

International History, 1945–91

Key points relating to this scheme of work

- Do the source-based question, Question One, on the United Nations. If you have time, spend an extra week on it to ensure that the correct technique is mastered.
- Study 'The globalisation of the Cold War' topic. It is central to the whole paper and there will be a choice of questions, which will help students.
- Each topic is allocated six weeks, assuming that it is part of a one year course.
- Do **at least** three other topics, in addition to the '**UN**' and the '**Globalisation of the Cold War**' are studied in the appropriate depth. Studying only four topics in total does not give the candidates sufficient choice of questions, as experience has proved so often in the past.
- Recommendations are made relating to training students in appropriate methods essential for success, such as essay writing skills. When and how they are done must be very much at the centre's discretion. CIE does run an online course in A Level History methodology.
- All titles suggested in the right hand column for homework are from past papers, and should be marked using the appropriate markschemes which are available on the CIE website.
- The timing of when each topic is taught is very much at the centre's discretion. Some centres prefer to leave the Source-based topic until quite late in the course.
- Students should be required to read independently and make their own notes under the headings laid out in the left hand column.
- No attempt is made to recommend all possible books/articles/sites. Either one or two books are recommended for each major topic, and they contain sufficient depth for at least a C grade. Higher grades will require further reading.
- It is strongly recommended that Centres
 - Make full use of the resources available on the CIE site, such as past papers and markschemes
 - Use the training opportunities available through CIE, particularly those teachers who have no, or limited, experience of A Level.
 - Make use of the CIE e-community available to share ideas/problems/resources etc.

<p>This column lists the major topics which need to be taught. All questions in the examinations will only be based on these topics.</p>			<p>All recommendations are from past papers-so they can be marked using the published markschemes.</p>
<p><u>The Development of the United Nations 1945-1991</u> [6 Weeks]</p>	<p>Resources</p>	<p>Activities</p>	<p>Homework</p>
<p><u>1. Background to the creation of the UN</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The failure of the League of Nations • The ideas for the United Nations • The reasons for its formation • The formation of the UN 	<p>D Whittaker. N MacQueen</p>	<p>Training in Source technique</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>“Who were the key players in creation of the UN and what did they hope to achieve?”</p>	<p>Evaluation of sources. Use November 2008 as model</p>
<p><u>2. The Power of the United Nations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structure of the UN • The Covenant of the UN • The powers of the security council • The General Assembly • The Secretary General • The role of the superpowers • The thinking behind the UN institutions 		<p>Training in Source technique</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>“Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the UNs organisation”</p>	<p>May 2007 Source based question</p>
<p><u>3+4. The idea of collective security</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of collective security • The peace making role of the UN in theory and practice • The peacekeeping role of the UN in theory and in practice • The peace enforcement role of the UN in practice. Successes and failures 		<p>Training in note making technique</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Was collective security ‘a wonderful idea which could never work’?</p>	<p>November 2006 source question</p> <p>May 2008 source based question</p>

<p>5. <u>International Law</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the UN as an international lawmaker • The UN conventions on Human Rights • The UN conventions on the Laws of the Sea • UN laws against international terrorism • UN laws against genocide • The effectiveness of the UN law making process in theory and in practice 	<p>Training in note making technique</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>To what extent was the UN's role as a lawmaker successful?</p>	<p>November 2005 Source based question- under timed conditions</p>
<p>6 <u>Social and Economic progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the UN with regard to economic development • The role of the UN with regard to population • The role of the UN with regard to health • The role of the UN with regard to refugees • The role of the UN with regard to children • The role of the UN with regard to the environment • The effectiveness of the UN in terms of social and economic progress 	<p>Training in research methodology - esp. internet use</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Discuss the view that the UN has had limited success in helping international social and economic progress</p>	<p>November 2004 source question under timed conditions</p>

<u>The Origins of the Cold War after World War II</u> [6 weeks]	Resources	Activities	Homework
<u>1. The causes of the Cold War to 1947</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitudes pre-1939 • The strains of the wartime alliance • The post war settlement • The iron curtain • The key personalities - Stalin, Roosevelt, Truman, Churchill and Attlee. 	M McCauley	Training in research methodology Discussion To what extent can the origins of the Cold War be blamed on the victors of World War Two?	How far was the Cold War, in the period 1945-9, caused by Soviet expansionism in Eastern Europe? (N.2008)
<u>2. The USA and the Problems of Europe</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic challenges of reconstruction • The political challenges, the spread of communism and the determination to preserve democratic institutions 		Training in essay technique Discussion How far was US policy towards Europe between 1945 and 1952 based on self interest?	'New to the job and inexperienced, Truman was the person most responsible for the outbreak of the Cold War'. How far do you agree? (N 2005)
<u>3. The policies of the USSR towards Western and Eastern Europe</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USSR policy towards Germany • USSR policy towards US,UK and France • USSR policy towards Poland the rest of occupied Eastern Europe • The Warsaw Pact • Key individuals such as Stalin and Molotov 		Training in essay technique Discussion Analyse the motives for Soviet policy towards East and West Europe between 1945 and the death of Stalin	How far do you agree that, in the years 1945-9, the USSR's policy towards Europe was more one of 'national security' than that of the USA? (N 2004)

<p>4. <u>US policies and containment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The idea of containment • The Truman Doctrine • The Marshall Plan • The Berlin Blockade • The formation of NATO • The key individuals - Truman, Marshall and Bevin. • The role of nuclear weapons 	<p>Training in essay technique</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>How successful was the containment policy of the US?</p>	<p>To what extent were the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan the major causes of the Cold War in Europe?(J 2007)</p>
<p>5. <u>The Historical debate on the Origins of the Cold War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The traditional view • The revisionist view • The post-revisionist view • Responsibility for the Cold War 	<p>Training in seminar work</p> <p>To what extent have the views of historians on the causes of the Cold War changed?</p>	<p>Consider the view that the USSR was more responsible than the USA for the outbreak and development of the Cold War in the period 1945-49. (J 2008)</p>
<p>6. <u>Consolidation and technique</u></p>	<p>Training in seminar work</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Who has produced the most effective interpretation of the Cold War's causes?</p>	<p>How far has the collapse of the USSR affected the historical debate about the origins of the Cold War? (N 2006)</p>

<u>The Globalisation of the Cold War</u>	Resources	Activities	Homework
<u>1 + 2 The Asia – Pacific Region</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background to 1945 • China • Taiwan • Korean War and its impact • Indochina • Japan • Vietnam • All to be linked into spread of Cold War 	D Painter	Training in seminar work Discussion To what extent was the Cold War in the Far East driven by local or nationalistic factors rather than political ideology?	Assess the relative contributions of the USA and the USSR to the outbreak and outcome of the Korean War. (N 2006) “Too little and too late”. Consider this view of US intervention in Vietnam. (J 2008)
<u>3. Latin America</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional US policy- the Munroe Doctrine • Rio Pact and formation of OAS • The Guatemalan affair of 1954 • US attitudes towards dictatorship in Latin and South America • Revolution in Cuba • The Cuban Missile crisis • US attempts to exclude external influences in Latin America post-1963 		Training in presentational skills To what extent was US policy towards Latin and South America motivated by purely selfish economic interests?	“Khrushchev simply wanted to protect a new and vulnerable Communist state.” How valid is this explanation of Soviet policy towards Cuba between 1960-1963? (N 2005)

<p>4 +5 <u>The Middle East and the Cold War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional UK and US policy in the Middle East, the colonial legacy • The development of the oil industry • The Iran crisis of 1945-6 • US policy towards the creation of Israel and the Arab response • The Iranian crisis of 1953 • The Baghdad Pact and CENTO • Nasser, the Aswan Dam and the Suez crisis • The role of the superpowers in the Arab-Israeli conflict • The Eisenhower doctrine • The impact of the Cold War on the Middle East 	<p>Training in presentational skills</p> <p>Why was neither East nor West successful in establishing a dominant position in the Middle East?</p>	<p>To what extent did the reasons for, and nature of, American and Soviet intervention in the Middle East between 1956 and 1982, differ? (J 2006)</p> <p>To what extent did the involvement of the USA and the USSR make the Arab-Israeli conflicts difficult to solve? (N 2007)</p>
<p>6 <u>Detente and the Second Cold War, 1963-85</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of the Cuban missile crisis • The changing nature of the arms race • The work of Nixon, Carter and Reagan and their Russian counterparts • Detente and SALT 	<p>Training in presentational skills</p> <p>Why, and to what extent, did the Cold War become less intense between 1963 and 1985?</p>	<p>“The outcome of the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962 was a victory for both the USA and the USSR” How far do you agree? (J 2007)</p>

<u>The Crisis of Communism and the end of the Cold War</u>	Resources	Activities	Homework
<u>1.The Sino-Soviet conflict</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origins • Course • Main features • Significance 	R Walker M Meisner G Lunstead	Training in exam technique Discussion To what extent was the Sino-Soviet conflict just a ‘clash of personalities?’	How seriously did the Sino-Soviet conflict weaken the Communist bloc? (N 2003)
<u>2+3 .The USSR</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The internal challenges to communism • The external challenges to communism • The reasons for the collapse of communism • The process of the collapse of communism • The effects of the collapse of communism on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The USSR ➤ Eastern Europe ➤ The West ➤ China 		Training in exam technique Discussion Did the USSR collapse more because of bad leadership then bad economics?	How far do agree that the growth of nationalism within the USSR was the main cause of its collapse by 1991? (J 2006) Explain the effects of the collapse of the USSR in the period 1985-1991 upon the foreign policy of the USA. (N 2003)
<u>4+5. China</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges to communism • Reasons for the crisis of communism in China • The response to the crisis of Communism • The effects of the crisis of communism on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ China ➤ The West ➤ Russia 		Training in Exam technique Discussion Analyse the principal causes and consequences of the ‘crisis of communism’.	How successfully, in the period to 1991, did the Chinese communist leadership respond to the problems it faced in the 1980s? (N 2006) How far do you agree that “the crisis of Chinese communism in the 1980s seriously threatened the authority of the Chinese Communist party? (N 2005)

<p>6. <u>The end of the Cold War</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for the end of the Cold War • The significance of the end of the Cold War • The end of the Cold war-the view from the West • The end of the Cold War-the view from China • The end of the Cold War-the view from Russia 	<p>Training in leading and participation in group discussion</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Assess who should get the credit for ending the cold war?</p>	<p>How far was Ronald Reagan responsible for the end of the Cold War? (J 2007)</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<u>The Nuclear Arms Race, 1945-91</u>	Resources	Activities	Homework
<p>1. <u>The spread of nuclear weapons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the Atom Bomb to 1945 • The spread by country • The spread by type • The spread by delivery system • The reasons for, and extent of, the spread 	J L Gaddis	<p>Training in leading, and participating in, group discussion</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Why and how did the nuclear arms race develop so quickly?</p>	<p>Analyse the impact of the nuclear arms race on the Cold War during the period 1950-1980. (N 2003)</p>
<p>2. <u>The development of deterrence theories</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive retaliation • MAD • Flexible response • The reasons for the development of those theories and their wider impact 		<p>Training in independent research/project/extended writing skills</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>To what extent were the deterrence theories attempts to justify the unjustifiable?</p>	<p>How far was the development of new strategies of deterrence by the USA, from 1950-1989, a response to the development of Soviet nuclear weaponry? (J 2007)</p>
<p>3. <u>The control of nuclear weapons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initial concerns • Test ban treaties • Limits on nuclear powers e.g. SALT [1+2] , ABM, Start [1+2] • Limits on non-nuclear powers • Non Proliferation Treaty • The role of the opposition to nuclear weaponry 		<p>Training in independent research/project/extended writing skills</p> <p>Why were so many of the attempts to control nuclear weaponry unsuccessful?</p>	<p>How successful were international efforts in the period from 1963 to 1991 to control nuclear weapons? (N2006)</p>
<p>4. <u>The historical debate on the nuclear arms race</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views on the causes • Views on the course • Views on the results from the viewpoint of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The West ➤ The communist 'East' ➤ The Non-aligned nations 		<p>Training on historiography and its use</p> <p>“ No historian has successfully explained the nuclear arms race” Discuss</p>	<p>“By the 1980s, the USSR was losing the nuclear arms race” How did this affect the Cold War? (N 2005)</p>

<p><u>5. The effects of the nuclear arms race on the Cold War and its wider consequences.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects of the arms race on the Cold War • The wider implications of the arms race on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ International relations ➤ National politics ➤ The international economy ➤ Domestic economies ➤ The military and their strategic thinking 		<p>Training on historiography and its use</p> <p>“Nuclear weapons dominated not only military thinking, but had an even greater impact on both national and international politics and economics” Discuss</p>	<p>Analyse the impact of the nuclear arms race on the Cold War in the period 1950-1980 (N 2003)</p>
<p><u>6. Consolidation and interconnectivity.</u></p> <p>This topic should now be linked in with all the other topics e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Origins of the Cold War • The Globalisation of the Cold War • The crisis of communism and the end of the Cold War • The development of the international economy • The Third World 		<p>The A* essay, what examiners look for</p> <p>The A* source, what examiners look for</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>To what extent was the Cold War the driving force in international relations in the years after 1945?</p>	<p>Analyse the reasons why the nuclear arms race between the superpowers ended in the 1980s (J 2003)</p>

<u>The Development of the International Economy 1945-91</u>	Resources	Activities	Homework
<p>1+2 <u>The growth and problems relating to the international economy to 1991</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons for the growth of an international economy • The main features of the international economy • The consequences of the development of an international economy for all nations • The problems arising from the growth of an international economy 	S Pollard	<p>Discussion</p> <p>To what extent did the growth of the international economy bring real benefits to all?</p>	<p>“The most important factor in the growth of the international economy from 1945 to 1991 was the continued movement towards free trade” How far do you agree? (N 2008)</p> <p>Why, throughout the Cold war era was the capitalist world economy so frequently in crisis? (J 2006)</p>
<p>3+4. <u>The development of international economic policies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Bank and the IMF • The group of Seven • GATT • The significance, success and failures of those economic policies 		<p>Discussion</p> <p>To what extent were international economic policies designed to benefit the rich nations?</p>	<p>How important to the growth of the international economy in the period 1945-91 were the policies of the World Bank and the IMF? (N 2004)</p> <p>“The formation of the Group of Seven in 1975 marked the end of the USA’s dominance of the international economy” How far do you agree? (N2006)</p>
<p>5 <u>Issues in Trade</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free trade v protectionism • The dominant role of the USA in the world economy • Economic development of Japan-the reasons for Japan’s economic success • The impact of Japan’s economic success on world markets 		<p>Discussion</p> <p>Were the problems which affected international trade always settled in favour of the richer nations?</p>	<p>“Japan’s economic success was more to do with domestic policies than the changing nature of the international economy”. How far do you agree? (J 2007)</p>
<p>6 <u>Overview and consolidation.</u></p>			<p>“The development of the international economy in the period 1945-91 favoured rich countries at the expense of the poor” how far do you agree?</p>

<u>The Third World</u>	Resources	Activities	Homework
1. <u>Overview of decolonisation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope of empires • Reasons for decolonisation • Impact of decolonisation 	R Betts G Lunstead	Discussion “Decolonisation took place because the colonialists could no longer afford colonies” Discuss	Assess the impact of decolonisation on newly independent states in the period 1994-91. (J 2006)
2. <u>The emergence of the third world</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The evolution of the idea of the third world • The Bandung conference • The non-aligned movement • The formation of UNCTAD 		“Neither the non-aligned movement nor the ‘third world’ movement achieved any real success.” Discuss this view	How significant was the Bandung Conference of 1955 to the non-aligned movement? (N 2007)
3. <u>The moves to establish a New International Economic Order</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group of 77 • The rise of OPEC • The Brandt report 		How successful were attempts to establish a ‘new international economic order?’	Account for the changing fortunes of OPEC from its formation in 1960 until 1991 (N 2004)
4. <u>The rise of Islamic fundamentalism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam and the Islamic world. The nature of Islamic Fundamentalism. • The reasons for the rise of Islamic fundamentalism • The spread and impact on the Middle East and the wider world. 		Discuss the reasons for, and explain the impact of, Islamic fundamentalism	Account for the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in the Cold War era (J 2003)
5. <u>The third world in the 1980s</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The debt crisis • The emergence of the Asian ‘Tiger’ economies • Famine in Africa • The decline of OPEC 		Discussion How soluble are the problems of the third world?	How far was it the enterprise and hard work of their populations that explained the success of the Asian Tiger economies? (N 2006)
6. <u>International Aid and the role of the multinational Corporations</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need and impact of international aid • Arguments for and against international aid • The rise of the multinationals and their impact • The merits and demerits of the multinationals 		To what extent is international aid given “for the wrong reasons, to the wrong people, in the wrong way”?	To what extent did international aid assist third World countries in the development of their economies in the period 1970-1991? (N 2005)

