

DIS History Vital Documents 2024-25



DIS History Marking Codes

To help provide consistency and specificity of written feedback in History, the following codes have been developed to allow your teacher to quickly inform you of the strengths and areas for improvement within your written work. They can also be used by you and your peers when undertaking self-assessment and peer-assessment.

Codes will be used to indicate the strength of those abbreviations below:

/ (tick) - good

~ (squiggle) - mixed

X (cross) - missing

General Literacy

- P - punctuation
- sp - spelling
- gr - grammar (EG CL for capital letter)
- pres - Presentation (headings underlined, clear hand-writing etc.)

Habits and features of Historical excellence

- EX - explanation / analysis of your points (? - Unclear idea)
- CK - Contextual knowledge (facts)
- J - Judgments
- PROV - Provenance (the nature, origin and purpose of historical sources)
- ATQ - Answer the question! (Focus on key word eg change, significance)
- L - Link factors
- Q - Quotes
- T - A target that the teacher is setting you. This may require a short-term written response or be a more long-term goal for you to work on. These will be numbered and refer to aspects within what you've written.
- STR - Structure (// = new paragraph)

OLD GRADES	NEW GRADES
A*	9
A	8 7
B	6
C	5 STRONG PASS 4 STANDARD PASS
D	3
E	2
F	1
G	
U	U

Curriculum Overview:

Y	T1	T2	T3
7	Romans Islamic Golden Age	Medieval Mali Ottomans	Renaissance in Europe
8	Tudors Age of exploration	Empires (Mongols, Spain, British*)	American and Arab slavery
9	French Revolution	Conflicts	Dictatorship US Civil Rights / Suffragettes
10	2.B3 Japan 1853-1945	1.3 Germany 1918-45	
11	1.7 USA Divided Union 1945-74	2.A4 Vietnam	
12	1 Global War Japan, Germany & Italy	2 Authoritarian states Hitler & Mao Cold War	IA
13	3 Russia 1855-1924	TBC	TBC

Y7

- **The Romans:**
 - How was Rome founded?
 - How did Rome expand?
 - What was it like to live in the Roman Empire?
 - What was the Roman legacy?

- **The Islamic Golden Age (Why was the Islamic Golden Age 'Golden'?)**
 - What was the Islamic Golden Age?
 - What inventions emerged from the Islamic Golden Age?
 - What was medicine like during the Islamic Golden Age?
 - How has the Islamic Golden Age shaped the world we live in today?

- **Medieval Mali (How should we remember the Mali Empire?)**
 - How was the Mali Empire founded?
 - How important was trade to the Mali Empire?
 - How religious were the people of Mali?
 - What is the legacy of the Mali Empire?

- **Rise of the Ottoman Empire (How did the Ottoman Empire change the world?)**
 - How was the Ottoman Empire founded?
 - How did the Ottoman Empire expand?
 - What was it like to live in the Ottoman Empire?
 - What is the legacy of the Ottoman Empire?

- **Renaissance in Europe (How did the Renaissance change the way we create and think?)**
 - Why did the Renaissance occur in Italy?
 - What advancements occurred in Science and Medicine?
 - What did Renaissance Art and Architecture look like?
 - What was the most significant Renaissance invention?

Y8

- **Tudors (Henry VIII-Elizabeth) (How did the Tudors change English society?)**
 - Who was Henry VIII?
 - Why did Henry VIII break with Rome?
 - What happened during the reign of Edward VI?
 - What happened during the reign of Mary I?
 - What was the Spanish Armada?
 - What was life like in Elizabethan England?

- **Exploration (Why did Exploration occur?)**
 - What was the 'age of exploration'?
 - Why was Vasco de Gama significant?
 - Who was Christopher Columbus?

- **Age of Empires (How have Empires changed the world?)**
 - Who were the Mongols?
 - Why did Spain want an Empire?
 - Why was the British Empire known as the Empire on which the 'sun never set'?
 - Why was India the 'Jewel in the crown' of the British Empire?
 - Life in the Empires (What was life like in the Empires?)
 - Why was tea thrown into the Boston Harbour?
 - Life in India under British rule
 - Why was there a 'Scramble for Africa'?
 - How did the British Empire impact Australia?

- **French Revolution (Why did Louis XVI lose his head?)**

Y9

- **Slavery in the Americas and Arab World**
 - How did Africans become enslaved?
 - What is exceptional about the Middle Passage?
 - How did people resist slavery?
 - How was slavery abolished?
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- **Conflict through time (How has war changed the world?)**
 - Did the Crimean War have a significant effect on the world?
 - How did the Boer War change warfare?
 - WWI: How can 2 bullets lead to 20 million deaths?
 - Why was the Empire important to victory in WW1?
 - To what extent was WWI a total war?
 - How fair was the T.O.V. on Germany?
 - Was the fighting worse in WWII than WWI?
- **Rise of Dictators (Is a dictatorship an effective way to run a country?)**
 - What is a dictatorship?
 - What methods do dictators use to consolidate power?
 - What is society like under a dictatorship?
 - How do different dictatorships compare?
 - Do dictatorships solve problems better than democracies?
- **Rights movements (How successfully have rights been fought for over time?)**
 - What rights were being threatened?
 - What methods were used?
 - How successful were protestors' methods?
 - Is active or passive resistance more effective?
 - What changes were made to society?
 - What is the legacy of the rights movement?

iGCSE Edexcel Paper 2

B3 Japan in transformation, 1853–1945

This unit comprises five key topics, each centred on crucial developments in the history of this period. The following themes run through the key topics:

- external influences on Japan
- Japan awakens – military expansionism from seclusion to world power and defeat
- the modernisation of the economy – the problems of industrialisation
- social transformation in a modern world
- political change.

These themes will be the focus of Paper 2, sub-question (c), which will normally draw on the content of two or more topics.

What students need to learn:

- | | | |
|----------|--|--|
| 1 | Japan opening up to China and the West, 1853–67 | The Perry Mission – experiencing the West, opening the ports – the political, economic and social effects. Causes of the fall of the Tokugawa – corruption and incompetence within the government; the ‘other’ Japanese – Choshu and Satsuma. |
| 2 | Transformation, 1867–1895 | Impact on economy and society of the fall of the Tokugawa. Political modernisation as represented in the Meiji Constitution. The impact of the Cultural Revolution and the breakup of the Restoration Coalition (1873). Meiji culture – civilisation, Enlightenment and relations with Christianity. |
| 3 | An emerging power, 1895–1919 | Impact of industrial and commercial revolution in the Meiji period. Emperor Taisho and power transfer from oligarchy to Taisho Democracy (1912). Changes in Taisho culture and society for Taisho Youth, women, village and urban cultures. Relations with China and the West, including the advance of Japanese influence and possessions in Korea and China following the Sino-Japanese War (1895), Boxer Rebellion (1900), Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902) and the Treaty of Versailles (1919). |
| 4 | Political and economic challenges, 1919–31 | Political conflicts, including the struggle over universal suffrage, an emerging labour movement and the Public Security Preservation Law (1925). Economic decline in the 1920s: the impact of The Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 and the effects on society, trade and industry of world Depression from 1929. |
| 5 | Depression, empire and collapse, 1931–45 | Political and social effects of Tenko (rejecting communism). The causes and political effects of a return to military dictatorship in the 1930s. Strained relations with the West and especially the USA; the Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, including Manchukuo (1931) and relations with the League of Nations. The effects on people at home and in occupied countries of Konoe’s New Order during the War in Southeast Asia (1937–45). The effects of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, including the surrender of the Showa Emperor. |

3 Germany: development of dictatorship, 1918–45

What students need to learn:

<p>1 The establishment of the Weimar Republic and its early problems</p>	<p>The Abdication of the Kaiser and the German Revolution of 1918–19. The strengths and weaknesses of the new Republic and its Constitution. Reactions to the Treaty of Versailles. Challenges from Right and Left, including the Kapp Putsch and the Spartacist uprising. French occupation of the Ruhr. Causes and effects of hyperinflation.</p>
<p>2 The recovery of Germany, 1924–29</p>	<p>The work of Stresemann. Rentenmark, Dawes and Young Plans, US loans and the recovery of the German economy. Successes abroad – League of Nations, Locarno Treaties and Kellogg-Briand Pact.</p>
<p>3 The rise of Hitler and the Nazis to January 1933</p>	<p>Hitler and the German Workers' Party. Changes to the party (1920–22). Causes, events and results of Munich Putsch, (1923). Reorganisation of the Party (1924–28). Impact of the Great Depression. Nazi methods to win support. The role of the SA. Events of 1932 to January 1933, including the role of von Papen, von Schleicher and von Hindenburg.</p>
<p>4 Nazi Germany 1933–39</p>	<p>Setting up the Nazi dictatorship through the Reichstag Fire, Enabling Act, Night of the Long Knives and Hitler as Führer. The methods of Nazi control and the extent to which they were successful, including the police state, censorship and propaganda. Nazi policies towards education, women, the young, the Churches and their impact. Nazi racial policies and increasing persecution of Jews. Policies to reduce unemployment and their impact. The Labour Service, the Labour Front and Strength Through Joy.</p>
<p>5 Germany and the occupied territories during the Second World War</p>	<p>Nazi policies towards the Jews, including ghettos, death squads and the Final Solution. The Home Front, including changing role of women, 'total war', rationing and the effects of allied bombing. The growth of opposition to Hitler, including the Edelweiss Pirates, the White Rose Group and the July Bomb Plot (1944). Hitler's death and the end of the Third Reich.</p>

7 A divided union: civil rights in the USA, 1945–74

What students need to learn:

1 The Red Scare and McCarthyism	Reasons for the Red Scare, including the Cold War (1945–50), Hiss and Rosenberg cases, the FBI, the HUAC and the Hollywood Ten. Methods used by McCarthy and the growth of opposition. Reasons for his downfall. Overall impact of McCarthyism on the USA.
2 Civil rights in the 1950s	Segregation and discrimination. The influence of the Supreme Court and Congress. The importance of <i>Brown v Board of Education of Topeka</i> (1954), death of Emmett Till (1955) and the key events and significance of the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955–56) and Little Rock (1957). The significance of the Civil Rights Act, 1957. Revival of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK).
3 The impact of civil rights protests, 1960–74	Freedom riders, Anniston fire bombing, sit-ins and voting rights and the Meredith Case. The methods and activities of Martin Luther King. The Birmingham Campaign, the Washington March and the 'Dream' speech. The Mississippi Freedom Summer. The impact of protest on civil rights legislation of the 1960s. Selma and voting rights. The Nation of Islam and the work of Malcolm X. Reasons for the growth of Black Power and its impact, including the 1968 Olympics; the influence of Stokely Carmichael. The impact of race riots especially in the Watts District. The Black Panther movement and the roles of Bobby Seale and Huey Newton.
4 Other protest movements: students, women, anti-Vietnam	Reasons for the growth of protest movements. The student movement and links to war in Vietnam, including the anti-Vietnam War movement. The Berkeley Free Speech movement. Students for a Democratic Society and 'hippies'. Betty Friedan, Eleanor Roosevelt, NOW, women's liberation movement and abortion. Phyllis Schlafly and opposition to the women's movement.
5 Nixon and Watergate	Reasons for and key features of the Watergate Scandal. Impact on Nixon, US politics and new laws, including the War Powers Act (1973), the Election Campaign Act (1974), the Privacy Act (1974) and the Congressional Budget Control Act (1974); Gerald Ford and the presidential pardon.

Paper 2

A4 The Vietnam Conflict, 1945–75

What students need to learn:

<p>1 The struggle against France for independence, 1945–54</p>	<p>The origins of the First Indochina War, especially the aims of the Vietminh. The tactics of General Giap; the search for a diplomatic solution; the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu and its immediate consequences.</p>
<p>2 US policy and intervention, 1954–64</p>	<p>The aims of the Geneva Conference (1954) and the US response, Eisenhower and the Domino Theory, the formation of South Vietnam. Life in North and South Vietnam under Ho Chi Minh and Ngo Dinh Diem. The impact of Ho's policies to unite Vietnam, the NLF, and the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The response of US, the Strategic Hamlet Programme, the fall of Diem (1963), the Gulf of Tonkin incident (1964).</p>
<p>3 Confrontation in the Vietnam War, escalation 1964–68</p>	<p>The nature of the Second Indochina War, the roles of Johnson, McNamara, Westmoreland and the jungle war (1965–68), Search and Destroy; the bombing campaign, Operation Rolling Thunder. A televised war; the siege of Khe Sanh to the Tet Offensive and the Battle of Hue (1968).</p>
<p>4 Nixon and Ford's policies – Vietnamisation, peace and Communist victory, 1969–75</p>	<p>Failure of peace talks; widening the war in Cambodia and Laos, 'secret bombing'. Relations with China and the roles of Kissinger and Le Duc Tho in the Paris peace talks (1972). Nixon's policy of Vietnamisation and withdrawal by 1973 and the renewed North Vietnamese offensive, the effects of Ford's diplomatic response, the final offensive (March–April 1975) and the fall of Saigon.</p>
<p>5 The impact of conflict on civilians in Vietnam and attitudes in the USA</p>	<p>The effects of the war on civilians in Vietnam. US response to guerrilla warfare, Hearts and Minds, My Lai, Phoenix Programme, defoliation, bombing. The effects of the war in the US, university protests; media coverage, opposition to war in USA; pro-war demonstrations. The Fulbright Hearings (1971).</p>

IB Overview

Paper One SL <u>AND</u> HL (20%)			
<p style="text-align: center;">Which ONE prescribed subject will you teach?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Choose one and teach BOTH case studies.</p>	<p>Prescribed Subject:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3. The move to global war</p>	<p>Case study 1:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Japan</p>	<p>Case Study 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Germany & Italy</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">You must teach all bullet points.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">You must teach all bullet points.</p>
Paper Two SL <u>AND</u> HL (25%)			
<p style="text-align: center;">Which TWO World history topics will you teach?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Choose two and teach examples from TWO regions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10. Authoritarian States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hitler & Mao</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12. Cold War</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TBC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TBC</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">You must teach all bullet points and select relevant examples from two regions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">You must teach all bullet points and select relevant examples from two regions.</p>	
Paper Three HL ONE region of the world <u>ONLY</u> (35%)			
<p style="text-align: center;">Which THREE sections will you teach?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Choose three and teach ALL bullet points.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12. Russia 1855-1924</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">16. Russia 1924-2000</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TBC</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15: Diplomacy in Europe (1919–1945) OR 18: Post-war central and eastern Europe (1945–2000)</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">You must teach all bullet points.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">You must teach all bullet points.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">You must teach all bullet points.</p>
IA (20%)			

Y12

● 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. The focus of this prescribed subject is on the causes of expansion, key events, and international responses to that expansion. Discussion of domestic and ideological issues should therefore be considered in terms of the extent to which they contributed to this expansion, for example, economic issues, such as the long-term impact of the Great Depression, should be assessed in terms of their role in shaping more aggressive foreign policy.

Case studies	Material for detailed study
Case study 1: Japanese expansion in East Asia (1931–1941)	<p>Causes of expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of Japanese nationalism and militarism on foreign policy • Japanese domestic issues: political and economic issues, and their impact on foreign relations • Political instability in China <p>Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese invasion of Manchuria and northern China (1931) • Sino-Japanese War (1937–1941) • The Three Power/Tripartite Pact; the outbreak of war; Pearl Harbor (1941) <p>Responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • League of Nations and the Lytton report • Political developments within China—the Second United Front • International response, including US initiatives and increasing tensions between the US and Japan
Case study 2: German and Italian expansion (1933–1940)	<p>Causes of expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of fascism and Nazism on the foreign policies of Italy and Germany • Impact of domestic economic issues on the foreign policies of Italy and Germany • Changing diplomatic alignments in Europe; the end of collective security; appeasement <p>Events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German challenges to the post-war settlements (1933–1938) • Italian expansion: Abyssinia (1935–1936); Albania; entry into the Second World War • German expansion (1938–1939); Pact of Steel, Nazi–Soviet Pact and the outbreak of war <p>Responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International response to German aggression (1933–1938) • International response to Italian aggression (1935–1936) • International response to German and Italian aggression (1940)

- Paper 2

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. 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 may require students to make reference to examples of states from two different regions 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
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

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: Tanzania—Nyerere; Egypt—Nasser; Iraq—Saddam Hussein; Kenya—Kenyatta; Uganda—Amin

The Americas: Argentina—Perón; Cuba—Castro; Chile—Pinochet; Haiti—Duvalier; Nicaragua—Somoza

Asia and Oceania: China—Mao; Indonesia—Sukarno; Pakistan—Zia ul Haq; Cambodia—Pol Pot

Europe: Germany—Hitler; USSR—Lenin and Stalin; Italy—Mussolini; Spain—Franco; Poland—Pilsudski

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. Examination questions may require students to make reference to examples from two different regions of the world.

Topic	Prescribed content
Rivalry, mistrust and accord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, on the course and development of the Cold War The economic, social and cultural impact of the Cold War on two countries, each chosen from a different region
Cold War crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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)

IA - Independent Assessment (20%)

Y13

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

This section deals with modernization and conservatism in tsarist Russia and the eventual collapse of the tsarist autocracy, as well as the revolutions of 1917, the Civil War and the rule of Lenin. There is a focus on the concepts of change and continuity, with examination and consideration of the social, economic and political factors that brought about change.

- Alexander II (1855–1881): the extent of reform
- Policies of Alexander III (1881–1894) and Nicholas II (1894–1917): economic modernization, tsarist repression and the growth of opposition
- Causes of the 1905 Revolution (including social and economic conditions and the significance of the Russo-Japanese War); consequences of the 1905 Revolution (including Stolypin and the Dumas)
- The impact of the First World War and the final crisis of autocracy in February/March 1917
- 1917 Revolutions: February/March Revolution; Provisional Government and dual power (Soviets); October/November Revolution; Bolshevik Revolution; Lenin and Trotsky
- Lenin's Russia/Soviet Union; consolidation of new Soviet state; Civil War; War Communism; New Economic Policy (NEP); terror and coercion; foreign policy

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

This section examines 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. 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.

- Soviet Union (1924–1941): Stalin and the struggle for power (1924–1929); defeat of Trotsky; Stalin's policies of collectivization and the Five-Year Plans; government and propaganda under Stalin; the purges and the Great Terror
- The impact of the Great Patriotic War (1941–1945); events in the Soviet Union (1945–1953): political and economic developments
- Khrushchev and Brezhnev: domestic policies and foreign relations
- Transformation of the Soviet Union (1985–1991): Gorbachev (aims, policies and extent of success); political developments and change
- Collapse of the Soviet Union; post-Soviet Russia to 2000; role and policies of Yeltsin; political and economic developments to 2000