COURSE PLANNER

The study of Modern History in Stage 6 enables students to: • develop knowledge and understanding of the modern world, the skills of critical analysis, and values and attitudes essential for an appreciation of the people, forces and ideas that have

shaped the modern world • develop a lifelong interest in the study of history

• prepare for active and informed citizenship in the contemporary world.

nvestigation of the modern world

Outcomes A student:

- accounts for the nature of continuity and change in the modern world (MH12-1) • proposes arguments about the varying causes and effects of events and developments (MH12-2)
- evaluates the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping the past (MH12-3) • analyses the different perspectives of individuals and groups in their historical context (MH12-4)
- assesses the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and developments of the modern world (MH12-5)
- analyses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical account or argument (MH12-6) discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past (MH12-7)
- plans and conducts historical investigations and presents reasoned conclusions, using relevant evidence from a range of sources (MH12-8) communicates historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms (MH12-9).

The Year 12 course is structured to provide students with opportunities to apply their understanding of sources and relevant historiographical issues in the

- Outcomes A student
- accounts for the nature of continuity and change in the modern world (MH12-1) proposes arguments about the varying causes and effects of events and developments
- (MH12-2) • evaluates the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping
- the past (MH12-3) analyses the different perspectives of individuals and groups
- in their historical context (MH12-4)
- assesses the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and developments of the modern world (MH12-5)
- analyses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical account or argument (MH12-6)
- plans and conducts historical investigations and presents reasoned conclusions. using relevant evidence from a range of sources (MH12-8)
- communicates historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms (MH12-9). Content focus

Students investigate key features, individuals, groups, events and developments that haped the history of a selected nation. Students are to investigate ONE country during a pecific period of the 20th century

he Historical concepts and skills content is to be integrated as appropriate. Students study key features of the history of ONE of the following:

A. Australia 1918–1949

- B. China 1927–1949 C. India 1942–1984
- D. Indonesia 1945–2005
- E. Japan 1904–1937
- Russia and the Soviet Union 1917–1941

Outcomes

A student:

(MH12-2)

the past (MH12-3)

context (MH12-4)

Content focus

- G. USA 1919–1941
- H. Iran 1945–1989 The study selected must address the outcomes listed above

- Objectives Students: • develop an understanding of continuity and change over time.
- The course comprises four sections. Students are required to study all four Modern History (Year 12 course, 120 hours) Core Study: Power and Authority in the Modern World 1919–1946 (Indicative hours)
- National Studies (Indicative hours: 30) Peace and Conflict (Indicative hours: 30)
- Changes in the Modern World (Indicative hours: 30)

Content focus

Through a focus on the nature of power and authority 1919–1946, and a broade militarist movements after World War I; what drew people to these movements; security. Through a study of Germany as a key example, students develop an un society, the elimination of individual freedoms, and the threats that dictatorships to a critical perspective on power and authority in the contemporary world.

In investigating this topic, students develop and apply their knowledge and skills

The Historical concepts and skills content is to be integrated as appropriate

- OPTION A: AUSTRALIA 1918–1949 **OPTION B: CHINA 1927–1949** Key features Key features quest for political stability and national unification nature and role of nationalism • experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples nature and impact of nationalism changes in society nature and impact of communism the changing role of women development and impact of Maoism postwar economic development nature, impact of and response to Japanese imperialism impact of communism reasons for the Communist victory aims and impacts of foreign policy Students investigate: Students investigate Survey • The Nationalist decade 1927–1937, including: Survey discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past (MH12-7)
 • Australia and the aftermath of World War I, including: - political, economic and social issues in the Chinese Republic - consequences of World War I for Australia in 1927 (ACHMH164) - the social landscape of Australia following World War I - the Northern Expedition and its impact (ACHMH164) - attitudes and policies towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait - achievements and limitations of the Guomindang (GMD/ Islander peoples immediately after the war (ACHMH121) Kuomintang) Nationalist Government (ACHMH166) Focus of study Focus of study • Changing face of Australia in the 1920s, including: • The rise of the Communist Party, including: - soldier settlement post-World War I - role of Mao Zedong (ACHMH170) - the tensions between urbanisation, industrialisation and rural - Chinese Communist Party (CCP) ideology (ACHMH166) development (ACHMH121) - rise and consolidation of Maoism (ACHMH165) - the changing role of women (ACHMH121) - the Long March and its political and social consequences - the nature of exclusion experienced by Aboriginal and Torres (ACHMH165) Strait Islander peoples: the treatment of Aboriginal soldiers, Resistance to Japan, including further dispossession of land, workers' conditions and rights - military, social and economic impact of Japanese invasions (ACHMH121) from 1931 - the impact of the Great Depression on different groups within · differing aims and strategies of the GMD and CCP towards Australian society and the effectiveness of political responses the Japanese invasion of China to the crisis (ACHMH122) - role and impact of the leadership of Mao Zedong and Chiang • Government policy 1918–1949, including: Kai-shek (ACHMH170 - the changing nature of Australia's foreign policy 1918–1949 - political and social significance of the Yan'an (Yenan) period (ACHMH123) (ACHMH165) - Australia's changing relationship with the USA (ACHMH124) • The triumph of the Chinese Communist Party, including: - the contribution of John Curtin to the provision of social welfare - the Civil War and military success of the CCP (ACHMH127) reasons for the communist victory • Post-World War II influences, including: - postwar reconstruction: industrialisation, immigration and the role of women (ACHMH125) - communism and its influence on the election of Robert Menzies and the Coalition in 1949 (ACHMH126) - the contrasting economic and social policies offered at the 1949 election (ACHMH126). **OPTION A: CONFLICT IN INDOCHINA 1954–1979 OPTION B: CONFLICT IN THE** accounts for the nature of continuity and change in the modern world (MH12-1) Key features Kev features nature and role of nationalisr imperialism and response nature and role of communism nature and impact of nationalism • evaluates the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping nature and consequences of US involvement Japanese and Allied strategies • impact of the war on the home fronts of Japan and Au strategies and tactics • analyses the different perspectives of individuals and groups in their historical impact of the war on civilians impact of the war in occupied territories in South-Eas use of the A-bomb reasons for communist victories • assesses the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events reasons for the Japanese defeat • aims and consequences of the Allied occupation of Ja Students investigate: • analyses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical Survey Students investigate: Decolonisation in Indochina, including: discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past (MH12-7) - conflict in Vietnam 1946–1954 Surve plans and conducts historical investigations and presents reasoned conclusions, - the nature of Vietnamese victory against the French in 1954 • Growth of Pacific tensions, including: - the significance of the Geneva Conference for Indochina in 1954 - economic and political issues in the Pacific by 1937 communicates historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts Japanese foreign policy 1937–1941 (ACHMH144) Focus of study - US and British policies in the Pacific 1937–1941 • Conflict in Vietnam, 1954–1964, including:

Students investigate key features of the history of ONE of the following studies n peace and conflict. ne Historical concepts and skills content is to be integrated as appropriate.

and developments of the modern world (MH12-5)

using relevant evidence from a range of sources (MH12-8)

and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms (MH12-9).

- A. Conflict in Indochina 1954–1979
- . Conflict in the Pacific 1937-1951
- Conflict in Europe 1935–1945 The Cold War 1945–1991

account or argument (MH12-6)

. Conflict in the Gulf 1980–2011

The Arab-Israeli Conflict 1948–1996

The study selected must address the outcomes listed above

Outcomes

- A student: • accounts for the nature of continuity and change in the modern world (MH12-1)
- proposes arguments about the varying causes and effects of events and developments (MH12-2)
- evaluates the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping the past (MH12-3)
- analyses the different perspectives of individuals and groups in their historical context (MH12-4)
- assesses the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and developments of the modern world (MH12-5)
- analyses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical account or argument (MH12-6)
- discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past (MH12-7) plans and conducts historical investigations and presents reasoned conclusions,
- using relevant evidence from a range of sources (MH12-8) communicates historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms (MH12-9).
- Content focus Students investigate key features of the history of ONE of the following, focusing on political
- and social change, and the role of individuals and groups. The Historical concepts and skills content is to be integrated as appropriate.
- . Pro-democracy Movement in Burma 1945–2010
- . The Cultural Revolution to Tiananmen Square 1966–1989
- Civil Rights in the USA 1945–1968 The Changing World Order 1945-201
- The Nuclear Age 1945–2011
- Apartheid in South Africa 1960–1994 The study selected must address the outcomes listed above

- Key features
- nature of the early democracy in Burma rise of the military in Burma
- impact of ethnic tensions
- rise and role of the pro-democracy movement differing visions and role of leadership

• The Second Indochina War, including:

- impact of the 1968 Tet Offensive

of the regime, foreign policy.

- US foreign policy towards Vietnam from 1964

Vietnamese Army, the National Liberation From

- impact of the war on civilians in Vietnam

the Army of the Republic of Vietnam and the USA

- the reasons for and the nature of the US withdrawal

• The spread of the conflict to Cambodia and Laos, including:

- the reasons for the Communist victories in Cambodia and Laos

- impact of conflict on civilians in Cambodia and Laos

- the reasons for the Communist victory in Vietnam

- reaction of military leaders in response to the pro-democracy movement
- Students investigate Survey
- Modern Burma at the end of World War II, including: - the geography, ethnic, linguistic, social, and political characteristics of Burma - the liberation of Burma from Japanese occupation in 1945

- political, social, economic and military developments within North and South Vietnam

- the nature and effectiveness of the strategy and tactics employed by the North

- the nature and significance of anti-war movements in the USA and Australia

- the nature and development of US policy towards Indochina to 1964

- Focus of study • Independence and democracy, including:
- Aung San and moves towards an independent Burma
- challenges for the new democratic government 1948–1958 - the impact of civil war on Burma
- The rise of the military in Burma, including: - the military versus New Democratic Government
- the role of General Ne Win
- aims of the 'Burmese Way to Socialism' - role of the Tatmadaw
- the nature and impact of ethnic tensions • The uprising of 1988 and the election of Aung San Suu Kyi in 1990, including:
- resignation of Ne Win as Chairman of Burma Socialist Program Party - formation of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) - significance of the National League for Democracy (NLD)
- house arrest of Aung San Suu Kyi • The response of the military government 1990–2010, including:
- the continuing role of army leadership in Burma - importance of General Than Shwe and General Khin Nyunt
- ethnic tensions and separatist uprisings
- National League for Democracy and the role of Aung San Suu Kyi - role of religion
- the response of the international community to events in Burma.

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- social, political and economic effects on civilians in a South-East Asia - life under occupation: collaboration and resistance, t - the effect of the war on the home fronts in Japan an • End of the conflict, including: - Democratic Kampuchea under Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge: aims and impact - reasons for the use of the A-bomb (ACHMH118) reasons for the Japanese defeat War Crimes Tribunals and the status of the Emperor Allied occupation of Japan to 1951 (ACHMH145, AC

OPTION A: PRO-DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT IN BURMA 1945–2010 OPTION B: THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION T

Key features

- · Permanent Revolution, competing versions of Marxism role of leadership
- modernisation of the economy the nature of social change
- the causes of the Tiananmen Square protests reaction of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to the pro
- Students investigate:
- Survey · Political and social conditions in China at the start of the - the legacy of the 1949 revolution and the Great Leap - the state of Sino-Soviet relations tensions between the Chinese Communist Party and the Cultural Revolution
- Focus of study

in the world.

- The Cultural Revolution, including: - the aims and methods of Mao Zedong role of the Gang of Four and the Red Guards; the De removal of Deng Xiaoping from politics and the flight - impact of the Cultural Revolution on society, the eco (ACHMH169)
- the nature of political disruption and the impact on t Deng Xiaoping and the modernisation of China, include - responses to the death of Zhou Enlai: official and un changing political standing of Mao Zedong and Der death of Mao Zedong and the end of the Cultural Re role of Hua Guofeng in the arrest of the Gang of Four
- rehabilitation of Deng Xiaoping, the nature of his reforms and modernisation of the economy (ACHMH192) • The Tiananmen Square protests, including:

NSW SYLLABUS MODERN HISTORY: STAGE 6 – YEAR 12

KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

Outcomes

• develop knowledge and understanding of a range of features, people, ideas, movements, events and developments of the modern world in their historical context

A student • (MH12-1) accounts for the nature of continuity and change in the modern world • (MH12-2) proposes arguments about the varying causes and effects of events and developments • (MH12-3) evaluates the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping the past (MH12-4) analyses the different perspectives of individuals and groups in their historical context (MH12-5) assesses the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and

Objectives Students

• undertake the process of historical inquiry use historical concepts and skills to examine the modern past • communicate an understanding of history, sources and evidence, and historical interpretations

					 (MH12-4) analyses the different perspectives of (MH12-5) assesses the significance of historica developments of the modern world 							
			YEAR 12	COURSE STRUCT	URE AND REQUIREMENTS							
four sections. Students are required to study all four sections of the course. I2 course, 120 hours)					ated throughout the course. The topics provide the conte are able to engage in historical analysis and argument.	s through which concepts and skills are to be		The course comprises a study of: • Core Study: Power and Authority ir • ONE 'National Studies' topic • ONE 'Peace and Conflict' topic • ONE 'Change in the Modern World				
s after World War I; what drev study of Germany as a key e on of individual freedoms, an tive on power and authority in	v people to these mo kample, students dev d the threats that dic n the contemporary v apply their knowledge e integrated as appro	Id a broader transnational perspective, students in ovements; the regimes that emerged and ongoing velop an understanding of how a democracy can statorships can pose to peace and security. This vorld. e and skills to understand different types of source	investigate the rise of fa g international efforts to ocllapse, the impact of provides students with i ces and relevant historic	scist, totalitarian and achieve collective f dictatorship on a insights that contribute ographical issues.	Focus of study The rise of dictatorships after World War • the conditions that enabled dictators to rise • an overview of the features of the dictators The Nazi regime to 1939	nded Wor I e to pow ships that nany and 3–1934 (/		МН130)	IA AND THE SOVIE	 the role of promin the various method ACHMH132) the impact of the ACHMH132) opposition to the The search for per an overview of the - the ambitions of - the intentions ar 	ods used by the Nazi regime on Nazi regime. ace and securi e search for pea f Germany in Eu	
stability and national unification t of nationalism t of communism impact of Maoism and response to Japanese imperialism ommunist victory ate: ecade 1927–1937, including: mic and social issues in the Chinese Republic H164) pedition and its impact (ACHMH164) nd limitations of the Guomindang (GMD/ ationalist Government (ACHMH166) ommunist Party, including: ong (ACHMH170) unist Party (CCP) ideology (ACHMH166) dation of Maoism (ACHMH165) and its political and social consequences ban, including: nd economic impact of Japanese invasions and strategies of the GMD and CCP towards vasion of China of the leadership of Mao Zedong and Chiang (H170) cial significance of the Yan'an (Yenan) period e Chinese Communist Party, including: d military success of the CCP communist victory.		 Hey features visions for India post-independence national unity and identity nature and impact of modernisation changes in society successes and failures of democracy aims and impact of foreign policy Students investigate: Burney India towards independence, including: the Quit India Movement and the British decision to withdraw from India the interim government of Nehru, the partition of India and Pakistan, and the role of Jinnah (ACHMH150, ACHMH155) the ideas, methods and assassination of Mahatma Gandhi Description of India, including democracy, socialism and secularism (ACHMH155) the creation of the Republic of India, including the Constitution of 1950 and the subsequent role of the Indian Congress Party and Hindu nationalism (ACHMH151) attempts at unity: integration of the princely states, a national language modernisation of India's economy and society: industrial development (Five Year Plans), agricultural reform social challenges and the nature of Nehru's social reforms (ACHMH152) ceonomic instability and growing corruption in the early 1970s the Emergency of 1975–1977 and its impact social tensions and opposition to Indira Gandhi, including the Sikh separatists India foreign policy, including: aims and strategies of India foreign policy 1947–1984, including non-alignment and the Panchsheel Treaty 1954 (ACHMH153) relations with Pakistan and Communist China. 		 Key features nature and impact of nationalism forms of democracy challenge of communism role and influence of the army nature, impact and collapse of the New Order challenge of regionalism and separatism leadership of Sukarno; leadership of Suharto aims and impact of foreign policy Indonesia's relations with Australia Students investigate: Barney Emergence of the Indonesian Republic 1945–1965, including: rise of the Nationalist movement, including the impact of Japanese occupation 1945 Proclamation of Independence, Proclamation of Pancasila, the struggle with the Netherlands (ACHMH157) challenges facing an independent Indonesia (ACHMH158, ACHMH159) The 1965 coup, including: growth of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) reasons for and nature of the coup (ACHMH159) role of army and religious groups role of Suharto (ACHMH159, ACHMH163) results of the coup (ACHMH159, ACHMH162) The New Order, including: ideology of the New Order and its political, economic and foreign policy impact (ACHMH159, ACHMH162) the nature and impact of religious and regional issues (Muslim-Christian conflict, East Timor, Aceh, Irian Jaya) (ACHMH160) political, social and economic challenges in the post-Suharto era Indonesian Foreign Policy, including: aims and nature of Indonesian foreign policy 1945–2005 the nature and impact of religious groups political, social and economic challenges in the post-Suharto era 		 nati nati nati succ cha nati ten: aim Stude Surve Jap in aim Stude Surve Jap or th po Focus: or th po cha incl th po cha incl th po cha incl th po cha ain 	as an emerging power, including: npact of Japanese expansion: Russo-Japanese War, nnexation of Korea tatus as a great power: 21 Demands, role in World War I, Vashington Conference olitical, social and economic issues in Japan by 1921 s of study allenges to traditional power and authority in the 1920s, luding: ne introduction of limited liberal democracy olitical influence of the <i>zaibatsu</i> npact of the Seiyukai and other political parties on Japan olitical systems and governments hallenges of the <i>genro</i> , bureaucracy and army to party pol te of militarism in the 1930s, including: olitical and economic impact of the Great Depression evelopment and impact of modernisation and urbanisation nd rising social tensions ble and significance of the army and political divisions with ostility towards the <i>zaibatsu</i> and the collapse of party politifiering domestic responses to militarism the role of Emperor Hirohito banese foreign policy, including: ims and strategy of Japanese foreign policy to 1937 npact of ideology on Japanese foreign policy to 1937.	 Key features Bolshevik ideology competing visions Bolshevik consolid political and econo social and cultural nature and impact aims, nature and e Students investigations Students investigations Bolshevik consolid an overview of Bean overview overview of Bean overview over	 Bolshevik ideology in theory and practice competing visions for the Bolshevik Party ar Bolshevik consolidation of power political and economic transformation social and cultural transformation aims, nature and effectiveness of Soviet fore Students investigate: Survey Bolshevik consolidation of power, including: an overview of Bolshevik ideology, the Oct and early Soviet government (ACHMH136; the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Civil War ar of the New Economic Policy (ACHMH136; the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Civil War ar of the New Economic Policy (ACHMH136; the impact of the Bolshevik consolidation of Lenin, including: the impact of the Bolshevik consolidation of creation of the USSR (ACHMH138) power struggle between Stalin, Trotsky and Bolshevik figures in the 1920s (ACHMH138) reasons for the emergence of Stalin as lear by the late 1920s (ACHMH138) economic transformation under Stalin and Soviet society, including collectivisation and (ACHMH138) political transformation under Stalin and Soviet society, including collectivisation and (ACHMH138) political transformation under Stalin and Soviet society, including collectivisation and (ACHMH138) political transformation under Stalin and Soviet society, including collectivisation and (ACHMH138) political transformation under Stalin and Soviet society, including collectivisation and (ACHMH138) social and cultural change in the USSR und (ACHMH138) social and cultural change in the USSR und (ACHMH138) 		 the Great racism in changes influence Americar governm Americar governm Americar governm Americar Students is Survey The USA conseq Republi long-ter reaction to the reading the five-year plans of the Party, use nof the Party, use nof the Party, use nof the Party, use nof the Party. the five-year plans the five-year plans of the Party. the five-year plans the five-year plan	
 OPTION B: CONFLICT IN THE PACIFIC 1937–1951 Expression of the service of the s		Key features causes of the conf aims and strategies turning points of th impact of the war of impact of the Holo reasons for the Alli Students investigat Survey Growth of Europea - the collapse of co - Britain, France ar - significance of the Focus of study German foreign po - aims and strategr - impact of Nazi id Course of the Euro - German advance - the air war and it of Germany - Operation Barbar Russian campaig - Battle of El Alame European War Civilians at war, inc - social and econo Soviet Union - the nature and ef End of the conflict, - 'D' Day and the li - Russian counter-	s of the Allied and Axis he war on civilians caust in occupied territ ed victory te: an tensions, including: ollective security – Abys nd the policy of appeas e Nazi–Soviet Non-Agg blicy, including: y of German foreign po eology on German fore opean war, including: as: the fall of Poland, the s effects: the Battle of Stal on ein and the significance cluding: mic effects of the war of ffects of the Holocaust i , including: iberation of France offensives 1944 –1945 (ACHMH133)	oowers ries sinia, the Spanish Civil War ment ession Pact	 orig influ orig influ orig cha imp the rea Stude Surve Orig - 19 - er - th - in - 19 - er - th - 19 - er - 19 - er - 19 - er - 19 - er - 19 - 10 - 10<th>OPTION D: THE COLD WAR 1949 features gins and developments of the Cold War uence of the ideologies of communism and capitalism on gins and nature of détente, and its impact on the Cold War anging policies, strategies and responses to the Cold War bact of crises on changing superpower relations arms race and disarmament isons for the end of the Cold War ents investigate: Py gins of the Cold War 1945–1953, including: 945 conferences and the emergence of the superpowers merging differences between the superpowers (ACHMH18 the Truman Doctrine and its consequences (ACHMH187, 1 npact of the early crises: the Berlin blockade and airlift, C 949 and the Korean War (ACHMH187) s of study velopment of the Cold War to 1968, including: olicy of containment, domino theory and the emergence uperpower rivalry: the arms race and space race (ACHMH te nature and impact of crises: Berlin Wall 1961, Cuba 198 ACHMH188) tente, including: conomic and political reasons for détente (ACHMH188) eopolitical developments: Vietnam, Sino-Soviet split, the patures and consequences of détente (ACHMH188) is attitudes and policies under Reagan (ACHMH188) IS attitudes and policies under Gorbachev (ACHMH189) is attitudes and policies under Graparts IS attitudes and policies under Graparts (IS attitudes and policies under Grapart (IS) oviet attitudes and policies under Grapart (IS) oviet attitudes and policies under Grapart (IS) oviet attitudes and policies under Graparte (IS) oviet attitudes and policies under Grap</th><th>the Cold War ar (* 87) ACHMH192) hina becoming communist in of peaceful coexistence +188) 962, Czechoslovakia 1968 Middle East (ACHMH188)</th><th> Key features origins and deve nature and impare changing responne attempts at pead international invo regionalism and a structure Students investig Survey Origins of the Fire conflict betwee the nature of the relations betwee invasion of Kuw Focus of study Tension in the Gate role and object role and object role and object the investigation against Iraq role of regional superpower and The Iraq War, inco causes of the Iraque and cultural site the differences the war combat operation of Iraque in transition occupation of I influence of regional </th><th colspan="2"> origins and development of the conflict nature and impact of regional rivalries in the Gulf changing responses to the conflict by Iraq and the attempts at peacemaking and nation-building international involvement in the conflict regionalism and sectarianism Students investigate: Survey Origins of the First Gulf War, including: conflict between Iran and Iraq in the 1980s the nature of the Ba'ath regime relations between Iraq and its neighbouring Aral invasion of Kuwait, August 1990, and the import Focus of study Tension in the Gulf, including: role and objectives of the regional neighbours of role and objectives of the superpowers and the involvement (ACHMH221) Operation Desert Shield and the liberation of Ku Consequences of the 1991 defeat of Saddam Hu the 1991 uprisings in Iraq the investigation of weapons of mass destruction against Iraq superpower and regional attitudes towards Sad The Iraq War, including: causes of the Iraq War and the role of George E the doctrine of 'pre-emptive' military action and the differences between the USA and its Europer </th>	OPTION D: THE COLD WAR 1949 features gins and developments of the Cold War uence of the ideologies of communism and capitalism on gins and nature of détente, and its impact on the Cold War anging policies, strategies and responses to the Cold War bact of crises on changing superpower relations arms race and disarmament isons for 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attitudes and policies under Grapart (IS) oviet attitudes and policies under Grapart (IS) oviet attitudes and policies under Graparte (IS) oviet attitudes and policies under Grap	the Cold War ar (* 87) ACHMH192) hina becoming communist in of peaceful coexistence +188) 962, Czechoslovakia 1968 Middle East (ACHMH188)	 Key features origins and deve nature and impare changing responne attempts at pead international invo regionalism and a structure Students investig Survey Origins of the Fire conflict betwee the nature of the relations betwee invasion of Kuw Focus of study Tension in the Gate role and object role and object role and object the investigation against Iraq role of regional superpower and The Iraq War, inco causes of the Iraque and cultural site the differences the war combat operation of Iraque in transition occupation of I influence of regional 	 origins and development of the conflict nature and impact of regional rivalries in the Gulf changing responses to the conflict by Iraq and the attempts at peacemaking and nation-building international involvement in the conflict regionalism and sectarianism Students investigate: Survey Origins of the First Gulf War, including: conflict between Iran and Iraq in the 1980s the nature of the Ba'ath regime relations between Iraq and its neighbouring Aral invasion of Kuwait, August 1990, and the import Focus of study Tension in the Gulf, including: role and objectives of the regional neighbours of role and objectives of the superpowers and the involvement (ACHMH221) Operation Desert Shield and the liberation of Ku Consequences of the 1991 defeat of Saddam Hu the 1991 uprisings in Iraq the investigation of weapons of mass destruction against Iraq superpower and regional attitudes towards Sad The Iraq War, including: causes of the Iraq War and the role of George E the doctrine of 'pre-emptive' military action and the differences between the USA and its Europer 			
 Key features Permanent Revolution role of leadership modernisation of the e the nature of social ch the causes of the Tian reaction of Chinese Co Students investigate: Survey Political and social corr the legacy of the 194 the state of Sino-Sor tensions between th the Cultural Revolution the aims and methor role of the Gang of F removal of Deng Xiaa impact of the Culturar (ACHMH169) the nature of politica 	, competing versions ange anmen Square prote ommunist Party (CCF nditions in China at th 19 revolution and the <i>i</i> et relations e Chinese Communis on n, including: ds of Mao Zedong our and the Red Gua oping from politics ar al Revolution on socie disruption and the ir e modernisation of Cl ath of Zhou Enlai: offia anding of Mao Zedon	P) to the pro-democracy movement The start of the period, including: Great Leap Forward (ACHMH168) St Party and its leader, Mao Zedong that gave rise ards; the Destruction of the 'Four Olds' Id the flight of Lin Biao (ACHMH170) ety, the economy, education and culture mpact on the Chinese Communist Party hina, including: cial and unofficial (ACHMH170) g and Deng Xiaoping (ACHMH170)	 Key features nature and in role and impa opposition to influence of o role of leader successes of Students inversions Strucey The position the impact States (ACI the extent of Focus of stud Struggles for formation a (ACHMH08 efforts of M the method local and m Martin Luth the opposit Key events o Montgome the desegre 	npact of segregation ar act of civil rights groups o civil rights shanging social attitude ship f the civil rights movem stigate: of African Americans ar of World War II on the of HMH084) of racial segregation an y civil rights, including: and role of groups supp 85) lartin Luther King to act ds employed by civil righ ational boycotts, direct ier King and Malcom X: tion to civil rights: the K of the civil rights movem ry Bus Boycott and the	s ent t the start of the period, including: circumstances of African Americans in the United d various forms of discrimination (ACHMH084) orting civil rights and their ideas for change nieve change for African Americans nts movements in the United States across the per action and political agitation (ACHMH087) beliefs, aims and methods (ACHMH086) u Klux Klan, the White Citizens' Council (ACHMH0	eriod: 1088)	 OPTION D: THE CHANGING WORLD Key features the 'American Century' collapse of the USSR and its impact on Russia and East nature of post-Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe role of the United States in post-Cold War global histo challenges for US foreign policy role of the United Nations Students investigate: Survey World order 1945–1989, including: an overview of the Cold War world and superpower of challenges of the United Nations during the Cold War ACHMH223) the emergence of the 'American Century' (ACHMH1 the fall of the Berlin Wall Focus of study The collapse of the USSR and the nature of post-Sovie reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union and the (ACHMH190, ACHMH192) political, social and cultural impacts of the dissolution Eastern Europe (ACHMH190) nature and role of the Russian Federation under Vlace The influence of the USA internationally 1991–2011, in the nature of US foreign policy in the post-Cold War and 'soft' power (ACHMH191) supporters and opponents of American foreign policy 	Istern Europe ry rivalry (ACHMH187) r 1946–1991 (ACHMH186, 91) et societies, including: role of Mikhail Gorbachev n of the USSR in Russia and limir Putin to 2011 icluding: world, including the use of 'har	Key features • the develop • the struggl • the nature • social, polif • proliferation • problems a Students im Survey • The birth o • Truman, \$ • the dropp • The first us • the dropp • The nuclea • civilian fe • the nature • selection tests on I d' • the nature	OPTION E: THE N ment and use of the ato a to maintain weapons particular of deterrence ical and environmental in a and non-proliferation and issues with the use of estigate: the Nuclear Age, includi Stalin and the Potsdam C attan Project and Trinity dy e of atomic weapons and ing of the bombs on Hird d the debate on the use of oviet nuclear capacity 15	mic bomb arity npacts of the Nu f nuclear energy ing: Conference (ACH Test (ACHMH19 d nuclear determ oshima and Nag f the bomb (ACHI 045–2011, and 1 sting, including: n the USA to su ests in the US a uclear tests, sta ad Australian ser in the Pacific, th ding the <i>Rainbo</i>	

- the demand for political, social and economic reform events leading up to the June Fourth Incident, 1989

military and political response to the protest, and the rise to power of Jiang Zemin the impact of the events of Tiananmen Square in 1989 on China and its standing

- · 'Mississippi Freedom Summer' of 1964 (ACHMH089) - the assassination of Martin Luther King • Achievements of the civil rights movement, including: - the nature of social and political change (ACHMH089) - the significance of legislative change, the Civil Rights Act (1964) and the attitudes of US presidents (ACHMH090) the influence of the US civil rights movement beyond the USA (ACHMH091).
- New centres of global power 1989–2011, including: - the emergence, growth and influence of the European Union (ACHMH190) - the rise and influence of BRIC: Brazil, Russia, India and China (ACHMH190) resurgence of modern nationalisms and the influence of non-state actors (ACHMH190, ACHMH227) • The United Nations in post-Cold War history 1991–2011, including:
 - international challenges to peace and security in the post-Cold War world and debate over the role and influence of the United Nations (ACHMH190, ACHMH228) assessment of the role and impact of the United Nations as international peacekeeper in ONE of the following: the former Yugoslavia 1991–1992; Cambodia 1992–1993; Somalia 1993; Rwanda 1993–1996; Timor-Leste 1999–2001 (ACHMH225).

OXFORD

SKILLS

Outcomes A studen

- (MH12-6) analyses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical account or argumen
- (MH12-7) discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past • (MH12-8) plans and conducts historical investigations and presents reasoned conclusions, using relevant
 - evidence from a range of sources • (MH12-9) communicates historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms, in
 - appropriate and well-structured forms

 Core Study: Power ar ONE 'National Studies ONE 'Peace and Con ONE 'Change in the N 	flict' topic						
 the various methods ACHMH132) the impact of the Na ACHMH132) opposition to the Na The search for peace an overview of the s - the ambitions of G 	azi regime on life in Germany, including cultural e	cluding laws, censorship expression, religion, work (ACHMH131, ACHMH1	o, repression, terror, propaganda, cult of personality (ACHMH131, kers, youth, women, minorities including Jews (ACHMH131,				
HE SOVIET UNION 1917–1941	OPTION G: USA 1919–1	1941	OPTION H: IRAN 1945-1989				
	Key features		Key features				
and practice shevik Party and the USSR wer ormation ation n s of Soviet foreign policy	 nature and impact of industrialisation nature and impact of consumerism the Great Depression racism in American society changes in society influence of conservatism American capitalism government intervention American foreign policy and extent of isolation 	onism	 nature and role of nationalism nature and impact of internationalism successes and failures of democracy changes in society nature, growth and impact of imperialism competing rivalry in the context of Cold War politics tensions between tradition and modernisation relations with the West/US and Iraq Students investigate:				
wer, including: eology, the October coup 1917 it (ACHMH136) the Civil War and the introduction y (ACHMH136, ACHMH138) er struggle following the death	 Students investigate: Survey The USA in the aftermath of World War I and - consequences of World War I for the USA - Republican economic policies - long-term causes of the Great Depression - reactions to the Great Crash of 1929 		 Survey Iran from the end of World War II to the 1953 Coup, including: the impact of World War II on Iran, the influence of the Soviet Union and the background of the Cold War the election of Mosaddeq to the Majlis (Parliament of Iran) and the nationalisation of the Iranian oil industry Churchill, Eisenhower and the overthrow of Mosaddeq 				
consolidation of power, including the MH138) alin, Trotsky and other leading Os (ACHMH137) of Stalin as leader of the USSR 137) , including: ler Stalin, including dictatorship 1138) nder Stalin and its impact on lectivisation and the five-year plans er Stalin: growth of the Party, use , propaganda and censorship n the USSR under Stalin g: policy 1917–1941 t foreign policy 1917–1941.	 Focus of study The Great Depression and its impact, include - effects of the Depression on different grout women, farmers, Afro-Americans (ACHMH- - attempts to halt the Depression: the Hoove the FDR years (ACHMH116) - assessment of the New Deal (ACHMH116 US society 1919–1941, including: - implications of growing urbanisation and ir - mobilisation of the military and war produce - growth and influence of consumerism inclu (ACHMH115) social tensions, including immigration restufundamentalism, Prohibition, crime, racial communism and anti-unionism (ACHMH1 US foreign policy, including: - the nature, aims and strategies of US forei 1919–1941 (ACHMH117, ACHMH118) - impact of domestic pressures on the USA 	ps in society: workers, 1116) er Presidency, s) ndustrialisation ction 1939–1941 uding entertainment rictions, religious conflict, anti- 14) ign policy	 Focus of study The rule of the Shah of Iran 1953–1979, including: the government of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi crackdown on the Tudeh (Communist Party) and political repression oil revenue and the Iranian economy the White Revolution and social reforms The Revolution of 1979, including: events leading to the overthrow of the Shah and the role of the Ayatollah Khomeini causes and ideology of the revolution of 1979 (ACHMH218) opposition to the Shah and the role of the military collapse of the monarchy and ascendency of Khomeini (ACHMH218) Iran under Khomeini 1979–1989, including: consolidation of power and the creation of the Islamic Republic Western/US–Iranian relations, including the Hostage Crisis (ACHMH221) the causes of tensions with Iraq (ACHMH218) reforms and their impact on Iranian society and culture. 				
OPTION E: CONFLICT IN	THE GULF 1980–2011	OPTION	F: THE ARAB–ISRAELI CONFLICT 1948–1996				
The set of	d the members of the coalition facing Iraq g s g Arab states mportance of oil in the conflict urs of Iraq in the outbreak of the First Gulf War d the United Nations, and Australia's of Kuwait m Hussein, including: ruction, and the aims and results of sanctions s Saddam Hussein's regime rige Bush (ACHMH218) n and weapons of mass destruction uropean allies, and Australia's participation in in 2003 and the impact of the war on civilians building (ACHMH219) tribalism	 Hey features origins and development of the conflict nature and impact of nationalism changing Palestinian and Israeli responses to the conflict nature and consequences of Israeli occupation of the Occupied Territories impact of conflict on Israeli and Palestinian communities itermational involvement in the conflict Output: The particular of the part of the p					
OPTION E: THE NUC	CLEAR AGE 1945–2011	OPTION	F: APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA 1960–1994				
ey features the development and use of the atomic the struggle to maintain weapons parit the nature of deterrence social, political and environmental impa proliferation and non-proliferation problems and issues with the use of m	ty acts of the Nuclear Age	Key features differing visions of democracy nature and impact of apartheid role and impact of state terror and repression resistance to apartheid changes in society reasons for the collapse of apartheid international responses to apartheid 					
tudents investigate: urvey		Students investigate					
The birth of the Nuclear Age, including - Truman, Stalin and the Potsdam Cor - the Manhattan Project and Trinity Tes ocus of study	nference (ACHMH192) st (ACHMH192)	 Students investigate: Survey The nature of the apartheid system, including: political, economic, social and demographic issues in South Africa in 1960 apartheid: ideology, policy and practice impact of apartheid on rural and urban communities 					
 Truman and the debate on the use of th US and Soviet nuclear capacity 1945 Destruction (MAD) The nuclear threat and weapons testin civilian fears and state programs in th the nature and impact of nuclear test selection of Maralinga for British nucl tests on local Aboriginal people and <i>J</i> the nature of French nuclear tests in the activities of Greenpeace, includin Towards nuclear disarmament, includir anti-nuclear movements and the role limitations, non-proliferation nuclear disarmament after the Cold N 	hima and Nagasaki, their impact and legacy e bomb (ACHMH118, ACHMH119, ACHMH192) 5–2011, and the doctrine of Mutually Assured and the USA to survive the bomb and fallout ts in the US and Soviet Union lear tests, state secrecy, and impact of the Australian service personnel (ACHMH189) the Pacific, the international response, and and the <i>Rainbow Warrior</i> incident ang: to of the United Nations: test ban treaties, arms <i>War</i> (ACHMH224) srael, India, Pakistan, Iran and North Korea Age, including: and energy	 Focus of study National resistance to apartheid, including: the nature, growth and impact of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) significance of the Sharpeville Massacre Mandela as head of Umkhonto we Sizwe, 'The Spear of the Nation' (MK) Rivonia Trial, imprisonment on Robben Island, 'Free Mandela' campaign role of Mandela's leadership of the ANC significance of Stephen Biko and the Black Consciousness Movement Repression and control by South African governments, including: the nature, impact and significance of tactics of repression and oppression role of South African security forces role and significance of Bantustans and independent black states relations with neighbouring African countries international responses to South African policies End of apartheid, including: political, economic and social factors contributing to the end of apartheid international factors contributing to the end of apartheid problems facing the National Party and the ANC in the transition to democracy in South 					

- critical incidents at Chernobyl and Fukushima, and their impact - ending the nuclear age and the guestion of expanding or winding back nuclear

energy.