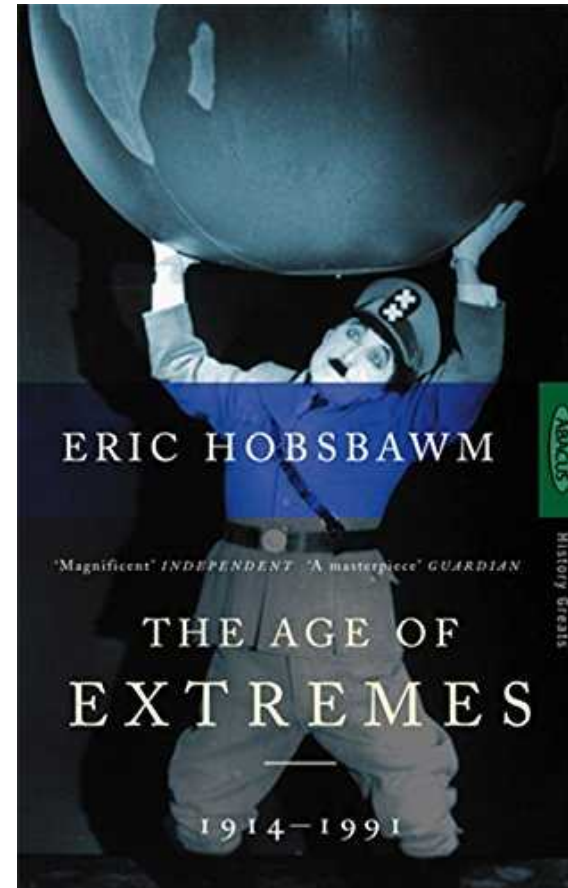
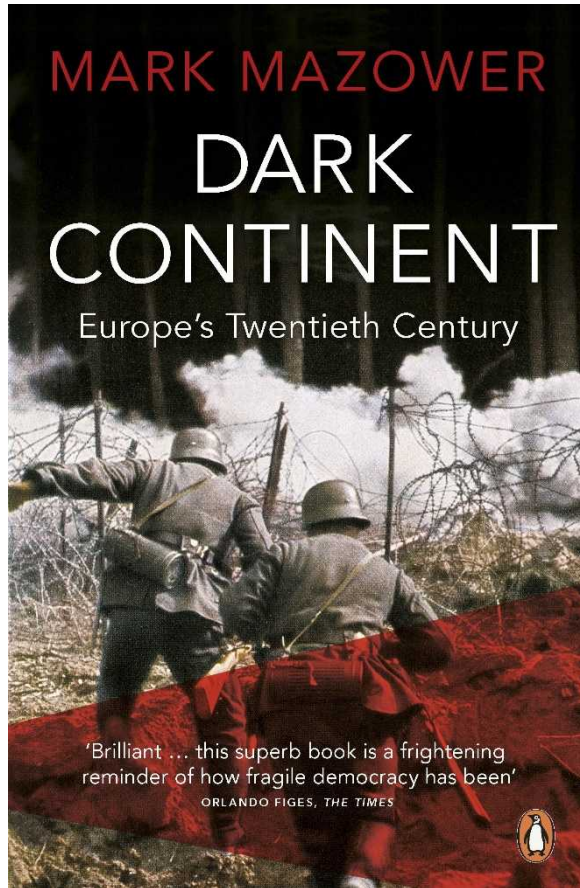


The OIB Programme 2020

- Historiography & useful resources



My main 'go-to' resource when writing this programme



The OIB History Programme: chapter-by chapter

- Theme One:
- A key aim of theme one is to assess the **underlying causes** of World War Two. This issue has given rise to intense debate amongst historians. Exploring the **interlocking factors** which propelled nation states from from one total war to another within a time span of just twenty-one years, **some have contended that the 1914-45 period should be viewed as the 'Thirty-One Years World War.'** This notion of **twentieth century history being shaped by an uncontrollable dynamic** is but one of many approaches to the origins of World War Two. The **historiography of the inter-war years history will thus provide us with**

See Eric Hobsbawm, *The Age of Extremes*

See Jay Winter, *The Thirty Years War 1914-1945* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NtZGRil8g8>

George Mosse *De la Grande Guerre au totalitarisme. La brutalisation des sociétés européennes*

Theme one chapter one: The Wall Street Crash and its Impact

- In order to study the slide towards World War Two, we are required to consider the role of economic factors in the 1929-39 period. The Wall Street Crash of

Impact of Economic Nationalism on three aggressor states:

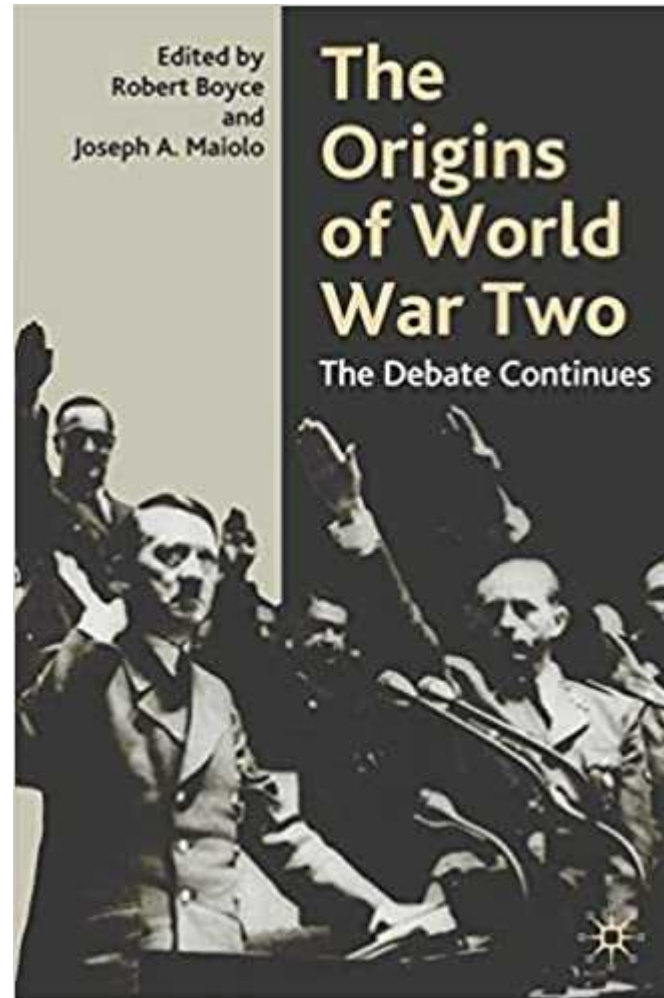
Richard Overy, War and Economy in the Third Reich,

Berenice A Carroll, Design for Total War: Arms and Economics in the Third Reich

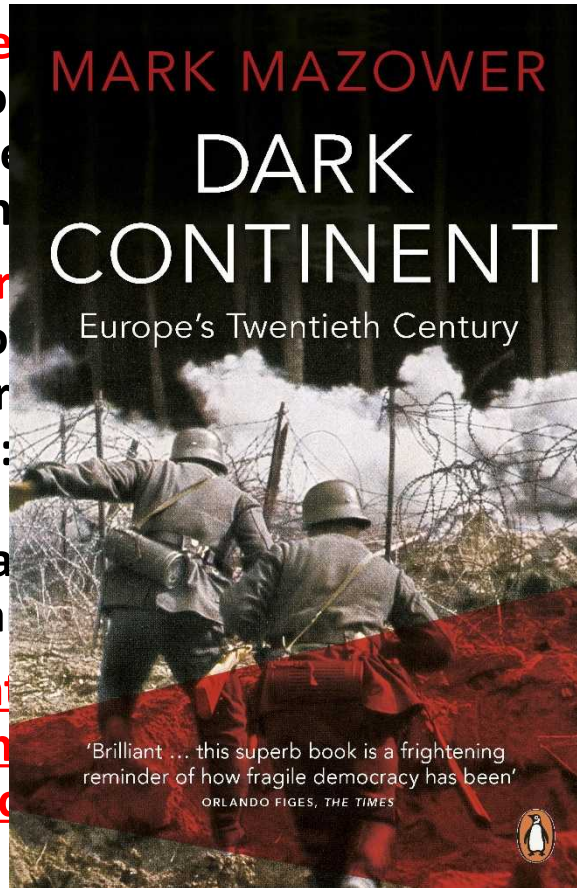
The Origins of World War Two: the Debate Continues (Robert Boyce)

Italy, Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan). They must likewise assess why and with what consequences the great democratic powers (USA, France and Britain) proved reluctant to defend the liberal order they had established at Versailles.

Individual chapters on:



- **The Second World War was the ideal** territorial conquest provided the apparatus which would entrench the war which we will focus upon in chapter 1.
- Described as the **New European Order** supporters as an act of saving Europe from Communism. The nature of the New European Order was the driving forces which shaped it: the purification through genocide; the Communism; the vision of Grossraum; supplying Germany with the human resources it needed to sustain total war.
- **This chapter provides a critical context to an over-arching view of Nazi Occupation between 1940-44.**



twentieth century. For the Nazis, war and grandiose political and economic hope. It is this aspect of the 1939-45 continent was proclaimed by its hope. The aim here is to assess the nature of the New European Order. This will be achieved by exploring the 'racial entity' and the pursuit of racial purification in Western Europe; the crusade against Communism; the vision of Grossraum; the imperative of supplying Germany with the human resources it needed to sustain total war.

Chapter 1 is the main programme but will not be the subject of any oral or written examination. Chapter 2 can be studied through reference to a specific case study of France

Theme two chapter two: The Globalization of the Cold War: China and the impact of multipolarity on International Relations, 1949-1971.

This should look familiar. It is almost identical to theme three in your programme.



**CHINA AND THE
WORLD SINCE 1945**
AN INTERNATIONAL HISTORY

CHI-KWAN MARK

MAKING OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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Theme two, chapter three

- **The intellectual context: The imperative of 're-stating the democratic idea' was at the forefront of post-war politics in both Britain and**

Reading for the 'cyclical battle between collectivists & those who championed free market capitalism:

Hayek, *The Road to Serfdom*



Keynes, *General Theory of Employment Interest and Money*

The Beveridge Report , <http://pombo.free.fr/beveridge42.pdf>

The Road to Serfdom –Fifty Years On (History Today, May 1994) (Richard Cockett)

tied to free market capitalism and liberal economics. Choosing either Britain or France as a case study, students will be exploring the nature of political change after 1945 and assessing its successes and failures.

The Road to Serfdom fifty years on (Richard Cockett)

- March 10th, 1994, saw the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of F.A. Hayek's *The Road to Serfdom*, which can lay claim to being the single most influential political book published in Britain during this century. Indeed, *The Road to Serfdom* exercised as profound an influence upon subsequent generations of intellectuals and politicians as did *The Communist Manifesto*, written almost a century before in 1848. Much as Marx and Engels succeeded in re-orientating European politics along class lines, so Hayek succeeded in establishing a new fault line in political discourse, between the freedom of the individual and the power of the state – the rhetoric that has informed all political debate in this country since the 1970s. Hayek's book was addressed to 'The Socialists of all Parties', and if Socialism as a living doctrine is now confined to the fringes of politics, this is largely due to the intellectual campaign waged against what Hayek would have preferred to call 'collectivism' from 1944 until his death in 1992.

- In the 1970s, the collapse of the Bretton Woods System and the oil crisis of 1973 created an economic crisis which beset the entire western world. In so doing, **it reignited the 'cyclical' ideological debate between Collectivists and Economic Liberals.** Through the election of Margaret Thatcher in the UK and Ronald Reagan in the United States at the end of the decade, **a radical shift away from the social democratic model of governance ensued.** The consequent emergence of Neoliberalism as the dominant socio-economic model of the western world has since left a profound legacy, one which continues to shape the nature and course of international relations today.

Britain in the 1970s



Richard Cockett, The Road to Serfdom Fifty Years On
(History Today)

Revue Française de Civilisation Britannique 2016: the
1970s and the Thatcherite Revolution [https://
journals.openedition.org/rfcb/962](https://journals.openedition.org/rfcb/962)

Seasons in the Sun: Britain in the 1970s, Dominic
Sandbrook

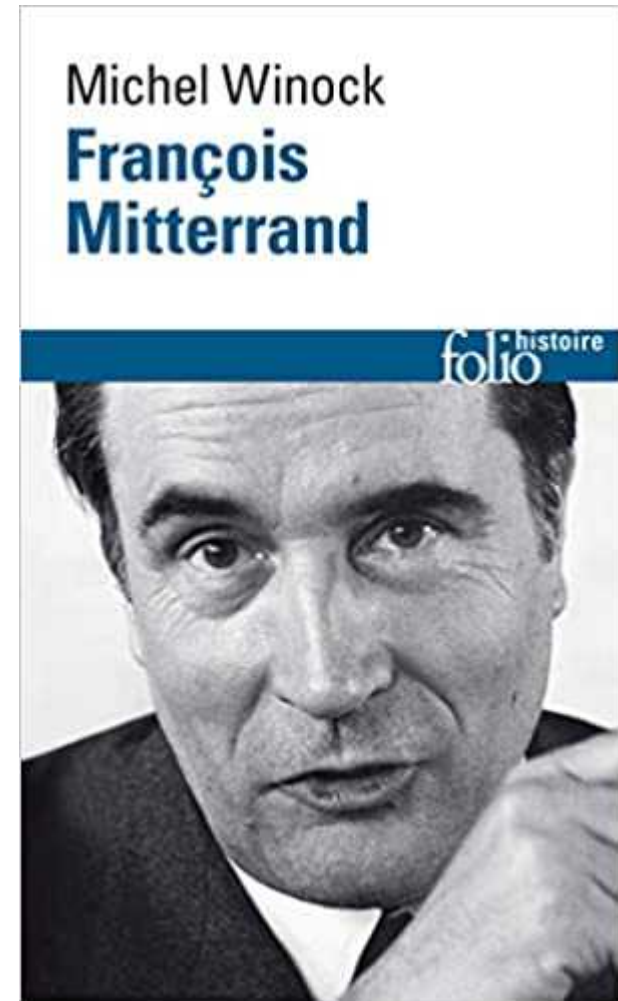
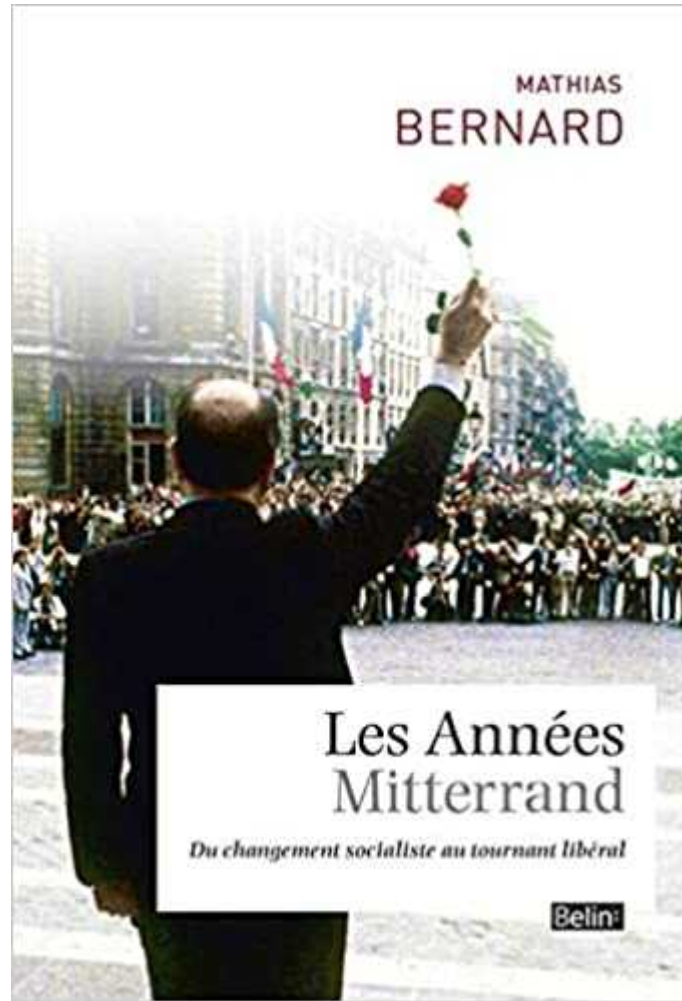
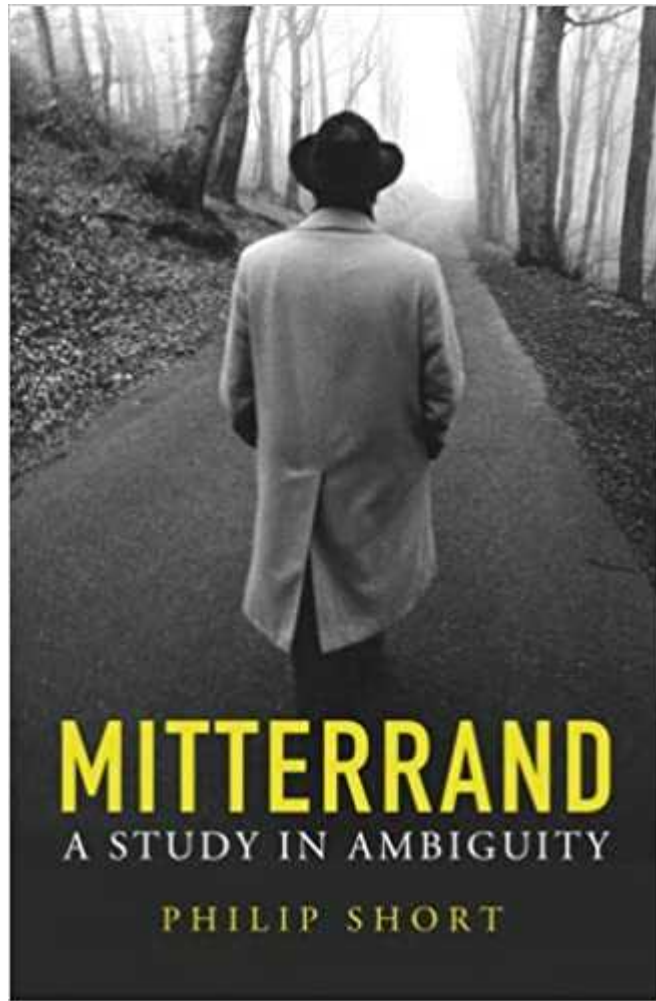
A History of Modern Britain, Andrew Marr

Milton Friedman, Capitalism and Freedom

Chapter two

Britain and France in the 1980s

- The intellectual context:
- In both Britain and France, the advent of the 1980s brought with it a profound break with the past, following the election victories of Margaret Thatcher in 1979 and François Mitterrand in 1981. Both leaders took office with the conviction that **radical social transformation** was a political imperative and would therefore be the enduring legacy of their mandate. **For Thatcher, this meant 'changing everything' by ending the Social Democratic model of governance, which had been the guiding principle of 'Consensus' politics since 1945. Thus, in the words of Mark Mazower Britain was 'the scene of the most radical experiment in Neo-Liberalism anywhere in Europe.'** In France, François Mitterrand viewed the significance of his presidency in equally radical terms, but here the similarity ends. **For the first time in the history of the V Republic, power now lay in the hands of a Socialist President. The incumbent spoke of 1981 as 'a glorious fracture', stating 'we have started the rupture with capitalism. Class struggle is not dead. It is going to have a second youth.'**



Useful textbooks for students

- Oxford AQA History: International Relations and Global Conflict 1890-1941
- AQA: Aspects of International Relations 1945-2004



Happy Reading