COURSE PLANNER

Students investigate various aspects of the modern world, including people, ideas, movements, events and developments.

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he Year 11 course is structured to provide students with opportunities to develop and apply their understanding of methods and issues involved in the investigation of modern history.

Objectives

Students

 develop k modern v develop a 	of Modern History in Stage 6 enables students to: knowledge and understanding of the modern world, the skills of critical analysis world a lifelong interest in the study of history or active and informed citizenship in the contemporary world.	, and values and attitudes essential for an appreciation of the peop	ople, forc		develop a Outcome A student: MH11-1 de MH11-2 pre MH11-3 an MH11-4 ac	knowledge and understanding of a range of features, people, ideas, movements, events a an understanding of continuity and change over time. escribes the nature of continuity and change in the modern world oposes ideas about the varying causes and effects of events and developments halyses the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping the past counts for the different perspectives of individuals and groups amines the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and developments and the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and developments and the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and developments			historical context	
						HISTORICAL CON	ICEPTS A	ND SKILLS		
Analyse sAnalyse a	Analysis and use of sources ne meaning and value of sources for an historical inquiry (ACHMH007, ACHMH sources to identify and account for the different perspectives of individuals and and synthesise evidence from different types of sources to develop reasoned c nd analyse problems relating to sources in the investigation of the past (ACHMH	009) groups in the past (ACHMH010) aims (ACHMH008)	IdentifForm	judgements about historical significance, re	hange over t ots of events ecognising th	Historical interpretation time (ACHMH001) and developments in order to construct historical arguments (ACHMH001) nat significance may be attributed for different purposes tations of the past (ACHMH011, ACHMH012)	• Use	e questions to guide historical inquiry evidence from a range of sources to lowledge sources appropriately (ACH	inform investigation	
	The Nature of Modern History Students undertake at least ONE option from 'The Nature of Modern History' Outcomes A student: • analyses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical account or argument MH11-6 • discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past MH11-7 • communicates historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms MH11-9 • discusses contemporary methods and issues involved in the investigation of modern history MH11-10			 1. The Investigation of Historic Site the nature, range and importance of a the reconstruction of historic sites and the contribution of archaeological and DNA analysis and exhumation the contribution of historic sites and or 2. The Contestability of the Past how historians test hypotheses about problems associated with the evaluatio the importance of understanding the h the role of sources and evidence in the 	 3. The Construction of Modern H an overview of different types of his the role of evidence, interpretation problems associated with the conspolitical controls on access to sour the role of selectivity, emphasis and 4. History and Memory the nature of history compared to r the contribution of oral history to ou the tensions between national mem an example of how memory can tu the variety of expressions of collect document, statue or oral account 	stories, including i and perspective i struction of moder rce materials, inclu- d omission in the memoir, including ur understanding mory and different urn into myth				
INVESTIGATING MODERN HISTORY (60 HOURS MINIMUM TEACHING TIME)	 Case studies (EACH CASE STUDY SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 10 INDICATIVE HOURS) Students undertake at least TWO case studies. ONE case study must be from Europe, North America or Australia (List A). ONE case study must be from Asia, the Pacific, Africa, the Middle East or Central/South America (List B). Case studies must not overlap with or duplicate significantly any topic to be attempted in the Year 12 Modern History or History Extension courses. Case studies are inquiry-based investigations into historical features, individuals, groups, events or concepts in modern history. They are oriented towards the problems and issues of investigating the past. Astudent: describes the nature of continuity and change in the modern world MH11-1 proposes ideas about the varying causes and effects of events and developments MH11-2? analyses the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in snaping the past MH11-3 accounts for the different perspectives of individuals and groups MH11-4 examines the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and developments of the modern world MH11-5 analyses and interprets differing interpretations and representations of the past MH11-7 discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past MH11-7 concepts and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms MH11-9 	 List A: Case studies from Australia, Europe, Norti AI. Australia and the Rise of Communism the historical context, including: the changing nature of propaganda in Australia after the war communist invasion/fakeover within society (ACI-MIH-126) the nature of the Communist Party and the attempt to ban it ur the various responses to communism in the 1950s, eg Rec Australia's response to the rise of communism in China, involement in the viatils response to the rise of communism in the Vietnal and Australia's revolvement in the Vietna a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the 'dhread' of communism in Australia A2. Making Change: Day of Mourning to Mabo the historical context, including: the development of the modern Aboriginal political movement Association historical efforts towards self-determination the relationship between the modern Aboriginal political movement, includitors, role and contribution of at least ONE individitors strait Islander peoples (ACI-MIH-073) the relationship between the modern Aboriginal political movement, includitors, role and contribution of at least ONE individitors strait Islander peoples (ACI-MIH-073) the relationship between the modern Aboriginal political movement, includitors, a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: identity and cultural resilience; movements towards reconcili List B: Case studies from Asia, the Pacific, Africa B1: The Boxer Rebellion in China the nature of the Boxer Rebellion in China, including the atternational response to the rebellion, including australia or onsequences of the rebellion of China and the Qing dyna at the reasons for the empesence in India and Burma and the atternational response to the rebellion, including: the historical context, including: the eature of the Boxer movement; The Boxer Rebellion – a 'comprised thistori	ar: the quincluding including inder Roke eds unde volvemen am War ent, inclu ding: dual who ovement a , anti-apa illation; the and Harm e role of for aging the ia's involve raging the ia's involve raging the dia's involve raging the asty, incl 'complete d the act ding wes dia and / and as a p	uestion of Japanese invasion; the idea of ar pert Menzies (ACHMH127) r the beds', the Petrov Affair in the Korean War, and the Malayan Eme uding the founding of the Australian Aborigir a achieved positive change for Aboriginal ar and a range of Australian and international a artheid movements or other protest movem he Aboriginal Tent Embassy Middle East, Central/South Amer nonious Fists' (the Boxers) foreign imperialism and the spread of Christ e Boxers vement luding the Boxer Protocol te failure'? tivities of the East India company sternisation Anglo-Indian relations	rgency nal Progressiv nd groups and ients	 the nature of Anglo-Irish relations, including: the rise of the civil rights movement in Northern Ireland in the 1960s, and the ro causes of sectarian violence between Catholics and Protestants impact of British involvement in Northern Ireland, including Direct Rule the Maze prison protests and attempts to achieve political representation popular movements towards peace consequences of the 1985 Anglo-Irish agreement significance of the 1994 paramilitary ceasefires support and implementation of the Good Friday Agreement 1998 a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the significance of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 	d social gri bire under ecline of th West	evances Nicholas II	 A5. The Trans the historical an overview the nature of the nature of the notival the role of the role of the role of the econor anti-slavery the legacy a relevant his the number A6. The Americal the nature of the reason the legacy a relevant his the nature of the role of the reason the legacy a relevant his the causes b the historical origins and European of the nature of Dutch and Anglo-Frenand Lapérd the nature of Dutch and Anglo-Frenand Lapérd the nature of Dutch and Anglo-Frenand Lapérd the nature of European of the nature of Dutch and Anglo-Frenand Lapérd the nature of the nature of causes, constant his the nature of the nature of causes, constant of a relevant his the nature of 	
HISTORIAL INVESTIGATION (20 HOURS MINIMUM TEACHING TIME)	Students engage in ONE historical investigation, through which they further develop their skills. The historical investigation is designed to provide opportunities for all students to further develop relevant investigative, research and presentation skills that are the core of the historical inquiry process. The outcomes addressed in the investigation build on those in the History Years 7–10 Syllabus. Modern History students will access the Year 11 outcomes at different levels depending on their previous experiences. The investigation also provides the context for a practical application of the general capabilities. The historical investigation should extend a particular area of individual student or group interest. The investigation can be integrated into any aspect of the Year 11 course and need not be completed as one project. It may be conducted individually or collaboratively. The Historical concepts and skills content is to be integrated as appropriate. Students should be encouraged to select a topic and presentation style that reflects their individual interests. The investigation must not overlap with or duplicate significantly any topic to be attempted in the Year 12 Modern History or History Extension courses.			the Year 11 outcomes at different f the Year 11 course and need not be iate.	, , , ,	Outcomes A student: • describes the nature of continuity and change in the modern world MH11-1 • proposes ideas about the varying causes and effects of events and developments MH11-2 • analyses the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping the past MH11-3 • accounts for the different perspectives of individuals and groups MH11-4 • examines the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and developments of the modern world MH11-5 • analyses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical account or argument MH11-6 • discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past MH11-7 • plans and conducts historical investigations and presents reasoned conclusions, using relevant evidence from a range of sources MH11-8 • communicates historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms MH11-9 • discusses contemporary methods and issues involved in the investigation of modern history MH11-10				
THE SHAPING OF THE MODERN WORLD (40 Hours Minimum teaching time)	Students investigate forces and ideas that shaped the modern world through a study of key events and developments and the meaning of modern At least ONE study from 'The Shaping of the Modern World' should be undertaken. Studies must not overlap with or duplicate significantly any topic to be attempted in the Year 12 Modern History or History Extension courses. Outcomes A student: describes the nature of continuity and change in the modern world MH11-1 proposes ideas about the varying causes and effects of events and developments MH11-2 analyses the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping the past MH11-3 accounts for the different perspectives of individuals, groups and ideas in shaping the past MH11-3 discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past MH11-7 discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past MH11-7 ecommunicates historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms MH11-9 			 the historical context, including: forces contributing to the Enlightenme the nature of the Enlightenment, include the Early Enlightenment and the sciee the High Enlightenment and the role the challenge of key Enlightenment i (ACHMH018) the emergence of new movements i the broader significance of the Enlightenment on the broader significance of the Enlightenment of the broader significance of the Enlighten Topic 2: The French Revolution the nature and legacy of the Enlighten the nature of the French Revolution, includ the nature of the French Revolution, includ the nature of the Bastille and its in the role of individuals and groups in (ACHMH029) the end of the ancien régime, change the impact of the Revolution, the rise 	ding: entific revoluti of the Frenci deas includir and secret so the 18th and ntenment be ment and its ment and its ment and its uppact the French F ges to the so on of Terror', the evolution, e	ng rationalism, secularism, humanism, and ideas that shaped the notion of democracy ocieties, including the Freemasons and the Illuminati (ACHMH019) I 19th centuries, including exploring and questioning the natural world (ACHMH019) yond Europe in the 19th century, eg the rise of democracies in parts of the world and civil influence on modernity nce of the Enlightenment (ACHMH028) /, fraternity, citizenship and inalienable rights (ACHMH030) Revolution, eg Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette, Robespierre, the bourgeoisie and peasants cial structure and the revolutionary wars (ACHMH031) he end of monarchy, democracy and rise of the middle class (ACHMH032) n and the growth of nationalism and secularism (ACHMH032, ACHMH033) ag the abolition of serfdom and inherited privilege	il rights	 Topic 3: The Age of Imperialism the historical context, including: the changing motives and characteristics of Europ 'Scramble for Africa' and its division by the imperial p the nature of the Age of Imperialism, including: an overview of the extent of imperial expansion by key ideas of the 'imperial age' including nationalism (ACHMH044) ONE case study of imperialism, to be chosen from (ACHMH045) the ways in which Indigenous groups responded t the significance of imperialism in this period and be capitalism, and the growth of imperial rivalry and m the nature and legacy of imperialism and its influence Topic 4: The Industrial Age the nature of the Industrial Revolution in the second factory system and production lines, the developm the experiences of factory owners, workers, workers of factory Acts (1802–1850) (ACHMH038, ACHN) the emergence of key ideas and ideologies that superiod and problems of public health in urban and industrial and the emergence of the Industrial Revolution for life i the anture and legacy of the Industrial Revolution for life i 		

NSW SYLLABUS MODERN HISTORY – Stage 6 – YEAR 11

KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

Objectives

Outcomes

A student:

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.

the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping the past for the different perspectives of individuals and groups the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and devel	opments of the modern world	MH MH		ns and presents reasone Ising historical knowledge	ed conclusions, using relevant evidence from a range of sources ge, concepts and terms, in appropriate and well-structured forms			
HISTORICAL CONC	EPTS AND Skills							
ical interpretation		Historical investigation and research			Explanation and communication			
CHMH001) evelopments in order to construct historical arguments (ACHMH001) ificance may be attributed for different purposes of the past (ACHMH011, ACHMH012)		and develop a coherent research plan (ACHMH004) inform investigation and research (ACHMH005) MH015)		 Develop texts, particularly historical accounts and arguments, supported by relevant evidence from sources (ACHMH013) Communicate historical understanding, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms, in forms appropriate to purpose and audience (ACHMH014) 				
	3. The Construction of Modern H	listories		5. The Represent	tation and Commemoration of the Past			
s of modern history and the digitisation of archival records ing evidence as in the investigation of the past, including site surveys, excavation, forensic examina understanding of events, developments and life in the past	 an overview of different types of his the role of evidence, interpretation a problems associated with the cons political controls on access to source 	stories, including narrative history, biography, social and cultural and perspective in the construction of historical accounts struction of modern histories: the abundance of documentary m ce materials, including classified records d omission in the construction of historical accounts		 the public nature of history and the uses of history how history is represented through ONE of the following: memorials, museums, the media, film, documentaries and online the need for critical analysis of representations of the past and historical methods that can be used for this purpose the various ways the past is commemorated, including the role of key influences, eg nationalism and nation-building 				
e corroboration of sources enticity, and reliability and usefulness for particular historical inquiries the interpretation of sources rent theories about the past	 the contribution of oral history to ou the tensions between national mem an example of how memory can tur 	mory and different perspectives on the past urn into myth stive memory and a critical examination of an expression of memory as reflected through a film, monument, official						
A3. The Changing Nature of Anglo-Irish Relations		A5. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade			A7. The Rise of the Environmental Movement			
 the historical context, including: causes and consequences of the Easter Rising 1916 the nature of Anglo-Irish relations, including: the rise of the civil rights movement in Northern Ireland in the 1960s, and the role causes of sectarian violence between Catholics and Protestants impact of British involvement in Northern Ireland, including Direct Rule the Maze prison protests and attempts to achieve political representation popular movements towards peace consequences of the 1985 Anglo-Irish agreement significance of the 1994 paramilitary ceasefires support and implementation of the Good Friday Agreement 1998 a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the significance of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 44. The Decline and Fall of the Romanov Dynasty the historical context, including: relationships with foreign powers the nature of the decline and fall of the Romanov dynasty, including: the Romanov empire at the time of Nicholas II, including political, economic and set the role of Nicholas II as autocrat the ole of World War I in the collapse of the Romanov dynasty, including: the role of World War I in the collapse of the Romanov dynasty the ransfer of power from the Romanov regime to the Provisional Government 		 the historical context, including: an overview of Western imperial and economic expansion in both Africa and America the nature of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade, including: the motivations for the trading in enslaved peoples the experiences and treatment of slaves in Africa compared to the 'New World' the role of the plantation owners in the slave trade the role of the plantation owners in the slave trade the economic, social and political impacts of the trading of slaves on Africa and the Western imperial powers anti-slavery campaigns that led to the abolition of the slave trade the legacy of the slave trade a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the nature of economic and social differences between the North and the South, and States' Rights slavery, human rights and the growth of the abolition movement the North and the issue of national unity the nature of the American Civil War, eg the Battle of Gettysburg the role of war in 1861 key battles of the American Civil War, eg soldiers, nurses, slaves the role of different groups during the Civil War, eg soldiers, nurses, slaves the reasons for the Union victory and the immediate consequences of the American Civil War 			 the historical context, including: early awareness and the first environmental protection societies the nature of the environmental movement, including: the significance of Rachel Carson's work, including <i>Silent Spring</i> the Wildemess Preservation Act in the US and the National Wilderness Preservation System 1964 the 1969 Apollo 11 moon landing, its impact on environmental awareness and the impact of Earth Day 1970 responses to <i>The Limits to Growth</i> 1972 and the significance of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm 1972 the formation and achievements of Environmental Protection Agencies a case study of an environmental group or campaign, eg Lake Pedder, Franklin River Dam, Green Bans a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the population-environment debate A8. Women's Movements the historical context, including: an overview of the social and political roles of women in the 19th century and the contribution of suffragettes to the legal and political entitlements of women the significance of World Wars I and II, and postwar international agreements, for women (ACHMH064) the nature of women's movements in the 1960s–1970s the nature of women's movements on changing gender roles postwar social, economic and technological improvements that changed women's lives ACHMH066, ACHMH067) the impact of women's movements on changing gender roles the anture of women's movements on changing gender roles the anture of women's demands in the 1990s the achievements and legacies of women's movements (ACHMH069) 			
- the execution of the Romanovs; the role of ethnic minorities in the Russian Empir	e under Nicholas II	– the causes of the Civil War			 a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the significance of a suffragette movement 			
 33: The Meiji Restoration the historical context, including: key developments that allowed modernisation to take place in Japan, eg the dec samurai, and the arrival of the 'Black Ships' and Commodore Perry the nature of the Meiji Restoration, including: how and why Japanese modernisation occurred the role of individuals and groups in the Meiji Restoration consequences of modernisation for Japan, the region and the Emperor growth of Japanese militarism and imperialism following the Restoration the significance of the Meiji Restoration in Japan, Asia and the reactions of the W a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the Meiji reforms – 'oppressive and reactionary'? 		 B5: Making Contact with the Pacific the historical context, including: origins and nature of the 'Age of Discovery' and advances in sailing and navigation to the 18th century European exploration and settlement of the Pacific, including Magellan and Drake the Spanish Manila-Acapulco Trans-Pacific Trade Route the nature of contact with the Pacific, including: Dutch and Portuguese settlements in the Western Pacific in the 18th century Anglo-French rivalries and reasons for voyages of 'scientific discovery' to the South Pacific, including Cook, de Bougainville and Lapérouse the mutiny on the Bounty and the settlement on Pitcairn Island the discovery of Norfolk Island and the changing nature of settlement over time a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: Norfolk Island's relationship with Australia; Europeans in the Pacific – 'exploration' or 'incursion'? 			 B7: The Origins of the Arab–Israeli Conflict the historical context, including: Arab nationalism and Zionism: origins and aspirations the response of the British government to growing tensions the nature of Arab–Israeli tensions, including: conflicting Arab and Jewish responses to the Balfour Declaration the nature of Arab and Jewish responses to the question of a Jewish homeland post-World War II the reasons for the UN partition of Palestine the terms of the partition plan and its failure, including international responses mounting violence leading to the 1948 Arab–Israeli war a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the role of the United Nations 			
34: Tibet in the Modern World					B8: The Cuban Revolution			
 the historical context, including: the assertion of Chinese influence in Tibet under Mao Zedong the nature of Tibet's relations with China, including: China's hegemony in the immediate region the conflict between the Tibetan resistance and China: the 1959 Tibetan Uprising the impact of the Cultural Revolution on Tibet international responses to the political situation in Tibet the move to Tibetan independence: social, cultural and political factors the roles of prominent individuals in promoting Tibetan independence, eg the Dale a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the impact of the Chinese occupation of Tibet 		 B6: The Making of Modern South Africa the historical context, including: an overview of British colonies, the Boer Republic and Africa British perceptions of Southern Africa the nature of modern South Africa 1890–1910, including: the exploitation of diamonds and gold, and the transformation of race relations the role of individuals, eg Cecil Rhodes causes, course and consequences of the South African 1 creation of the Union of South Africa and its segregationis a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the causes of the Boer War 	ation of the Veld by African labour War (Boer War) 1899–1902	 the historical context, including: political, economic and social conditions in Cuba under President Batista causes of the revolution in Cuba the nature of the Cuban Revolution, including: the course of the revolution the creation of the communist state ideology of Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, and their influence across Latin America nature of guerrilla warfare and the activities of revolutionaries aftermath of the revolution international reactions and foreign policy, including relations with the USA a relevant historical debate or issue, for example: the legacy of the Cuban Revolution 				
omes			Content					
omes ent: ribes the nature of continuity and change in the modern world MH11-1 pses ideas about the varying causes and effects of events and developments MH11 ses the role of historical features, individuals, groups and ideas in shaping the past N unts for the different perspectives of individuals and groups MH11-4 ines the significance of historical features, people, ideas, movements, events and de ses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical acc	/IH11-3 evelopments of the modern world MH11-5		 Content The process of historical investigation involv planning and conducting historical investigation involv formulating historical questions and hypot locating and interrogating a range of source identifying different perspectives evident in analysing sources for their usefulness and developing and/or examining historical int 	igations using historical c theses relevant to the inv ces n sources d reliability for the questic	nvestigation			

Topic 3: The Age of Imperialism

- the historical context, including: - the changing motives and characteristics of European imperialism - 18th century to the early 20th century, eg trading empires (East Indies), the 'Scramble for Africa' and its division by the imperial powers (ACHMH041, ACHMH042, ACHMH044)
 - the nature of the Age of Imperialism, including: - an overview of the extent of imperial expansion by 1914 in Africa, Asia and the Pacific (ACHMH043)
 - key ideas of the 'imperial age' including nationalism, the glorification of 'Empire', the concept of 'social Darwinism' and the 'Christian mission' (ACHMH044) – ONE case study of imperialism, to be chosen from the Belgian Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, New Zealand, Malaya, Canada, Australia
 - (ACHMH045) - the ways in which Indigenous groups responded to the imperial presence, including resistance and resilience (ACHMH045) - the significance of imperialism in this period and beyond, including the spread and influence of Christianity, the expansion of world trade and
 - capitalism, and the growth of imperial rivalry and militarism (ACHMH046) • the nature and legacy of imperialism and its influence on modernity

Topic 4: The Industrial Age

- the historical context, including: - the causes of the Industrial Revolution in the second half of the 18th century (ACHMH034)
- the nature of the Industrial Age, including: - the impact of new processes and ideas on economic life, eg the development of mining, the mechanisation of the textile industry, the rise of the factory system and production lines, the development of steel and new forms of transport and communications (ACHMH036) - the experiences of factory owners, workers, women and children in the Industrial Revolution and various responses to the Industrial Revolution,
- eg Factory Acts (1802–1850) (ACHMH038, ACHMH039) - the emergence of key ideas and ideologies that supported or challenged the Industrial Revolution (ACHMH037) - problems of public health in urban and industrial areas, and medical advances, eq vaccinations, Germ Theory, antiseptics
- the significance of the Industrial Revolution for life in the 20th century (ACHMH040) • the nature and legacy of the Industrial Age and its influence on modernity

SKILLS

OXFORD

MH11-6 analyses and interprets different types of sources for evidence to support an historical account or argument MH11-7 discusses and evaluates differing interpretations and representations of the past

selecting and organising relevant information

using sources to develop a view about an historical issue

• synthesising evidence from a range of sources to develop and support a reasoned historical account or argument using historical terms and concepts appropriately

• presenting and communicating the findings of an historical investigation using appropriate and well-structured oral, written and/or multimedia forms, including ICT

Topic 5: World War I

- the historical context, including:
- the influence of nationalism, imperialism, militarism and alliances on Great Power rivalry by the end of the 19th century • the nature of World War I, including:
- the outbreak of war in 1914, the Western and Eastern fronts, and why it became the world's first global conflict
- the varying experiences of soldiers in key battles, eg Verdun, the Somme, Passchendaele, Tannenberg, Beersheba - the changing nature of war to 1918: scientific and industrial developments in weaponry, the mechanisation of modern warfare, advances in medicine and communications
- the impact of the war on civilians, including women's lives and the changing role of women (ACHMH064)
- the scale of recruitment, conscription, censorship and propaganda in World War I - an overview of the reasons for the Allied victory
- the effects of World War I in giving rise to the Russian Revolution
- the idea of 'total war', the end of 'empire', and World War I as 'the war to end all wars'
- the nature and legacy of World War I and its influence on modernity

Topic 6: The End of Empire

- the historical context, including: - the impact of World Wars I and II on European empires (ACHMH079)
- the nature of the 'end of empire', including:
- an overview of the emergence of movements for decolonisation in the modern world, the key groups and individuals that pressed for liberation, the ideas that influenced them, and their struggle to achieve independence (ACHMH080) - the significance of international movements for change that supported the decolonisation process, eg the emerging recognition of the rights of
- Indigenous peoples, movements for international peace and cooperation, and the recognition of human rights (ACHMH081) - the rise of non-violent independence movements, wars of independence and the role of external powers (ACHMH081) - a study of the causes, nature and outcomes of decolonisation in ONE country, eg Algeria, Indonesia, Kenya, South Africa (ACHMH082)
- the nature and legacy of 'the end of empire' and its influence on modernity