

AS/A Level (9697) History Scheme of Work -Question paper 1 Modern European History, 1789–1939

Specification/Content			
<p><i>Each section below refers to one week's work if doing the course over one year, or two week's work if doing it over two years.</i></p> <p>Key topics which have to be known</p> <p><i>The Origins of the First World War</i></p>	Full details of these books are available on the CIE website	<p>It is recommended that for each specified week there should be :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> one piece of written work, either an essay or a source, one set of notes made by the students themselves, one focussed discussion session or seminar 	
	Resources	Activities	Homework/assessment
<p>1. <u>Background to 1900.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alliances, the arms race, imperialism German unification Alsace Lorraine The alliance system/s Naval laws/dreadnaughts Conscription Imperial rivalry Commercial rivalry Press and nationalism 	<p>J Joll R Henig</p>	<p>Notes under the headings recommended in the left hand column.</p> <p>Always set notes with a question posed. E.g read pp 41-44 of xxxxxxx and note</p> <p>“What is the link between the alliance system and the outbreak of war?”</p> <p>Or read pp 63-6 and note</p> <p>“What evidence is there that commercial rivalry caused tension between nations?”</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>“How ‘explosive’ was the situation in 1900?”</p>	<p>Note making</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Train in technique Direct note making Collect in notes Grade/assess notes <p>Do this from the very beginning of the course, making it clear that theology and accurate and clearly laid out notes are the students responsibility at A Level</p> <p>Source technique</p> <p>Be prepared to spend at least 25% of class time on source technique, ensuring they have a real mastery of the technique by the end of the six week period. Ensure students know how to evaluate and use the sources, bring in their own knowledge, places sources in context, answer questions, get the right balance between factual detail and argument/analysis. A simple rule of thumb when marking is</p> <p>8 for answer/argument/analysis 9 for factual detail, both from source and from own knowledge 8 for source evaluation and grasp of sources</p> <p>Do November 2008 source –collectively-but with students doing source evaluation for homework</p> <p>e.g. 1. Utility of source? 2. Reliability of source? Etc.etc.</p>

<p>2. <u>Germany</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development • Military development • Kaiser and his Chancellors • Naval laws • The Moroccan crises • Foreign policy to 1914 • German militarism • The Schlieffen Plan 		<p>Directed notes on topics listed in LH column</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>“How strong is the case for arguing that Germany was to blame for WW1?”</p>	May 2005 Source- done in own time
<p>3. <u>Russia , Austria Hungary and the Balkans</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia. The Tsar and his system • The Russian alliances • Russian foreign and imperial policy, the humiliation by Japan • Austria-Hungary • The emperor and his empire • The collapse of the Turkish empire • Balkan nationalism, esp. Serbian • Russian and A-H ambitions in the Balkans • The Balkan wars and their link to 1914 		<p>Directed notes</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>“How strong is the case for arguing a) that Russian and b) A-H were the primary causes of WW1?”</p>	November 2005 Source done in own time
<p>4 <u>UK and France</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France and 1871 • Revanche and Alsace Lorraine • Conscription • French imperialism • The Moroccan crisis • French alliances • UK imperialism and the clash with Germany • UK Alliances • The naval arms race • The Belgian treaty 		<p>Directed notes</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>“Compare and contrast the responsibility of France and the UK for causing WW1”</p>	May 2006 source- done in own time

<p>4. <u>The events of 1914</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assassination • German support for A-H • A-H ultimatum • Russian support for Serbia • Serbian acceptance of ultimatum • A-H declaration of war on Serbia • Russian mobilisation • German declaration of war on Russia • German declaration of war on France • Invasion of Belgium • German declaration of war on Belgium • UK declaration of war on Germany • A-H declares war on Russia • UK and France declare war on A-H 		<p>Directed Notes</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>“ Assess the strength of the case that ‘no one country can be blamed for causing WW1, events just got out of control’”</p>	<p>November 2006 Source done under timed conditions</p>
<p>5. <u>Historiography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Versailles verdict, Fischer, Berghahn, Ferguson • The ‘events out of control’ thesis • Economic imperialism- Lenin • Nationalist ambitions • Planned and pre-emptive military aggression thesis • Secret diplomacy • Militarism • Austrian Hungarian imperialism 		<p>Directed notes</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Evaluate the strengths and weakness of the differing views of historians on the causes of the First World War</p> <p>[This lends itself very much to a seminar approach, with each student arguing a specified case]</p>	<p>May 2008 Source done under timed conditions</p>

<i>The French Revolution</i>	Resources	<u>Activities</u>	Homework/assessment
1 <u>The Ancien Regime</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monarchy-institution and individuals • Government • Ministers • Parlements • Taxation • The structure of society • The church 	A Stiles DG Wright DG Wright	Directed notes under usual headings Discussion Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Ancien Regime	Discuss the view that the Ancien Regime in 1789 was bound to collapse
2. <u>The Causes of the Revolution</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas of enlightenment • Financial crisis • Reform attempts and their failure • Necker • The Aristocratic revolt • The Estate –General • The Parisian revolt • The municipal revolt • The peasants revolt 		Discussion Which was the most important cause? Why? Put causes in order of importance with reasons [Another topic which lends itself to a seminar approach]	Why did the French ancien regime collapse in 1789?
3 <u>Developments 1789-93</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rights of man • The October days • Reforms of the constituent Assembly • Civil constitution of the clergy etc • Varennes • July Massacres • The new constitution • War with Austria and Prussia • The abolition of the monarchy and the execution of the King 		Discussion What were the key forces shaping events in this period?	Discuss the view that the abolition of the monarchy and the death of the King were caused entirely by the stupidity of the King.
4. <u>Developments 1793-1799</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The terror-Great, social, economic, political • The sans-culottes • The Committee of Public Safety • Robespierre, Danton and the Jacobins • Thermidor • The White terror • The 1795 constitution • The vendee rising • The Directory • War spreading • The causes of political instability 		Discussion What were the main causes and results of the terror?	Explain why there was so much terror and political instability in France until 1799.

<p>6. <u>Internal and external opposition to the Revolution. Effects on Europe</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal opposition • Social opposition • Economic opposition • Political opposition • Religious opposition • Local/regional opposition • The reaction against the terror • External-the anti republican forces • Austria • Prussia • UK • The expansion into the Low Countries and Italy 		<p>Discussion</p> <p>What were the different forms that opposition took? Who opposed and why? Why did opposition achieve so little?</p>	<p>Why did neither the internal or external opposition to the Revolution succeed in destroying it?</p>
<p>7. <u>Bonaparte[derailed knowledge of military work not required]</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early career • Brumaire • Military record • Establishment in power • Maintaining power • A revolutionary? • Impact on France • His legacy 		<p>Discussion</p> <p>Was Bonaparte anything more than a great general?</p> <p>Did he destroy the revolution in France?</p>	<p>How far was Napoleon Bonaparte an oppressive ruler in his domestic policies from 1799-1815?</p>

<i>The Industrial Revolution</i>	Resources	<u>Activities</u>	Homework/assessment
<p>1+2 <u>Preconditions and Causes in UK, France, Germany</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Resources • Agriculture • Geography • Political and social structure • Attitude of government • Economic structure <p>Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurship • Work ethic/ethos • Role of Government • Banking and capital • Resources • Population • Link to agricultural developments • Demand and supply • Transport • Energy • Education 	T Kemp	<p>Discussion</p> <p>What might be seen to be the essential preconditions to industrialisation?</p> <p>What can be seen to be the most important causes of industrialisation? Why? Prioritise with reasons.</p> <p>[Topic lends itself well to seminar approach, with students arguing a specified case that xxx was the most important factor]</p>	<p>Why did industrialisation occur in the UK so much earlier than it did in either France or Germany?</p>
<p>3+4 <u>The spread of industrialisation Inuk, France, Germany</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The factory system • Mechanisation • New Technologies • Innovation • Urbanisation • Transport • Communications • Manufacturing • Service industries • National infrastructure 		<p>Discussion</p> <p>In what ways and why was the process of industrialisation similar and different in UK, France and Germany?</p> <p>How important was the role of government in the industrial revolutions of the 3 countries?</p>	<p>To what extent was good transport and communications the most important reason for the growth of industry in the 19th C? (at least two countries must be referred to)</p> <p>Examine the claim that Marxism developed to 1914 as a result of industrialisation</p>

5+6 <u>Impact of industrial revolution in UK, France, Germany</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political • Social • Economic • Religious 		Discussion To what extent was the impact of industrialisation different in the three countries studied?	<p>Discuss the claim that the middle classes gained most from the Industrial Revolution in Europe</p> <p>Were European governments strengthened or weakened by the development of industry in their countries?</p>
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<i>Nationalism</i>	Resources	<u>Activities</u>	Homework/assessment
1. <u>Causes of growth of nationalism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Revolution Legacy of Napoleon Authoritarian rule and its failings Growth of education Impact of social and economic changes Spread of ideas such as romanticism, liberalism and Darwinism 	Cowie and Wolfson	Discussion Was nationalism anything more than a reaction against the ancien regimes? How important was the Napoleonic legacy to the growth of nationalism?	“It was the incompetence of authoritarian rulers that was the main factor behind the growth of nationalism in the early 19 th C.” Discuss
2+3 <u>Italy</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growth of Italian nationalism in the early 19th C Italy from 1815 to 1848, the Bourbons, the Papacy and the Austrian occupation The revolutions of 1848 in Italy, causes, course and impact The unification of Italy from 1848-71 The work of Mazzini, the papacy, Napoleon III, Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel Overall reasons for early failures and final success 	M Clark A Stiles	Discussion Compare and contrast the relative importance to the unification of Italy of Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini. Napoleon III Victor Emmanuel The Papacy Was it the weakness of its opponents that made Italian unification a simple task?	Why did Piedmont play a leading role in the unification of Italy from 1848-1871?
4+5 <u>Germany</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The structure of Germany in 1815, the Vienna settlement The German confederation, Metternich, and German nationalism and the Zollverein The revolutions of 1848, their causes, course and impact and the Frankfurt parliament The growth of Prussia as the dominant force in Germany The role of Bismarck in German unification The wars for unification with Denmark, Austria and France Overall reasons for initial failures and final success 	A Stiles	Discussion How important were a) Bismarck and b) Prussia to German unification. “ No Bismarck, no Germany “ Discuss Compare and contrast nationalism as a force in Germany and Italy	Explain the growing support for nationalism in Germany and Italy from 1848 to 1871
6 <u>The significance of the development of nationalism for Europe</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In domestic politics In imperialism In international relations As a factor in the causes of conflict to 1914 		Discussion To what extent can nationalism be seen as a major cause of conflict?	Assess the importance of the nationalist movements in the later 19 th century.

<i>The New Imperialism 1870-1900</i>		Resources	<u>Activities</u>	Homework/assessment
1+2	<u>Causes of imperialism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empires in 1870 • Free trade issues • Commercial causes-markets and resources • Economic causes • The idea of the informal empire • Role of local factors • Strategic and defence causes • The Hobson and Lenin theses • The impact of the Suez canal • Nationalism • Political factors • Social Darwinism • The 'civilising' and religious aspects 	A Porter	Discussion How 'new' was new imperialism? To what extent did different countries have different reasons for acquiring new colonies? [Seminar works well here with each student presenting on a different country]	<p>Why were European governments more willing to support imperialist policies in the later years of the 19th C?</p> <p>Why was there a 'new' imperialism in the later 19th century?</p>
3+4	<u>Nature of imperialism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The types of government imposed • Degree of control from home • Attitude to local customs, religions, desire for self determination • Humanitarian role, anti- slavery, missionary and educational work. • The profit motive? • Treatment of local inhabitants • Modernisation • Attitudes towards colonies, and their inhabitants, politically, socially and in terms of economics 		Discussion To what extent were some countries 'better' colonialists than others?	<p>"The main aim was to make money and not friends, and most did neither" To what extent is this fair comment on the 'new imperialists'?</p>
5+6	<u>Impact of imperialism</u> On the colonies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Political • Social • Military/strategic • Benefits/damage? On the home country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic • Political • Social • International relations/military/strategic • Cost benefit analysis? 		Seminar Each student should research one aspect of one country- e.g. the social effects of colonisation on Kenya or Burma etc The same should then be done for each of the colonial powers	<p>Why did imperialism cause rivalries between European countries in the later 19th C?</p> <p>"Our colonial adventures proved to be damaging to us at home and even more damaging to those we colonised". Discuss this comment on the imperialism of the later 19th C.</p>

<i>The Russian Revolution</i>	Resources	<u>Activities</u>	Homework/assessment
1. <u>The background to 1905. Marxism and Leninism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romanov rule • Nature of Russian society • Economic conditions and changes • Social change • Growth of liberal and revolutionary groups • Marxism and Leninism 	M Lynch M McCauley	Discussion Why did Marxist and other radical groups develop in Russia?	“ The Romanov government in 1905 was weak, but by no means broken” Assess the validity of this view
2. <u>1905 Revolution and its impact</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes-social-economic-political-war • Course • Impact-social-economic and political 		Did the 1905 revolution deserve to be called a ‘revolution’?	“The underlying causes of the 1905 revolution in Russia were not political. Whatever else the revolutionaries wanted, it was not the overthrow of the Tsar.” How far do you agree with this claim?
3 <u>The causes of the Russian Revolution</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the Tsar • Tsarist government and its ministers • Social causes • Economic causes • Political/constitutional causes • The role of the war • The role of the revolutionary and liberal groups • The February revolution • Historiography e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trad soviet view 2. Unfinished revolution theory 3. Optimist and pessimist views 4. Post soviet revisionist view 5. Current ‘western’ views such as Figs and Pipes 		Seminar Each student arguing that their specified cause, e.g. the war, was the most important reason for the revolution.	“ Going to war in 1914 sealed the fate of the Romanovs” Discuss

<p>4. <u>The events of 1915-17</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conduct of the war • Tsar as C in C • The role of the Duma • The February Revolution and its reaction • Strikes • Soviet Order No 1 • Abdication • Lenin's April Theses • Brusilov offensive • The July Days • Kerensky and his decisions • Kornilov • Trotsky and the Petrograd Soviet • The October Revolution 		<p>Discussion</p> <p>How far do the events of 1915-17 prove or disprove the argument that neither the revolution of the fall of the Tsar was inevitable?</p>	<p>Why were there two revolutions in Russia in 1917?</p>
<p>5+6 <u>The establishment of Bolshevik rule and its impact</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrees of Land Peace and worker control • The Constituent Assembly • Brest Litovsk • The Cheka and the Red Terror • The Civil War • War Communism • Nationalisation • Death of the tsar • The Comintern • Kronstadt • The NEP • The creation of the totalitarian state • The death of Lenin 		<p>Discussion</p> <p>Why were the Bolsheviks able to both win the war and establish themselves as the rulers of Russia?</p>	<p>How far had Lenin achieved his aims by the time of his death in 1924?</p>

<i>Totalitarianism</i>	Resources	<u>Activities</u>	Homework/assessment
1 <u>Conditions for rise of totalitarianism</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of WW1 • Economic depression • Social upheaval caused by war • Failure of collective security • Failure of democratic government • Collapse of old order/traditional elites • Fear of Bolshevism and anarchy 	S Lee	Discussion Place the factors in the LH column in order of importance for the rise of totalitarianism-giving reasons for priority.	How accurate is the claim that the effects of WW1 were the most important reason for the rise of totalitarian governments during the period to 1939? [refer to 2 of the 3 countries studied]
2 <u>The impact of ideology on the theory and practice of</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and the cult of personality • Intolerance of diversity • The economic structure • The political system • The social structure 	S Lee	Discussion To what extent can a coherent ideology be identified in Nazism, Fascism and Stalinism?	How similar in ideology were Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin?
3 <u>Foreign policy</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideological influences shaping regimes perceptions of their roles in the world • The conduct of German foreign policy 1919-39 • The conduct of Italian foreign policy 1919-39 • The conduct of Russian foreign policy 1919-39 	D Williamson	Discussion What links, if any, can be seen between the ideologies and the foreign policies of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin?	“Just aggression”. Was the foreign policy of the totalitarian dictators anything more than this?
4 <u>Mussolini</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ideology of fascism • Rise to power • The Fascist dictatorship 	Hite and Hinton	Discussion ‘Mussolini and Hitler came to power in the same way and for similar reasons’ Discuss.	“Mussolini offered nothing to the Italian people except words. He achieved nothing for Italy either.” Discuss this view of Mussolini
5 <u>Hitler</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ideology of Nazism • The rise to power • The Nazi dictatorship 	S Lee	Discussion To what extent were the methods by which Hitler secured himself I power similar to those used by either Stalin or Mussolini	How similar were the Nazi dictatorship in Germany and the Fascist dictatorship in Italy?
6 <u>Stalin</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ideology of Stalinism • Stalin’s rise to power • The Stalinist dictatorship 	M McCauley	Discussion To what extent could it be argued that Stalin alone of the three dictators brought some lasting benefit to his country?	How far did Stalin, to 1939, continue the policies of Lenin?