

Power and Authority in the Modern World 1919–1946

1.1 Rise of Dictatorships after World War I

- Peace treaties ending World War I and their consequences
- Conditions enabling dictators to rise in the interwar period
- Features of dictatorships in Russia, Italy and Japan
 - Russia
 - Italy
 - Japan

1.2 The Nazi Regime in Germany

- Rise of the Nazi Party and Hitler, and collapse of the Weimar Republic
 - Rise of the Nazi Party and Hitler
 - Collapse of the Weimar Republic
- Initial consolidation of Nazi power 1933–1934
- Nature of Nazi ideology
- Role of prominent individuals in the Nazi state
- Methods used by the Nazi regime to exercise control
 - Laws
 - Censorship
 - Repression
 - Terror
 - Propaganda
 - Cult of personality
- Impact of the Nazi regime on life in Germany
 - Cultural expression
 - Religion
 - Workers
 - Youth
 - Women
 - Minorities, including Jews
- Opposition to the Nazi regime

1.3 Search for Peace and Security 1919–1946

- Ambitions of Germany in Europe and Japan in the Asia-Pacific
 - Germany in Europe
 - Japan in the Asia-Pacific
- Intentions and authority of the League of Nations and the UN
 - League of Nations
 - United Nations

National Studies: Australia 1918–1949

2.1 Australia and the Aftermath of World War I

- Consequences of World War I for Australia
- Social landscape of Australia following World War I
- Attitudes and policies towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples after the war

2.2 Changing Face of Australia in the 1920s

- Soldier settlement post-World War I
- Tensions between urbanisation, industrialisation and rural development
 - Urbanisation
 - Industrialisation
 - Rural development
- Changing role of women
- Exclusion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples
 - Treatment of Aboriginal soldiers
 - Further dispossession of land
 - Workers' conditions and rights
- Impact of the Great Depression and political responses
 - Impact on different groups in Australian society
 - Effectiveness of political responses

2.3 Government Policy 1918–1949

- Changing nature of Australia's foreign policy 1918–1949
- Australia's changing relationship with the USA
- Contribution of John Curtin to the provision of social welfare

2.4 Post-World War II Influences

- Postwar reconstruction
 - Industrialisation
 - Immigration
 - Role of women
- Communism and its influence on the 1949 election of Menzies and the Coalition
- Contrasting economic and social policies at the 1949 election
 - Economic policies
 - Social policies

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National Studies: China 1927–1949

2.1 The Nationalist Decade 1927–1937

- Political, economic and social issues in the Chinese Republic in 1927
 - Political issues
 - Economic issues
 - Social issues
- Northern Expedition and its impact
- Achievements and limitations of the Guomindang (GMD/Kuomintang) Nationalist Government
 - Achievements
 - Limitations

2.2 Rise of the Communist Party

- Role of Mao Zedong
- Chinese Communist Party (CCP) ideology
- Rise and consolidation of Maoism
- The Long March and its political and social consequences
 - Political consequences
 - Social consequences

2.3 Resistance to Japan

- Military, social and economic impact of Japanese invasions from 1931
 - Military impact
 - Social impact
 - Economic impact
- Differing aims and strategies of the GMD and CCP towards the Japanese invasion
- Role and impact of the leadership of Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek
 - Mao Zedong
 - Chiang Kai-shek
- Political and social significance of the Yan'an (Yenan) period
 - Political significance
 - Social significance

2.4 Triumph of the Chinese Communist Party

- Civil War and military success of the CCP
- Reasons for the communist victory

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National Studies: India 1942–1984

2.1 India towards Independence

- Quit India Movement and the British decision to withdraw from India
- Interim government of Nehru, partition of India and Pakistan, and the role of Jinnah
 - Interim government of Nehru
 - Partition of India and Pakistan
 - Role of Jinnah
- Ideas, methods and assassination of Mahatma Gandhi
 - Ideas
 - Methods
 - Assassination

2.2 India as a New Nation 1947–1964

- Nehru's vision for India
 - Democracy
 - Socialism
 - Secularism
- Creation of the Republic of India
 - Constitution of 1950
 - Role of the Indian Congress Party
 - Hindu nationalism
- Attempts at unity
 - Integration of the princely states
 - A national language
- Modernisation of India's economy and society
 - Industrial development (Five Year Plans)
 - Agricultural reform
- Social challenges and Nehru's social reforms
 - Social challenges
 - Nature of Nehru's social reforms

2.3 India under Indira Gandhi

- Indira's role in the Indian state
- Nature and impact of economic and domestic policies, including the Green Revolution
- Economic instability and growing corruption in the early 1970s
- The Emergency of 1975–1977 and its impact
- Social tensions and opposition to Indira Gandhi, including the Sikh separatists

2.4 Indian Foreign Policy

- Aims and strategies of Indian foreign policy 1947–1984
 - Non-alignment
 - Panchsheel Treaty 1954
- Relations with Pakistan and Communist China
 - Pakistan
 - Communist China

National Studies: Indonesia 1945–2005

2.1 Emergence of the Indonesian Republic 1945–1965

- Rise of the Nationalist movement, including the impact of Japanese occupation
- 1945 Proclamation of Independence, Proclamation of Pancasila and the struggle with the Netherlands
 - 1945 Proclamation of Independence
 - Proclamation of Pancasila
 - Struggle with the Netherlands
- Challenges facing an independent Indonesia
- Nature and impact of Sukarno's presidency and Guided Democracy

2.2 The 1965 Coup

- Growth of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI)
- Reasons for and nature of the coup
- Role of army and religious groups
 - Army
 - Religious groups
- Role of Suharto
- Results of the coup

2.3 The New Order

- Ideology of the New Order and its political, economic and foreign policy impact
 - Political impact
 - Economic impact
 - Foreign policy impact
- Nature and impact of religious and regional issues
 - Muslim-Christian conflict
 - East Timor
 - Aceh
 - Irian Jaya
- Political, social and economic challenges to the Suharto regime
 - Political challenges
 - Social challenges
 - Economic challenges
- Reasons for and consequences of the end of the Suharto/New Order era
- Political, social and economic challenges in the post-Suharto era
 - Political challenges
 - Social challenges
 - Economic challenges

2.4 Indonesian Foreign Policy

- Aims and nature of Indonesian foreign policy 1945–2005
- Nature and impact of Indonesia's relations with Australia 1945–2005

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National Studies: Japan 1904–1937

2.1 Japan as an Emerging Power

- Impact of Japanese expansion
 - Russo-Japanese War
 - Annexation of Korea
- Status as a great power
 - 21 Demands
 - Role in World War I
 - Washington Conference
- Political, social and economic issues in Japan by 1921
 - Political issues
 - Social issues
 - Economic issues

2.2 Challenges to Traditional Power and Authority in the 1920s

- Introduction of limited liberal democracy
- Political influence of the zaibatsu
- Impact of the Seiyukai and other political parties on Japanese political systems and governments
- Challenges of the genro, bureaucracy and army to party politics
 - Genro
 - Bureaucracy
 - Army

2.3 Rise of Militarism in the 1930s

- Political and economic impact of the Great Depression
 - Political impact
 - Economic impact
- Development and impact of modernisation, urbanisation and rising social tensions
 - Modernisation
 - Urbanisation
 - Rising social tensions
- Role and significance of the army and political divisions within it
- Hostility towards the zaibatsu and the collapse of party politics
- Differing domestic responses to militarism
- Role of Emperor Hirohito

2.4 Japanese Foreign Policy

- Aims and strategy of Japanese foreign policy to 1937
- Impact of ideology on Japanese foreign policy to 1937

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National Studies: Russia and the Soviet Union 1917–1941

2.1 Bolshevik Consolidation of Power

- Bolshevik ideology, the October coup 1917 and early Soviet government
 - Bolshevik ideology
 - October coup 1917
 - Early Soviet government
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Civil War and the introduction of the New Economic Policy
 - Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
 - Civil War
 - New Economic Policy

2.2 The Bolsheviks and the Power Struggle Following the Death of Lenin

- Impact of the Bolshevik consolidation of power, including the creation of the USSR
- Power struggle between Stalin, Trotsky and other leading Bolshevik figures in the 1920s
- Reasons for the emergence of Stalin as leader of the USSR by the late 1920s

2.3 The Soviet State under Stalin

- Nature of the USSR under Stalin
 - Dictatorship
 - Totalitarianism
- Economic transformation under Stalin and its impact on Soviet society
 - Collectivisation
 - Five-year plans
- Political transformation under Stalin
 - Growth of the Party
 - Use of terror
 - Show trials
 - Gulags
 - Propaganda
 - Censorship
- Social and cultural change in the USSR under Stalin
 - Social change
 - Cultural change

2.4 Soviet Foreign Policy

- Nature of Soviet foreign policy 1917–1941
- Role of ideology in Soviet foreign policy 1917–1941

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National Studies: USA 1919–1941

2.1 The USA in the Aftermath of World War I and Politics in the 1920s

- Consequences of World War I for the USA
- Republican economic policies
- Long-term causes of the Great Depression
- Reactions to the Great Crash of 1929

2.2 The Great Depression and its Impact

- Effects of the Depression on different groups in society
 - Workers
 - Women
 - Farmers
 - African-Americans
- Attempts to halt the Depression
 - The Hoover Presidency
 - The FDR years
- Assessment of the New Deal

2.3 US Society 1919–1941

- Implications of growing urbanisation and industrialisation
 - Urbanisation
 - Industrialisation
- Mobilisation of the military and war production 1939–1941
- Growth and influence of consumerism, including entertainment
- Social tensions
 - Immigration restrictions
 - Religious fundamentalism
 - Prohibition
 - Crime
 - Racial conflict
 - Anti-communism
 - Anti-unionism

2.4 US Foreign Policy

- Nature, aims and strategies of US foreign policy 1919–1941
- Impact of domestic pressures on the USA 1919–1941

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National Studies: Iran 1945–1989

2.1 Iran from the End of World War II to the 1953 Coup

- Impact of World War II on Iran, the influence of the Soviet Union and the background of the Cold War
- Election of Mosaddeq to the Majlis (Parliament of Iran) and the nationalisation of the Iranian oil industry
- Churchill, Eisenhower and the overthrow of Mosaddeq

2.2 The Rule of the Shah of Iran 1953–1979

- Government of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi
- Crackdown on the Tudeh (Communist Party) and political repression
- Oil revenue and the Iranian economy
- White Revolution and social reforms

2.3 The Revolution of 1979

- Events leading to the overthrow of the Shah and the role of the Ayatollah Khomeini
- Causes and ideology of the revolution of 1979
 - Causes
 - Ideology
- Opposition to the Shah and the role of the military
- Collapse of the monarchy and ascendancy of Khomeini

2.4 Iran under Khomeini 1979–1989

- Consolidation of power and the creation of the Islamic Republic
- Western/US–Iranian relations, including the Hostage Crisis
- Causes of tensions with Iraq
- Reforms and their impact on Iranian society and culture
 - Iranian society
 - Iranian culture

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Peace and Conflict: Conflict in Indochina 1954–1979

3.1 Decolonisation in Indochina

- Conflict in Vietnam 1946–1954
- Nature of Vietnamese victory against the French in 1954
- Significance of the Geneva Conference for Indochina in 1954

3.2 Conflict in Vietnam 1954–1964

- Political, social, economic and military developments within North and South Vietnam
 - Political developments
 - Social developments
 - Economic developments
 - Military developments
- Nature and development of US policy towards Indochina to 1964

3.3 The Second Indochina War

- US foreign policy towards Vietnam from 1964
- Nature and effectiveness of strategy and tactics employed by NVA, NLF, ARVN and the USA
 - North Vietnamese Army
 - National Liberation Front
 - Army of the Republic of Vietnam
 - USA
- Impact of the 1968 Tet Offensive
- Impact of the war on civilians in Vietnam
- Nature and significance of anti-war movements in the USA and Australia
 - USA
 - Australia
- Reasons for and nature of the US withdrawal
- Reasons for the Communist victory in Vietnam

3.4 Spread of the Conflict to Cambodia and Laos

- Impact of conflict on civilians in Cambodia and Laos
 - Cambodia
 - Laos
- Reasons for the Communist victories in Cambodia and Laos
 - Cambodia
 - Laos
- Democratic Kampuchea under Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge
 - Aims of the regime
 - Impact of the regime
 - Foreign policy

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Peace and Conflict: Conflict in the Pacific 1937–1951

3.1 Growth of Pacific Tensions

- Economic and political issues in the Pacific by 1937
 - Economic issues
 - Political issues
- Japanese foreign policy 1937–1941
- US and British policies in the Pacific 1937–1941
 - US policies
 - British policies

3.2 Outbreak and Course of the Pacific War

- Strategic and political reasons for the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and the US response
 - Strategic reasons
 - Political reasons
 - US response
- Japanese advance 1941–1942 and the impact of the fall of the Philippines, Singapore, Burma and the Dutch East Indies
 - Philippines
 - Singapore
 - Burma
 - Dutch East Indies
- Turning points in the war
 - Battle of the Coral Sea
 - Battle of Midway
 - Battle of Guadalcanal
 - New Guinea
- Strategies used by Allied forces against Japan 1942–1945

3.3 Civilians at War

- Social, political and economic effects on civilians in occupied territories in South-East Asia
 - Social effects
 - Political effects
 - Economic effects
- Life under occupation
 - Collaboration and resistance
 - Use of slave labour
- Effect of the war on the home fronts in Japan and Australia
 - Japan
 - Australia

3.4 End of the Conflict

- Reasons for the use of the A-bomb
- Reasons for the Japanese defeat
- War Crimes Tribunals and the status of the Emperor
 - War Crimes Tribunals
 - Status of the Emperor
- Allied occupation of Japan to 1951

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Peace and Conflict: Conflict in Europe 1935–1945

3.1 Growth of European Tensions

- Collapse of collective security
 - Abyssinia
 - Spanish Civil War
- Britain, France and the policy of appeasement
- Significance of the Nazi–Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

3.2 German Foreign Policy

- Aims and strategy of German foreign policy to September 1939
 - Aims
 - Strategy
- Impact of Nazi ideology on German foreign policy to September 1939

3.3 Course of the European War

- German advances
 - Fall of Poland
 - Fall of the Low Countries
 - Fall of France
- Air war and its effects
 - Battle of Britain and the Blitz
 - Bombing of Germany
- Operation Barbarossa, the Battle of Stalingrad and the significance of the Russian campaign
 - Operation Barbarossa
 - Battle of Stalingrad
 - Significance of the Russian campaign
- Battle of El Alamein and the significance of the conflict in North Africa to the European War
 - Battle of El Alamein
 - Significance of the conflict in North Africa

3.4 Civilians at War

- Social and economic effects of the war on civilians in Britain, Germany and the Soviet Union
 - Britain
 - Germany
 - Soviet Union
- Nature and effects of the Holocaust in the Nazi-occupied territories
 - Nature
 - Effects

3.5 End of the Conflict

- D-Day and the liberation of France
- Russian counter-offensives 1944
- Final defeat 1944–1945
- Nuremberg War Crimes trials

Peace and Conflict: The Cold War 1945–1991

3.1 Origins of the Cold War 1945–1953

- 1945 conferences and the emergence of the superpowers
- Emerging differences between the superpowers
- Truman Doctrine and its consequences
- Impact of the early crises
 - Berlin blockade and airlift
 - China becoming communist in 1949
 - Korean War

3.2 Development of the Cold War to 1968

- Policy of containment, domino theory and the emergence of peaceful coexistence
 - Containment
 - Domino theory
 - Peaceful coexistence
- Superpower rivalry
 - Arms race
 - Space race
- Nature and impact of crises
 - Berlin Wall 1961
 - Cuba 1962
 - Czechoslovakia 1968

3.3 Détente

- Economic and political reasons for détente
 - Economic reasons
 - Political reasons
- Geopolitical developments
 - Vietnam
 - Sino-Soviet split
 - Middle East
- Features and consequences of détente
 - Features
 - Consequences

3.4 Renewal and End of the Cold War

- Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its impacts
- US attitudes and policies under Reagan
- Soviet attitudes and policies under Gorbachev
- Disarmament agreements 1978–1991
- Collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the USSR
 - Eastern Europe
 - USSR

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Peace and Conflict: Conflict in the Gulf 1980–2011

3.1 Origins of the First Gulf War

- Conflict between Iran and Iraq in the 1980s
- Nature of the Ba'ath regime
- Relations between Iraq and its neighbouring Arab states
- Invasion of Kuwait, August 1990, and the importance of oil in the conflict
 - Invasion of Kuwait
 - Importance of oil

3.2 Tension in the Gulf

- Role and objectives of the regional neighbours of Iraq in the outbreak of the First Gulf War
- Role and objectives of the superpowers and the United Nations, and Australia's involvement
 - Superpowers
 - United Nations
 - Australia's involvement
- Operation Desert Shield and the liberation of Kuwait
 - Operation Desert Shield
 - Liberation of Kuwait

3.3 Consequences of the 1991 Defeat of Saddam Hussein

- 1991 uprisings in Iraq
- Investigation of weapons of mass destruction, and the aims and results of sanctions against Iraq
 - Investigation of weapons of mass destruction
 - Aims and results of sanctions
- Role of regional differences in Iraq
- Superpower and regional attitudes towards Saddam Hussein's regime
 - Superpower attitudes
 - Regional attitudes

3.4 The Iraq War

- Causes of the Iraq War and the role of George Bush
- Doctrine of 'pre-emptive' military action and weapons of mass destruction
 - Doctrine of pre-emptive military action
 - Weapons of mass destruction
- Differences between the USA and its European allies, and Australia's participation in the war
 - Differences between USA and European allies
 - Australia's participation
- Combat operations in Iraq, end of the war in 2003 and impact on civilians and cultural sites
 - Combat operations
 - End of the war in 2003
 - Impact on civilians and cultural sites

3.5 Iraq in Transition 2003–2011

- Occupation of Iraq and attempts at nation-building
 - Occupation
 - Attempts at nation-building
- Influence of regionalism, sectarianism and tribalism
 - Regionalism
 - Sectarianism
 - Tribalism
- US troop withdrawal 2011

Peace and Conflict: The Arab–Israeli Conflict 1948–1996

3.1 Origins of Tension

- Israeli and Palestinian perspectives on the 1948 Arab–Israeli War
 - Israeli perspective
 - Palestinian perspective
- Consequences of the war for Israel and the Palestinians to 1967
 - Consequences for Israel
 - Consequences for the Palestinians
- Political and social issues in Arab–Israeli relations in 1967
 - Political issues
 - Social issues

3.2 War and Peace

- Causes, course and consequences of the 1967 (Six Day) War
 - Causes
 - Course
 - Consequences
- Creation, aims, methods and role of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) 1964–1974
 - Creation
 - Aims
 - Methods
 - Role
- Causes, course and consequences of the 1973 (Yom Kippur) War, including the Camp David Treaty
 - Causes
 - Course
 - Consequences
 - Camp David Treaty
- Role and objectives of the superpowers in relation to events in the Middle East
 - Role
 - Objectives

3.3 The Occupied Territories and Lebanon

- Attitudes and policies of the Israeli Labour and Likud parties towards the Occupied Territories
 - Israeli Labour Party
 - Likud Party
- Rise and significance of the Israeli settler movement in the Occupied Territories
- Reasons for the Israeli invasions of Lebanon in 1978 and 1982
 - 1978 invasion
 - 1982 invasion
- Significance of the war for Israel and the Palestinians
 - Significance for Israel
 - Significance for the Palestinians

3.4 The Peace Process

- The Intifada 1987–1994
 - Palestinian resistance
 - Israeli response
- Successes and setbacks in the peace process 1987–1996
 - Successes
 - Setbacks
- Support and opposition for the peace process among Israelis and Palestinians
 - Among Israelis
 - Among Palestinians
- Significance of the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin and the election of Netanyahu in 1996
 - Assassination of Yitzhak Rabin
 - Election of Netanyahu in 1996

Change in the Modern World: Pro-democracy Movement in Burma 1945–2010

4.1 Modern Burma at the End of World War II

- Geography, ethnic, linguistic, social and political characteristics of Burma
 - Geography
 - Ethnic characteristics
 - Linguistic characteristics
 - Social characteristics
 - Political characteristics
- Liberation of Burma from Japanese occupation in 1945

4.2 Independence and Democracy

- Aung San and moves towards an independent Burma
- Challenges for the new democratic government 1948–1958
- Impact of civil war on Burma

4.3 The Rise of the Military in Burma

- Military versus New Democratic Government
- Role of General Ne Win
- Aims of the 'Burmese Way to Socialism'
- Role of the Tatmadaw
- Nature and impact of ethnic tensions

4.4 The Uprising of 1988 and the Election of Aung San Suu Kyi in 1990

- Resignation of Ne Win as Chairman of Burma Socialist Program Party
- Formation of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC)
- Significance of the National League for Democracy (NLD)
- House arrest of Aung San Suu Kyi

4.5 The Response of the Military Government 1990–2010

- Continuing role of army leadership in Burma
- Importance of General Than Shwe and General Khin Nyunt
 - General Than Shwe
 - General Khin Nyunt
- Ethnic tensions and separatist uprisings
- National League for Democracy and the role of Aung San Suu Kyi
- Role of religion
- Response of the international community to events in Burma

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Change in the Modern World: The Cultural Revolution to Tiananmen Square 1966–1989

4.1 Political and Social Conditions in China at the Start of the Period

- Legacy of the 1949 revolution and the Great Leap Forward
 - 1949 revolution
 - Great Leap Forward
- State of Sino-Soviet relations
- Tensions between the Chinese Communist Party and Mao Zedong that gave rise to the Cultural Revolution

4.2 The Cultural Revolution

- Aims and methods of Mao Zedong
 - Aims
 - Methods
- Role of the Gang of Four and the Red Guards; Destruction of the 'Four Olds'
 - Gang of Four
 - Red Guards
 - Destruction of the Four Olds
- Removal of Deng Xiaoping from politics and the flight of Lin Biao
 - Removal of Deng Xiaoping
 - Flight of Lin Biao
- Impact of the Cultural Revolution on society, the economy, education and culture
 - Society
 - Economy
 - Education
 - Culture
- Nature of political disruption and impact on the Chinese Communist Party

4.3 Deng Xiaoping and the Modernisation of China

- Responses to the death of Zhou Enlai
 - Official responses
 - Unofficial responses
- Changing political standing of Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping
 - Mao Zedong
 - Deng Xiaoping
- Death of Mao Zedong and the end of the Cultural Revolution
- Role of Hua Guofeng in the arrest of the Gang of Four
- Rehabilitation of Deng Xiaoping, the nature of his reforms and modernisation of the economy
 - Rehabilitation of Deng Xiaoping
 - Nature of his reforms
 - Modernisation of the economy

4.4 The Tiananmen Square Protests

- Demand for political, social and economic reform
 - Political reform
 - Social reform
 - Economic reform
- Events leading up to the June Fourth Incident, 1989
- Military and political response to the protest, and the rise to power of Jiang Zemin
 - Military response
 - Political response
 - Rise to power of Jiang Zemin
- Impact of the events of Tiananmen Square in 1989 on China and its standing in the world
 - Impact on China
 - Impact on China's standing in the world

Change in the Modern World: Civil Rights in the USA 1945–1968

4.1 The Position of African Americans at the Start of the Period

- Impact of World War II on the circumstances of African Americans in the United States
- Extent of racial segregation and various forms of discrimination
 - Racial segregation
 - Forms of discrimination

4.2 Struggles for Civil Rights

- Formation and role of groups supporting civil rights and their ideas for change
- Efforts of Martin Luther King to achieve change for African Americans
- Methods employed by civil rights movements in the United States
 - Local and national boycotts
 - Direct action
 - Political agitation
- Martin Luther King and Malcolm X: beliefs, aims and methods
 - Beliefs
 - Aims
 - Methods
- Opposition to civil rights
 - Ku Klux Klan
 - White Citizens' Council

4.3 Key Events of the Civil Rights Movement

- Montgomery Bus Boycott and the role of Rosa Parks
- Desegregation of Little Rock High School
- Freedom Rides
- March on Washington
- Mississippi Freedom Summer of 1964
- Assassination of Martin Luther King

4.4 Achievements of the Civil Rights Movement

- Nature of social and political change
 - Social change
 - Political change
- Significance of legislative change, the Civil Rights Act (1964) and the attitudes of US presidents
 - Legislative change
 - Civil Rights Act (1964)
 - Attitudes of US presidents
- Influence of the US civil rights movement beyond the USA

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Change in the Modern World: The Changing World Order 1945–2011

4.1 World Order 1945–1989

- Cold War world and superpower rivalry
- Challenges of the United Nations during the Cold War 1946–1991
- Emergence of the 'American Century'
- Fall of the Berlin Wall

4.2 Collapse of the USSR and the Nature of Post-Soviet Societies

- Reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union and the role of Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Reasons for the collapse
 - Role of Mikhail Gorbachev
- Political, social and cultural impacts of the dissolution of the USSR in Russia and Eastern Europe
 - Political impacts
 - Social impacts
 - Cultural impacts
- Nature and role of the Russian Federation under Vladimir Putin to 2011

4.3 The Influence of the USA Internationally 1991–2011

- Nature of US foreign policy in the post-Cold War world
 - Hard power
 - Soft power
- Supporters and opponents of US foreign policy
 - Europe
 - Asia
 - Middle East

4.4 New Centres of Global Power 1989–2011

- Emergence, growth and influence of the European Union
- Rise and influence of BRIC
 - Brazil
 - Russia
 - India
 - China
- Resurgence of modern nationalisms and the influence of non-state actors
 - Resurgence of modern nationalisms
 - Influence of non-state actors

4.5 The United Nations in Post-Cold War History 1991–2011

- International challenges to peace and security and debate over the role and influence of the United Nations
- Assessment of the role and impact of the United Nations as international peacekeeper
 - Former Yugoslavia 1991–1992
 - Cambodia 1992–1993
 - Somalia 1993
 - Rwanda 1993–1996
 - Timor-Leste 1999–2001

Change in the Modern World: The Nuclear Age 1945–2011

4.1 The Birth of the Nuclear Age

- Truman, Stalin and the Potsdam Conference
- Manhattan Project and Trinity Test
 - Manhattan Project
 - Trinity Test

4.2 First Use of Atomic Weapons and Nuclear Deterrence

- Dropping of the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, their impact and legacy
 - Hiroshima
 - Nagasaki
 - Impact and legacy
- Truman and the debate on the use of the bomb
- US and Soviet nuclear capacity 1945–2011, and the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)
 - US and Soviet nuclear capacity 1945–2011
 - Doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)

4.3 The Nuclear Threat and Weapons Testing

- Civilian fears and state programs in the USA to survive the bomb and fallout
 - Civilian fears
 - State programs
- Nature and impact of nuclear tests in the US and Soviet Union
 - US tests
 - Soviet Union tests
- British nuclear tests at Maralinga
 - Selection of Maralinga
 - State secrecy
 - Impact on local Aboriginal people
 - Impact on Australian service personnel
- French nuclear tests in the Pacific and the international response
 - Nature of French nuclear tests in the Pacific
 - International response
 - Activities of Greenpeace, including the Rainbow Warrior incident

4.4 Towards Nuclear Disarmament

- Anti-nuclear movements and the role of the United Nations
 - Test ban treaties
 - Arms limitations
 - Non-proliferation
- Nuclear disarmament after the Cold War
- Issues of proliferation 1945–2011
 - Israel
 - India
 - Pakistan
 - Iran
 - North Korea

4.5 The Benefits and Risks of the Nuclear Age

- Contributions of nuclear medicine and energy
 - Nuclear medicine
 - Nuclear energy
- Radioactive waste and issues of storage, safety and security
 - Storage
 - Safety
 - Security
- Critical incidents at Chernobyl and Fukushima, and their impact
 - Chernobyl
 - Fukushima
- Ending the nuclear age and the question of expanding or winding back nuclear energy

Change in the Modern World: Apartheid in South Africa 1960–1994

4.1 The Nature of the Apartheid System

- Political, economic, social and demographic issues in South Africa in 1960
 - Political issues
 - Economic issues
 - Social issues
 - Demographic issues
- Apartheid: ideology, policy and practice
 - Ideology
 - Policy
 - Practice
- Impact of apartheid on rural and urban communities
 - Rural communities
 - Urban communities

4.2 National Resistance to Apartheid

- Nature, growth and impact of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)
 - African National Congress (ANC)
 - Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)
- Significance of the Sharpeville Massacre
- Mandela as head of Umkhonto we Sizwe, 'The Spear of the Nation' (MK)
- Rivonia Trial, imprisonment on Robben Island, and 'Free Mandela' campaign
 - Rivonia Trial
 - Imprisonment on Robben Island
 - 'Free Mandela' campaign
- Role of Mandela's leadership of the ANC
- Significance of Stephen Biko and the Black Consciousness Movement
 - Stephen Biko
 - Black Consciousness Movement

4.3 Repression and Control by South African Governments

- Nature, impact and significance of tactics of repression and oppression
- Role of South African security forces
- Role and significance of Bantustans and independent black states
 - Bantustans
 - Independent black states
- Relations with neighbouring African countries
- International responses to South African policies

4.4 End of Apartheid

- Political, economic and social factors contributing to the end of apartheid
 - Political factors
 - Economic factors
 - Social factors
- International factors contributing to the end of apartheid
- Problems facing the National Party and the ANC in the transition to democracy in South Africa
 - Problems facing the National Party
 - Problems facing the ANC