

Syllabus

Cambridge International A & AS Level History

Syllabus code 9697

For examination in June and November 2011



UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations

Note for Exams Officers: Before making Final Entries, please check availability of the codes for the components and options in the E3 booklet (titled “Procedures for the Submission of Entries”) relevant to the exam session. Please note that component and option codes are subject to change.

Contents

Cambridge International A & AS Level History Syllabus code 9697

1. Introduction	2
1.1 Why choose Cambridge?	
1.2 Why choose Cambridge A & AS Level History?	
1.3 How can I find out more?	
2. Assessment at a glance	4
3. Syllabus aims and assessment	5
3.1 Aims	
3.2 Assessment objectives	
3.3 Scheme of assessment	
4. Curriculum content.....	7
4.1 Paper 1	
4.2 Paper 2	
4.3 Paper 3	
4.4 Paper 4	
4.5 Paper 5	
4.6 Paper 6	
5. Appendix	24
5.1 Recommended reading	

1. Introduction

1.1 Why choose Cambridge?

University of Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) is the world's largest provider of international qualifications. Around 1.5 million students from 150 countries enter Cambridge examinations every year. What makes educators around the world choose Cambridge?

Recognition

A Cambridge International A or AS Level is recognised around the world by schools, universities and employers. The qualifications are accepted as proof of academic ability for entry to universities worldwide. Cambridge International A Levels typically take two years to complete and offer a flexible course of study that gives students the freedom to select subjects that are right for them. Cambridge International AS Levels often represent the first half of an A Level course but may also be taken as a freestanding qualification. They are accepted in all UK universities and carry half the weighting of an A Level. University course credit and advanced standing is often available for Cambridge International A/AS Levels in countries such as the USA and Canada. Learn more at www.cie.org.uk/recognition.

Support

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Excellence in education

Cambridge qualifications develop successful students. They not only build understanding and knowledge required for progression, but also learning and thinking skills that help students become independent learners and equip them for life.

Not-for-profit, part of the University of Cambridge

CIE is part of Cambridge Assessment, a not-for-profit organisation and part of the University of Cambridge. The needs of teachers and learners are at the core of what we do. CIE invests constantly in improving its qualifications and services. We draw upon education research in developing our qualifications.

1. Introduction

1.2 Why choose Cambridge International A & AS Level History?

Cambridge A & AS Level History gives candidates the opportunity to study the past and develop an understanding of complex historical events and processes. Candidates will gain valuable lifelong skills including:

- assessing different interpretations of an argument
- formulating their own ideas about a subject
- presenting clear, logical arguments
- evaluating historical evidence
- developing an understanding of historical concepts such as cause and effect, similarity and difference and continuity and change.

Cambridge Advanced Level History is one of the most recognised qualifications around the world. It is accepted as proof of academic ability and of historical knowledge and understanding for entry to universities. Every year, thousands of students with Cambridge A Level History win places at good universities worldwide.

1.3 How can I find out more?

If you are already a Cambridge Centre

You can make entries for this qualification through your usual channels, e.g. CIE Direct. If you have any queries, please contact us at **international@cie.org.uk**.

If you are not a Cambridge Centre

You can find out how your organisation can become a Cambridge Centre. Email us at **international@cie.org.uk**. Learn more about the benefits of becoming a Cambridge Centre at **www.cie.org.uk**.

2. Assessment at a glance

Cambridge International A & AS Level History Syllabus code 9697

Advanced Level History candidates enter for **two** of the papers listed below. **Advanced Subsidiary (AS)** candidates enter for **one** of the papers listed below. The table shows which papers are available and when.

(Candidates wishing to follow a staged assessment route to the Advanced Level qualification may take the Advanced Subsidiary (AS) qualification first.)

Paper	Title of Paper	Available
1	Modern European History, 1789–1939	June and November
2	Southeast Asia: from Colonies to Nations, 1870–1980	November only
3	International History, 1945–91	June and November
4	The History of Tropical Africa, 1855–1914	November only
5	The History of the USA, c. 1840–1968	June and November
6	Caribbean History, 1794–1900	June only

Paper 1, 2, 3, 5, 6	3 hours	Paper 4	3 hours
Section A: Candidates answer one compulsory source-based question (25 marks)		Candidates answer four essay questions from a choice of ten. (25 marks per essay)	
Section B: Candidates answer three essay questions from a choice of seven. (25 marks per essay)		There is no source-based question.	
Total for the paper = 100 marks		Total for the paper = 100 marks	

See Section 3.3 for more information on the questions and their assessment.

Note: when entering candidates for A Level History using a carry forward mark, please ensure that you make the entry based on the marks for two distinct components.

3. Syllabus aims and assessment

3.1 Aims

The educational aims of Cambridge A & AS Level History are for candidates to gain historical knowledge, understanding and skills. These aims include:

- developing an interest in the past and an appreciation of human endeavour
- gaining a greater knowledge and understanding of historical periods or themes
- gaining a greater awareness of historical concepts such as similarity and difference, change and continuity, cause and effect
- appreciating the nature and diversity of historical sources available, and the methods used by historians
- exploring a variety of approaches to different aspects of History and different interpretations of particular historical issues
- thinking independently and making informed judgements on issues
- developing empathy with people living in different places and at different times.

Note: the aims are not listed in any order of priority.

3.2 Assessment objectives

To pass Cambridge A & AS Level History, candidates must be able to:

- A01:** demonstrate an understanding of the complexity of issues and themes within a historical period
A02: distinguish and assess different approaches to, interpretations of, and opinions about the past
A03: express awareness of historical concepts such as change and continuity, cause and effect
A04: present a clear, concise, logical and relevant argument
A05: evaluate and interpret source materials as historical evidence and use them effectively.

A01–4 will be tested in essay questions. No attempt will be made to allocate mark weightings separately to these four objectives.

A05 will be tested in source-based questions.

3. Syllabus aims and assessment

3.3 Scheme of assessment

Essay questions

The essays will be assessed on **Assessment Objectives 1–4** (see Section 3).

Each essay question will have a weighting of 25 marks.

Candidates' answers should be focused on the question, and show a depth of historical understanding and evidence of reading. In addition, answers should demonstrate a high level of conceptual understanding and/or an evaluation of the assumptions implied in the question. Where candidates are expected to answer in continuous prose, the quality of the language they use will be taken into account in marking. Essay questions will not be set on subject matter selected for source-based study.

Source-based questions

For all papers except Paper 4, a source-based study will be prescribed.

The source-based question will be assessed on **Assessment Objective 5** (see Section 3).

The source-based question will have a weighting of 25 marks and will consist of one sub-question. This will present candidates with an assertion which they need to test against given sources and their background knowledge of the issue.

Candidates will be expected to have a sound 'A' Level knowledge of the topic, and be familiar with the kinds of sources available, and the uses to which they can be put. Questions will be based on sources that might be used by historians in building up an account of the period or topic. Candidates will be expected to have an understanding of the ways in which sources may be evaluated.

A maximum of **five** sources will be set in each source-based question. Differing accounts of the same situation, or accounts from the same source, may be set. These accounts may show different views as time progresses, or in communicating to different recipients.

Note that:

- a variety of sources may be used: for example, documentary, statistical, visual, maps
- both primary and secondary sources may be used
- the sources set will usually total no more than 800 words (or their equivalent where non-written sources are used).

4. Curriculum content

4.1 Paper 1: Modern European History 1789–1939

This paper focuses on the key developments that shaped European History from 1789 to 1939. Candidates study these developments in relation to the wider European context and in the light of broader issues: revolution, nationalism, imperialism, war and totalitarianism. This allows candidates to develop a more holistic understanding of Europe as a region.

Candidates will explore developments through the following themes:

- Theme 1 The French Revolution
- Theme 2 The Industrial Revolution
- Theme 3 Nationalism
- Theme 4 The 'New Imperialism', c. 1870–1900
- Theme 5 The Russian Revolution
- Theme 6 Totalitarianism between the Wars, 1919–39.

Source-based study: The Origins of the First World War, 1870–1914

In this study, candidates will explore how conditions and events in Europe during the period 1870–1914 led to the outbreak of World War I. Candidates will also need to examine the historical controversies on the origins of the war.

Essay topics

Seven questions will be set. There will be one question on each of the following six themes, and one cross-thematic question which will require candidates to draw links or make comparisons across the themes.

Theme 1: The French Revolution

- Pre-revolution conditions, e.g. the Ancien Regime, Absolutism, the Enlightenment
- Causes of revolution
- Developments from 1789 to 1799
- Internal and external opposition to the Revolution
- Political and ideological effects of the Revolution on Europe
- Napoleon Bonaparte: his rise to power, Napoleonic rule.

Theme 2: The Industrial Revolution

Candidates will be expected to have an awareness of the impact of the following developments in Britain, France and Germany:

- Conditions and factors for the rise of the Industrial Revolution, e.g. pre-industrial society, mechanisation, growth of capitalism during the 18th century
- Spread of industrialisation in Europe during the 19th century
- Effects of industrialisation on Europe: political, economic, social and religious.

4. Curriculum content

Theme 3: Nationalism

- Conditions for the development of European nationalism, e.g. the French Revolution, the Napoleonic legacy, impact of social and economic changes, Romanticism, Liberalism, Darwinism
- Italian Nationalism: conditions in Italy and the 1848 Revolutions; the contributions of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi; unification up to 1871
- German Nationalism: the 1848 Revolutions; Prussia, Bismarck and unification in 1871; relations with other European states to c. 1900
- Significance of the development of nationalism for Europe.

Theme 4: The 'New Imperialism', c. 1870–1900

- Causes of the 'new imperialism', nature of the 'new imperialism', effects on Europe of overseas expansion.

Theme 5: The Russian Revolution

- Pre-revolution conditions: Romanov rule and the nature of Russian society; economic developments and social changes; the emergence of revolutionary groups, Marxism and Leninism
- The 1905 Revolution
- Causes of the Revolutions of 1917
- Developments leading to the establishment of the Bolshevik government, the work and importance of Lenin and Trotsky
- The Bolshevik Revolution and Marxism
- Effects of the Revolution on Europe.

Theme 6: Totalitarianism between the Wars, 1919–39

- Conditions for the rise of totalitarianism: effects of World War I, the Great Depression, the failure of collective security, the failure of democratic government
- Aspects of ideology on theory and practice: leadership and the cult of personality, intolerance of diversity, economic structure, political system
- Totalitarian regimes and foreign relations: ideological influences shaping regimes' perceptions of their roles in the world, conduct of foreign policy
- The rise of Fascism: ideology, Mussolini's rise to power, the Fascist dictatorship
- The rise of Nazism: ideology, Hitler's rise to power, the Nazi dictatorship
- The rise of Stalinism: Stalin's rise to power, the Stalinist dictatorship.

4. Curriculum content

4.2 Paper 2: Southeast Asia – from Colonies to Nations 1870–1980

This paper focuses on three themes:

- Theme 1 Colonial Rule and Impact
- Theme 2 Nationalism, Decolonisation and Independence
- Theme 3 Nation-building.

The themes will be studied in the context of the following:

- the motivation and means behind European overseas expansion
- the ways in which imperial rule was imposed on the colonised peoples
- the rise of nationalist movements
- the end of colonial rule in many parts of Southeast Asia
- the nation-building programmes of Thailand and the independent countries of Southeast Asia.

This paper emphasises **cross-comparative studies** of Southeast Asian countries during the different stages of their experience between 1870 and 1980. Case studies must be carefully selected by teachers to provide meaningful examples of similarities and differences. Countries which may be studied are:

- Malaysia
- Singapore
- Burma
- Indonesia
- Thailand
- the Philippines
- Vietnam
- Cambodia
- Laos.

Source-based study: The Political Development of Singapore, 1945–65

Candidates should cover:

- Singapore as a Crown Colony, 1946–59
- progress from partial self-government to full self-government, 1955–59
- the State of Singapore, 1959–63
- the merger and formation of Malaysia, 1963
- the separation from Malaysia and the independence of Singapore, 1965.

4. Curriculum content

Essay topics

Seven questions will be set on the themes, as follows:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| • Theme 1: Colonial Rule and Impact | Three questions set |
| • Theme 2: Nationalism, Decolonisation and Independence | Two questions set |
| • Theme 3: Nation-building | Two questions set |

Candidates are expected to answer **three** essay questions.

Essay questions will be thematic. Candidates need to support their answers with examples drawn from **at least three** countries of the candidate's choice. The questions may also require candidates to draw comparisons between countries. In the topic on Impact of World War II and decolonisation in Southeast Asia (see Theme 2), candidates will **not** be allowed to draw examples from Singapore to support their answers.

Theme 1: Colonial rule and impact

(a) Establishment of a modern state

- Introduction: motivation and nature of colonial rule ('direct' and 'indirect' rule; 'formal' and 'informal' status); factors which contributed to the type of control and direct government interference; reasons for Siam's success in avoiding colonisation and consequences
- Traditional basis of political legitimacy
- Establishment of secular administration, modernised bureaucracy and judiciary; political centralisation; the non-representative nature of colonial rule; results of bureaucratic centralisation
- Effects on local states and local people (including education)
- Colonial initiatives to allow indigenous participation; results
- The Japanese Occupation: concept of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(b) The penetration of Capitalism and its consequences

- The regional economy before colonial rule
- The coming of capitalism and spreading of the international economy in Southeast Asia: Western economic activity; response of various local societies to new economic opportunities and challenges; trading networks in Southeast Asia, e.g. Singapore as nodal point for distribution of manufactured goods of European origin; developments in transportation, banks and financial institutions; impact of international commerce on Southeast Asia, the Great Depression, trade restrictions and colonial response; economic fragmentation and its implications in the Japanese Occupation.

4. Curriculum content

(c) Social change

- Migration of people: traditional society, factors for movement of people within Southeast Asia and from outside Southeast Asia, consequences of movement of people in Southeast Asia – rise of plural society, the Great Depression and restrictions on emigration
- Urbanisation: coastal towns and cities in traditional Southeast Asia, centres of government, of religious and intellectual activity, and of commerce. Growth of towns and cities during colonial rule: changes taking place in cities, urban experience, differences which colonialism and European domination brought to cities and towns; cities as important economic, communications, educational and administrative centres; differences between cities and the rest of the country; significance of growth of cities for economy, society and politics.

Theme 2: Nationalism, Decolonisation and Independence

- Origins, nature and development of nationalism; key personalities in the nationalist movements; attitude and response of colonial and Thai governments to the rise of nationalism
- The Japanese Occupation and its impact on nationalism
- Impact of World War II and decolonisation in Southeast Asia **(note: candidates are not allowed to draw examples from Singapore to support answers on this topic).**

Theme 3: Nation-building

- Governments of independent states and Thailand: forms of governments in new states, successes and limitations; different approaches to creating a national identity, e.g. use of home-grown ideologies, policies towards minorities, construction of a national culture, role of the military; problems faced and results.
- Post-war economic order: emphasis on unity, self-sufficiency, and economic development and impact on regional economy. Central planning and state participation in economies of independent states, strategies and measures to achieve goals; multi-national corporations; import substitution; foreign aid; free market; results and impact.
- International relations: rivalry and conflict in Southeast Asia: origins and development. Regionalism.

4. Curriculum content

4.3 Paper 3: International History 1945–91

This paper focuses on the key developments that shaped the international order after 1945. These developments will be studied in the light of the following themes:

- Theme 1 The Origins of the Cold War after World War II
- Theme 2 The Globalisation of the Cold War
- Theme 3 The Crisis of Communism and the end of the Cold War
- Theme 4 The Nuclear Arms Race, 1945–91
- Theme 5 The Development of the International Economy, 1945–91
- Theme 6 The Third World.

In exploring these themes, candidates must examine the forces that shaped the international order after 1945, explain how the themes are inter-connected, explain the complexities of international relationships, and understand the making of the multipolar world.

Source-based study: The Development of the United Nations, 1945–91

Candidates should have an understanding of how effective the United Nations has been in meeting its responsibilities, within the context of the changing international system. They should be aware of different views on and explanations of the effectiveness of the United Nations.

The study will focus on:

- The power of the UN: the Covenant; the powers of the Security Council, General Assembly and Secretary-General; the role of the superpowers
- Collective Security: peace-making, peace-keeping and peace enforcement
- International Law: UN Conventions on Human Rights; UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); laws against international terrorism; laws against genocide
- Social and economic progress: the role of the UN with regard to economic development, population, refugees, children, the environment.

Essay topics

Seven essay questions will be set, as follows:

- Themes 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- Theme 2 (The Globalisation of the Cold War)

One question set on each theme

Two questions set on this theme

Note: candidates will only be permitted to answer **one** of these. The two questions will differ in nature. One will be set on a specific country, and the other will be thematic, requiring candidates to use examples drawn from any two countries of the candidate's choice.

4. Curriculum content

Theme 1: The Origins of the Cold War after World War II

- The USA and the problems of Europe: economic reconstruction and political challenges
- The policies of the USSR towards Western and Eastern Europe
- US policies and Containment: the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Blockade, the formation of NATO
- The historical debate: traditional, revisionist, post-revisionist.

Theme 2: The Globalisation of the Cold War

- The Asia-Pacific region: the Korean War, the Vietnam War
- Latin America: revolution in Cuba, Cuban Missile Crisis
- The Middle East: Arab-Israeli conflicts
- Détente and the 'Second' Cold War: 1963–85.

Theme 3: The Crisis of Communism and the end of the Cold War

- The Sino-Soviet conflict: origins and main features
- The USSR: challenges to Communism, reasons for the collapse of the USSR, effects of the collapse of the USSR on Eastern Europe, the West, China
- China: challenges to Communism, reasons for the crisis, response to the crisis of Communism, effects of the crisis of Communism on USA, Russia
- End of the Cold War: Western and Communist views.

Theme 4: The Nuclear Arms Race, 1945–91

- The spread of nuclear weapons: by country, type, delivery system
- The development of deterrence theories: massive retaliation, MAD, flexible response
- The control of nuclear weapons: test-ban treaties, limits on nuclear powers, e.g. SALT I and II, ABM, START I and II; limits on non-nuclear powers, Non-Proliferation Treaty
- The historical debate: effects of the Nuclear Arms Race on the Cold War, the consequences of the Nuclear Arms Race.

Theme 5: The Development of the International Economy, 1945–91

- The growth and problems of the international economy to 1991: reasons, main features, consequences
- The development of international economic policies: the World Bank and IMF, the Group of Seven, GATT
- Issues in trade: free trade versus protectionism; the dominant role of the USA in the world economy; economic development in Japan – reasons for Japan's economic success and its impact on world markets.

4. Curriculum content

Theme 6: The Third World

- Overview of decolonisation
- The emergence of the Third World: Bandung Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement, the formation of UNCTAD
- The moves to establish a New International Economic Order: the Group of 77, the rise of OPEC, the Brandt Report
- The rise of Islamic fundamentalism
- The Third World in the 1980s: the Debt Crisis, the emergence of the Asian Tiger economies, famine in Africa, the decline of OPEC
- Arguments for and against international aid and the role of multi-national corporations.

4.4 Paper 4: The History of Tropical Africa 1855–1914

This paper covers a period of rapid change in African history, with an African rather than an imperial perspective, although candidates must continue to expect questions on European activities in Africa. The questions on the paper are likely to be on the following areas of historical interest:

- The organisation and policies of African states and chiefdoms, with particular reference to their reactions in the pre-colonial period to changing forms of trade, warfare, religious beliefs, external pressure and internal opposition.
- The changing relations between Africans and Europeans which led up to the partition of Africa.
- African reactions to the partition and initial colonial conquest, as individuals and as societies.
- European methods of colonial rule, economic exploitation, and missionary or other education, with their effects on African societies.
- African reactions to colonial rule before 1914 in economic, political, social and religious spheres, with their effects on colonial policy.
- Growth of nationalism and the beginning of African organisations, welfare, trade unions, political.

In all these areas of interest, candidates must be prepared to make reasoned comparisons of the differing situations, developments and personalities within the three broad geographical divisions of Eastern, Western and Central Africa.

4. Curriculum content

4.5 Paper 5: The History of the USA c. 1840–1968

This paper focuses on key developments that transformed the USA from an isolated agrarian society to the world's leading superpower in terms of economic strength, military power, political and diplomatic influence, and cultural and social impact on other nations and peoples. The themes are:

- Theme 1 Westward Expansion and the Taming of the West, c. 1840–96
- Theme 2 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–77
- Theme 3 The Impact of Economic Expansion, 1865–1917
- Theme 4 Civil Rights, 1895–1968
- Theme 5 Boom and Bust, 1920–41
- Theme 6 The USA's Rise as a World Power, 1890–1945
- Theme 7 Social Developments, 1945–68

Source-based study: The Road to Secession and Civil War, 1846–61

This topic focuses on the reasons for the breakdown of consensus regarding the American Union, between the end of the Mexican War and the outbreak of Civil War in April 1861.

Candidates must study the protracted arguments as to whether slavery should be allowed to expand into the new territories acquired by the USA, and understand why this was such an intractable problem. They need to be familiar with the unsuccessful attempts to find a stable basis for compromise. They also need to look at the shifting political alignments of the period, and the debate on whether states were entitled to secede from the United States.

Particular attention should be paid to:

- the evolving views of the leading political figures of the period, such as Cobb, Calhoun, Douglas, Seward and Lincoln
- the key crises of 1848–50 and 1860–1
- differing historiographical interpretations of the sectional conflict.

Essay topics

Seven essay questions will be set, one on each of the themes:

Theme 1: Westward Expansion and the Taming of the West, c. 1840–96

- The doctrine of 'Manifest Destiny'
- The annexation of Texas, the Mexican War and its consequences
- The Mormons and Utah
- The Oregon Question
- The railroads and their significance

4. Curriculum content

- The displacement of Native American nations
- The Gold Rush of 1849 and Californian statehood
- The 1850 compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska question
- The myth of the 'Wild West'
- Cattlemen and farmers, the mining boom, the destruction of the Plains Indians
- Closing of the frontier and Turner's Frontier Thesis.

Theme 2: Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–77

(a) The Civil War: strengths and weaknesses of the Union and the Confederacy

- Lincoln and Davis as war leaders
- The border states' key decisions
- Different strategies of the armies, key campaigns and battles
- European attitudes and diplomatic initiatives
- The Emancipation Proclamation and its effects
- Weaknesses of the Confederate political system
- Wartime politics in the Union: civil liberties, the 1864 election
- Grant and Lee as generals
- Why did the South lose?

(b) Reconstruction: legacies of the war; devastated South and booming North

- Lincoln's programme for rebels
- Johnson's Reconstruction programme, Congressional opposition
- Radical Congressional Reconstruction, impeachment of Johnson
- Effects of Reconstruction on freedmen, and on the White South
- Grant's administrations, changing emphasis
- Erosion of black rights, reinstatement of white supremacy
- Compromise of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction
- How far did Reconstruction advance the position of the former slaves?

Theme 3: The Impact of Economic Expansion, 1865–1917

- Reasons for the expansion of US industry and commerce after the Civil War
- Effects of mass immigration
- Effects of technical innovations
- The impact of railroad expansion
- Steel, oil and finance

4. Curriculum content

- Trusts and monopolies, attempts at regulation
- Cult of the business ethic
- Agrarian revolt and populism, the rise of trade unions and increasing industrial conflict
- Ford and the production line revolution
- The Progressive Era and its impact on business.

Theme 4: Civil Rights, 1895–1968

- The position of African-Americans in 1900, the contrasting strategies of Booker T Washington and W E B du Bois, the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP)
- World War I and black Americans
- Revival of the Ku Klux Klan and lynching in the 1920s
- The persistence of denial of civil rights in the South and discrimination in the North
- The New Deal and civil rights
- World War II and black Americans
- The end of racial discrimination in schools, the Brown case and the Supreme Court
- The rise to prominence of Martin Luther King through the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the tactic of non-violent protest against segregation
- Militant approach of other groups: Malcolm X and the Black Muslims, Stokely Carmichael, Eldridge Cleaver and the Black Panthers
- The Civil Rights Act (1964) and the 24th Amendment
- Assassinations of King and Malcolm X
- The 1967 riots and Johnson's civil rights policies
- The civil rights of Native Americans
- Assessment of the extent of gains made in civil rights by the end of the 1960s.

Theme 5: Boom and Bust, 1920–41

- Post-war reaction against internationalism and progressivism, the election of Harding and the cult of 'normalcy'
- Prohibition and its consequences
- Corruption scandals
- The Coolidge presidency and the business boom
- American society in the 'Jazz Age'
- The origins of Depression, the Wall Street crash, Hoover's failed policies, FDR and the First New Deal, the second phase of the New Deal
- American society in the Depression

4. Curriculum content

- Opposition to the New Deal, the Supreme Court
- The New Deal – an evaluation.

Theme 6: The USA's Rise as a World Power, 1890–1945

- The rise of American imperialism and its causes, war with Spain and its consequences, Far Eastern policy and the acquisition of the Panama Canal
- Roosevelt's policies in the Western hemisphere
- The policy of neutrality and the First World War, the failed peace efforts of Wilson, reasons for entry of the USA into the war
- The contribution of the USA to victory
- Wilson's role in peacemaking, rejection of the Versailles Settlement by the Senate
- Return to partial isolationism
- War debts and reparations
- The Washington Conference and the Kellogg Pact
- FDR's 'Good Neighbour' policy, and policy in the Far East
- New Deal diplomacy
- US neutrality in World War II, Lend-Lease
- Pearl Harbor, war with Germany and Japan
- The US contribution to the war effort
- Conferences at Yalta and Potsdam
- The San Francisco Conference, founding of the United Nations
- Assessment of the position of the USA in the world by 1945.

Theme 7: Social Developments, 1945–68

- The effects of the war
- Population growth, changes in demographic structure and mobility
- The decay of the cities and the urban crisis
- The social consequences of technological change and economic growth
- The role of religion
- Expansion of higher education, student radicalism
- Revolution in lifestyles in the 1960s: changes in the workplace, the roles of women, families
- Developments in mass culture: film, literature, the TV age, the growing influence of the mass media.

4. Curriculum content

4.6 Paper 6: Caribbean History 1794–1900

In this paper, candidates need to compare the movements for the abolition of slavery in the British, Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish-colonised Caribbean from 1794 to 1900. They will also need to compare the impact of emancipation on these areas.

This pan-Caribbean focus is informed by the need for candidates in a rapidly changing Caribbean, where integration and the imperatives of globalisation are being adopted as guiding principles, to move away from a narrow concept of Caribbean History as 'British Caribbean History'. The adoption of a trans-imperial focus in the study of emancipation and post-slavery societies will facilitate a more holistic approach and destabilise the compartmentalised view of Caribbean History. A comparative study of the British, Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish Caribbean, above all, will reveal the similarities in colonialisms, regardless of the imperial power.

Candidates are also expected to be familiar with the ideological framework for conquest and colonisation in the region. This will enable them to understand the mentalities that determined economic, social and political relations in the region. Finally, candidates are expected to understand the ways in which race, class, colour and gender functioned to influence the experiences of colonised Caribbean people over the whole post-slavery period.

The paper focuses on seven themes:

- Theme 1 Movements towards Emancipation
- Theme 2 The Transition from Enslavement to Freedom
- Theme 3 Adjustments to Emancipation
- Theme 4 The Rise of Peasantries
- Theme 5 The Sugar Industry, the Plantation Economy and Immigrant Labourers
- Theme 6 Post-Slavery Caribbean Societies: Education, Health, Inter-Ethnic and Gender Relations, and Social Control
- Theme 7 Government, Politics and Constitutional changes

Source-based study: Emancipation and its Consequences

The source-based study will introduce candidates to the ideas of nineteenth-century writers and officials who shaped policies for the Caribbean, as well as the controversies and debates which took place over key issues affecting the region. The study will focus on:

Emancipation (including Haiti);

- Apprenticeship (to include *patronato*, free birth, free womb, and Code Rural)
- The future of the Caribbean economy, including sugar
- The labour force for plantations, including immigration
- The development of the peasantry
- The development and aims of education.

4. Curriculum content

Essay Topics

Seven essay questions will be set, one on each of the themes:

Theme 1: Movements towards Emancipation

This section concerns the factors/forces which brought about abolition. A key issue is the respective roles of humanitarian fervour, resistance of the enslaved, political developments and economic forces. Candidates will be expected to understand the role of gender in the emancipation movements, particularly in the British abolition movement where the condition of enslaved women formed a part of the emancipatory rhetoric. These factors should be studied comparatively for the British, Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish colonised Caribbean, though questions set in the examination will not necessarily cover all of these territories.

Specific content:

- Revolution and emancipation in Haiti
- Emancipation in the British, Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish colonised Caribbean.

Theme 2: The Transition from Enslavement to Freedom

This section concerns the transitional periods between slavery and full freedom which were implemented in all territories, except the French colonies. Candidates should study the similarities and differences of these systems/regimes, and evaluate the degree to which they succeeded.

Specific content:

- Post-slavery regimes imposed by several leaders in Haiti
- Experiments of Toussaint (*fermage*, etc), Moise, Sonthonax (*cultivateur proportionnaire*), Dessalines, Christophe, etc
- Apprenticeship in the British and Dutch Caribbean
- Free birth/free womb in the Danish Caribbean
- *Patronato* in Cuba
- *Regimen de contratacion* in Puerto Rico.

Theme 3: Adjustments to Emancipation

This section concerns the contradictory expectations of the free society amongst freedpeople and former owners of enslaved people. The legislation which ended slavery hinted at revolutionary changes in Caribbean society. It transformed the legal status of the majority of the population by abolishing property in persons, and altered the labour base of the community by substituting a wage labour system for unpaid chattel enslavement. Freedpeople, conscious of what freedom meant for them, proceeded to actualise this freedom, exercising choice in whom they worked for, and where they worked, and bargaining for respectable wages. Former owners, however, were not too willing to surrender their slavery mentalities and tried to frustrate freedpeople's expectations of freedom.

4. Curriculum content

Specific content:

- Freedpeople's expectations of 'full free'
- Freedpeople's options after the abolition of slavery
- Employers' expectations of post-slavery society
- Labour relations/conflicts over work and wages (with examples of protests)
- The movement off the estates, including to towns and other territories, and debates over what caused this labour mobility
- Class legislation and efforts to curtail mobility and control labour, e.g. classification of people as vagabonds and placing them in *ateliers de discipline*, and requiring passports in French colonies, contracts, Masters and Servants Act, police force.

Theme 4: The Rise of Peasantries

This section concerns the rise of the peasantry, its growth and degree of success, its impact on the plantation, and the efforts of the planters to defeat the peasantry through the use of immigrant labourers. It also examines why some territories were more favourable than others for the rise of the peasantry, and why some freedmen and freedwomen had to combine peasant activities with part-time plantation labour. For many of the freed people, freedom meant access to land by any means possible, and the pursuit of independent economic activities. For the traditional plantocracy, it meant using coerced labour to continue the plantation system.

Specific content:

- The proto-peasantry during slavery
- Access to land after the abolition of slavery: methods of acquisition and factors which determined access (which territories were most/least favourable for the formation of the post-slavery peasantry?)
- Characteristics of the Caribbean peasantry (territorial examples)
- Contributions of the peasantry to Caribbean economy and society
- Plantations and peasantries: impact of each on the other.

Theme 5: The Sugar Industry, the Plantation Economy and Immigrant Labourers

This section concerns the crises which faced the sugar industry in the various territories where that industry was dominant. It assesses the effectiveness of planters' solutions, including the results of their use of immigrant labourers. The reluctance, and in many cases refusal, of freed people to continue in a capital-labour relationship with former owners, and tie themselves to plantation labour full-time, led the plantocracy to lobby for imported labour to maintain the plantation economy, and ultimately, the plantation system. But the use of immigration was just one of the several strategies used to continue the sugar industry.

4. Curriculum content

Specific content:

- Planters' perceptions of a 'labour crisis'
- Efforts to secure native/creole labour internally (within each territory and within the region)
- Immigrant labourers (Africans, Chinese, Indians, etc); how they were obtained, voyages to the Caribbean, composition (age, gender, caste, etc), experiences
- Crises in the sugar industry in the 19th century; free trade, competition posed to the BWI, etc.
- Immigration and the revival/expansion/maintenance of the sugar plantations
- Other strategies to maintain/revive/expand the sugar industry; metayage, Encumbered Estates Court Act, new markets, new owners, new technologies, etc.
- Inability of sugar estates in some territories to remain viable, and the move to non-sugar crops/industries.

Theme 6: Post-Slavery Caribbean Societies: Education, Health, Inter-Ethnic and Gender Relations, and Social Control

This section concerns the movement towards the assumption of responsibility by central government in post-slavery societies for social policies designed to enhance the public good. The local elites were not all enthusiastic about public policies designed to improve the conditions of freedpeople. This is demonstrated in attitudes towards education and the provision of health facilities. Where education was provided, it was designed as a means of social control and in the BWI was largely in the hands of missionaries/churches. Health facilities improved considerably where territories imported immigrants and had to assume responsibility for their welfare. A part of the emancipated population used education as a way of upward social mobility, so that class formation was a feature of post-slavery Caribbean history. The lingering ideologies of the slavery era meant that race tensions persisted, and inter-ethnic tensions strengthened with the arrival of new groups with their own prejudices. Yet Caribbean society also took tentative steps towards racial integration/harmony, with racial and cultural mixing between immigrants and creoles. All ethnic groups that made up Caribbean societies tried to maintain their culture. Some did so without interference from the state, others had to resist state/elite efforts to suppress cultural practices. Social tensions therefore developed over the manifestation of 'cultural imperialism'.

Specific content:

- Provisions for education for the masses in post-slavery Caribbean societies (state versus private/benevolent providers)
- Attitude of the masses towards educational provisions (education as social control, especially missionary-controlled/religious, industrial education)
- Education and the rise of the Black/Coloured middle classes
- Health facilities in post-slavery Caribbean societies
- The role of race/racism and colour in post-slavery Caribbean societies (discrimination on the basis of class, race, colour)

4. Curriculum content

- Gender ideologies and their practical manifestations (e.g. patriarchal societies' notion of a 'proper gender order')
- Inter-ethnic relations (e.g. between Asians and African-Caribbeans)
- Culture and 'cultural imperialism' (e.g. efforts to suppress obeah, myal, cabildos de nacion and Abakua secret societies in Cuba).

Theme 7: Government, Politics and Constitutional Changes

With the collapse of slave systems, former slave owners (except in Haiti) were able to retain control of the state in order to maintain their interests at the expense of the emancipated. They tried to prevent the emergence of popular democratising methods and systems of political organisation and praxis. African-Caribbean people, however, challenged aggressively the established order. Though the majority of people lacked the vote in the BWI, for example, they tried other means to destabilise the ruling elite and force constitutional changes. Haiti achieved, and sought to consolidate, independence in the period. The French Antilles emerged eventually as overseas departments of France; and the Spanish islands came increasingly under the control of the USA. Cuba and Puerto Rico, for example, fought for liberation from Spanish colonialism, but found themselves under the political control of the USA. This section will study these political developments/processes.

Specific content:

- The struggle for political autonomy in 19th century Haiti (power struggle among leaders; attitude of external powers to Haitian independence)
- The attempt of Blacks and Coloureds in the BWI to win the franchise
- Attitudes of officials in the Colonial Office, and of local elites, to Black enfranchisement under the Old Representative System
- Popular revolts: 'Angel Gabriel Riots' in Guyana in 1856, Morant Bay rebellion in Jamaica, Confederation Riots of 1876 in Barbados, etc
- Constitutional changes in the BWI (e.g. the change to Crown Colony where ORS used to exist, except Barbados)
- Women's disenfranchisement and their alternative political activities
- Political status/rights of freedpeople in the FWI to 1900; continued political relations with France
- Blacks' attitude to assimilation
- Exclusionary electoral law of 1882 in Cuba; political status of Afro-Cubans after end of patronato, Blacks' roles in the movement for independence from Spain in Cuba and Puerto Rico vis-à-vis role of white creoles
- Political status of freedpeople in the Danish Caribbean to 1900
- Political status of freedpeople in the Dutch Caribbean to 1900.

5. Appendix

5.1 Recommended reading

Whilst every effort has been made to include works which are currently in print, Cambridge International Examinations cannot guarantee that individual texts in the following lists will continue to be available. Unless stated otherwise, the books listed below are intended for the candidates' use.

* = recommended collections of sources

OP = out of print

Paper 1: Modern European History 1789–1939

	Author	Title	Date	Publisher
Source-based topic	R Henig	<i>The Origins of the First World War</i>	2001	Routledge
	J Joll and G Martell	<i>The Origins of the First World War</i>	2006	Longman
	J Lowe*	<i>Rivalry and Accord: International Relations, 1870–1914</i>	1998	Hodder and Stoughton
	G Martell	<i>The Origins of the First World War</i>	1996	Longman
	F McDonough	<i>The Origins of the First and Second World Wars</i>	1997	Cambridge University Press
	R Pearce and J Lowe	<i>Rivalry and Accord – International Relations 1870–1914</i>	2001	Hodder
	D Stevenson	<i>The Outbreak of the First World War</i>	1997	Macmillan
	F Waugh and J Wright	<i>Russia and Germany 1871–1914</i>	2008	Nelson Thornes
	* http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/modsbook.html * http://historyteacher.net/APEuroCourse/WebLinks/WebLinks-WorldWar1.htm * http://library.byu.edu/~rdh/eurodocs/ * http://www.firstworldwar.com/			

5. Appendix

General works	C Culpin etc	<i>Modern Europe 1870–1945</i>	1997	Longman
	A Farmer	<i>An Introduction to Nineteenth Century European History 1815–1914</i>	2001	Hodder
	A Farmer	<i>An Introduction to Modern European History 1890–1990</i>	2000	Hodder
	J Laver and R Wolfson	<i>Years of Change: Europe 1870–1990</i>	2001	Hodder
	A Matthews	<i>Revolution and Reaction, Europe 1789–1849</i>	2001	Cambridge
	T Morris	<i>Europe 1870–1991</i>	2000	Collins
	D Murphy etc	<i>Europe 1760–1871</i>	2000	Collins
	SJ Lee	<i>Aspects of European History</i>	1988	Routledge
	* http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/modsbook.html			
	J Traynor	<i>Europe 1890–1990</i>	1991	Nelson
	E Wilmot	<i>The Great Powers 1815–1914</i>	1992	Nelson
	J M Roberts	<i>Europe 1880–1945</i>	1989	Longman
	M Anderson	<i>The Ascendancy of Europe 1815–1914</i>	1986	Longman
	H Hearder	<i>Europe in the Nineteenth Century</i>	1988	Longman

5. Appendix

Theme 1: The French Revolution	P Dwyer and P McPhee	<i>The French Revolution and Napoleon</i>	2002	Routledge
	C Emsley	<i>Napoleon: Conquest, Reform and Reorganisation</i>	2003	Pearson
	P Jones	<i>The French Revolution 1787–1804</i>	2003	Pearson
	G Kates	<i>The French Revolution</i>	2008	Routledge
	P Martin	<i>The French Revolution</i>	2003	Longman
	D Rees and D Townson	<i>France in Revolution</i>	2008	Hodder
	A Stiles and D Rees	<i>Napoleon, France and Europe</i>	2004	Hodder
	A Forrest	<i>The French Revolution</i>	1995	Blackwell
	J Hunt	<i>The French Revolution</i>	1998	Routledge
	D Townson	<i>The French Revolution</i>	1999	Hodder and Stoughton
	D G Wright	<i>Revolution and Terror in France, 1789–95</i>	1991	Longman
	D G Wright	<i>Napoleon and Europe</i>	1985	Longman
Theme 2: The Industrial Revolution	P Chapple	<i>The Industrialisation of Britain 1780–1914</i>	1999	Hodder
	E Evans	<i>The Forging of the Modern State</i>	2001	Pearson
	P Hudson and T S Ashton	<i>The Industrial Revolution</i>	1997	OPUS
	P O'Brien and R Quinault	<i>The Industrial Revolution and British Society</i>	1993	Cambridge
	F MacDonald	<i>Britain in the Industrial Revolution</i>	2008	Franklin Watts
	P Mathias	<i>The First Industrial Nation</i>	2001	Routledge
	P N Stearns	<i>The Industrial Revolution in World History</i>	2006	Westview Press Inc
	T Kemp	<i>Industrialisation in Nineteenth-Century Europe</i>	1985	Longman
	C Trebilcock	<i>The Industrialisation of the Continental Powers 1780–1914</i>	1982	Longman

5. Appendix

Theme 3: Nationalism	P Browning	<i>Revolutions and Nationalities, Europe 1825–1890</i>	2000	Cambridge
	J Gooch	<i>The Unification of Italy</i>	1986	Routledge
	A Matthews	<i>Revolution and Reaction, Europe 1789–1849</i>	2001	Cambridge
	R Pearce and A Stiles	<i>The Unification of Italy</i>	2006	Hodder
	A Stiles and A Farmer	<i>The Unification of Germany 1815–1919</i>	2007	Hodder
	L Cowie and R Wolfson	<i>Years of Nationalism: European History 1815–1890</i>	1985	Hodder and Stoughton
	M Clark	<i>The Italian Risorgimento</i>	1998	Longman
	A Stiles	<i>The Unification of Italy</i>	1989	Hodder and Stoughton
	P Jones	<i>The 1848 Revolutions</i>	1991	Longman
	A Stiles	<i>The Unification of Germany</i>	1989	Hodder and Stoughton
Theme 4: The ‘New Imperialism’, c. 1870–1900	M E Chamberlain	<i>The Scramble for Africa</i>	1999	Pearson
	R Johnson	<i>British Imperialism</i>	2002	Palgrave
	J M Mackenzie	<i>The Partition of Africa</i>	1983	Routledge
	S C Smith	<i>British Imperialism 1750–1970</i>		Cambridge
	N Tarling	<i>Imperialism in Southeast Asia</i>	2004	Routledge
	E Feuchtwanger	<i>Democracy and Empire: Britain 1865–1914</i>	1985	Edward Arnold
	A Porter	<i>European Imperialism</i>	1994	Macmillan
	F McDonough	<i>The British Empire 1815–1914</i>	1998	Hodder and Stoughton

5. Appendix

Theme 5: The Russian Revolution	J Hutchinson	<i>Late Imperial Russia</i>	1999	Pearson
	S Lee	<i>Lenin and Revolutionary Russia</i>	2003	Routledge
	S Lee	<i>Russia and the USSR 1855–1991</i>	2005	Routledge
	D Marples	<i>Lenin's Revolution: Russia 1917–1921</i>	2000	Pearson
	M McCauley	<i>The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union</i>	2007	Longman
	F Waugh and J Wright	<i>Russia and Germany 1871–1914</i>	2008	Nelson Thornes
	A Wood	<i>The Russian Revolution</i>	1986	Longman
	M Lynch	<i>Reaction and Revolutions: Russia 1881–1924</i>	1992	Hodder and Stoughton
	R Service	<i>The Russian Revolution, 1900–27</i>	1991	Macmillan
	D Smart	<i>Russia under Lenin and Stalin</i>	1998	Stanley Thornes
	M McCauley	<i>The Soviet Union 1917–91</i>	1993	Longman

5. Appendix

Theme 6: Totalitarianism	M Blinkhorn	<i>Mussolini and Fascist Italy</i>	2006	Routledge
	J Hite and C Hinton	<i>Weimar and Nazi Germany</i>	2000	Hodder
	S Lee	<i>European Dictatorships 1918–1945</i>	2008	Routledge
	R Overy	<i>Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Russia</i>	2004	Penguin
	A Todd	<i>The European Dictatorships</i>	2002	Cambridge
	S Waller	<i>The Origins and Consolidation of Totalitarian Regimes, 1918–39</i>	2008	Philip Allan
	D G Williamson	<i>The Age of the Dictators</i>	2007	Longman
	A Wood	<i>Stalin and Stalinism</i>	2004	Routledge
	M McCauley	<i>Stalin and Stalinism</i>	1995	Longman
	J Hite and C Hinton	<i>Fascist Italy</i>	1998	John Murray
	I Kershaw	<i>The Hitler Myth</i>	1989	Oxford University Press
	S Lee	<i>Hitler and Nazi Germany</i>	1998	Routledge
	R Overy	<i>The Origins of the Second World War</i>	1998	Longman
	R Overy	<i>The Inter-War Crisis</i>	1994	Longman
	D Williamson	<i>War and Peace: International Relations 1914–45</i>	1998	Hodder and Stoughton

5. Appendix

Paper 2: Southeast Asia: from Colonies to Nations 1870–1980

This booklist is not differentiated into works for teachers or for candidates' use. Teachers must select what they consider appropriate for their students.

Source-based topic

There is no single collection of sources for this topic. Teachers may use sources drawn from any relevant texts in this section of the Recommended Reading.

	Author	Title	Date	Publisher
General works	J Bastin and H Benda	<i>A History of Modern Southeast Asia</i>	1969	Prentice Hall
	J Cady	<i>Southeast Asia: its Historical Development</i>	1976	New York
	J Cady	<i>The History of Post-War Southeast Asia</i>	1974	Ohio University Press
	L Diamond (ed)	<i>Democracy in Developing Countries</i>	1989	Lynne Rienner
	A K Dust (ed)	<i>Southeast Asia: Realm of Contrasts</i>	1985	Westview Press
	J Darwin	<i>The End of the British Empire: The Historical Debate</i>	1991	Blackwell
	B Harrison	<i>Southeast Asia</i>	1964	Macmillan
	G Hunter	<i>Southeast Asia: Race, Culture and Nation</i>	1966	Oxford University Press
	A Dahl-Jorgenson	<i>Regional Organisation and Order in Southeast Asia</i>	1982	Macmillan
	G Kahin	<i>Government and Politics of Southeast Asia</i>	1959	Cornell University Press
	M Leiffer	<i>The Foreign Relations of the New States</i>	1974	Longman

5. Appendix

	A McCoy (ed)	<i>Southeast Asia under Japanese Occupation</i>	1980	Yale University Southeast Asia Studies
	D McCloud	<i>Southeast Asia: Tradition and Modernity in the Contemporary World</i>	1996	Westview Press
	J Morley	<i>Driven by Growth: Political Change in the Asia-Pacific Region</i>	1993	M E Sharpe
	L Mills	<i>Southeast Asia: Illusion and Reality in Politics and Economics</i>	1964	University of Minnesota Press
	C Neher	<i>Politics in Southeast Asia</i>	1987	Scheukman Books
	C Neher	<i>Southeast Asia in the New International Era</i>	1991	Westview Press
	B Pandey	<i>South and Southeast Asia, 1945-79: Problems and Policies</i>	1980	Macmillan
	J Pluvier	<i>Southeast Asia from Colonialism to Independence</i>	1974	Oxford University Press
	D Steinberg	<i>In Search of Southeast Asia: A Modern History</i>	1985	Oxford University Press
	N Tarling (ed)	<i>The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia, Vol 2</i>	1992	Cambridge University Press
	F von der Mehden	<i>Southeast Asia, 1930-70: The Legacy of Colonialism and Nationalism</i>	1974	Thames and Hudson
Indonesia	H Aveling (ed)	<i>The Development of Indonesian Society</i>	1979	University of Queensland Press
	B Dahm	<i>History of Indonesia in the Twentieth Century</i>	1971	Pall Mall Press
	Khoo Kay Hock	<i>The Development of Indonesian Nationalism</i>	1977	Longman
	J Legge	<i>Sukarno: A Political Biography</i>	1972	Allen and Unwin
	J Legge	<i>Indonesia</i>	1980	Prentice-Hall
	J Mackie	<i>Konfrontasi: The Indonesian-Malaysian Dispute</i>	1974	Oxford University Press
	M Ricklefs	<i>A History of Modern Indonesia</i>	1993	Macmillan

5. Appendix

Burma	J Cady	<i>A History of Modern Burma</i>	1967	Cornell University Press
	B Drake	<i>Burma: Nationalist Movements and Independence</i>	1979	Longman
	Htin Aung	<i>A History of Burma</i>	1967	Columbia University Press
	J Silverstein (ed)	<i>Independent Burma at Forty Years</i>	1989	Cornell University Southeast Asia Program
	M Smith	<i>Burma: Insurgency and the Politics of Ethnicity</i>	1991	Zed Books
	F Trager	<i>Burma: From Kingdom to Republic</i>	1966	Greenwood Press
	H Tinker	<i>The Union of Burma: A Study of the First Years of Independence</i>	1967	Oxford University Press
	D Woodman	<i>The Making of Burma</i>	1962	Cresset Press

5. Appendix

Thailand	B Batson	The End of Absolute Monarchy in Siam	1984	Oxford University Press
	Chaiyan Rajchagool	The Rise and Fall of the Thai Absolute Monarchy	1994	White Lotus
	B Drake	Siam: The Preservation of Independence	1981	Kuala Lumpur
	D Elliott	Thailand: Origins of Military Rule	1978	Zed Books
	Lysa Hong	Thailand in the Nineteenth Century	1984	Singapore
	J Ingram	Economic Change in Thailand, 1850-1970	1971	Stanford University Press
	Ji Ungpakorn	The Struggle Against the Military for Thai Democracy	1996	Asia Research Centre
	F Moore	Thailand: its People, its Society, its Culture	1976	Hraf Press
	C Reynolds (ed)	National Identity and its Defenders: Thailand 1939-89	1991	Aristoc Press
	F Riggs	Thailand: The Modernisation of a Bureaucratic Polity	1966	East-West Center Press
	W Siffin	The Thai Bureaucracy: Institutional Change and Development	1966	East-West Center Press
	W Vella	The Impact of the West on the Government in Thailand	1955	University of California Press
	D Wyatt	Thailand: a Short History	1984	New Haven

5. Appendix

The Philippines	T Agoncillo	History of the Filipino People	1979	Garcia Publishing
	T Agoncillo	Filipino Nationalism, 1872-1970	1975	Garcia Publishing
	J Bresnan	Crisis in the Philippines: The Marcos Era and Beyond	1986	Princeton University Press
	A Brillantes	Dictatorship and Martial Law: Philippine Authoritarianism in 1972	1987	Great Publishers
	R Constantino	The Philippines: A Past Revisited	1975	Tala Publishing
	A Dios-Javate et al	Dictatorship and Revolution: Roots of People's Power	1998	Conspectus
	A Dios-Javate et al	From Revolution to a Second Colonisation: The Philippines under Spain and the United States	1990	Teresa and Sons
	T Friend	Between two Empires: The Ordeal of the Philippines 1929-46	1965	Yale University Press
	R Kessler	Rebellion and Repression in the Philippines	1989	Yale University Press
	Muslim Macapado Abaton	The Moro Armed Struggle in the Philippines	1994	Mindanao State University
	W Pomeroy	American Neo-Colonialism: its Emergence in the Philippines and Asia	1971	International Publishers
	J Schumacher	The Making of a Nation: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Filipino Nationalism	1991	Ateneo de Manila University Press

5. Appendix

Vietnam	C Bain	Vietnam: The Roots of Conflict	1967	Prentice Hall
	J Buttinger	The Smaller Dragon: A Political History of Vietnam	1958	Frederick A Praeger
	J Buttinger	Vietnam: A Dragon Embattled, Vols 1 and 2	1967	Pall Mall Press
	W Duiker	Vietnam in Revolution	1983	Westview Press
	D Duncanson	Government and Revolution in Vietnam	1968	Oxford University Press
	H Higgins	Vietnam	1975	Heinemann Education
	T Hodgkin	Vietnam: The Revolutionary Path	1981	Macmillan
	R Irving	The First Indo-China War	1975	Croom Helm
	D Sardesai	Vietnam: The Struggle for National Identity	1992	Westview Press
Cambodia	D Chandler	The Tragedy of Cambodian History	1991	Yale University Press
	D Chandler	A History of Cambodia	1983	Westview Press
	D Chandler	Facing the Cambodian Past	1996	Silkworm Books
	M Osbourne	Sihanouk: Prince of Light, Prince of Darkness	1994	Allen and Unwin
	D Steinberg	Cambodia: its People, its Society, its Culture	1959	Hraf Press
Laos	A Dommen	Conflict in Laos: The Politics of Neutralisation	1964	Pall Mall Press
	M Stuart-Fox	Laos: Politics, Economics and Society	1986	Francis Pinter
	H Toye	Laos: Buffer-State or Battleground	1968	Oxford University Press

5. Appendix

Southeast Asian Regionalism	A Broinowski	Understanding ASEAN	1982	Macmillan
	Shee Poon Kim	ASEAN: Politics of Regional Co-operation	1976	Nanyang University Occasional Paper Series
Singapore: general	E Chew and E Lee (eds)	A History of Singapore	1991	Oxford University Press
	N Tarling	Singapore and the Singaporeans since 1819	1992	University of Auckland
	K Tregonning	A History of Modern Malaysia and Singapore	1972	Eastern University Press
	C Turnbull	A History of Singapore, 1891-1988	1989	Oxford University Press
	W Huff	The Economic Growth of Singapore	1994	Cambridge University Press
Singapore, 1914-41	R Emerson	Malaysia: A Study in Direct and Indirect Rule	1964	University of Malaya
	R Emerson, L Mills and V Thompson	Government and Nationalism in Southeast Asia	1942	International Secretarial, Institute of Pacific Relations
Singapore, 1941-45	R Callahan	The Worst Disaster: the Fall of Singapore	1977	University of Delaware Press
	P Elphick	Singapore: The Pregnable Fortress	1993	Hodder and Stoughton
	Cheah Boon Kheng	Red Star over Malaya	1983	Singapore University Press
	W Elsbree	Japan's Role In Southeast Asian Nationalist Movements	1953	Harvard University Press
	P Kratoska	The Japanese Occupation of Malaya	1998	C Hurst
	P Kratoska (ed)	Malaya and Singapore During the Japanese Occupation	1995	Dept of History, National University of Singapore

5. Appendix

Singapore, 1945–55	H Andrew	Who won the Malayan Emergency?	1995	Graham Brash
	R Clutterbuck	Conflict and Violence in Singapore and Malaysia, 1945-83	1984	Graham Brash
	A Lau	The Malayan Union Controversy, 1942-48	1990	Oxford University Press
	D Marshall	Singapore's Struggle for Nationhood, 1945-59	1971	University Education Press
	Mohamed Noordin Sopiee	From Malayan Union to Singapore Separation	1974	Universiti Malaya
	A Short	The Communist Insurrection in Malaya, 1948-60	1975	Muller
	A Stockwell	British Policy and Malay Politics during the Malayan Union Experiment, 1945-48	1979	Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
	R Stubbs	Hearts and Minds in Guerrilla Warfare	1989	Oxford University Press
	Yeo Kim Wah	Political Development in Singapore, 1945-55	1973	Singapore University Press
Singapore, 1955–65	T Bellows	The People's Action Party of Singapore	1970	Yale University Southeast Asia Studies
	D Bloodworth	The Tiger and the Trojan Horse	1986	Times Books Int.
	J Drysdale	Singapore: Struggle for Success	1984	Times Books Int.
	N Fletcher	The Separation of Singapore from Malaysia	1969	Cornell University Press
	W Hanna	The Separation of Singapore from Malaysia	1965	American Univs Field Staff
	Lee Kuan Yew	Excerpts of Speeches on Singapore, 1959-73 (compiled by Douglas Koh)	1976	Singapore University Press

5. Appendix

Singapore, Independence and Nationhood	P Chen (ed)	Singapore Development Policies and Trends	1983	Oxford University Press
	M Chew	Leaders of Singapore	1996	Resources Press
	A Josey	Lee Kuan Yew	1980	Times Books Int.
	K Sandhu and P Wheatley (eds)	Management of Success: The Moulding of Modern Singapore	1989	Inst of Southeast Asian Studies
	W Bello and S Rosenfeld	Dragons in Distress: Asia's Miracle Economies in Crisis	1990	Inst for Food and Development Policy
	D Brown	The State and Ethnic Politics in Southeast Asia	1994	Routledge
	Chan Heng Hee	Nation-building in Southeast Asia: The Singapore Case	1971	Inst of Southeast Asian Studies
	Chew Sock Foon	Ethnicity and Nationality in Singapore	1987	Ohio University Center for Int. Studies
	N Mahmood (ed)	Rethinking Political Development in Southeast Asia (Section on Singapore by Chua Beng Huat)	1994	University of Malaya
	K Ban, A Pakir and C Tong (eds)	Imagining Singapore (Section on 'Singapore's Quest for a National Identity' by H Mutalib)	1992	Times Academic Press
	R Milne and D Mauzy	Singapore: The Legacy of Lee Kuan Yew	1990	Westview Press
	C Jeshurun (ed)	Governments and Rebellions in Southeast Asia (Section on 'Meeting the Twin Threats of Communism and Communalism: the Singapore Response' by J Quah)	1985	Inst of Southeast Asian Studies

5. Appendix

Malaya	H Andrew	Who Won the Malayan Emergency?	1995	Graham Brash
	S Aratsatnam	Indians in Malaysia and Singapore		
	Cheah Boon Kheng	Red Star over Malaya	1983	Singapore University Press
	R Clutterbuck	Conflict and Violence in Singapore and Malaysia, 1945-83	1984	Graham Brash
	C Cowan	Nineteenth-century Malaya	1961	Oxford University Press
	Chai Hon-chan	The Development of British Malaya, 1896-1909	1964	Oxford University Press
	R Emerson	Malaysia: A Study of Direct and Indirect Rule		
	Haji Abdullah Firdaus	Radical Malay Politics: its Origins and Early Development	1985	Pelanduk Publications
	G Saunders	The Development of a Plural Society in Malaya	1977	Longman
	J Gullick	Malaysia: Economic Expansion and National Unity	1981	Ernest Benn
	J Gullick and B Gale	Malaysia: its Political and Economic Development	1986	Pelanduk Publications
	A Lau	The Malayan Union Controversy, 1942-48	1990	Oxford University Press
	Mohamed Noordin Sopiee	From Malayan Union to Singapore Separation	1974	Universiti Malaya
	G Means	Malaysian Politics: The Second Generation	1991	Oxford University Press
	N Ryan	The Making of Modern Malaya	1963	Oxford University Press
	A Short	The Communist Insurrection in Malaya, 1948-60	1975	Muller

5. Appendix

	A Stockwell	British Policy and Malay Politics during the Malayan Union Experiment, 1945-48	1979	Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society
	R Stubbs	Hearts and Minds in Guerrilla Warfare	1989	Oxford University Press
	C Turnbull	A History of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei	1989	Allen and Unwin
	K Tregonning	A History of Modern Malaysia and Singapore	1972	Eastern Univs Press
	W Roff	The Origins of Malay Nationalism	1967	University of Malaya Press
	Wang Gungwu (ed)	Malaysia: A Survey	1965	Pall Mall

5. Appendix

Paper 3: International History 1945–91

* Recommended collection of sources

	Author	Title	Date	Publisher
Source-based topic	N MacQueen*	<i>The United Nations since 1945</i>	1999	Longman
	S Bailey and S Daws	<i>The United Nations: A Concise Political Guide</i>	1995	Macmillan
	D Whittaker	<i>The United Nations in the Contemporary World</i>	1997	Routledge
	A Yoder	<i>The Evolution of the United Nations System</i>	1997	Taylor and Francis
	N McQueen	<i>United Nations Peacekeeping in Africa since 1960</i>	2002	Longman
	www.un.org The United Nations Organisation www.globalpolicy.org The Global Policy Institute			
General works	P Bell	<i>An International History of the World since 1945</i>	1999	Arnold
	P Calvocoressi	<i>World Politics since 1945</i>	1998	Longman
	D Murphy	<i>International Relations 1879–2004</i>	2008	Collins
	T Vadney	<i>The World since 1945</i>	1998	Penguin
	E Hobsbawm	<i>Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century</i>	1995	Abacus (Parts 2 and 3)

5. Appendix

Theme 1: The Origins of the Cold War after World War II	D Murphy	<i>The Cold War 1945–1991</i>	2003	Collins
	M McCauley	<i>The Origins of the Cold War 1914–49</i>	2003	Longman
	J Smith	<i>The Cold War 1945–1965</i>	1989	Blackwell
	J Mason	<i>The Cold War 1945–1991</i>	1996	Routledge
	D Williamson	<i>The Cold War 1945–1991</i>	2001	Hodder
	J L Gaddis	<i>The Cold War</i>	2007	Penguin
	S Philips	<i>The Cold War</i>	2001	Heinemann
	J L Gaddis	<i>The United States and the Origin of the Cold War 1941–1947</i>	1972	Columbia
	G Lunstead	<i>East, West, North, South: Major Developments in International Politics</i>	1999	Oxford University Press
	J L Gaddis	<i>We now Know: Rethinking Cold War History</i>	1997	Oxford University Press (Chapters 1 and 2)

5. Appendix

Theme 2: The Globalisation of the Cold War	D Murphy	<i>The Cold War 1945–1991</i>	2003	Collins
	J Mason	<i>The Cold War 1945–1991</i>	1996	Routledge
	D Williamson	<i>The Cold War 1945–1991</i>	2001	Hodder
	S Philips	<i>The Cold War</i>	2001	Heinemann
	P Lowe	<i>The Origins of the Korean War</i>	1986	Macmillan
	S H Lee	<i>The Korean War</i>	2001	Longman
	F Logeval	<i>The Origins of the Vietnam War</i>	2001	Longman
	A Short	<i>The Origins of the Vietnam War</i>	1989	Macmillan
	D Murphy	<i>JFK/LBJ</i>	2004	Collins
	M K Hall	<i>The Vietnam War</i>	2007	Longman
	V Sanders	<i>The Vietnam War</i>		Hodder
	R Overdale	<i>The Origins of the Arab-Israeli War</i>	2004	Macmillan
	S Ross	<i>The Arab-Israeli Conflict</i>	2004	Evans
	K S Schulze	<i>The Arab-Israeli Conflict</i>	1999	Longman
	D Welch and D Munton	<i>The Cuban Missile Crisis: A Concise History</i>	2007	Oxford
	O Edwards	<i>The USA and the Cold War</i>	1997	Hodder and Stoughton
	T G Fraser	<i>The Arab-Israeli Conflict</i>	1995	Macmillan
	M McCauley	<i>America, Russia and the Cold War, 1945–91</i>	1998	Longman
	D Painter	<i>The Cold War: An International History</i>	1999	Routledge
	G Roberts	<i>The Soviet Union in World Politics</i>	1999	Routledge
	K Ruane	<i>War and Revolution in Vietnam</i>	1998	University College London Press
	K Schulze	<i>The Arab-Israeli Conflict</i>	1999	Longman

5. Appendix

Theme 3: The Crisis of Communism and the End of the Cold War	D Murphy	<i>The Cold War 1945–1991</i>	2003	Collins
	J Mason	<i>The Cold War 1945–1991</i>	1996	Routledge
	D Williamson	<i>The Cold War 1945–1991</i>	2001	Hodder
	M McCauley	<i>America, Russia and the Cold War, 1945–91</i>	1998	Longman
	D Marples	<i>The Collapse of the Soviet Union 1985–1991</i>	2004	Longman
	M Galeotti	<i>Gorbachev and his Revolution</i>	1997	Macmillan
	P Bailey	<i>China in the Twentieth Century</i>	2001	Blackwell
	I Hsu	<i>The Rise of Modern China</i>	2004	Oxford
	J Fenby	<i>The Penguin History of Modern China</i>	2008	Penguin
	M Meisner	<i>Mao's China and After</i>	1999	Free Press
	R Walker	<i>Six Years that Changed the World</i>	1993	Manchester University Press
Theme 4: The Nuclear Arms Race, 1945–91	G Lunstead	<i>East, West, North, South: Major Developments in International Politics</i>	1999	Oxford University Press (Chapters 6 and 10)
	J L Gaddis	<i>The Cold War</i>	2007	Penguin
	R E Powaski	<i>Return to Armageddon: The US and the Nuclear Arms Race 1981–1999</i>	2003	Oxford
	H Levine and D Carlton	<i>Nuclear Arms Race Debated</i>	1986	McGraw Hill
	J Dunbain	<i>The Cold War: The Great Powers and Their Allies</i>	1994	Longman (Chapter 6)
	J L Gaddis	<i>We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History</i>	1997	Oxford University Press (Chapters 4 and 8)
	G Lunstead	<i>East, West, North, South: Major Developments in International Politics</i>	1999	Oxford University Press (Chapter 8)
	J L Gaddis et al	<i>Cold War Statesmen Confront the Bomb</i>	1999	Oxford University Press

5. Appendix

Theme 5: The Development of the International Economy	W M Scammell	<i>The International Economy since 1945</i>	1984	Macmillan
	R Peet	<i>Unholy Trinity: The IMF, World Bank and WTO</i>	2003	Zed
	J H Barton et al	<i>The Evolution of the Trade Regime: Politics, Law and Economics of GATT and the WTO</i>	2006	Princeton
	S Pollard	<i>The International Economy since 1945</i>	1997	Routledge
	H van der Wee	<i>Prosperity and Upheaval: The World Economy, 1945–80</i>	1987	Penguin
	J Spero and J Hart	<i>The Politics of International Economic Relations</i>	1997	Routledge
	www.worldbank.org The World Bank www.imf.org The International Monetary Fund www.library.utoronto.ca/g7 The Group of Seven			
Theme 6: The Third World	G Thorn	<i>End of Empires: European Decolonisation 1919–1980</i>	2001	Hodder
	N White	<i>Decolonisation: the British Experience since 1945</i>	1999	Longman
	R Betts	<i>Decolonisation</i>	1998	Routledge
	D K Fieldhouse	<i>The West and the Third World</i>	1999	Blackwell (Chapters 8–12)
	A de Waal	<i>Famine Crimes: Politics and the Disaster Relief Industry</i>	1997	James Currey
	G Lunstead	<i>East, West, North, South: Major Developments in International Politics</i>	1999	Oxford (Chapters 11 and 12)
	www.unsystem.org The United Nations Organisation www.g77.org The Group of 77			

5. Appendix

Paper 4: The History of Tropical Africa 1855–1914

	Author	Title	Date	Publisher
General works	R Oliver and A Atmore	<i>Africa since 1800</i>	1977	Cambridge University Press
	R Hallett	<i>Africa to 1875</i>	1970	University of Michigan Press
	R Hallett	<i>Africa since 1875</i>	1975	University of Michigan Press
	J Fage	<i>A History of Africa</i>	1978	Hutchinson
	J Flint (ed)	<i>Cambridge History of Africa, Volume 5, c. 1790–c. 1870</i>	1976	Cambridge University Press
	R Gray and D Birmingham (eds)	<i>Precolonial African Trade</i>	1970	Oxford University Press
	M Tidy and D Leeming	<i>A History of Africa, two volumes</i>	1987	Hodder and Stoughton
West Africa	J Ajayi and M Crowder (eds)	<i>History of West Africa, two volumes</i>	1971, 1974	Longman
	A Hopkins	<i>An Economic History of West Africa</i>	1973	Longman
	J Webster and A Boahen	<i>The Revolutionary Years: West Africa since 1800</i>	1967	Longman
	M Crowder	<i>West Africa under Colonial Rule</i>	1968	Hutchinson
	M Crowder (ed)	<i>West African Resistance</i>	1978	Hutchinson
	D Forde and P Kaberry (eds)	<i>West African Kingdoms in the Nineteenth Century</i>	1967	Oxford University Press
	E Ayandele	<i>The Missionary Impact on Modern Nigeria</i>	1966	Longman
	R July	<i>The Origins of Modern African Thought</i>	1968	Faber
	J Hargreaves	<i>Prelude to the Partition of West Africa</i>	1966	Macmillan
	J Hargreaves	<i>West Africa Partition, Vol 1 (The Loaded Pause, 1885–89)</i>	1974	Macmillan
	E Isichei	<i>A History of the Igbo People</i>	1976	Macmillan

5. Appendix

East Africa	R Oliver and G Matthew (eds)	<i>History of East Africa, Vol 1</i>	1963	Oxford University Press
	V Harlow and E Chilver (eds)	<i>History of East Africa, Vol 2</i>	1965	Oxford University Press
	B Ogot (ed)	<i>Zamani, a Survey of East Africa History</i>	1974	East Africa Publishing House Nairobi
	A Roberts (ed)	<i>Tanzania before 1900</i>	1968	East Africa Publishing House Nairobi
	N Bennett	<i>Mirambo of Tanzania</i>	1971	Oxford University Press
	P Holt	<i>A Modern History of the Sudan</i>	1961	Weidenfeld and Nicolson
	S Kiwanuka	<i>A History of Buganda to 1900</i>	1971	Longman
	J Iliffe	<i>Tanganyika under German Rule, 1905–12</i>	1969	Cambridge University Press
	R Greenfield	<i>Ethiopia: a New Political History</i>	1969	Pall Mall Press
Central Africa	P Mason	<i>The Birth of a Dilemma</i>	1958	Oxford University Press
	E Stokes and R Brown (eds)	<i>The Zambesian Past</i>	1966	Manchester University Press
	T Ranger	<i>Revolt in Southern Rhodesia 1896–7</i>	1967	Heinemann
	T Ranger (ed)	<i>Aspects of Central African History</i>	1968	Heinemann
	T Ranger (ed)	<i>The African Voice in Southern Rhodesia</i>	1970	Heinemann
	L Gann	<i>Central Africa, the Former British States</i>	1971	Prentice Hall
	B Pachai (ed)	<i>The Early History of Malawi</i>	1972	Longman
	A Roberts	<i>A History of Zambia</i>	1976	Heinemann
	J Duffy	<i>Portugal in Africa</i>	1962	Penguin
	M Mainga	<i>Bulozi under the Luyana Kings</i>	1973	Longman
	R Slade	<i>King Leopold's Congo</i>	1962	Oxford University Press

5. Appendix

Contemporary writings	F Wolfson	<i>Pageant of Ghana</i>	1958	Oxford University Press
	T Hodgkin	<i>Nigerian Perspectives</i>	1960	Oxford University Press
	C Richards and J Place	<i>East African Explorers</i>	1960	Oxford University Press
	C Fyfe	<i>Sierra Leone Inheritance</i>	1964	Oxford University Press
	R Pankhurst	<i>The Ethiopian Royal Chronicles</i>	1967	Oxford University Press

5. Appendix

Paper 5: The History of the USA c. 1840–1968

*Recommended collection of sources

	Author	Title	Date	Publisher
Source-based topic	P Richardson*	<i>Documents on Sectional Conflict in the United States</i>		Available from Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) Publications
	K M Stamp (ed)	<i>The Causes of the Civil War</i>		Out of print
	H Commager and A Nevins	<i>Witness to America</i>	1997	Barnes and Noble
General works	H Brogan	<i>The Penguin History of the United States</i>	1990	Penguin
	H Brogan	<i>Longman History of the United States, 2nd edn.</i>	1999	Longman
	A Farmer and V Saunders	<i>An Introduction to American History</i>	2002	Hodder and Stoughton
	P Jenkins	<i>A History of the United States</i>	1997	Macmillan
	M A Jones	<i>The Limits of Liberty</i>	1997	Oxford University Press
	P Johnson	<i>A History of the American People</i>	1998	Phoenix
Theme 1: Westward Expansion and the Taming of the West, c. 1840–96	See relevant pages in General works (above)			
	D Brown	<i>Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee</i>	1991	Vintage
	A Debo	<i>A History of the Indians of the United States</i>	1995	Pimlico
	C Milner, C O'Connor, M Sandweiss (eds)	<i>Oxford History of the American West</i>	1994	Oxford University Press
	R Billington and M Ridge	<i>Westward Expansion</i>		Out of print
	G Ward	<i>The West, an Illustrated History</i>	1999	Orion
	J Welsh	<i>The Earth Shall Weep, a History of Native America</i>	1993	Picador

5. Appendix

Theme 2: Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–77	See relevant pages in General works (above)			
	A Farmer	<i>The American Civil War, 1861–5</i>	1996	Hodder and Stoughton
	A Farmer	<i>Reconstruction and the Effects of the Civil War</i>	1997	Hodder and Stoughton
	J M McPherson	<i>Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era</i>	1998	Oxford University Press
	P J Parish	<i>The American Civil War</i>		Out of print
Theme 3: The Impact of Economic Expansion, 1865–1917	See relevant pages in General works (above)			
	G Porter	<i>The Rise of Big Business</i>	1992	H Davidson
Theme 4: Civil Rights, 1895–1968	See relevant pages in General works (above)			
	R Cook	<i>Sweet Land of Liberty</i>	1998	Longman
	W Riches	<i>The Civil Rights Movement</i>	1997	Macmillan
Theme 5: Boom and Bust, 1920–41	See relevant pages in General works (above)			
	P Clements	<i>Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal</i>	1997	Hodder and Stoughton
Theme 6: The USA's Rise as a World Power, 1890–1945	See relevant pages in General works (above)			
	S Ambrose	<i>Rise to Globalism: American Foreign Policy since 1938</i>	1997	Penguin (Chapters 1–4)
	W LaFeber	<i>The American Age (Vol 2)</i>	1989	Norton
	D White	<i>The American Century</i>	1996	Yale University Press
Theme 7: Social Developments, 1945–68	See relevant pages in General works (above)			
	J Patterson	<i>Grand Expectations: United States, 1945–74</i>	1996	Oxford University Press (Chapters 1–3, 11–16)
	J Galbraith	<i>The Affluent Society</i>	1991	Penguin
	J Galbraith	<i>The New Industrial State</i>		Out of print
	J Blum	<i>Years of Discord, American Politics and Society</i>	1991	Norton

5. Appendix

Paper 6: Caribbean History 1794–1900

	Author	Title	Date	Publisher
Source-based topic	There is no single collection of sources which will cover all aspects of the topic. Teachers may use sources from any of the following books:			
	H Beckles and V Shepherd	<i>Caribbean Freedom: Society and Economy from Emancipation to the Present</i>	1993	Ian Randle
	S Gordon and F Augier	<i>Sources of West Indian History</i>	1962	Longman
	F Augier	<i>Debates in Parliament over the Motion to Abolish Slavery</i>	1978	History Dept, University of the West Indies, Mona
	W Sewell	<i>The Ordeal of Fre labour</i>	1968	Frank Cass
General works	The following works are intended to serve as candidates' texts for the syllabus as a whole:			
	H Beckles and V Shepherd	<i>Caribbean Slave Society and Economy</i>	1991	Ian Randle
	C Black	<i>History of Jamaica</i>	1991	Longman
	V Shepherd and H Beckles	<i>Caribbean Slavery in the Atlantic World</i>	1999	Ian Randle
	H Beckles and V Shepherd	<i>Caribbean Freedom</i>	1993	Ian Randle
	E Williams	<i>From Columbus to Castro</i>	1983	Andre Deutsch
	J Ferguson	<i>The Story of the Caribbean People</i>	1999	Ian Randle
The Pre-Emancipation Background	H Klein	<i>African Slavery in Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	1992	Oxford University Press
	J Osterhammel	<i>Colonialism</i>	1997	Ian Randle
	V Shepherd (ed)	<i>Women in Caribbean History</i>	1999	Ian Randle

5. Appendix

Emancipation and the Post-Slavery Caribbean:	R Blackburn	<i>The Overthrow of Colonial Slavery</i>	1988	Verso Press
	I Dookhan	<i>A History of the Virgin Islands</i>	1994	Canoe Press
	J Ferguson	<i>The Story of the Caribbean People</i>	1999	Ian Randle
	CLR James	<i>The Black Jacobins: Toussaint L'Ouverture and the San Domingue Revolution</i>	1963	Random House
	L Jennings	<i>French Reaction to British Slave Emancipation</i>	1988	Louisiana State University
	J Leyburn	<i>The Haitian People</i>	1966	Yale University Press
	W Green	<i>British Slave Emancipation: the Great Experiment</i>	1976	Oxford University Press
	G Lewis	<i>Main Currents in Caribbean Thought</i>	1983	Johns Hopkins University
	V Shepherd	<i>Emancipation and Immigration: a Pan-Caribbean Overview</i>	1999	Alpha Boys' School Printery
	V Shepherd et al	<i>Engendering History: Caribbean Women in Historical Perspective</i>	1995	Ian Randle
Theme 1: Movements towards Emancipation	M Craton	<i>Testing the Chains: Resistance to Slavery in the BWI</i>	1982	Cornell University Press
	P Curtin	<i>The Rise and Fall of the Plantation Complex</i>	1990	Cambridge University Press
	C Fick	<i>The Making of Haiti: the San Domingue Revolution from Below</i>	1993	University of Tennessee Press
	E Williams	<i>Capitalism and Slavery</i>	1944	University of North Carolina Press
	J Walvin	<i>Questioning Slavery</i>	1996	Routledge
Theme 2: The Transition from Enslavement to Freedom	W L Burn	<i>Emancipation and Apprenticeship in the BWI</i>	1937	London
	T Holt	<i>The Problem of Freedom: Race, Labor and Politics in Jamaica and Britain, 1832–1938</i>	1992	Johns Hopkins University Press
	D Richardson (ed)	<i>Abolition and its Aftermath</i>	1985	Frank Cass
	R Scott	<i>Slave Emancipation in Cuba</i>	1985	Princeton University Press
	C C Goslinga	<i>A Short History of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam</i>	1979	Martinus Nijhoff

5. Appendix

Theme 3: Adjustments to Emancipation	H Beckles	<i>A History of Barbados</i>	1990	Cambridge University Press
	M Cross and G Heuman (eds)	<i>Labour in the Caribbean</i>	1988	Macmillan
	J Davy	<i>The West Indies before and since Slave Emancipation</i>	1971	London
	H Johnson	<i>The Bahamas in Slavery and Freedom</i>	1991	Ian Randle
	F McGlynn and S Drescher (eds)	<i>The Meaning of Freedom: Economics, Politics and Culture after Slavery</i>	1992	Pittsburgh
	V Newton	<i>The Silver Men: West Indian Labour Migration to Panama</i>	1984	ISER
	G Saunders	<i>Bahamian Society after Emancipation</i>	1994	Ian Randle
	S Wilmot (ed)	<i>Adjustments to Emancipation</i>	1994	Mona: Social History Project
	D Wood	<i>Trinidad in Transition: the Years after Slavery</i>	1986	London
Theme 4: The Rise of Peasantries	P Curtin	<i>Two Jamaicas: The Role of Ideas in a Tropical Colony</i>	1955	Harvard University Press
	J Dietz	<i>An Economic History of Puerto Rico</i>	1986	New Jersey
	D G Hall	<i>Free Jamaica, 1838–1865: an Economic History</i>	1959	Yale University Press
	D G Hall	<i>Five of the Leewards</i>	1971	Barbados
	P McLewin	<i>Power and Economic Change: the Response to Emancipation in Jamaica and British Guiana, 1840–65</i>	1987	New York
	S Mintz	<i>Caribbean Transformations</i>	1974	Chicago
	V Satchell	<i>From Plots to Plantations: Land Transactions in Jamaica, 1866–1900</i>	1990	Mona: ISER
	W Sewell	<i>The Ordeal of Free Labour</i>	1968	Frank Cass

5. Appendix

Theme 5: The Sugar Industry, the Plantation Economy and Immigrant Labourers	A Adamson	<i>Sugar without Slaves: the Political Economy of British Guiana, 1838–1904</i>	1972	Yale University Press
	R Beachy	<i>The British West Indies Sugar Industry in the late Nineteenth Century</i>	1978	Greenwood Press
	G Eisner	<i>Jamaica, 1830–1930</i>	1961	Greenwood Press
	J Galloway	<i>The Sugar Cane Industry</i>	1989	Cambridge University Press
	R Guerra y Sanchez	<i>'An Economic History of Cuban Agriculture' in Sugar and Society, transl. M Urquida</i>	1964	Yale University Press
	R Hoeft	<i>In Place of Slavery: a Social History of British Indian and Javanese Labourers in Suriname</i>	1998	University of Florida Press
	K Laurence	<i>Immigration into the West Indies in the Nineteenth Century</i>	1974	Caribbean University Press
	K Laurence	<i>A Question of Labour: Indentured Immigration into Trinidad and British Guiana, 1875–1917</i>	1994	Ian Randle
	W Look Lai	<i>Indentured Labour, Caribbean Sugar: Chinese and Indian Migrants to the BWI, 1838–1917</i>	1993	John Hopkins University Press
	C Levy	<i>Emancipation, Sugar and Federalism</i>	1980	University of Florida Press
	M Schuler	<i>Alas, Alas, Kongo: a Social History of Indentured African Immigration into Jamaica</i>	1980	Johns Hopkins University Press
	V Shepherd	<i>Transients to Settlers: the Experience of Indians in Jamaica, 1845–1950</i>	1994	Peepal Tree Press/ University of Warwick
	H Tinker	<i>A New System of Slavery</i>	1974	Oxford University Press

5. Appendix

Theme 6: Post-Slavery Caribbean Societies	A Bakan	<i>Ideology and Class Conflict in Jamaica</i>	1990	Montreal
	D Bisnauth	<i>A History of Religion in the Caribbean</i>	1989	Kingston Publishers
	J Black	<i>The Dominican Republic: Politics and Development in an Unsovereign State</i>	1986	Allen and Unwin
	B Brereton	<i>A History of Modern Trinidad</i>	1981	Heinemann
	C Campbell	<i>Colony and Nation: a Short History of Education in Trinidad and Tobago</i>	1992	Ian Randle
	S Gordon	<i>A Century of West Indian Education</i>	1963	Longman
	E Goveia	<i>Historiography of the BWI</i>	1980	Washington DC
	A Helg	<i>Our Rightful Share: the Afro-Cuban Struggle for Equality, 1886–1912</i>	1995	University of North Carolina Press
	G Lewis	<i>Main Currents in Caribbean Thought</i>	1983	Heinemann
	B Moore	<i>Cultural Power</i>	1998	The Press, University of the West Indies
	M Picon	<i>A Cultural History of Spanish America</i>	1971	University of California Press
Theme 7: Government, Politics and Constitutional Changes	E Williams	<i>British Historians and the West Indies</i>	1964	Port of Spain
	O Bolland	<i>The Formation of Colonial Society: Belize from Conquest to Crown Colony</i>	1977	Johns Hopkins University Press
	G Heuman	<i>The Killing Time: The Morant Bay Rebellion in Jamaica</i>	1995	Macmillan
	P Hiss	<i>Netherlands America: the Dutch Territories in the West Indies</i>	1943	Robert Hale
	B Moore and S Wilmot (eds)	<i>Before and After 1865</i>	1998	Ian Randle
	B Weinstein	<i>The French Island Possessions: Evolving Status and Continuing Tensions</i>	1978	Washington DC
	H Wrong	<i>Government of the West Indies</i>	1969	Negro Universities Press

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