

O Level

History

Session: 1984
Type: Syllabus
Code: 2110

Subject Syllabus
SS3 (HC)
1984
History
Archaeology

For Home & Caribbean Centres Only

**GENERAL CERTIFICATE
OF
EDUCATION**

EXAMINATION SYLLABUSES FOR

1984

HISTORY

ARCHAEOLOGY

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

June 1982

HISTORY

ORDINARY LEVEL

Subject 2110

Scheme of Examination

Candidates must enter for two papers, one from Group A and one from Group B.

Group A (Essays) (2½ hours)

Paper 1: British and European History 1485–1688.

Paper 2: British and European History 1688–1815.

Paper 3: British and European History 1760–1870.

Paper 4: British and European History 1815–1918.

Paper 5: British and European History 1870–1970.

Paper 6: World Affairs since 1919.

Group B (Prescribed Topics) (1 hour)

Paper 7: The Life and Times of Sir Thomas More.

Paper 8: Agriculture in the Eighteenth Century.

Paper 9: Britain and Ireland, 1815–70.

Paper 10: Cavour and Italian Unification.

Paper 11: The Russian Revolution, 1917–24.

Paper 12: The General Strike of 1926.

Paper 13: The Expansion of Japan, 1919–45.

Paper 14: The Arab-Israeli Conflict since 1948.

Papers 1–6 in Group A will contain structured essay questions, from which candidates will answer four questions from the numbers shown below. The paper will be worth two-thirds of the subject total.

Papers 7–14 in Group B will each contain two stimulus-material questions on the topic prescribed, and candidates will answer both. The paper will be worth one-third of the subject total.

Notes for Teachers on the structuring of essay questions and on the construction of stimulus material questions, and on sources for prescribed topics, are available on request from the Publications Department of the Syndicate.

Essay Questions to be set in each of Papers 1–6

PAPER 1 1485–1688*

10 questions on English History, 7 on European

PAPER 2 1688–1815

10 questions of British History, 7 on European

PAPER 3 1760–1870

12 questions on British History, 7 on European

PAPER 4 1815–1918

14 questions on British History, 9 on European

* Dates for the periods on which essay questions will be set will not be applied rigidly. Themes which run a few years outside these dates will be included. For specific examples, see the 'Notes for Teachers' and past question papers.

** Subject 2100, British and European History, c. 500–1485. A single paper of essay questions will be set on this period.

PAPER 5 1870–1970

11 questions on British History, 12 on European

PAPER 6 World Affairs since 1919

6 questions on the General Problems Section of the syllabus, and 4 questions on each of the five geographical sections.

In Papers 1–5, candidates may answer any four questions, which may be all British, all European, or a combination of both.

In paper 6, candidates must answer at least one question from the General Problems section and one question from at least two of the other, geographical, sections.

Syllabus for Paper 6, World Affairs since 1919

General Problems

The political and economic consequences of the First World War.

The structure and working of the League of Nations and the United Nations Organisation.

The rise of dictators in Europe.

The causes, course and consequences of the Second World War.

The Super-states; Cold War and co-existence; detente.

World economic and social problems, e.g. population, ecology, energy policy.

Race relations.

Regional, political, economic and military organisations (e.g. Nato, the Warsaw Pact, The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OPEC).

Decolonization and the problems of the developing world.

Military conflicts since 1945 e.g. Korea, S.E. Asia, Africa.

Western Europe

The internal problems of Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain and their relations with each other.

The political, economic and social effects of the Second World War. The efforts since 1945 to secure greater co-operation and closer union in the political, economic, and cultural fields and the growth of new organisations e.g. Council of Europe, European Free Trade Association, European Economic Community.

The Americas

The ideas and achievements of President Wilson.

The Republican Era 1921–1933.

The Presidency of F. D. Roosevelt.

The post-Second World War government of the USA.

Latin and Central America.

Population growth; economic and social change, e.g. racial relations, minorities.

U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe

The development of the Soviet Union; problems of economic re-organisation, the relations of the U.S.S.R. with the rest of the world.

Soviet policy in Eastern Europe since 1944 and the expansion of Soviet power; the internal problems of the Soviet Union; the Soviet system of government. Developments within the Eastern European states.

Africa and the Middle East

Africa and the Middle East in the inter-war period; the main problems e.g. the working of the mandate system, Italy and Ethiopia, Anglo-Egyptian relations, Palestine. Pan-Africanism and the search for unity.

Southern Africa.

The Arab states and their relations with Israel.

The New States of Africa.

Asia

China under the Kuomintang and the Communists.

Japan; expansion, defeat, occupation, economic and political recovery.

The Indian sub-continent under British control; the development of India and Pakistan since independence.

Indonesia: its internal problems and its foreign relations.

The emergence of Malaysia and Singapore.

Syllabuses for Prescribed Topics (Papers 7–14)

Advice on books and other sources for these papers is available from the Publications Department of the Syndicate.

Paper 7 The Life and Times of Sir Thomas More, 1490–1535

More's life and career from 1490 to 1535 will provide a framework for the subject which will cover the social problems of the period and the main political events of the reign of Henry VIII up to 1535 and More's attitude to them.

Topics which may be covered are:

More's life and the influences on him from 1490: his education, career, public offices, family life, trial and death.

His connections with 'Renaissance' scholars in England; the names of his most important writings; the subject matter of the First Book of 'Utopia'; social problems in this period.

An outline of the foreign policy of Henry VIII and Wolsey in the period and More's attitude to it.

More's attitude to Lutheranism, to Tyndale and to other 'Heresies'; the conditions of the Church and monasteries and More's views on these institutions.

The steps taken by Henry VIII to dominate the Church in England and to break with Rome and More's reaction to these.

Paper 8 Agriculture in the Eighteenth Century

Candidates should have a background knowledge of the agricultural system in England at the start of the eighteenth century – the strip system, the three field rotation and the type of crops grown – the usage of commons and wasteland – land ownership.

The disadvantages of the 'old' system especially when related to the growing demand for greater productivity in farming stemming from the needs of a growing population. The importance of investment in agriculture and the export market.

Growth of enclosure movement – the reasons for it – the procedure and method of enclosure – the social and economic consequences of it.

Developments in farming methods, selective breeding, crop rotation, land utilisation; knowledge of the main innovators and publicists.

Effects on agriculture of developments in transport and the iron industry, and of the French Wars, 1793–1815.

Some knowledge of the farming year and of rural life in the eighteenth century would be useful background.

Paper 9 Britain and Ireland, 1815–1870

Candidates should have a background knowledge of the situation in 1815, including the Act of Union, 1800 and its effects; and religious, political and economic differences in Ireland in 1815.

Daniel O'Connell and the Catholic Association; the County Clare Election and the Catholic Relief Act, 1829, including its effect on British politics.

O'Connell's relations with the Whigs, 1830–1841; agitation against tithes and Whig concessions; Peel and Clontarf; and Maynooth.

The Famine of 1845 and the Repeal of Corn Laws; its effect on British politics.

The 'Great Hunger'; the 'Young Ireland' movement; the Fenians; Gladstone's measures to 'pacify' Ireland up to 1870.

Paper 10 Cavour and Italian Unification

Candidates should have a background knowledge of the nineteenth century desire in Italy for national unity, and the failure of the attempted unification in 1848–9.

Cavour's liberal ideas, the foundation of 'Il Risorgimento', his ministerial reforms in Piedmont and his appointment as Prime Minister in 1852.

The stages in unification under Cavour – participation in the Crimean War, Plombières, the war with Austria 1859 and Treaty of Villafranca; the union of Parma, Modena, Tuscany and Romagna; diplomacy over Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily and Naples, seizure of the Papal States, proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, Cavour's death.

Later acquisition of Venetia 1866 and Rome 1870 should be included as a logical conclusion to Cavour's work.

Paper 11 The Russian Revolution, 1917–24

Candidates should have a background knowledge of the basic geography and demography of Russia, and of the nature of its society and politics in 1914; of the long-term causes of the revolution and of the growth of revolutionary movements; of the Revolution of 1905–6 and its results; of the First World War and its effects on Russia.

Unrest in Petrograd, February 1917: events leading to the tsar's abdication; reasons for the sudden collapse.

Provisional Government and Soviets; dual power and control of the armed forces. Return of Lenin; the April Theses; the issues of peace, land and bread; rise of Kerensky; the June offensive.

The July Days; the Kornilov coup; the Bolshevik coup of 25–6 October 1917.

The Bolshevik government and its leaders; its first decrees. The Constituent Assembly; the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Foreign intervention and internal opposition; the Civil War, the Red Army, War Communism, terror.

Bolshevik victory; elimination of political competition; Kronstadt; the NEP; the death of Lenin.

Paper 12 The General Strike of 1926

Candidates should have a background knowledge of the development of Trade Unions since 1900, including the legal status of unions, the Triple Alliance of 1913, nationalisation of mines and Lloyd George's concessions to unions during World War I.

The growing militancy of the 'big' unions after the war, especially in the Miners' Federation; their demands in 1919 which led to the Sankey Commission; rejection of its report; 'Black Friday', 1921.

Unions' disappointment with the 1924 Labour Government; deteriorating economic conditions; the Samuel Commission's findings unacceptable to miners; the T.U.C.'s new role as negotiating body.

The 'Daily Mail' incident results in a 'General Strike, 4 May; the Government's use of Emergency Powers; volunteers; the 'British Gazette'; collapse of the strike, 12 May.

Miners' disillusionment; effect of failure of the strike, including the Trade Disputes Act and divisions within the labour movement.

Paper 13 The Expansion of Japan 1919–1945

Candidates should have a background knowledge of the development of Japanese expansionist policies from 1875, with particular reference to Korea, Manchuria, and the 'China Problem'.

The period covered by the syllabus can be divided into four parts as follows:

1. The immediate post-war years, from the Paris Peace Conference to the end of the Siberian Expedition.
2. The 'internationalism' of the Shidehara-Tanaka period, from the Washington Conference to the London Naval Conference.
3. The 'militarism' of the 1930s, from the Mukden Incident to the signing of the Tripartite Pact.
4. The Pacific War, from the attack on Pearl Harbor to the Surrender in 1945.

The Expansion of Japan during the period should be studied in the light of relevant social, economic, and political developments within Japan. Thus, for example, the Mukden Incident and the occupation of Manchuria would need to be understood against the background of economic depression and the rise of terrorist groups in Japan, declining party influence in foreign policy decision making, and the 'dual diplomacy' resulting from the Army's constitutional autonomy from civilian government.

Paper 14 The Arab Israeli Conflict from 1948 to the present day

Candidates will be expected to have a background knowledge of the period of the British Mandate, especially the developing hostilities after 1933, the influx of Jewish refugees and immigrants after World War II, the British decision to end the Mandate, and the establishment of the U.N. Special Commission on Palestine.

The Proclamation of the State of Israel, 1948.

Military conflicts between Israel and the Arab world since 1948, especially:

- the war of 1948–9, from the attack of the Arab League to the Armistice, 1949;
- the Suez Campaign, 1956, and its relation with intervention by Britain and France;
- the Six Day War of 1967;
- The Yom Kippur War, 1973.

The political, social and economic development of Israel and Palestine should be studied in order to achieve an understanding of the main theme.

Other aspects of the theme will include:

- the role of the United Nations Organisations;
- the Palestinian Refugees;
- the P.L.O.;
- the West Bank;
- the role of the Great Powers;
- attempts to achieve a settlement by outside intervention; Camp David and subsequent developments.