

## IB Review Topics

Paper 1	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Civil rights movement in the United States (1954–1965)</u></p> <p><b>Nature and characteristics of discrimination</b> Racism and violence against African Americans; the Ku Klux Klan; disenfranchisement; Segregation and education; Brown versus Board of Education decision (1954); Little Rock (1957); Economic and social discrimination; legacy of the Jim Crow laws; impact on individuals</p> <p><b>Protests and action:</b> Non-violent protests; Montgomery bus boycott (1955–1956); Freedom Rides (1961); Freedom Summer (1964; Legislative changes: Civil Rights Act (1964); Voting Rights Act (1965)</p> <p><b>The role and significance of key actors/groups:</b> Key actors: Martin Luther King Jr; Malcolm X; Lyndon B Johnson; Key groups: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Apartheid South Africa (1948–1964)</u></p> <p><b>Nature and characteristics of discrimination:</b> “Petty Apartheid” and “Grand Apartheid” legislation;</p> <p>Division and “classification”; segregation of populations and amenities; creation of townships/forced removals; segregation of education; Bantustan system; impact on individuals</p> <p><b>Protests and action:</b> Non-violent protests: bus boycotts; defiance campaign, Freedom Charter; Increasing violence: the Sharpeville massacre (1960) and the decision to adopt the armed struggle Official response: the Rivonia trial (1963–1964) and the imprisonment of the ANC leadership</p> <p><b>The role and significance of key actors/groups:</b> Key individuals: Nelson Mandela; Albert Luthuli; Key groups: the African National Congress (ANC); the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe—“Spear of the Nation”)</p>
Paper 2	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>20th Century Wars</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Algerian War (1954-1962), Chinese Civil War (1927-1937 &amp; 1946-1949), Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), First World War (1914-1918), Second World War (1939-1945)</p> <p><b>Causes of War:</b> Economic, ideological, political, territorial and other causes; Short- and long-term causes</p> <p><b>Practices of war and their impact on the outcome:</b> Types of war: civil wars; wars between states; guerrilla wars</p> <p>Technological developments; theatres of war—air, land and sea; The extent of the mobilization of human and economic resources; The influence and/or involvement of foreign powers</p> <p><b>Effects of war:</b> The successes and failures of peacemaking; Territorial changes; Political repercussions; Economic, social and demographic impact; changes in the role and status of women</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Cold War: Superpower tensions and rivalries</u></p> <p><b>Rivalry, mistrust and accord:</b> The breakdown of the grand alliance and the emergence of superpower rivalry in Europe and Asia (1943–1949): role of ideology; fear and aggression; economic interests; a comparison of the roles of the US and the USSR; The US, USSR and China—superpower relations (1947–1979): containment; peaceful co-existence; Sino-Soviet and Sino-US relations; detente; Confrontation and reconciliation; reasons for the end of the Cold War (1980–1991): ideological challenges and dissent; economic problems; arms race</p> <p><b>Leaders and nations:</b> The impact of two leaders, each chosen from a different region, on the course and development of the Cold War; The impact of Cold War tensions on two countries (excluding the USSR and the US)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Truman, Stalin, Khrushchev, Nixon, Castro, Brezhnev, Reagan, Gorbachev, Nasser</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Cold War crises:</b> Cold War crises case studies: detailed study of any two Cold War crises from different regions: examination and comparison of the causes, impact and significance of the two crises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Africa &amp; The Middle East: Suez Crisis (1956)</li> <li>- The Americas: Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)</li> <li>- Asia &amp; Oceania: North Korean invasion of South Korea (1950); Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979)</li> <li>- Europe: Berlin blockade (1948-1949), Berlin Wall (1958-1961), Hungary (1956), Prague Spring (1968)</li> </ul>
<p>Paper 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Second World War and the Americas (1933–1945)</u></p> <p>Hemispheric reactions to the events in Europe and Asia: inter-American diplomacy; cooperation and neutrality; Franklin D Roosevelt’s Good Neighbour policy—its application and effects      Involvement and participation of any two countries of the Americas in the Second World War      Social impact of the Second World War; impact on women and minorities; conscription      Treatment of Japanese Americans, Japanese Latin Americans and Japanese Canadians      Reasons for, and significance of, US use of atomic weapons against Japan      Economic and diplomatic effects of the Second World War in any two countries of the Americas</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Cold War and the Americas (1945–1981)</u></p> <p>Truman: containment and its implications for the Americas; the rise of McCarthyism and its effects on domestic and foreign policies of the United States; social and cultural impact of the Cold War      Korean War, the United States and the Americas: reasons for participation; military developments; diplomatic and political outcomes      Eisenhower and Dulles: New Look and its application; characteristics and reasons for the policy; repercussions for the region      United States’ involvement in Vietnam: the reasons for, and nature of, the involvement at different stages; domestic effects and the end of the war; Canadian non-support of the war; Latin American protest against the war      United States’ foreign policies from Kennedy to Carter: the characteristics of, and reasons for, policies; implications for the region: Kennedy’s Alliance for Progress; Nixon’s covert operations and Chile; Carter’s quest for human rights and the Panama Canal Treaty (1977)      Cold War in either Canada or one Latin American country: reasons for foreign and domestic policies and their implementation</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Civil rights and social movements in the Americas post-1945</u></p> <p>Indigenous peoples and civil rights in the Americas      African Americans and the civil rights movement: origins, tactics and organizations; the US Supreme Court and legal challenges to segregation in education; ending of segregation in the south (1955–1980)      Role of Dr Martin Luther King Jr in the civil rights movement; the rise of radical African American activism (1965–1968): Black Panthers; Black Power and Malcolm X; role of governments in civil rights movements in the Americas      Feminist movements in the Americas; reasons for emergence; impact and significance      Hispanic American movement in the United States; Cesar Chavez; immigration reform      Youth culture and protests of the 1960s and 1970s: characteristics and manifestation of a counter-culture</p>