topic	Prescribed content
<b>Rivalry, mistrust and accord</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The breakdown of the grand alliance and the emergence of superpower rivalry in Europe and Asia (1943–1949): role of ideology; fear and aggression; economic interests; a comparison of the roles of the US and the USSR</li> <li>• The US, USSR and China—superpower relations (1947–1979): containment; peaceful co-existence; Sino-Soviet and Sino-US relations; detente</li> <li>• Confrontation and reconciliation; reasons for the end of the Cold War (1980–1991): ideological challenges and dissent; economic problems; arms race</li> </ul>
<b>Leaders and nations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, on the course and development of the Cold War</li> <li>• The impact of Cold War tensions on two countries (excluding the USSR and the US)</li> </ul>
<b>Cold War crises</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

### Suggested examples

Please note that the examples provided here are **suggestions only**. Teachers are free to use examples from this list or any other appropriate examples, depending on the particular needs and interests of the teacher and students.

#### **Examples of leaders**

**Truman, Stalin, Khrushchev, Nixon, Mao, Castro, Brezhnev, Reagan, Gorbachev, Nasser, Brandt**

#### **Examples of Cold War crises**

**Africa and the Middle East:** Suez Crisis (1956); Congo (1960–1961); outbreak of Angolan Civil War (1975)

**The Americas:** Cuban Missile Crisis (1962); US intervention in Chile (1973); Contra War (1981–1990)

**Asia and Oceania:** Chinese Offshore Island Crises (1954/1958); North Korean invasion of South Korea (1950); Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979)

**Europe:** Berlin blockade (1948–1949), Berlin Wall (1958–1961); Hungary (1956); the Prague spring (1968); the USSR and Eastern Europe (1981–1989)