

IB History HL option #2: History of the Americas

Teacher - Mr. Laird (jonathan.laird@cobbk12.org)

A Campbell Spartan since January 2005

Contact - Refer to your assigned teacher for preferred method and account information.

Texts - *History of the Americas Course Companion, 2015*: Mamaux, et Al.

Access to History for the IB Diploma Series: History of the Americas, Supplemental Texts.

Discussion/Lecture - You will be asked to participate in this activity in two important ways. You will present material to the class. Also, you should always be prepared to take an active role in discussion.

Exams - Three types of exams will be utilized to help you prepare to become a critical thinker: Objective Stimulus Based (multiple choice) exams will be administered in the Spring to help prepare for the AP US History Exam. Document-Based Essay Questions (DBQs) and Long Essay Questions (LEQs) will be the primary method to assess proficiency in content throughout the course and parallels with the IB assessments in History: Paper 1 (SL), Paper 2 (SL), and Paper 3 (HL).

Written Work - Document analysis and writing will be a consistent component of class. In addition to formal essays, you will be asked to write routinely as checks of comprehension of reading assignments.

Quizzes - There will be quizzes for each unit of study. Quizzes will follow the Short Answer Questions (SAQs) method. Please refer to the course schedule for approximate assessments dates.

Grading - **Tests =40%**, **Quizzes= 20%**, **HW/CW= 15%**, **Papers=15%**, **Final Exam= 10%** (Subject to changes)

What is IB History of the Americas?

History is a dynamic, contested, evidence-based discipline that involves an exciting engagement with the past. It is a rigorous intellectual discipline, focused on key historical concepts such as change, causation and significance. History is an exploratory subject that fosters a sense of inquiry. It is also an interpretive discipline, allowing opportunity for engagement with multiple perspectives and a plurality of opinions. Studying history develops an understanding of the past, which leads to a deeper understanding of the nature of humans and of the world today.

The IB Diploma Program (DP) history course is a world history course based on a comparative and multi-perspective approach to history. It involves the study of a variety of types of history, including political, economic, social, and cultural, and provides a balance of structure and flexibility. The course emphasizes the importance of encouraging students to think historically and to develop historical skills as well as gaining factual knowledge. It puts a premium on developing the skills of critical thinking, and on developing an understanding of multiple interpretations of history. In this way, the course involves a challenging and demanding critical exploration of the past.

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There are six key concepts that have prominence throughout the DP history course: Continuity, Causation, Consequence, Significance, Perspectives, and Change. These components are addressed each year of study:

Year 1 (Junior Year – Higher Level)

Year 2 (Senior Year – Standard Level/Higher Level)

<u>SL</u>	<u>HL</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study of one prescribed subject from a choice of five • The study of two world history topics from a choice of twelve • A historical investigation • Paper 1: A source-based paper set on the prescribed subjects • Paper 2: An essay paper based on the world history topics • Internal assessment (IA): A historical investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study of one prescribed subject from a choice of five • The study of two world history topics from a choice of twelve • The study of three sections from one HL regional option • Paper 1: A source-based paper set on the prescribed subjects • Paper 2: An essay paper based on the world history topics • Paper 3: An essay paper on one of the four HL regional options • Internal assessment (IA): A historical investigation

IB Course Topics

IB History of the Americas requires three course topics to be explored to develop a more thorough understanding, analysis, and application of content to prepare for the IB exams in history.

#6: Independence Movements (1763–1830)

This section focuses on the various forces that contributed to the rise of the independence movements, the similar and different paths that the movements followed, and the immediate effects of independence in the region. It explores the political, intellectual, and military contributions of their leaders, and the sometimes-contradictory views that shaped the emergence of the new nations.

- Independence movements in the Americas: political, economic, social, and religious causes; the influence of Enlightenment ideas; the role of foreign intervention; conflicts and issues leading to war
- Political, intellectual, and military contributions of leaders to the process of independence: Washington, Bolivar, and San Martin
- United States: processes leading to the Declaration of Independence; influence of ideas; nature of the declaration; military campaigns/battles and their impact on the outcome
- Latin America: characteristics of the independence processes; reasons for the similarities and differences in two Latin American countries; military campaigns/battles and their impact on the outcome
- Attitude of the United States towards Latin American independence; nature of, and reasons for, the Monroe Doctrine
- Impact of independence on the economies and societies of the Americas: economic cost of the wars of independence; the establishment of new trade relations; impact on different social groups— specifically Indigenous peoples, African Americans, Creoles

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#10: Emergence of the Americas in Global Affairs (1880–1929)

This section focuses on the impact of modernization in the region on foreign policy, including an exploration of the involvement of the region in the First World War. Modernization shaped the new nations, and its effects created the basis for a major shift in the foreign policies of the region. By the end of the 19th century, for example, the United States played a more active role in world affairs and in the affairs of Latin America in particular, thus transforming inter-American relations. When the First World War ended, its impact was felt in the economic, social, and foreign policies of the participating countries.

- United States' expansionist foreign policies: political, economic, social, and ideological reasons
- Spanish American War (1898): causes and effects
- Impact of United States' foreign policies: the Big Stick; Dollar Diplomacy; moral diplomacy
- United States and the First World War: from neutrality to involvement; reasons for US entry into the First World War; Wilson's peace ideals and the struggle for ratification of the Treaty of Versailles in the United States; significance of the war for the United States' hemispheric status
- Involvement of either Canada or one Latin American country in the First World War: nature of, and reasons for, involvement
- Impact of the First World War on any two countries of the Americas: economic, political, social, and foreign policies

#14: Political Developments in Latin America (1945–1980)

This section focuses on domestic and political developments in Latin America after 1945. Most Latin American countries experienced social, economic, and political changes and challenges. Political responses to these forces varied from country to country—from the continuation of democracy to “populist” movements to outright conflict, revolution, and the establishment of authoritarian regimes in the 1960s and 1970s. Areas of study include: conditions for the rise to power of new leaders; economic and social policies; treatment of minorities.

- The Cuban Revolution: political, social, and economic causes
- Rule of Fidel Castro: Cuban nationalism; political, economic, social, and cultural policies; treatment of opposition; successes and failures; impact on the region
- Populist leaders in two countries: rise to power and legitimacy; ideology; social, economic, and political policies; the treatment of opposition
- Democracy in crisis: reasons for the failure of elected leaders
- Rise of a military dictatorship in one country: reasons for their rise to power; economic and social policies; repression and treatment of opposition
- Guerrilla movements in one country: origins, rise and consequences
- Liberation theology in Latin America: origins, growth, and impact

Elements from these additional IB course topics will be included to address the development on the United States and its relationships with Latin America and Canada. Additionally, College Board's Advanced Placement course content will be infused to prepare students taking the AP US History Exam.

#6: Slavery and the New World (1500-1800)	#12: The Great Depression & the Americas (mid 1920s-1939)
#7: Nation-Building and Challenges (c1780-c1870)	#13: The Second World War and the Americas (1933-1945)
#8: The United States Civil War (1840-1877)	#16: The Cold War and the Americas (1945–1981)
#9: The Development of Modern Nations (1865-1929)	#17: Civil Rights and Social Movements in the Americas Post-1945-