

History: syllabus

Class 8

I. Middle Ages:

- Conflict between Pope and Emperor
- German Kings and their election
- Trade and Capital
- Different groups in society (peasants, clergy, noblemen)

II: The beginning of a New Age:

- Columbus and the discovery of a the New World
- Martin Luther and the Reformation
- Renaissance

III. Absolutism and the French Revolution

- 17th and 18th century Europe (Louis XIV and absolutism)
- France before the revolution: estates
- From monarchy to anarchy: France 1788-94
- Robespierre and the Reign of Terror

IV. The rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte

- Seizing Power
- The years of triumph (Austerlitz)
- Germany under the influence of Napoleon
- The collapse of Napoleon's empire: Vienna 1815

V. Industrialisation and changes in society

- Population growth and urbanisation
- Birth of the factory. Iron, coal and steam
- Canals, roads, railways
- Tariffs and trade
- Winners and losers (industrialists, workers, women, children)

VI. Germany in the 19th century

- The movement for national unity: 1815-1848
- Revolution of 1848: Freedom and unity
- 1866-1871: Wars to unify Germany
- Bismarck and Imperial Germany.

VII. Europe from 1890 to 1914

- Imperialism and the expansion of Europe
- The road to war: Arms race and increasing tensions
- System of alliances

Class 9

I. The First World War

- The assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary
- War on two fronts: Failure of the Schlieffen Plan
- Stalemate and trench warfare
- 1917: Russian Revolution and USA declare war on Germany
- Defeat of Germany

II. A new order: Europe 1918-1933

- Treaty of Versailles and the Paris Peace Conference
- President Wilson and the League of Nations
- The origins of the Weimar Republic
- Political divisions and disorders in Germany 1919-1923
- 1923: Crisis and consolidation
- 1923-1929: The Stresemann years
- 1929: Wall Street Crash and the Depression
- Hitler's rise to power

III: The Nazi regime (1933-1945)

- The end of democracy: methods of control
- Education and young people
- Racist beliefs and the persecution of minority groups and the Jews
- Opposition to Nazi rule
- Hitler's foreign policy: appeasement and aggression
- The collapse of peace and the beginning of World War II.
- Defeat of Germany and the impact of war; the Final Solution

IV. The Cold War and the division of Europe (1945-1990)

- Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe
- Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan 1947-1948
- The Berlin Blockade and airlift
- Germany a divided country: 1949-1961
- From the building of the Berlin Wall to unification: 1961-1990
- The end of the Cold War. A new world order?