

CONTENUTI di storia (linee guida nazionali integrati col Syllabus IGCSE 0470) e di Educazione Civica

La Restaurazione

Il Congresso di Vienna e la Santa Alleanza: equilibrio, legittimità, intervento. I movimenti di opposizione alla Restaurazione: liberali, democratici e nazionalisti; le società segrete. Le rivoluzioni e i tentativi insurrezionali degli anni '20: la Spagna, la penisola italiana, la Russia, la Grecia. La rivoluzione del luglio in Francia e i moti del 1830-31. L'emergere della questione operaia e le rivoluzioni europee del 1848: la fine della Restaurazione.

Italian Unification

- **Focus points.**
- Why was Italy not unified in 1848–49?
- How important was Garibaldi's contribution to unifying Italy?
- Did Cavour help or hinder the unification of Italy?
- How important for other European countries were moves towards Italian unification?
- **Specified content.**
- Austrian influence over Italy
- Italian nationalism and the role of Mazzini
- Events of 1848–49
- Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour: the agreement of Plombières, war with Austria in 1859
- Garibaldi and the invasion of Sicily and Naples
- The creation of the Kingdom of Italy, completion of unification by 1870

Il Regno d'Italia negli anni successivi all'Unificazione

I problemi dell'Italia unita e la politica liberale, centralistica, laica ed elitaria dei governi della Destra Storica. Il problema dell'unificazione linguistica e culturale. Il risanamento del bilancio. Il completamento dell'unità italiana: la partecipazione dell'Italia alla guerra austro-prussiana e la conquista del Veneto; la breccia di Porta Pia. I rapporti tra Stato italiano e Chiesa cattolica. La questione meridionale e la nascita della mafia.

L'unificazione tedesca

La politica di potenza di Bismarck; la guerra contro la Danimarca; la guerra austro-prussiana; la guerra franco-prussiana e la proclamazione del Reich Tedesco.

US Civil War

- **Focus points.**
- How far did slavery cause the Civil War?
- What was the significance of Lincoln's election as president?
- Why was the North able to win the war?
- Did the war change anything?
- **Specified content.**
- Causes and consequences of the American Civil War, 1820–77
- Differences between North and South
- Slavery, slave states and free states, abolitionism
- The 1860 election and secession of the Southern states
- Reasons for the North's victory and the South's defeat
- The role of Lincoln
- Reconstruction and the extent of its success

La seconda rivoluzione industriale, l'imperialismo

La Grande depressione. Le trasformazioni dell'industria tra la fine del XIX e l'inizio del XX secolo: i settori e le nazioni trainanti, la dimensione dell'impresa (cartelli, trust), il ruolo dello Stato e quello delle banche. Lo sviluppo di un nazionalismo aggressivo: colonialismo, imperialismo, razzismo, antisemitismo. Il Caso "Dreyfus". La nascita del sionismo. L'imperialismo occidentale in Estremo Oriente: i casi della Cina e del Giappone.

Imperialism and overseas empires

- Focus points.
- What were the motives behind European and US imperialism?
- How varied were the impacts of European imperialism on Africans?
- Why, and with what effects, did Indians resist British rule?
- Why, and with what effects, did the United States gain former Spanish colonies?
- Specified content.
- Reasons for imperialism: economic, military, geopolitical, religious, and cultural motives
- Europeans in Africa: case studies of French, British and Belgian imperialism, and their impacts on Africans: – the French model of assimilation and direct rule; Faidherbe and Senegal – the British model of indirect rule; Lugard and Nigeria – the Belgians and private imperialism; Leopold II and the Congo
- The British in India: the events of 1857 and the changes they brought to British rule.
- Wars of independence in the Philippines and Cuba, the Spanish American War and the Treaty of Paris: – the debate in the USA over US imperialism – the Philippines; consequences of American control on the Filipinos – American intervention in Cuba to 1906

Causes of the First World War

- **Focus points.**
- Did the Alliance System and global diplomacy make war more likely or less likely?
- How far did colonial problems create tensions between the Great Powers?
- Why were problems in the Balkans so difficult for the Great Powers to solve?
- How did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand lead to war?
- **Specified content.**
- The origins of the First World War, 1890–1914: –the Alliance System and the European diplomatic system – the 1902 Anglo–Japanese Alliance – the arms race – colonial rivalries – developments in the Balkans – the crisis of June–July 1914 and the outbreak of war

Depth Study of the First World War

Why was there stalemate on the Western Front?

- Focus points.
- Why did the Schlieffen Plan fail?
- Why did a defensive war emerge by the end of 1914?
- What was living and fighting in the trenches like?
- How important were new methods of warfare?
- What was the significance of the Battles of Verdun and the Somme?

To what extent was it a world war?

- Focus points.
- How important was the role of troops from the British Empire on the Western Front?
- What was the contribution of Indian and South African troops in Africa?
- What was the contribution of Japan to the Allied victory?
- How important was the Arab Revolt?

How important were other fronts?

- **Focus points.**
- Who won the war at sea?
- Why did the Gallipoli Campaign of 1915 fail?
- How important was the Eastern Front?
- What was the impact of war on civilian populations?

Why did Germany ask for an armistice in 1918?

- **Focus points.**
- What was the importance of America's entry into the war?
- Why was the German offensive of 1918 unsuccessful?
- Why did revolution break out in Germany in October 1918?
- Why was the Armistice signed?

Specified content of the depth study on WWI

- The Schlieffen Plan and how it worked in practice: – the German advance through Belgium and the impact of the British Expeditionary Force – the effect on the western front of Russian mobilisation.
- The battles of Mons and the Marne, the race to the sea and the First Battle of Ypres: – the reaction to the stalemate: trenches and the development of a war of attrition
- The nature and problems of trench warfare
- The use and impact of developments such as tanks, machine guns, aircraft, and gas
- The impact of the battles of Verdun and the Somme: – the leadership and tactics of Haig at the Battle of the Somme
- The role and experiences of British Empire troops on the Western Front: – Case study: Indian troops – Case study: Canadian troops
- The war in Africa: – Case study: German East Africa – Case study: Southwest Africa
- Contribution of Japan in Asia: – the siege of Tsingtao – naval assistance in securing the sea lanes
- The Arab Revolt
- The war at sea: – the Battle of Jutland and its consequences – the use of convoys and submarines and the U-boat campaign
- The reasons for, and results of, the Gallipoli campaign
- Events on the Eastern Front and the defeat of Russia
- The impact of war on civilian populations
- The German offensive of 1918 and the Allied advance: – the impact of American entry into the war
- Conditions in Germany towards the end of the war: – the Kiel Mutiny and German Revolution – the abdication of the Kaiser
- The Armistice

EDUCAZIONE CIVICA: RICERCA IN GRUPPI SULLE MAFIE

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Firma dei Rappresentanti degli Studenti

L'Insegnante

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