

IB History of the Americas HL

Assessment Outline

Assessment Component	Weighting
External Assessment (5 hours) – this is sent off somewhere in the IB world to be graded	80%
<i>Paper 1 (1 hour)</i> Prescribed Subject 1: Peacemaking, peacekeeping – international relations, 1918-36 Four short-answer/structured questions (25 marks)	20%
<i>Paper 2 (1 hour 30 minutes)</i> Five Topics – (focus on 3 of the 5) Two extended-response questions (40 marks)	25%
<i>Paper 3 (2 hours 30 minutes)</i> History of the Americas topics Three extended-response questions (60 marks)	35%
Internal Assessment – graded by your HOA teacher, then a sample is sent to IB to be rescored	20%
<i>Historical Investigation</i> on any area of the syllabus Approximately 20 hours (25 marks)	

	Approximate Hours
Paper 1 (DBQs): 20th Century World History – Prescribed Subjects 1. Peacemaking, peacekeeping – international relations, 1918-1936	40
Paper 2: 20th Century World History – topics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Essays – select from 30 questions; must be two different topics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Causes, practices, and effects of wars 2. Democratic states – challenges and responses 3. Origins and development of authoritarian and single-party states 4. Nationalist and independence movements in Africa and Asia and post-1945 Central and Eastern European states 5. The Cold War 	90
Paper 3: History of the Americas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Essays – select from 24 questions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independence Movements 2. Nation-Building and Challenges 3. United States Civil War: Causes, Course, and Effects, 1840-77 4. The Development of Modern Nations, 1865-1929 5. Emergence of the Americas in Global Affairs, 1880-1929 6. The Mexican Revolution, 1910-40 7. The Great Depression and the Americas, 1929-39 8. The Second World War and the Americas, 1933-45 9. Political Developments in the Americas after the Second World War, 1945-79 10. The Cold War and the Americas, 1945-1981 11. Civil Rights and the Social Movements in the Americas 12. Into the 21st Century – from the 1980s to 2000 	90
Internal Assessment: Historical Investigation	20
Total Teaching Hours	240

Paper 1 (DBQs): 20th Century World History – Prescribed Subjects

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 (DBQs) 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, Sévres/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)
 - Abyssinia (1935-6)

Paper 2: 20th Century World History – Topics

- 2 Essays – select from 30 questions; must be *two different topics*

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:

1. Different types and nature of 20th century warfare
 - Civil
 - Guerilla
 - Limited war
 - Total war
2. Origins and causes of wars
 - Long-term, short-term, and immediate causes
 - Economic, ideological, political, religious causes
3. Nature of the 20th century wars
 - Technological developments, tactics, and strategies, air, land, and sea
 - Home Front: Economic and social impact (including changes to the role and status of women)
 - Resistance and revolutionary movements
4. Effects and results of war
 - Peace Settlements and wars ending without treaties
 - Attempts at collective security pre- and post-Second World War
 - Political repercussions and territorial changes
 - Post-war economic problems

Material for Detailed Study:

- First World War (1914-18)
- Second World War (1939-45)
- Africa:
 - Algerian War (1954-62)
 - Nigerian Civil War (1967-70)
- Americas:
 - Falklands/Malvinas War (1982)
 - Nicaraguan Revolution (1976-79)
- Asia and Oceania:
 - Indo-Pakistan Wars (1947-49, 1965, 1971)
 - Chinese Civil War (1927-37 and 1946-49)
- Europe and Middle East:
 - Spanish Civil War (1936-39)
 - Iran-Iraq War (1980-88)
 - Gulf War (1991)

Paper 2 - Topic 2: Democratic States – Challenges and Responses

The 20th century witnessed the establishment, survival, destruction, and re-emergence of democratic states. Democratic systems faced threats to their existence from internal and external sources. In some cases the system coped successfully, in other cases the pressures proved difficult to withstand. The performance of democratic states in relation to such pressures—economic, political, and social—form the basis for this topic.

Major Themes:

1. Nature and structure of democratic (multiparty) states
 - Constitutions (written and unwritten)
 - Electoral systems, proportional representation, coalition governments
 - Role of political parties: role of an opposition
 - Role of pressure (interest/lobby) groups
2. Economic and Social Policies
 - Employment
 - Gender
 - Health
 - Education
 - Social Welfare
3. Political, Social and Economic Challenges
 - Political extremism
 - Ethnicity, religion, gender
 - Movements for the attainment of civil rights
 - Inequitable distribution of wealth/resources

Material for Detailed Study:

- Africa:
 - South Africa 1991-2000, Mandela
 - Nigeria 1961-66
- Americas:
 - Argentina 1983-95, Alfonsín and Menem
 - Canada 1968-84, Trudeau
 - United States 1953-73, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon
- Asia and Oceania:
 - India 1947-64, Nehru
 - Japan 1945-52, post-war reconstruction
 - Australia 1965-75
- Europe and Middle East:
 - France 1958-69, de Gaulle
 - Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1967-90
 - Weimar Germany 1919-33

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:

1. Origins and Nature of Authoritarian and Single-Party States
 - 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
2. Establishment of authoritarian and single-party states
 - Methods: force, legal
 - Form of government: left- and right-wing ideology
 - Nature, extent and treatment of opposition
3. Domestic Policies and Impact
 - Structure and organization of government and administration
 - Political, economic, social, and religious policies
 - 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:
 - German – Hitler
 - USSR – Stalin
 - Egypt - Nasser

Paper 2 - Topic 4: Nationalist and independence movements in Africa and Asia and post-1945 Central and Eastern European states

An important development of the 20th century, especially in the post-Second World War period, was the decline of imperial rule and the emergence of new states. This topic covers decolonization in Africa and Asia. It also covers the break-up of Soviet control in Eastern Europe, as well as the emergence of new states elsewhere in Europe. Emphasis should be placed on the origins and the development of the nationalist and independence movements, the formation of post-colonial governments/new states, the problems facing new governments (both internal and external pressures) and attempts to solve them.

Please note that students will **not** be asked to compare and contrast the nationalist and independence movements in Africa and Asia with the new states in Europe post-1945.

Major Themes:

1. Origins and the rise of nationalist/independence movements in Africa and Asia
 - Anti-colonialism – opposition to Belgian, British, Dutch, French, and Portuguese colonial rule
 - Nationalism, political ideology, religion
 - Impact of the two world wars and the Cold War
 - Other factors fostering growth of nationalist and independence movements
2. Methods of achieving independence in Africa and Asia
 - Armed struggle
 - Non-violent movements, elite and mass movements
 - Role and importance of leaders of nationalist/independence movements
 - Political organization
3. Challenges to Soviet or centralized control in Central and Eastern Europe and the Balkans
 - Origins and growth of movements challenging Soviet or centralized control
 - Role and importance of leaders, organizations, and institutions
 - Methods of achieving independence from Soviet or centralized control
4. Formation of, and challenges to, post-colonial governments/new states
 - Colonial legacy, neo-colonialism, and Cold War
 - Conflict with neighbors
 - Lack of political experience
 - Economic issues
 - Social, religious, and cultural issues
 - Ethnic, racial, and separatist movements

Material for Detailed Study:

- Nationalist and independence movements in Africa and Asia
 - Movements:
 - Africa – Algeria, Angola, Belgian Congo/Zaire, Ghana, Rhodesia/Zimbabwe
 - Asia – India and Pakistan, Indochina
 - Leaders:
 - Ben Bella (Algeria)
 - Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam)
 - Jinnah (Pakistan)
 - Gandhi (India)
 - Mugabe (Zimbabwe)
 - Nkrumah (Ghana)
- Post-1945 Nationalist and Independence Movements in Central and Eastern Europe
 - Movements: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, and its dissolution and successor states
 - Leaders: Walesa (Poland), Havel (Czechoslovakia)

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:

1. Origins of the Cold War
 - Ideological differences
 - Mutual suspicion and fear
 - From wartime allies to post-war enemies
2. Nature of the Cold War
 - Ideological opposition
 - Superpowers and spheres of influence
 - Alliances and diplomacy in the Cold War
3. Development and impact of the Cold War
 - Global spread of the Cold War from its European origins
 - Cold War policies of containment, brinkmanship, peaceful coexistence, détente
 - 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
4. End of the Cold War
 - Break-up of Soviet Union: internal problems and external pressures
 - Breakdown of Soviet control over Central and Eastern Europe

Material for Detailed Study:

- Wartime conferences:
 - Yalta
 - 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
- Areas:
 - Germany – especially Berlin (1945-61)
 - Congo (1960-64)
 - Afghanistan (1979-88)
 - Korea
 - Cuba
 - Vietnam
 - Middle East
- Leaders:
 - Castro
 - Gorbachev
 - Kennedy
 - Mao
 - Reagan
 - Stalin
 - Truman

Paper 3: History of the Americas

- 3 Essays – select from 24 questions

Paper 3 - Topic 1: Independence Movements

This section focuses on the various forces that contributed to the rise of the independence movements, the similar and different paths that the movements followed and the immediate effects of independence in the region. It explores the political, intellectual and military contributions of their leaders and the sometimes contradictory views that shaped the emergence of the new nations.

1. Independence movements in the Americas:

- Political, economic, social, intellectual and religious causes
- The role of foreign intervention
- Conflicts and issues leading to war

2. Political and intellectual contributions of leaders to the process of independence:

- Washington
- Bolivar
- Adams
- Jefferson
- San Martín
- O'Higgins

3. United States Declaration of Independence:

- Processes leading to the declaration
- Influence of ideas
- Nature of the declaration
- Military campaigns and their impact on the outcome
 - Suitable examples could be Saratoga and Yorktown

4. Independence movements in Latin America:

- Characteristics of the independence processes
- Reasons for the similarities and/or differences in two countries in the region
- Military campaigns and their impact on the outcome
 - Suitable examples could be Chacabuco, Maipú, Ayacucho, Boyacá and Carabobo
- United States' position towards Latin American independence
- Events and reasons for the emergence of the Monroe Doctrine

5. Impact of independence on the economies and societies of the Americas:

- Economic and social issues
- New perspectives on economic development

6. Impact on different social groups:

- Native Americans
- African Americans
- Creoles

Paper 3 - Topic 2: Nation-Building and Challenges

This section focuses on the new challenges and problems that came with independence. It explores the ways in which, and the reasons why, the countries of the region attempted to build their nations. Independent and new nations emerged; the colonial empires, with few exceptions, were gone; new world links were forged yet the colonial legacy remained. Two of the problems that confronted the new nations were how to challenge it or how to build on it. The task of building new nations opened the doors to novel ways of political, social and economic thinking and to the redefining of concepts such as nation and state.

1. United States:

- Articles of Confederation
- The Constitution of 1787:
 - Philosophical underpinnings
 - Major compromises and changes in the US political system

2. Latin America:

- Challenges to the establishment of political systems
- Conditions for the rise of and impact of the caudillo rule in two countries
 - Suitable examples could be Rosas, Gomez, Artigas

3. War of 1812:

- Causes and impact on British North America and the United States

4. Mexican–American War 1846–8:

- Causes and effects on the region

5. Canada:

- Causes and effects of 1837 rebellions
- The Durham Report and its implications
- Challenges to the Confederation
- The British North America Act of 1867:
 - Compromises, unresolved issues, regionalism, effects

6. Changes in the conditions of social groups such as:

- Native Americans
- Mestizos
- Immigrants in the new nations

Paper 3 - Topic 3: United States Civil War: Causes, Course, And Effects 1840-77

This section focuses on the United States Civil War between the North and the South (1861-5), which is often perceived as the great watershed in the history of the United States. It transformed the country forever: slavery disappeared following Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the Northern success marked a victory for the proponents of strong central power over the supporters of states' rights. It marked the beginnings of further westward expansion and transformed United States' society by accelerating industrialization and modernization in the North and largely destroying the plantation system in the South.

The war left the country with a new set of problems: how would the South rebuild its society and economy and what would be the place in that society of 4 million freed African Americans? These changes were fundamental, leading some historians to see the war (and its results) as a "second American Revolution".

1. Slavery:

- Cotton economy and slavery
- Conditions of enslavement
- Adaptation and resistance such as the Underground Railroad

2. Origins of the Civil War:

- Political issues
- States' rights
- Modernization
- Sectionalism
- The nullification crisis
- Economic differences between North and South

3. Abolitionist debate:

- Ideologies and arguments for and against slavery and their impact

4. Reasons for, and effects of:

- Westward expansion and the sectional debates
- The crisis of the 1850s;
- The Kansas–Nebraska problem
- The Ostend Manifesto
- The Lincoln–Douglas debates
- The impact of the election of Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation
- Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy

5. Union versus Confederate:

- Strengths and weaknesses
- Economic resources
- Significance of leaders during the US Civil War
 - Suitable examples could be Grant and Lee, Sherman and Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson

6. Major battles of the Civil War and their impact on the conflict:

- Antietam and Gettysburg
- The role of foreign powers

7. Reconstruction:

- Economic, social and political successes and failures
- Economic expansion

8. African Americans in the Civil War and in the New South:

- Legal issues
- The Black Codes
- Jim Crow Laws

Paper 3 - Topic 4: The Development of Modern Nations, 1865 - 1929

This section, covering the period between the late 19th century and the early 20th century, saw forces that transformed the countries of the region. These forces are generally seen as part of “modernization”, a process that involved the progressive transformation of the economic, political and social structures of the countries of the region.

With respect to the first four bullets, a case study approach should be adopted, using **two** countries from the region as examples. The chosen countries should be identified in the introduction to the examination answers.

1. Industrialization:

- Causes and consequences of railroad construction
- Industrial growth and economic modernization
- The development of international and inter-American trade
- Neocolonialism and dependency

2. Causes and consequences of immigration:

- Emigration and internal migration, including the impact upon, and experience of, indigenous peoples

3. Development and impact of ideological currents including:

- Progressivism
- Manifest Destiny
- Liberalism
- Nationalism
- Positivism
- Social Darwinism
- “Indigenismo”
- Nativism

4. Social and cultural changes:

- The arts
- The role of women

5. Influence of leaders in the transition to the modern era:

- Political and economic aims
- Assessment of the successes and failures of Theodore Roosevelt, Wilfrid Laurier and a Latin American leader of the student’s choice

6. Social, economic and legal conditions of African Americans between 1865 and 1929

- The Great Migration
- The Harlem Renaissance
- The search for civil rights and the ideas
- Aims and tactics of:
 - Booker T Washington
 - WEB Dubois
 - Marcus Garvey

Paper 3 - Topic 5: Emergence of the Americas in global affairs 1880 - 1929

This section focuses on modernization in the region, and its impact on foreign policy. It explores the involvement of the nations in the First World War. Modernization shaped the new nations and its effects created the basis for a major shift in the foreign policies of the region. By the end of the century, for example, the United States played a more active role in world affairs and in the affairs of Latin America in particular, thus transforming inter-American relations. When the First World War broke out in Europe, several American countries were involved in the conflict. When the war ended, its impact was felt in the economic, social and foreign policies of the participating countries.

1. United States' expansionist foreign policies:

- political, economic, social and ideological reasons

2. Spanish–American War: causes and effects (1898)

3. United States' foreign policies:

- Big Stick
- Dollar Diplomacy
- Moral Diplomacy
- Applications and impact on the region

4. United States and the First World War:

- From neutrality to involvement
- Reasons for US entry into the First World War
- Wilson's peace ideals and the struggle for ratification of the Versailles Treaty in the United States
- Significance of the war for the United States' hemispheric status

5. Involvement and participation of either Canada or one Latin American country in the First World War:

- Reasons for and/or against participation
- Nature of participation

6. Impact of the First World War on two countries of the Americas:

- economic, political, social, and foreign policies

Paper 3 - Topic 6: The Mexican Revolution 1910-40

This section focuses on the causes, course and impact of the Mexican Revolution that occurred in a country that had experienced a lengthy period of political stability and economic growth. The socio-economic composition of revolutionary leadership was varied, as were the aims. The revolution was prolonged and costly. The Constitution of 1917 has been described as the most progressive constitution created at this time in the region. It had significant influence on the political developments of the country and the area. The revolution impacted greatly on the arts, arguably representing the earliest and most enduring attempt to overcome racial divisions and incorporate the Indian heritage into the national identity.

1. Causes of the Mexican Revolution:

- Social, economic and political
- The role of the Porfiriato regime

2. The revolution and its leaders (1910-17):

- Ideologies, aims and methods of Madero, Villa, Zapata, Carranza
- Achievements and failures

3. Constitution of 1917:

- Nature and application

4. Construction of the post-revolutionary state (1920-38):

- Obregón, Calles and the Maximato
- Challenges
- Assessment of their impact in the post-revolutionary state

5. Lázaro Cárdenas and the renewal of the revolution (1939-40):

- Aims, methods and achievements

6. The role of foreign powers (especially the United States) in the outbreak and development of the Mexican Revolution:

- Motivations, methods of intervention and contributions

7. Impact of the revolution on the arts, education and music:

- Suitable examples could be Siqueiros, Rivera, Orozco
- The impact of Vasconcelos' educational reforms
- The development of popular music
- Literary works on the revolution

Paper 3 - Topic 7: The Great Depression and the Americas 1929 – 39

This section focuses on the nature of the Depression as well as the different solutions adopted by governments in the region and the impact on these societies. The Great Depression produced the most serious economic collapse in the history of the Americas. It affected every country in the region and brought about the need to rethink economic and political systems. The alternatives that were offered and the adaptations that took place marked a watershed in political and economic development in many countries in the region.

With respect to the last two bullets, a case study approach should be adopted, using **one** country from the region as an example. The chosen country should be identified in the introduction to the examination answers.

1. The Great Depression:

- Political and economic causes in the Americas

2. Nature and efficacy of solutions in the United States:

- Hoover
- Franklin D Roosevelt and the New Deal
- Critics of the New Deal

3. Canada:

- Mackenzie King and RB Bennett

4. Latin America's responses to the Depression:

- Either G Vargas or the Concordancia in Argentina
- Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI) or any relevant case study of a Latin American country

5. Impact of the Great Depression on society:

- African Americans
- Women
- Minorities

6. The Great Depression and the arts:

- Photography
- the movie industry
- the radio
- literary currents

Paper 3 - Topic 8: The Second World War and the Americas 1933 – 45

As the world order deteriorated in the late 1930s, resulting in the outbreak of war in Europe, the countries of the region reacted in different ways to the challenges presented. This section focuses on the changing policies of the countries in the region as a result of growing political and diplomatic tensions preceding and during the Second World War. It also examines the impact of the war upon the Americas.

1. Hemispheric reactions to the events in Europe:

- inter-American diplomacy
- cooperation and neutrality
- Franklin D Roosevelt's Good Neighbour policy, its application and effects

2. The diplomatic and/or military role of two countries in the Second World War

3. Social impact of the Second World War on:

- African Americans
- Native Americans
- women and minorities
- conscription

4. Treatment of Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians

5. Reaction to the Holocaust in the Americas

6. Impact of technological developments and the beginning of the atomic age

7. Economic and diplomatic effects of the Second World War in one country of the Americas

Paper 3 - Topic 9: Political developments in the Americas after the Second World War 1945 – 79

This section focuses on domestic concerns and political developments after 1945. The majority of states in the Americas experienced social, economic and political changes and challenges. Political responses to these forces varied from country to country: from the continuation of democracy to multi-class “populist” alliances 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.

Note: Vargas and Cárdenas came to power before 1945 but their rule and influence in their respective states continued after 1945.

1. United States:

- Domestic policies of Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy
- Johnson and “the Great Society”
- Nixon’s domestic reforms

2. Canada:

- Domestic policies from Diefenbaker to Clark and Trudeau (both were prime ministers in 1979)

3. Causes and effects of the Silent (or Quiet) Revolution

4. Populist leaders in Latin America:

- Rise to power
- Characteristics of populist regimes
- Social, economic and political policies
- The treatment of opposition
- Successes and failures
 - Suitable examples could be Perón, Vargas or any relevant Latin American leader

5. The Cuban Revolution:

- Political, social, economic causes
- Impact on the region

6. Rule of Fidel Castro:

- Political, economic, social and cultural policies
- Treatment of minorities
- Successes and failures

7. Military regimes in Latin America:

- Rationale for intervention
- Challenges
- Policies
- Successes and failures

Paper 3 - Topic 10: 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.

1. Truman:

- Containment and its implications for the Americas
- The rise of McCarthyism and its effects on domestic and foreign policies of the United States
- The Cold War and its impact on society and culture

2. Korean War and the United States and the Americas:

- Reasons for participation
- Military developments
- Diplomatic and political outcomes

3. Eisenhower and Dulles:

- New Look and its application
- Characteristics and reasons for the policy
- Repercussions for the region

4. United States' involvement in Vietnam:

- The reasons for, and nature of, the involvement at different stages
- Domestic effects and the end of the war

5. United States' foreign policies from Kennedy to Carter:

- The characteristics of, and reasons for, policies
- 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

6. Cold War in *either* Canada or *one* Latin American country:

- Reasons for foreign and domestic policies and their implementation

Paper 3 - Topic 11: Civil rights and social movements in the Americas

This section focuses on the origins, nature, challenges and achievements of civil rights movements after 1945. Movements represented the attempts to achieve equality for groups that were not recognized or accepted as full members of society. The groups challenged established authority and entrenched attitudes.

1. Native Americans and civil rights:

- Latin America
- United States
- Canada

2. African Americans and the Civil Rights Movement:

- Origins, tactics and organizations
- The US Supreme court and legal challenges to segregation in education
- Ending of the segregation in the South (1955-65)

3. Organizations and Leaders:

- Role of Dr Martin Luther King in the Civil Rights Movement
- The rise of radical African American activism (1965-8):
 - Black Panthers
 - Black Muslims
 - Black Power and Malcolm X

4. Role of governments in civil rights movements in the Americas

5. Youth culture and protests of the 1960s and 1970s:

- Characteristics and manifestation of a counterculture

6. Feminist movements in the Americas

Paper 3 - Topic 12: Introduction to the 21st century—from the 1980s to 2000

This section focuses on changing trends in foreign and domestic policies in the Americas during the transition to the 21st century. The latter decades of the 20th century also witnessed significant political, social, cultural, economic and technological changes in the region.

With respect to the last four bullet points, a case study approach should be adopted, using **one** country of the region. The chosen country should be identified in the introduction to the examination answers.

1. The United States, from bipolar to unilateral power:
 - Domestic and foreign policies of presidents such as Reagan, Bush, Clinton
 - Challenges
 - Effects on the United States
 - Impact upon the hemisphere
2. Restoration of democracy in Latin America:
 - Political, social, and economic challenges (suitable examples could be Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay)
3. Globalization and its effects:
 - Social, political and economic
4. Revolution in technology:
 - social, political and economic impact such as the role of the media and the Internet
5. Popular culture:
 - New manifestations and trends in literature, films, music and entertainment
6. New concerns:
 - Threats to the environment
 - Health