

Syllabus Highlights

Paper 3

- Five separate essay papers, each based on one of the regional options.
- Each examination paper will comprise 25 questions. **Three** questions to be answered.
- The maximum mark for each question is 20.
- The maximum mark for the paper is 60.
- 35% weighting
- 2 1/2 hours in duration

8 Interwar years: conflict and cooperation 1919-39

This section deals with the period between the two World Wars and the attempts to promote international cooperation and collective security. Obstacles to cooperation, such as post-war revisionism, economic crises and challenges to democracy and political legitimacy in Italy, Germany and Spain respectively, all require examination and consideration. The policies of the right-wing regimes and the responses of democratic states are also the focus of this section.

- Germany 1919-33: political, constitutional, economic, financial and social problems
- Italy 1919-39: Mussolini's domestic and foreign policies
- The impact of the Great Depression (case study of its effect on **one** country in Europe)
- Spanish Civil War: background to the outbreak of the Civil War; causes and consequences; foreign involvement; reasons for Nationalist victory
- Hitler's domestic and foreign policy (1933-39)
- Search for collective security; appeasement in the interwar years; the failure of international diplomacy; the outbreak of war in 1939

9 The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe 1924-2000

This section deals with the consolidation of the Soviet state from 1924 and the methods applied to ensure its survival, growth and expansion inside and outside the borders of the Soviet Union. Bolshevik rule under Lenin, the rise and nature of the rule of Stalin, Khrushchev, Brezhnev and the policies and practice of Sovietization (post-1945) in Central and Eastern Europe are areas for examination. East-West relations post-1945 in relation to Soviet aims and leadership should also be considered.

- Stalin (1924-53): power struggle; collectivization and industrialization; Five Year Plans; constitution; cult of personality; purges; impact on society; foreign relations to 1941
- The Great Patriotic War: breakdown of wartime alliance; Cold War; policies towards Germany: Berlin; Eastern European satellite states; Warsaw Pact
- Khrushchev (1955-64): struggle for power after Stalin's death; destalinization; peaceful coexistence; domestic policies: economic and agricultural; foreign relations: Hungary, Berlin, Cuba, China
- Brezhnev: domestic and foreign policies
- Case study of **one** Sovietized/satellite state: establishment of Soviet control; the nature of the single-party state; domestic policies; opposition and dissent (suitable examples could be East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland but all relevant states are valid)
- Transformation of Soviet Union: political developments and change (1982-2000)

10 The Second World War and post-war Western Europe 1939-2000

This section deals with the Second World War, post-war recovery and the effects of the Cold War in the second half of the 20th century and, in some cases the transition from authoritarian to democratic government. It requires examination of the social, political and economic issues facing states and the methods used to cope with the challenges, either within individual states or in the move towards a system of European integration, in pursuit of mutually acceptable political, economic and foreign policy goals.

- Second World War in Europe; Cold War: impact on Germany, NATO and military cooperation
- Post-war problems and political and economic recovery in Western Europe: devastation; debt 1945-9
- Establishment and consolidation of the Federal Republic of Germany to German reunification
- Moves towards political and economic integration, cooperation and enlargement post-1945: EEC, EC, EU
- Spain: Franco's regime and the transition to, and establishment of, democracy under Juan Carlos
- Case study of **one** Western European state between 1945 and 2000 (excluding Germany and Spain): the nature of the government; domestic policies; opposition and dissent

12 Social and economic developments in Europe and the Middle East in the 19th or 20th century (FRANCE 1920-70)

This section requires a case study of any **one country of the region for a period of approximately fifty years**. As can be seen from the following, students require a thorough knowledge of the society concerned. Any political references should be made within the context of social and economic developments and be relevant to an understanding of them.

This section allows students to develop their investigative and critical skills within the context of a case study of **one** country from the region. The chosen country and period of study should be identified in the introduction to the examination answers.

- Social structure and attitudes: health reforms, welfare state; gender issues; suffrage
- Role and impact of religion(s), conflict and tensions
- Developments in education; expansion and diversity
- Developments in the arts: visual arts, music, theatre, film and literature, media, propaganda, leisure and sport
- Immigration/emigration: causes and effects; demographic changes; urbanization
- Industrial revolution; impact of technology on society; the computer age