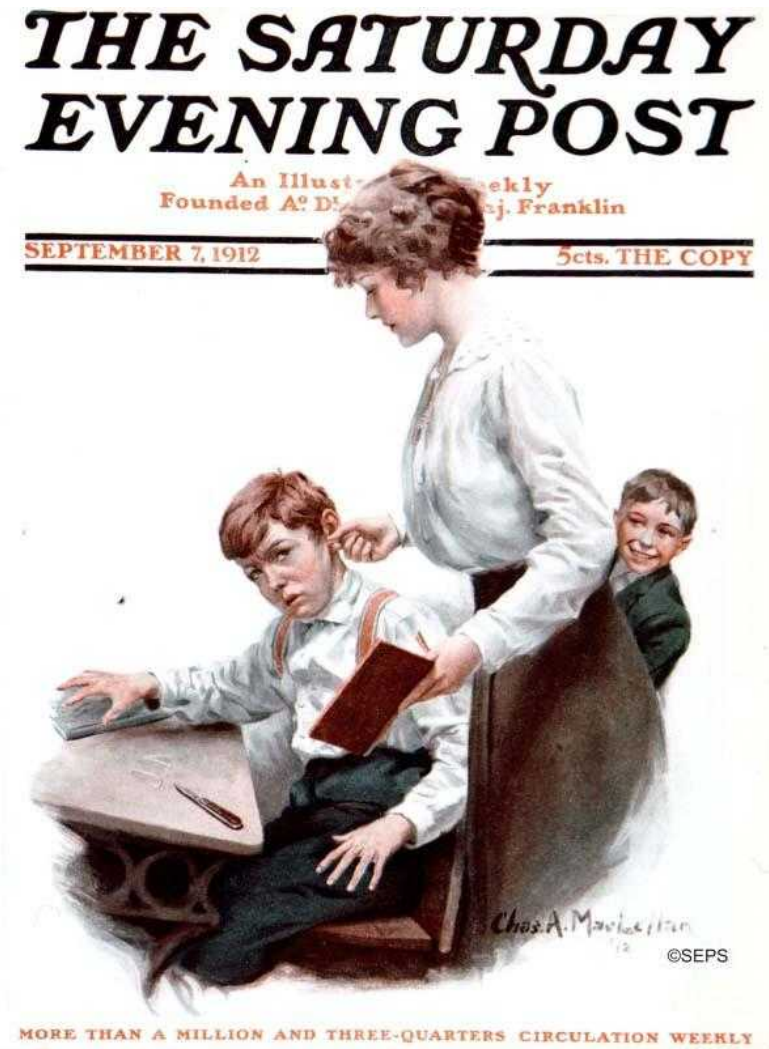


Tweaking the Terminale History Programme



Tweak #1 : nasty key issues and key terms

- **Dropped KI: How valid is it to describe the 1930s as a period of democracy in crisis?**
- **Replacement KI: Blame for the origins of WWII lies in part with the great democratic powers themselves. How far do you agree with this statement?**
- **Dropped KI: Assess the impact of WWII on the status of the USA & USSR as world powers**
- **Replacement KI: The pursuit of national self-interest by both the USA and the USSR was a key cause of the Cold War. How far do you agree?**
- **Dropped KI: How significant was the role of ideology in the origins of the Cold War?**
- **Fascism: dropped KT**
- **Dropped KT: Kennan's Long Telegram**

More nasty key issues and key terms

- **Dropped KI: 'A decisive turning point in post-war international relations' Assess this view of the victory of the CCP in the civil war in 1949.**
- **Replacement KI: Assess China's impact on the Cold War between 1949-1971**
- **Dropped KI: 'A decisive turning point in post-war international relations' Assess this view of the victory of the CCP in the civil war in 1949.**
- **Replacement KI: Assess China's impact on the Cold War between 1949-1971**
- **Dropped KT: The People's Republic of China (China and the World)**
- **Replacement KT: Multipolarity (China and the Cold War)**
- **Dropped KT: Continuous Revolution (China)**
- **Replacement KT: Maoism (international relations 1949-71)**

A few more went in to the dust-bin

- **Dropped KI: With reference to either Britain or France, how successfully did their respond to the problems they faced in the post-war period?**
- **Replacement KI: With reference to either Britain (1945-51) or France (1944-62) , how successfully did their respond to the problems they faced in the post-war period?**
- **Dropped KI: With reference to either Britain or France, how did the role of the state change in the post-war period?**
- **Replacement KI: With reference to either Britain (1945-51) or France (1944-62), how did the role of the state change in the post-war period?**
- **Dropped KT: Collectivist state (Britain or France)**
- **Replacement KT: Nation-building after 1945 (Britain 1945-51 or France 1944-62)**
- Welfare State
- (Britain or France)
- Keynesianism
- (Britain or France)
- **Dropped KT: European Integration (Britain or France)**
- **Replacement KT: Britain as an international power (1945-51) or France as an international power (1944-62)**

And yet another load of unloved key issues/key terms

- **Dropped KI:** How far do you agree that Keynesianism was the key factor in Britain's economic problems in the 1970s.
- **Replacement KI:** How far do you agree that inflation was the key factor in Britain's economic problems in the 1970s.
- **Dropped KI:** Why was Social Democracy criticized in the 1970s?
- **Replacement KI:** How justified were right wing criticisms of Social Democracy in Britain the 1970s?
- **Britain's economic problems were largely brought about by factors beyond their control. How far do you agree?**
- **Dropped KI:** The problems which beset the USSR in the 1970s and 1980s were the main reason for the end of the Cold War. Discuss the validity of this statement. drop
- **Dropped KI:** In your opinion, which leader had the most significant impact upon society: Margaret Thatcher (1979-90) or François Mitterrand (1981-88)? drop
- **Dropped KT:** Inflation
- **Replacement KT:** Inflation (Britain in the 1970s)
- **Dropped KT:** French Socialism

Tweak #2 (based on your advice)

- Theme two, chapter three Nation-Building after 1945: a Case Study of either Britain or France

France 1944-1962

- France likewise encountered its own historical watershed at the end of World War Two. Here, memories of the chronic instability which beset the Third Republic in the 1930s, interwoven as they were with the experience of defeat and occupation in 1940, would shape the mental framework of post-war politics. With this context in mind, students will assess the ways in which the IV Republic sought to engender unity at home through social and economic reform. **Here students should focus their attention on the significance of the acquisition of the right to vote for women**, the creation of a welfare state and the programme of nationalization. Concurrent to this was the process of recasting France within the international order. Examining France's role in the political construction of post-war Europe is therefore a key element of this chapter. Through reference to the Schuman declaration, the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community and the signing of the Treaty of Rome in 1957, they will assess why the French state deemed it necessary to shift away from the historic norms of national sovereignty.

If the architecture of European unity represented a key dimension in France's post-war self-image, the relationship between metropole and empire proved less easy to either define or construct. **In the aftermath of World War Two, the French Empire was beset by perpetual crisis, culminating in its disappearance as a meaningful entity by 1962.** Through reference to key crisis points such as the Indochinese War and the Algerian War, students will assess why the process of rapid decolonization took place. They will likewise explore how France's role as an international power had evolved in this period. Crisis abroad proved to be the driving force of radical change at home. **Students will assess the significance of the birth of the V Republic in 1958 and examine the ways in which de Gaulle aimed to modernize the country.**

One final tweak

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Theme One, Chapter Three: World War Two 1939-45

This chapter provides a critical context for the rest of the terminale programme but will not be the subject of any oral or written examination questions. The chapter can be studied through reference to an over-arching view of Nazi Occupied Europe and the more specific case study of France between 1940-44.



Oh yes it will.

So what does this mean?

- **The Second World War was the ideological crucible of the twentieth century. For the Nazis, war and territorial conquest provided the opportunity to construct a grandiose political and economic apparatus which would entrench their hegemonic status in Europe. It is this aspect of the 1939-45 war which we will focus upon in chapter three. Described as the New European Order, Nazi rule over the continent was proclaimed by its supporters as an act of saving European civilisation from collapse. The aim here is to assess the nature of the New European Order and the purposes it served. This will be achieved by exploring the driving forces which shaped it :the vision of Europe as a 'racial entity' and the pursuit of racial purification through genocide; the quest for lebensraum in Eastern Europe ; the crusade against Communism ; the vision of Grossraum- a single European economic unit ; the imperative of supplying Germany with the human, material and financial resources it needed to sustain total war.**

The OIB exam commission WILL write exams on World War Two. However, the questions we create will MIRROR the very clear narrow focus (the New European Order, which students will study through an over-arching view of Nazi Occupied Europe or the more specific case study of occupied France). No questions will be asked which go beyond the parameters of the Teacher's Guide.