

**HISTORY 9697
GCE A/AS Level
2007**

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Exclusions

This syllabus must not be offered in the same session with the following syllabus:

8284 History of New Zealand

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HISTORY

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level 9697

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NOTE

Copies of syllabuses, past papers and Examiners' Reports are available on CD ROM and can be ordered using the Publications Catalogue, which is available at www.cie.org.uk under 'Qualifications & Diplomas' – 'Order Publications'.

INTRODUCTION

In a rapidly changing world, Advanced Level History gives students the opportunity not only of studying aspects of the past, but also of developing an understanding of the complexity of human societies and of acquiring a range of skills which are useful in everyday life. The study of History should produce greater understanding of the present, not because events repeat themselves, but because all political, social, cultural and economic developments have their roots in the past, and cannot be explained without reference to these roots.

There are two awards covered by this syllabus: Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary.

Advanced Level History

This syllabus requires candidates to study two different areas and periods of History, thus encouraging them to identify patterns in, and connections between, apparently contrasting events and developments. It includes source-based studies through which candidates will develop their skills of interpreting and evaluating evidence.

Advanced Subsidiary History

This syllabus requires candidates to study one area and period of History. It includes source-based studies through which candidates will develop their skills of interpreting and evaluating evidence.

Candidates who wish to follow a staged assessment route to the A Level qualification take the Advanced Subsidiary qualification first.

Both Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary History encourage students to use independent study skills, to read widely, write fluently, and to develop the capacity to formulate and justify their own ideas about the past.

AIMS

The aims of the syllabus are the same for all students. These are set out below and describe the educational purposes of a course in Advanced Level History. They are not listed in order of priority.

The aims are to:

- develop an interest in the past and an appreciation of human endeavour;
- acquire an understanding and a sound knowledge of selected periods or themes;
- gain an awareness of historical concepts such as change and continuity, cause and effect;
- appreciate the nature and diversity of historical sources and methods used by historians;
- grasp a variety of approaches to aspects and periods of History and differing interpretations of particular historical issues;
- think independently and make informed judgements of issues;
- cultivate empathy with people living in diverse places and at different times.

ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

Candidates will be expected to:

- 1 demonstrate an understanding of the complexity of issues and themes within a historical period;
- 2 distinguish and assess different approaches to, interpretations of, and opinions about the past;
- 3 express awareness of historical concepts such as change and continuity, cause and effect in the past;
- 4 present a clear, concise, logical and relevant argument;
- 5 evaluate and interpret source materials as historical evidence and demonstrate facility in their use.

Objectives 1-4 will be tested in essay questions. No attempt will be made to allocate mark weightings separately to these four objectives. Objective 5 will be tested in source-based questions.

ASSESSMENT

Advanced Level candidates enter for **two** of the components listed below; Advanced Subsidiary (AS) candidates enter for **one** of the components listed below. (Candidates wishing to follow a staged assessment route to the Advanced Level qualification may take the Advanced Subsidiary qualification first.)

Paper	Available
Paper 1: Modern European History, 1789-1939	June and November
Paper 2: Southeast Asia: From Colonies to Nations, 1870-1980	November only
Paper 3: International History, 1945-91	June and November
Paper 4: The History of Tropical Africa, 1855-1914	November only
Paper 5: The History of the USA, c.1840-1968	June and November
Paper 6: Caribbean History, 1794-1900	June only

All papers will be of 3 hours' duration, and carry the same number of marks. In each paper (except Paper 4) candidates will answer a compulsory source-based question (Section A), and three essay questions from a choice of seven questions (Section B). In Paper 4 there is no source-based question. Candidates will answer four essays from a choice of ten.

Source-Based Questions

For each paper (except Paper 4) a source-based topic will be prescribed. Candidates will be expected to have a sound 'A' Level knowledge of the topic, and an acquaintance with the kinds of sources available, and the uses to which they can be put. Questions will be based on sources that might be used by historians in building up an account of the period or topic. Candidates will be expected to have an understanding of the ways in which sources may be evaluated.

A maximum of **five** sources will be set in each source-based question. Differing accounts of the same situation or accounts from the same source may be set. These accounts may show different views as time progresses, or in communicating to different recipients. A variety of sources may be used: for example, documentary, statistical, visual, maps. Note that both primary and secondary sources could be used. The sources set will usually total no more than 800 words (or their equivalent where non-written sources are used). The source-based question will have a weighting of 25 marks and will consist of one sub-question. This will present candidates with an assertion which they need to test against given sources and their background knowledge of the issue.

Essay Questions

Candidates' answers should be focused on the question, and show a depth of historical understanding and evidence of reading. In addition answers should demonstrate a high level of conceptual understanding and/or an evaluation of the assumptions implied in the question. Each essay question will have a weighting of 25 marks. Where candidates are expected to answer in continuous prose, the quality of the language used will be taken into account in marking. Essay questions will not be set on subject matter selected for source-based study.

Specification Grid (all papers except Paper 4)

	SECTION A	SECTION B
	Compulsory source-based question	Three essays from choice of seven
OBJECTIVES 1-4		75 marks (3 x 25)
OBJECTIVE 5	25 marks	

CURRICULUM CONTENT

Paper 1: Modern European History, 1789-1939

This paper focuses on the key developments that shaped European History from 1789 to 1939. To provide candidates with an holistic understanding of Europe as a region, these key developments will be studied in relation to the wider European context and in the light of broader issues: revolution, nationalism, imperialism, war and totalitarianism.

Source-Based Study: The Origins of the First World War, 1870-1914

In this study, students will develop an understanding of how conditions and events in Europe during the period 1870-1914 led to the outbreak of World War I. Students will also need to examine the historical controversies on the origins of the war.

Essay Topics

Seven questions will be set, one question on each of the following six themes, and one cross-thematic question which will require candidates to draw links or make comparisons across themes.

I The French Revolution

Pre-revolution conditions, e.g. the Ancien Regime, absolutism, the Enlightenment. Causes of revolution. Developments from 1789 to 1799. Internal and external opposition to the Revolution. Political and ideological effects of the Revolution on Europe. Napoleon Bonaparte: his rise to power, Napoleonic rule.

II The Industrial Revolution

[Candidates will be expected to have an awareness of the impact of the following developments in Britain, France and Germany.] Conditions and factors for the rise of the Industrial Revolution, e.g. pre-industrial society, mechanisation, growth of capitalism during the 18th century. Spread of industrialisation in Europe during the 19th century. Effects of industrialisation on Europe: political, economic, social and religious.

III Nationalism

Conditions for the development of European nationalism, e.g. the French Revolution, the Napoleonic legacy, impact of social and economic changes, Romanticism, Liberalism, Darwinism.

Italian Nationalism: conditions in Italy and the 1848 Revolutions; the contributions of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi; unification up to 1871.

German Nationalism: the 1848 Revolutions; Prussia, Bismarck and unification in 1871; relations with other European states to c.1900.

Significance of the development of nationalism for Europe.

IV The 'New Imperialism', c.1870-1900

Causes of the 'new imperialism', nature of the 'new imperialism', effects on Europe of overseas expansion.

V The Russian Revolution

Pre-revolution conditions: Romanov rule and the nature of Russian society; economic developments and social changes; the emergence of revolutionary groups, Marxism and Leninism. The 1905 Revolution.

Causes of the Revolutions of 1917. Developments leading to the establishment of the Bolshevik government, the work and importance of Lenin and Trotsky. The Bolshevik Revolution and Marxism. Effects of the Revolution on Europe.

VI Totalitarianism between the Wars, 1919-39

Conditions for the rise of totalitarianism: effects of World War I, the Great Depression, the failure of collective security, the failure of democratic government.

Aspects of ideology on theory and practice: leadership and the cult of personality, intolerance of diversity, economic structure, political system.

Totalitarian regimes and foreign relations: ideological influences shaping regimes' perceptions of their roles in the world, conduct of foreign policy.

The rise of Fascism: ideology, Mussolini's rise to power, the Fascist dictatorship.

The rise of Nazism: ideology, Hitler's rise to power, the Nazi dictatorship.

The rise of Stalinism: Stalin's rise to power, the Stalinist dictatorship.

Paper 2 Southeast Asia: From Colonies to Nations, 1870-1980

The focus of this paper is on the themes of colonialism, nationalism, decolonisation and nation-building in Southeast Asia between 1870 and 1980. The themes will be studied in the context of the following:

- the motivation and means behind European overseas expansion;
- the ways in which imperial rule was imposed on the colonised peoples;
- the rise of nationalist movements;
- the end of colonial rule in many parts of Southeast Asia;
- the nation-building programmes of Thailand and the independent countries of Southeast Asia.

This paper emphasises cross-comparative studies of Southeast Asian countries during the different stages of their experience between 1870 and 1980. Case studies must be carefully selected by teachers to provide meaningful examples of similarities and differences. Countries which may be studied are Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos.

Source-Based Study: The Political Development of Singapore, 1945-65

Students must cover Singapore as a Crown Colony, 1946-59; progress from partial self-government to full self-government, 1955-59; the State of Singapore, 1959-63; merger and formation of Malaysia, 1963; separation from Malaysia and the independence of Singapore, 1965.

Essay Topics

Seven questions will be set: three questions on *Colonial Rule and Impact*, two questions on *Nationalism, Decolonisation and Independence*, and two questions on *Nation-Building*. Essay questions will be thematic, and will require candidates to support answers with examples drawn from at least three countries of the candidate's choice. They may also require candidates to draw comparisons between countries. For the topic on *Impact of World War II and Decolonisation in Southeast Asia*, candidates will not be allowed to draw examples from Singapore to support their answers.

I Colonial Rule and Impact

(a) Establishment of a Modern State

Introduction: motivation and nature of colonial rule ('direct' and 'indirect' rule; 'formal' and 'informal' status); factors which contributed to the type of control and direct government interference; reasons for Siam's success in avoiding colonisation and consequences. Traditional basis of political legitimacy. Establishment of secular administration, modernised bureaucracy and judiciary; political centralisation; the non-representative nature of colonial rule; results of bureaucratic centralisation. Effects on local states and local people (including education). Colonial initiatives to allow indigenous participation; results. The Japanese Occupation: concept of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(b) The Penetration of Capitalism and its Consequences

The regional economy before colonial rule. Coming of capitalism and spreading of the international economy in Southeast Asia: Western economic activity; response of various local societies to new economic opportunities and challenges; trading networks in Southeast Asia, e.g. Singapore as nodal point for distribution of manufactured goods of European origin; developments in transportation, banks and financial institutions; impact of international commerce on Southeast Asia, the Great Depression, trade restrictions and colonial response; economic fragmentation and its implications in the Japanese Occupation.

(c) Social Change

Migration of people: traditional society, factors for movement of people within Southeast Asia and from outside Southeast Asia, consequences of movement of people in Southeast Asia – rise of plural society, the Great Depression and restrictions on emigration.

Urbanisation: coastal towns and cities in traditional Southeast Asia, centres of government, of religious and intellectual activity, and of commerce. Growth of towns and cities during colonial rule: changes taking place in cities, urban experience, differences which colonialism and European domination brought to cities and towns; cities as important economic, communications, educational and administrative centres; differences between cities and the rest of the country; significance of growth of cities for economy, society and politics.

II Nationalism, Decolonisation and Independence

Origins, nature and development of nationalism; key personalities in the nationalist movements; attitude and response of colonial and Thai governments to the rise of nationalism. The Japanese Occupation and its impact on nationalism. Impact of World War II and decolonisation in Southeast Asia (note: candidates are not allowed to draw examples from Singapore to support answers on this topic).

III Nation-Building

Governments of independent states and Thailand: forms of governments in new states, successes and limitations; different approaches to creating a national identity, e.g. use of home-grown ideologies, policies towards minorities, construction of a national culture, role of the military; problems faced and results.

Post-war economic order: emphasis on unity, self-sufficiency, and economic development and impact on regional economy. Central planning and state participation in economies of independent states, strategies and measures to achieve goals; multi-national corporations; import substitution; foreign aid; free market; results and impact.

International relations: rivalry and conflict in Southeast Asia: origins and development. Regionalism.

Paper 3 International History, 1945-1991

This paper focuses on the key developments that shaped the international order after 1945. These key developments will be studied in the light of the following themes:

- The Cold War conflict;
- Globalisation of the Cold War;
- The Nuclear Arms Race;
- Crisis of Communism and the End of the Cold War;
- The International Economy;
- The Third World.

In examining these themes, candidates must be able to examine the forces that shaped the international order after 1945, explain the interconnectedness of themes and the complexities of international relationships, and understand the making of the multipolar world.

Source-Based Study: The Development of the United Nations, 1945-91

Candidates will be expected to have an understanding of the effectiveness of the United Nations in meeting its responsibilities within the context of the changing international system. They should be aware of different views on and explanations of the effectiveness of the United Nations. The study will focus on:

- The power of the UN: the Covenant; the powers of the Security Council, General Assembly and Secretary-General; the role of the superpowers.
- Collective Security: peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace enforcement.
- International Law: UN Conventions on Human Rights; UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); laws against international terrorism; laws against genocide.
- Social and economic progress: the role of the UN with regard to economic development, population, refugees, children, the environment.

Essay Topics

Seven essay questions will be set. There will be one question on every theme except *The Globalisation of the Cold War*, on which there will be two. Candidates will only be permitted to answer one of the two questions on *The Globalisation of the Cold War*. These two questions will differ in nature: one will be set on a specific country, and the other will be thematic, requiring candidates to use examples drawn from any two countries of the candidate's choice.

I The Origins of the Cold War after World War II

The USA and the problems of Europe: economic reconstruction and political challenges. The policies of the USSR towards Western and Eastern Europe. US policies and Containment: the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Blockade, the formation of NATO. The historical debate: traditional, revisionist, post-revisionist.

II The Globalisation of the Cold War

The Asia-Pacific region: the Korean War, the Vietnam War. Latin America: revolution in Cuba, Cuban Missile Crisis. The Middle East: Arab-Israeli conflicts. Détente and the 'Second' Cold War: 1963-85.

III The Crisis of Communism and the End of the Cold War

The Sino-Soviet conflict: origins and main features.

The USSR: challenges to Communism, reasons for the collapse of the USSR, effects of the collapse of the USSR on Eastern Europe, the West, China.

China: challenges to Communism, reasons for the crisis, response to the crisis of Communism, effects of the crisis of Communism on USA, Russia.

End of the Cold War: Western and Communist views.

IV The Nuclear Arms Race, 1945-91

The spread of nuclear weapons: by country, type, delivery system. The development of deterrence theories: massive retaliation, MAD, flexible response. The control of nuclear weapons: test-ban treaties, limits on nuclear powers, e.g. SALT I and II, ABM, START I and II; limits on non-nuclear powers, Non-Proliferation Treaty. The historical debate: effects of the nuclear arms race on the Cold War, the consequences of the nuclear arms race.

V The Development of the International Economy, 1945-91

The growth and problems of the international economy to 1991: reasons, main features, consequences. The development of international economic policies: the World Bank and IMF, the Group of Seven, GATT. Issues in trade: Free trade v. protectionism; the dominant role of the USA in the world economy; economic development in Japan – reasons for Japan's economic success and its impact on world markets.

VI The Third World

Overview of decolonisation. The emergence of the Third World: Bandung Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement, the formation of UNCTAD. The moves to establish a New International Economic Order: the Group of 77, the rise of OPEC, the Brandt Report. Rise of Islamic fundamentalism. The Third World in the 1980s: the Debt Crisis, the emergence of the Asian Tiger economies, famine in Africa, the decline of OPEC. Arguments for and against international aid and the role of multi-national corporations.

Paper 4 The History of Tropical Africa, 1855-1914

This paper covers a period of rapid change in African history, in an African rather than Imperial perspective, although candidates must continue to expect questions on European activities in Africa. The following areas of historical interest are likely to be represented by questions in the paper:

- I) The organisation and policies of African states and chiefdoms, with particular reference to their reactions in the pre-colonial period to changing forms of trade, warfare, religious beliefs, external pressure and internal opposition.
- II) The changing relations between Africans and Europeans which led up to the partition of Africa.
- III) African reactions to the partition and initial colonial conquest, as individuals and as societies.
- IV) European methods of colonial rule, economic exploitation, and missionary or other education, with their effects on African societies.
- V) African reactions to colonial rule before 1914 in economic, political, social and religious spheres, with their effects on colonial policy.
- VI) Growth of nationalism. Beginning of African organisations, welfare, trade unions, political.

In all these areas of interest, candidates must be prepared to make reasoned comparisons of differing situations, developments and personalities within the three broad geographical divisions of Eastern, Western and Central Africa.

Paper 5 The History of the USA, c.1840-1968

This paper focuses on key developments that transformed the USA from an isolated agrarian society to the world's leading superpower in terms of economic strength, military power, political and diplomatic influence, and cultural and social impact on other nations and peoples.

Source-Based Study: The Road to Secession and Civil War, 1846-61

This topic focuses on the reasons for the breakdown of consensus as to the nature of the American Union between the end of the Mexican War and the outbreak of Civil War in April 1861. Candidates must study the protracted arguments as to whether slavery should be allowed to expand into the new territories acquired by the USA, and understand why this was such an intractable problem. They need to be familiar with the unsuccessful attempts to find a stable basis for compromise, the shifting political alignments of the period, and the debate on whether states were entitled to secede from the United States. Particular attention should be paid to the evolving views of the leading political figures of the period, such as Cobb, Calhoun, Douglas, Seward and Lincoln, the key crises of 1848-50 and 1860-1, and differing historiographical interpretations of the sectional conflict.

Essay Topics

Seven essay questions will be set, one on each of the themes

I Westward Expansion and the Taming of the West, c.1840-96

The doctrine of 'Manifest Destiny'. The annexation of Texas, the Mexican War and its consequences. Mormons and Utah. The Oregon Question. The Railroads and their significance. The displacement of Native American nations. The Gold Rush of 1849 and Californian statehood. The 1850 compromise, the Kansas-Nebraska question. The myth of the Wild West. Cattlemen and farmers, the mining boom, the destruction of the Plains Indians. Closing of the frontier and Turner's Frontier Thesis.

II Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861-77

(a) The Civil War: strengths and weaknesses of the Union and the Confederacy. Lincoln and Davis as war leaders. Border states' key decisions. Different strategies of the armies, key campaigns and battles. European attitudes and diplomatic initiatives. The Emancipation Proclamation and its effects. Weaknesses of the Confederate political system. Wartime politics in the union: civil liberties, the 1864 election. Grant and Lee as generals. Why did the South lose?

(b) Reconstruction: legacies of the war: devastated South and booming North. Lincoln's programme for rebels. Johnson's Reconstruction programme, Congressional opposition. Radical Congressional Reconstruction, impeachment of Johnson. Effects of Reconstruction on freedmen, and on the White South. Grant's administrations, changing emphasis. Erosion of black rights, reinstatement of white supremacy. Compromise of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction. How far did Reconstruction advance the position of the former slaves?

III The Impact of Economic Expansion, 1865-1917

Reasons for the expansion of US industry and commerce after the Civil War. Effects of mass immigration. Effects of technical innovations. The impact of railroad expansion. Steel, oil and finance. Trusts and monopolies, attempts at regulation. Cult of the business ethic. Agrarian revolt and populism, the rise of trade unions and increasing industrial conflict. Ford and the production line revolution. The Progressive Era and its impact on business.

IV Civil Rights, 1895-1968

The position of African-Americans in 1900, the contrasting strategies of Booker T Washington and W E B du Bois, the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP). World War I and black Americans. Revival of the Ku Klux Klan and lynching in the 1920s. The persistence of denial of civil rights in the South and discrimination in the North. The New Deal and civil rights. World War II and black Americans. End of racial discrimination in schools, the Brown case and the Supreme Court. The rise to prominence of Martin Luther King through the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the tactic of non-violent protest against segregation. Militant approach of other groups: Malcolm X and the Black Muslims, Stokely Carmichael, Eldridge Cleaver and the Black Panthers. The Civil Rights Act (1964) and the 24th Amendment. Assassinations of King and Malcolm X. The 1967 riots and Johnson's civil rights policies. The civil rights of Native Americans. Assessment of the extent of gains made in civil rights by the end of the 1960s.

V Boom and Bust, 1920-1941

Post-war reaction against internationalism and progressivism, the election of Harding and the cult of 'normalcy'. Prohibition and its consequences. Corruption scandals. The Coolidge presidency and the business boom. American society in the 'Jazz Age'. The origins of depression, the Wall Street crash, Hoover's failed policies, FDR and the First New Deal, the second phase of the New Deal. American society in the depression. Opposition to the New Deal, the Supreme Court. The New Deal - an evaluation.

VI The USA's Rise as a World Power, 1890-1945

The rise of American imperialism and its causes, war with Spain and its consequences, Far Eastern policy and the acquisition of the Panama Canal. Roosevelt's policies in the Western hemisphere. The policy of neutrality and the First World War, the failed peace efforts of Wilson, reasons for entry of the USA into the war. The contribution of the USA to victory. Wilson's role in peacemaking, rejection of the Versailles settlement by the Senate. Return to partial isolationism. War debts and reparations. The Washington Conference and the Kellogg Pact. FDR's 'Good Neighbour' policy and policy in the Far East. New Deal diplomacy. US neutrality in World War II, Lend-Lease. Pearl Harbor, war with Germany and Japan. The US contribution to the war effort. Conferences at Yalta and Potsdam. The San Francisco Conference, founding of the United Nations. Assessment of the position of the USA in the world by 1945.

VII Social Developments, 1945-68

The effects of the war. Population growth, changes in demographic structure and mobility. The decay of the cities and the urban crisis. The social consequences of technological change and economic growth. The role of religion. Expansion of higher education, student radicalism. Revolution in lifestyles in the 1960s: changes in the workplace, the roles of women, families. Developments in mass culture: film, literature, the TV age, the growing influence of the mass media.

Paper 6 Caribbean History, 1794-1900

This paper concerns the comparative study both of the movements for the abolition of slavery in, and the impact of emancipation on, the British, Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish-colonised Caribbean from 1794 to 1900. The pan-Caribbean focus is informed by the need for students in a rapidly changing Caribbean, where integration and the imperatives of globalisation are being adopted as guiding principles, to move away from the narrow conception of Caribbean History as 'British Caribbean History'. The adoption of a trans-imperial focus in the study of emancipation and post-slavery societies will facilitate a more holistic approach, and destabilise the compartmentalised view of Caribbean History. The paper begins with an analysis of the emancipation movement in Haiti and ends with an exploration of post-slavery Cuban society. A comparative study of the British, Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish Caribbean, above all, will reveal the similarities in colonialisms, regardless of the imperial power. Students are also expected to be familiar with the ideological framework for conquest and colonisation in the region in order to understand the mentalities that determined economic, social and political relations in the region. Finally, students are expected to understand the ways in which race, class, colour and gender functioned to influence the experiences of colonised Caribbean people over the whole post-slavery period.

Source-Based Study: Emancipation and its Consequences

The source-based study will introduce students to the ideas of nineteenth-century writers and officials who shaped policies for the Caribbean, as well as the controversies and debates which took place over key issues affecting the region:

1. Emancipation (including Haiti);
2. Apprenticeship (to include patronato, free birth, free womb, and Code Rural);
3. The future of the Caribbean economy, including sugar;
4. The labour force for plantations, including immigration;
5. The development of the peasantry;
6. The development and aims of education.

Essay Topics

Seven essay questions will be set, one on each of the themes.

I Movements Towards Emancipation

This section concerns the factors/forces which brought about abolition: a key issue is the respective roles of humanitarian fervour, resistance of the enslaved, political developments and economic forces. Students will also be expected to understand the role of gender in the emancipation movements, particularly in the British abolition movement where the condition of enslaved women formed a part of the emancipatory rhetoric. These factors should be studied comparatively for the British, Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish colonised Caribbean, though questions set in the examination will not necessarily cover all of these territories.

Specific Content: Revolution and emancipation in Haiti, emancipation in the British, Danish, Dutch, French and Spanish colonised Caribbean.

II The Transition from Enslavement to Freedom

This section concerns the transitional periods between slavery and full freedom which were implemented in all territories, except the French colonies. The similarities and differences of these systems/regimes should be studied, and the degree to which they succeeded should be evaluated.

Specific Content: Post-slavery regimes imposed by several leaders in Haiti; experiments of Toussaint (*fermage* etc), Moise, Sonthonax (*cultivateur proportionnaire*), Dessalines, Christophe etc. Apprenticeship in the British and Dutch Caribbean. Free birth/free womb in the Danish Caribbean. *Patronato* in Cuba. *Regimen de contratacion* in Puerto Rico.

III Adjustments to Emancipation

This section concerns the contradictory expectations of the free society amongst freedpeople and former owners of enslaved people. The legislation which ended slavery hinted at revolutionary changes in Caribbean society. It transformed the legal status of the majority of the population by abolishing property in persons, and altered the labour base of the community by substituting a wage labour system for unpaid chattel enslavement. Freedpeople, conscious of what freedom meant for them, proceeded to actualise this freedom, exercising choice in whom they worked for, and where they worked, and bargaining for respectable wages. Former owners, however, were not too willing to surrender their slavery mentalities and tried to frustrate freedpeople's expectations of freedom.

Specific Content: Freedpeople's expectations of 'full free'. Freedpeople's options after the abolition of slavery. Employers' expectations of post-slavery society. Labour relations/conflicts over work and wages (with examples of protests). The movement off the estates, including to towns and other territories, and debates over what caused this labour mobility. Class legislation and efforts to curtail mobility and control labour e.g. classification of people as vagabonds and placing them in *ateliers de discipline*, and requiring passports in French colonies, contracts, Masters and Servants Act, police force.

IV The Rise of Peasantries

This section concerns the rise of the peasantry, its growth and degree of success, its impact on the plantation, and the efforts of the planters to defeat the peasantry through the use of immigrant labourers. It also examines why some territories were more favourable than others for the rise of the peasantry, and why some freedmen and freedwomen had to combine peasant activities with part-time plantation labour. For many of the freed people, freedom meant access to land by any means possible, and the pursuit of independent economic activities. For the traditional plantocracy, it meant using coerced labour to continue the plantation system.

Specific Content: The proto-peasantry during slavery. Access to land after the abolition of slavery: methods of acquisition and factors which determined access (which territories were most/least favourable for the formation of the post-slavery peasantry?). Characteristics of the Caribbean peasantry (territorial examples). Contributions of the peasantry to Caribbean economy and society. Plantations and peasantries: impact of each on the other.

V The Sugar Industry, the Plantation Economy and Immigrant Labourers

This section concerns the crises which faced the sugar industry in the various territories where that industry was dominant, and assesses the effectiveness of planters' solutions, including the results of their use of immigrant labourers. The reluctance, and in many cases refusal, of freed people to continue in a capital-labour relationship with former owners, and tie themselves to plantation labour full-time, led the plantocracy to lobby for imported labour to maintain the plantation economy, and ultimately, the plantation system. But the use of immigration was just one of the several strategies used to continue the sugar industry.

Specific Content: Planters' perceptions of a 'labour crisis'. Efforts to secure native/creole labour internally (within each territory and within the region). Immigrant labourers (Africans, Chinese, Indians etc); how they were obtained, voyages to the Caribbean, composition (age, gender, caste etc), experiences. Crises in the sugar industry in the 19th century; free trade, competition posed to the BWI etc. Immigration and the revival/expansion/maintenance of the sugar plantations. Other strategies to maintain/revive/expand the sugar industry; *metayage*, Encumbered Estates Court Act, new markets, new owners, new technologies etc. Inability of sugar estates in some territories to remain viable, and the move to non-sugar crops/industries.

VI Post-Slavery Caribbean Societies: Education, Health, Inter-Ethnic and Gender Relations, and Social Control

This section concerns the movement towards the assumption of responsibility by central government in post-slavery societies for social policies designed to enhance the public good. The local elites were not all enthusiastic about public policies designed to improve the conditions of freedpeople. This is demonstrated in attitudes towards education and the provision of health facilities. Where education was provided, it was designed as a means of social control and in the BWI was largely in the hands of missionaries/churches. Health facilities improved considerably where territories imported immigrants and had to assume responsibility for their welfare. A part of the emancipated population used education as a way of upward social mobility, so that class formation was a feature of post-slavery Caribbean history. The lingering ideologies of the slavery era meant that race tensions persisted, and inter-ethnic tensions strengthened with the arrival of new groups with their own prejudices. Yet Caribbean society also took tentative steps towards racial integration/harmony, with racial and cultural mixing between immigrants and creoles. All ethnic groups that made up Caribbean societies tried to maintain their culture. Some did so without interference from the state, others had to resist state/elite efforts to suppress cultural practices. Social tensions therefore developed over the manifestation of 'cultural imperialism'.

Specific Content: Provisions for education for the masses in post-slavery Caribbean societies (state vs private/benevolent providers). Attitude of the masses towards educational provisions (education as social control, especially missionary-controlled/religious, industrial education). Education and the rise of the Black/Coloured middle classes. Health facilities in post-slavery Caribbean societies. The role of race/racism and colour in post-slavery Caribbean societies (discrimination on the basis of class, race, colour). Gender ideologies and their practical manifestations (e.g. patriarchal societies' notion of a 'proper gender order'). Inter-ethnic relations (e.g. between Asians and African-Caribbeans). Culture and 'cultural imperialism' (e.g. efforts to suppress obeah, myal, *cabildos de nacion* and Abakua secret societies in Cuba).

VII Government, Politics and Constitutional Changes

With the collapse of slave systems, former slave owners (except in Haiti) were able to retain control of the state in order to maintain their interests at the expense of the emancipated. They tried to prevent the emergence of popular democratising methods and systems of political organisation and praxis. African-Caribbean people, however, challenged aggressively the established order. Though the majority of people lacked the vote in the BWI, for example, they tried other means to destabilise the ruling elite and force constitutional changes. Haiti achieved, and sought to consolidate, independence in the period. The French Antilles emerged eventually as overseas departments of France; and the Spanish islands came increasingly under the control of the USA. Cuba and Puerto Rico, for example, fought for liberation from Spanish colonialism, but found themselves under the political control of the USA. This section will study these political developments/processes.

Specific Content: The struggle for political autonomy in 19th century Haiti (power struggle among leaders; attitude of external powers to Haitian independence). The attempt of Blacks and Coloureds in the BWI to win the franchise. Attitudes of officials in the Colonial Office, and of local elites, to Black enfranchisement under the Old Representative System. Popular revolts: 'Angel Gabriel Riots' in Guyana in 1856, Morant Bay rebellion in Jamaica, Confederation Riots of 1876 in Barbados etc. Constitutional changes in the BWI (e.g. the change to Crown Colony where ORS used to exist, except Barbados). Women's disenfranchisement and their alternative political activities. Political status/rights of freedpeople in the FWI to 1900; continued political relations with France. Blacks' attitude to assimilation. Exclusionary electoral law of 1882 in Cuba; political status of Afro-Cubans after end of *patronato*, Blacks' roles in the movement for independence from Spain in Cuba and Puerto Rico *vis-à-vis* role of white creoles. Political status of freedpeople in the Danish Caribbean to 1900. Political status of freedpeople in the Dutch Caribbean to 1900.

RECOMMENDED READING

Whilst every effort has been made to include works which are currently in print, Cambridge International Examinations cannot guarantee the continuing availability of individual texts in the following lists. Unless stated otherwise, books included in the lists are intended for students' use.

Key

* recommended collections of sources

OP out of print

Paper 1: Modern European History, 1789-1939

(a) Source-Based Topic

J Lowe*	<i>Rivalry and Accord: International Relations, 1870-1914</i>	Hodder + Stoughton 1998
G Martell	<i>The Origins of the First World War</i>	Longman 1996
F McDonough	<i>The Origins of the First and Second World Wars</i>	Cambridge 1997
R Henig	<i>The Origins of the First World War</i>	Routledge 1993
J Joll	<i>The Origins of the First World War</i>	Longman 1992
D Stevenson	<i>The Outbreak of the First World War</i>	Macmillan 1997

(b) General Works

J Traynor	<i>Europe 1890-1990</i>	Nelson 1991
E Wilmot	<i>The Great Powers 1815-1914</i>	Nelson 1992
JM Roberts	<i>Europe 1880-1945</i>	Longman 1989
M Anderson	<i>The Ascendancy of Europe 1815-1914</i>	Longman 1986
H Hearder	<i>Europe in the Nineteenth Century</i>	Longman 1988

(c) The French Revolution

A Forrest	<i>The French Revolution</i>	Blackwell 1995
J Hunt	<i>The French Revolution</i>	Routledge 1998
A Stiles	<i>Napoleon, France and Europe</i>	Hodder + Stoughton 1993
D Townson	<i>The French Revolution</i>	Hodder + Stoughton 1999
DG Wright	<i>Revolution and Terror in France, 1789-95</i>	Longman 1991
DG Wright	<i>Napoleon and Europe</i>	Longman 1985

(d) The Industrial Revolution

E Evans	<i>The Forging of the Modern State</i>	Longman 1995
T Kemp	<i>Industrialisation in Nineteenth-Century Europe</i>	Longman 1985
C Trebilcock	<i>The Industrialisation of the Continental Powers 1780-1914</i>	Longman 1982

(e) Nationalism

L Cowie + R Wolfson	<i>Years of Nationalism: European History 1815-1890</i>	Arnold 1985
M Clark	<i>The Italian Risorgimento</i>	Longman 1998
A Stiles	<i>The Unification of Italy</i>	Hodder + Stoughton 1989
P Jones	<i>The 1848 Revolutions</i>	Longman 1991
A Stiles	<i>The Unification of Germany</i>	Hodder + Stoughton 1989

(f) The 'New Imperialism'

E Feuchtwanger	<i>Democracy and Empire: Britain 1865-1914</i>	Arnold 1985
A Porter	<i>European Imperialism</i>	Macmillan 1994
F McDonough	<i>The British Empire 1815-1914</i>	Hodder + Stoughton 1998

(g) The Russian Revolution

M Lynch	<i>Reaction and Revolutions: Russia 1881-1924</i>	Hodder + Stoughton 1992
R Service	<i>The Russian Revolution, 1900-27</i>	Macmillan 1991
D Smart	<i>Russia under Lenin and Stalin</i>	Stanley Thornes 1998
M McCauley	<i>The Soviet Union 1917-91</i>	Longman 1993

(h) Totalitarianism

M McCauley	<i>Stalin and Stalinism</i>	Longman 1995
J Hite and C Hinton	<i>Fascist Italy</i>	John Murray 1998
I Kershaw	<i>The Hitler Myth</i>	Oxford 1989
S Lee	<i>The European Dictatorships</i>	Routledge 1987
S Lee	<i>Hitler and Nazi Germany</i>	Routledge 1998
R Overy	<i>The Origins of the Second World War</i>	Longman 1998
R Overy	<i>The Inter-War Crisis</i>	Longman 1994
D Williamson	<i>War and Peace: International Relations 1914-45</i>	Hodder + Stoughton 1998

Paper 2: Southeast Asia, From Colonies to Nations, 1870-1980

This booklist is not differentiated into works for teachers or for students' use. Teachers must select what they consider appropriate for their students.

(a) Source-Based Topic

There is no single collection of sources for this topic. Teachers may utilise sources drawn from any relevant texts in the recommended reading.

(b) General Works

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| J Bastin + H Benda | <i>A History of Modern Southeast Asia</i> | Prentice Hall 1969 |
| J Cady | <i>Southeast Asia: Its Historical Development</i> | New York 1976 |
| J Cady | <i>The History of Post-War Southeast Asia</i> | Ohio Univ Press 1974 |
| L Diamond (ed) | <i>Democracy in Developing Countries</i> | Lynne Rienner 1989 |
| AK Dust (ed) | <i>Southeast Asia: Realm of Contrasts</i> | Westview Press 1985 |
| J Darwin | <i>The End of the British Empire: The Historical Debate</i> | Blackwell 1991 |
| B Harrison | <i>Southeast Asia</i> | Macmillan 1964 |
| G Hunter | <i>Southeast Asia: Race, Culture and Nation</i> | Oxford 1966 |
| A Dahl-Jorgenson | <i>Regional Organisation and Order in Southeast Asia</i> | Macmillan 1982 |
| G Kahin | <i>Government and Politics of Southeast Asia</i> | Cornell Univ Press 1959 |
| M Leiffer | <i>The Foreign Relations of the New States</i> | Longman 1974 |
| A McCoy (ed) | <i>Southeast Asia under Japanese Occupation</i> | Yale Univ Southeast Asia Studies 1980 |
| D McCloud | <i>Southeast Asia: Tradition and Modernity in the Contemporary World</i> | Westview Press 1996 |
| J Morley | <i>Driven by Growth: Political Change in the Asia-Pacific Region</i> | M E Sharpe 1993 |
| L Mills | <i>Southeast Asia: Illusion and Reality in Politics and Economics</i> | Univ of Minnesota Pr. 1964 |
| C Neher | <i>Politics in Southeast Asia</i> | Scheukman Books 1987 |
| C Neher | <i>Southeast Asia in the New International Era</i> | Westview Press 1991 |
| B Pandey | <i>South and Southeast Asia, 1945-79: Problems and Policies</i> | Macmillan 1980 |
| J Pluvier | <i>Southeast Asia from Colonialism to Independence</i> | Oxford 1974 |
| D Steinberg | <i>In Search of Southeast Asia: A Modern History</i> | Oxford 1985 |
| N Tarling (ed) | <i>The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia, Vol 2</i> | Oxford 1992 |
| F von der Mehden | <i>Southeast Asia, 1930-70: The Legacy of Colonialism and Nationalism</i> | Thames + Hudson 1974 |
|
(c) Indonesia | | |
| H Aveling (ed) | <i>The Development of Indonesian Society</i> | Univ of Queensland Pr. 1979 |
| B Dahm | <i>History of Indonesia in the Twentieth Century</i> | Pall Mall 1971 |
| Khoo Kay Hock | <i>The Development of Indonesian Nationalism</i> | Longman 1977 |
| J Legge | <i>Sukarno: A Political Biography</i> | Allen + Unwin 1972 |
| J Legge | <i>Indonesia</i> | |
| J Mackie | <i>Konfrontasi: The Indonesian-Malaysian Dispute</i> | Oxford 1974 |
| M Ricklefs | <i>A History of Modern Indonesia</i> | Macmillan 1993 |
|
(d) Burma | | |
| J Cady | <i>A History of Modern Burma</i> | Cornell Univ Press 1967 |
| B Drake | <i>Burma: Nationalist Movements and Independence</i> | Longman 1979 |
| Htin Aung | <i>A History of Burma</i> | Columbia Univ Pr. 1967 |
| J Silverstein (ed) | <i>Independent Burma at Forty Years</i> | Cornell Univ. Southeast Asia Program 1989 |
| M Smith | <i>Burma: Insurgency and the Politics of Ethnicity</i> | Zed Books 1991 |
| F Trager | <i>Burma: From Kingdom to Republic</i> | Greenwood Press 1966 |
| H Tinker | <i>The Union of Burma: A Study of the First Years of Independence</i> | Oxford 1967 |
| D Woodman | <i>The Making of Burma</i> | Cresset Press 1962 |
|
(e) Thailand | | |
| B Batson | <i>The End of Absolute Monarchy in Siam</i> | Oxford 1984 |
| Chaiyan Rajchagool | <i>The Rise and Fall of the Thai Absolute Monarchy</i> | White Lotus 1994 |
| B Drake | <i>Siam: The Preservation of Independence</i> | Kuala Lumpur 1981 |
| D Elliott | <i>Thailand: Origins of Military Rule</i> | Zed Books 1978 |
| Lysa Hong | <i>Thailand in the Nineteenth Century</i> | Singapore 1984 |
| J Ingram | <i>Economic Change in Thailand, 1850-1970</i> | Stanford Univ Pr. 1971 |
| Ji Ungpakorn | <i>The Struggle Against the Military for Thai Democracy</i> | Asia Research Centre 1996 |
| F Moore | <i>Thailand: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture</i> | Hraf Press 1976 |
| C Reynolds (ed) | <i>National Identity and Its Defenders: Thailand 1939-89</i> | Aristoc Press 1991 |
| F Riggs | <i>Thailand: The Modernisation of a Bureaucratic Polity</i> | East-West Center Press 1966 |
| W Siffin | <i>The Thai Bureaucracy: Institutional Change and Development</i> | East-West Center Press 1966 |
| W Vella | <i>The Impact of the West on the Government in Thailand</i> | Univ of California Pr. 1955 |
| D Wyatt | <i>Thailand: a Short History</i> | New Haven 1984 |

- (f) The Philippines
 T Agoncillo *History of the Filipino People* Garcia Publishing 1979
 T Agoncillo *Filipino Nationalism, 1872-1970* Garcia Publishing 1975
 J Bresnan *Crisis in the Philippines: The Marcos Era and Beyond* Princeton Univ Pr. 1986
 A Brillantes *Dictatorship and Martial Law: Philippine Authoritarianism in 1972* Great Publishers 1987
 R Constantino *The Philippines: A Past Revisited* Tala Publishing 1975
 A Dios-Javate et al *Dictatorship and Revolution: Roots of People's Power* Conspectus 1998
 A Dios-Javate et al *From Revolution to a Second Colonisation: The Philippines under Spain and the United States* Teresa and Sons 1990
 T Friend *Between Two Empires: The Ordeal of the Philippines 1929-46* Yale Univ Press 1965
 R Kessler *Rebellion and Repression in the Philippines* Yale Univ Press 1989
 Muslim Macapado *The Moro Armed Struggle in the Philippines* Mindanao State Univ 1994
 Abaton
 W Pomeroy *American Neo-Colonialism: Its Emergence in the Philippines and Asia* International Publishers 1971
 J Schumacher *The Making of a Nation: Essays on Nineteenth-Century Filipino Nationalism* Ateneo de Manila University Press 1991
- (g) Vietnam
 C Bain *Vietnam: The Roots of Conflict* Prentice Hall 1967
 J Buttinger *The Smaller Dragon: A Political History of Vietnam* Frederick A Praeger 1958
 J Buttinger *Vietnam: A Dragon Embattled, Vol 1 and Vol 2* Pall Mall 1967
 W Duiker *Vietnam in Revolution* Westview Press 1983
 D Duncanson *Government and Revolution in Vietnam* Oxford 1968
 H Higgins *Vietnam* Heinemann Education 1975
 T Hodgkin *Vietnam: The Revolutionary Path* Macmillan 1981
 R Irving *The First Indo-China War* Croom Helm 1975
 D Sardesai *Vietnam: The Struggle for National Identity* Westview Press 1992
- (h) Cambodia
 D Chandler *The Tragedy of Cambodian History* Yale Univ Press 1991
 D Chandler *A History of Cambodia* Westview Press 1983
 D Chandler *Facing the Cambodian Past* Silkworm Books 1996
 M Osbourne *Sihanouk: Prince of Light, Prince of Darkness* Allen + Unwin 1994
 D Steinberg *Cambodia: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture* Hraf Press 1959
- (i) Laos
 A Dommen *Conflict in Laos: The Politics of Neutralisation* Pall Mall 1964
 M Stuart-Fox *Laos: Politics, Economics and Society* Francis Pinter 1986
 H Toye *Laos: Buffer-State or Battleground* Oxford 1968
- (j) Southeast Asian Regionalism
 A Broinowski *Understanding ASEAN* Macmillan 1982
 Shee Poon Kim *ASEAN: Politics of Regional Co-operation* Nanyang Univ: Occasional Paper Series 1976
- (k) Singapore: General
 E Chew + E Lee (eds) *A History of Singapore* Oxford 1991
 N Tarling *Singapore and the Singaporeans since 1819* Univ of Auckland 1992
 K Tregonning *A History of Modern Malaysia and Singapore* Eastern Univs Press 1972
 C Turnbull *A History of Singapore, 1891-1988* Oxford 1989
 W Huff *The Economic Growth of Singapore* Cambridge 1994
- (l) Singapore, 1914-41
 R Emerson *Malaysia: A Study in Direct and Indirect Rule* Univ of Malaya 1964
 R Emerson, L Mills, V Thompson *Government and Nationalism in Southeast Asia* International Secretarial, Inst of Pacific Relations 1942
- (m) Singapore, 1941-45
 R Callahan *The Worst Disaster: the Fall of Singapore* Univ of Delaware Pr. 1977
 P Elphick *Singapore: The Pregnable Fortress* Hodder + Stoughton 1993
 Cheah Boon Kheng *Red Star Over Malaya* Singapore Univ Pr. 1983
 W Elsbee *Japan's Role In Southeast Asian Nationalist Movements* Harvard Univ Press 1953
 P Kratoska *The Japanese Occupation of Malaya* C Hurst 1998
 P Kratoska (ed) *Malaya and Singapore During the Japanese Occupation* Dept of History, Nat. Univ of Singapore 1995

- (n) Singapore, 1945-55
- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| H Andrew | <i>Who Won the Malayan Emergency?</i> | Graham Brash 1995 |
| R Clutterbuck | <i>Conflict and Violence in Singapore and Malaysia, 1945-83</i> | Graham Brash 1984 |
| A Lau | <i>The Malayan Union Controversy, 1942-48</i> | Oxford 1990 |
| D Marshall | <i>Singapore's Struggle for Nationhood, 1945-59</i> | Univ Education Press 1971 |
| Mohamed Noordin | <i>From Malayan Union to Singapore Separation</i> | Universiti Malaya 1974 |
| Sopiee | | |
| A Short | <i>The Communist Insurrection in Malaya, 1948-60</i> | Muller 1975 |
| A Stockwell | <i>British Policy and Malay Politics During the Malayan Union Experiment, 1945-48</i> | Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society 1979 |
| R Stubbs | <i>Hearts and Minds in Guerrilla Warfare</i> | Oxford 1989 |
| Yeo Kim Wah | <i>Political development in Singapore, 1945-55</i> | Singapore Univ Press 1973 |
- (o) Singapore, 1955-65
- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| T Bellows | <i>The People's Action Party of Singapore</i> | Yale Univ Southeast Asia Studies 1970 |
| D Bloodworth | <i>The Tiger and the Trojan Horse</i> | Times Books Int. 1986 |
| J Drysdale | <i>Singapore: Struggle for Success</i> | Times Books Int. 1984 |
| N Fletcher | <i>The Separation of Singapore from Malaysia</i> | Cornell Univ Press 1969 |
| W Hanna | <i>The Separation of Singapore from Malaysia</i> | American Univs Field Staff 1965 |
| Lee Kuan Yew | <i>Excerpts of speeches on Singapore, 1959-73 (compiled by Douglas Koh)</i> | Singapore 1976 |
- (p) Singapore, Independence and Nationhood
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| P Chen (ed) | <i>Singapore Development Policies and Trends</i> | Oxford 1983 |
| M Chew | <i>Leaders of Singapore</i> | Resources Press 1996 |
| A Josey | <i>Lee Kuan Yew</i> | Times Books Int. 1980 |
| K Sandhu | <i>Management of Success: The Moulding of Modern Singapore</i> | Inst of Southeast Asian Studies 1989 |
| + P Wheatley (eds) | | |
| W Bello + S Rosenfeld | <i>Dragons in Distress: Asia's Miracle Economies in Crisis</i> | Inst for Food and Development Policy 1990 |
| D Brown | <i>The State and Ethnic Politics in Southeast Asia</i> | Routledge 1994 |
| Chan Heng Hee | <i>Nation-Building in Southeast Asia: The Singapore Case</i> | Inst of Southeast Asian Studies 1971 |
| Chew Sock Foon | <i>Ethnicity and Nationality in Singapore</i> | Ohio Univ Center for Int. Studies 1987 |
| N Mahmood (ed) | <i>Rethinking Political Development in Southeast Asia (section on Singapore by Chua Beng Huat)</i> | Univ of Malaya 1994 |
| K Ban, A Pakir, | <i>Imagining Singapore</i> | Times Academic Press 1992 |
| C Tong (eds) | <i>(section on 'Singapore's Quest for a National Identity' by H Mutalib)</i> | |
| R Milne + D Mauzy | <i>Singapore: The Legacy of Lee Kuan Yew</i> | Westview Press 1990 |
| C Jeshurun (ed) | <i>Governments and Rebellions in Southeast Asia (section 'Meeting the Twin Threats of Communism and Communalism: the Singapore Response' by J Quah)</i> | Inst of Southeast Asian Studies 1985 |
- (q) Malaya
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| H Andrew | <i>Who Won the Malayan Emergency?</i> | Graham Brash 1995 |
| S Aratsatnam | <i>Indians in Malaysia and Singapore</i> | |
| Cheah Boon Kheng | <i>Red Star Over Malaya</i> | Singapore Univ Press 1983 |
| R Clutterbuck | <i>Conflict and Violence in Singapore and Malaysia, 1945-83</i> | Graham Brash 1984 |
| C Cowan | <i>Nineteenth-Century Malaya</i> | Oxford 1961 |
| Chai Hon-chan | <i>The Development of British Malaya, 1896-1909</i> | Oxford 1964 |
| R Emerson | <i>Malaysia: A Study of Direct and Indirect Rule</i> | |
| Haji Abdullah Firdaus | <i>Radical Malay Politics: Its Origins and Early Development</i> | Pelanduk Publications 1985 |
| G Saunders | <i>The Development of a Plural Society in Malaya</i> | Longman 1977 |
| J Gullick | <i>Malaysia: Economic Expansion and National Unity</i> | Ernest Benn 1981 |
| J Gullick + B Gale | <i>Malaysia: Its Political and Economic Development</i> | Pelanduk Publications 1986 |
| A Lau | <i>The Malayan Union Controversy, 1942-48</i> | Oxford 1990 |
| Mohamed Noordin | <i>From Malayan Union to Singapore Separation</i> | Universiti Malaya 1974 |
| Sopiee | | |
| G Means | <i>Malaysian Politics: The Second Generation</i> | Oxford 1991 |
| N Ryan | <i>The Making of Modern Malaya</i> | Oxford 1963 |
| A Short | <i>The Communist Insurrection in Malaya, 1948-60</i> | Muller 1975 |
| A Stockwell | <i>British Policy and Malay Politics During the Malayan Union Experiment, 1945-48</i> | Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society 1979 |
| R Stubbs | <i>Hearts and Minds in Guerrilla Warfare</i> | Oxford 1989 |
| C Turnbull | <i>A History of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei</i> | Allen + Unwin 1989 |
| K Tregonning | <i>A History of Modern Malaysia and Singapore</i> | Eastern Univs Press 1972 |

W Roff *The Origins of Malay Nationalism* Univ of Malaya Press 1967
 Wang Gungwu (ed) *Malaysia: A Survey* Pall Mall 1965

Paper 3: International History, 1945-91

- (a) Source-Based Topic
- | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| N MacQueen* | <i>The United Nations Since 1945</i> | Longman 1999 |
| S Bailey + S Daws | <i>The United Nations: A Concise Political Guide</i> | Macmillan 1995 |
| D Whittaker | <i>The United Nations in the Contemporary World</i> | Routledge 1997 |
| A Yoder | <i>The Evolution of the United Nations System</i> | Taylor + Francis 1997 |
| www.un.org | <i>The United Nations Organisation</i> | |
| www.globalpolicy.org | <i>The Global Policy Institute</i> | |
- (b) General Works
- | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| P Bell | <i>An International History of the World Since 1945</i> | Arnold 1999 |
| P Calvocoressi | <i>World Politics Since 1945</i> | Longman 1998 |
| T Vadney | <i>The World Since 1945</i> | Penguin 1998 |
| E Hobsbawm | <i>Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century</i> | Abacus 1995 (parts 2+3) |
- (c) The Origins of the Cold War
- | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| G Lunstead | <i>East, West, North, South: Major Developments in International Politics</i> | Oxford 1999 |
| M McCauley | <i>The Origins of the Cold War</i> | Longman 1995 |
| JL Gaddis | <i>We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History</i> | Oxford 1997 (Chs 1+2) |
- (d) The Globalisation of the Cold War
- | | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------|
| O Edwards | <i>The USA and the Cold War</i> | Hodder + Stoughton 1997 |
| TG Fraser | <i>The Arab-Israeli Conflict</i> | Macmillan 1995 |
| M McCauley | <i>America, Russia and the Cold War, 1945-91</i> | Longman 1998 |
| D Painter | <i>The Cold War: An International History</i> | Routledge 1999 |
| G Roberts | <i>The Soviet Union in World Politics</i> | Routledge 1999 |
| K Ruane | <i>War and Revolution in Vietnam</i> | UCL Press 1998 |
| K Schulze | <i>The Arab-Israeli Conflict</i> | Longman 1999 |
- (e) The Crisis of Communism and the End of the Cold War
- | | | |
|------------|---|------------------------|
| M Meisner | <i>Mao's China and After</i> | Free Press 1999 |
| R Walker | <i>Six Years that Changed the World</i> | Manchester UP 1993 |
| G Lunstead | <i>East, West, North, South</i> | Oxford 1999 (chs 6+10) |
- (f) The Nuclear Arms Race
- | | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|
| J Dunbain | <i>The Cold War: The Great Powers and Their Allies</i> | Longman 1994 (ch 6) |
| JL Gaddis | <i>We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History</i> | Oxford 1997 (chs 4+8) |
| G Lunstead | <i>East, West, North, South</i> | Oxford 1999 (ch 8) |
| JL Gaddis et al | <i>Cold War Statesmen Confront the Bomb</i> | Oxford 1999 |
- (g) The Development of the International Economy
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------|
| S Pollard | <i>The International Economy Since 1945</i> | Routledge 1997 |
| H van der Wee | <i>Prosperity and Upheaval: The World Economy, 1945-80</i> | Penguin 1987 |
| J Spero + J Hart | <i>The Politics of International Economic Relations</i> | Routledge 1997 |
| www.worldbank.org | <i>The World Bank</i> | |
| www.imf.org | <i>The International Monetary Fund</i> | |
| www.library.utoronto.ca/g7 | <i>The Group of Seven</i> | |
- (h) The Third World
- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|
| R Betts | <i>Decolonisation</i> | Routledge 1998 |
| DK Fieldhouse | <i>The West and the Third World</i> | Blackwell 1999 (chs 8-12) |
| A de Waal | <i>Famine Crimes: Politics and the Disaster Relief Industry</i> | James Currey 1997 |
| G Lunstead | <i>East, West, North, South</i> | Oxford 1999 (chs 11, 12) |
| www.unsystem.org | <i>The United Nations Organisation</i> | |
| www.g77.org | <i>The Group of 77</i> | |

Paper 4: The History of Tropical Africa, 1855-1914

(a) General Works		
R Oliver + A Atmore	<i>Africa Since 1800</i>	Cambridge 1977
R Hallett	<i>Africa to 1875</i>	Univ of Michigan Press 1970
R Hallett	<i>Africa since 1875</i>	Univ of Michigan Press 1975
J Fage	<i>A History of Africa</i>	Hutchinson 1978
J Flint (ed)	<i>Cambridge History of Africa, vol 5, c1790-c1870</i>	Cambridge 1976
R Gray + D Birmingham (eds)	<i>Precolonial African Trade</i>	Oxford 1970
M Tidy + D Leeming	<i>A History of Africa, two volumes</i>	Hodder + Stoughton 1987
(b) West Africa		
J Ajayi + M Crowder (eds)	<i>History of West Africa, two volumes</i>	Longman 1971, 1974
A Hopkins	<i>An Economic History of West Africa</i>	Longman 1973
J Webster + A Boahen	<i>The Revolutionary Years: West Africa Since 1800</i>	Longman 1967
M Crowder	<i>West Africa Under Colonial Rule</i>	Hutchinson 1968
M Crowder (ed)	<i>West African Resistance</i>	Hutchinson 1978
D Forde + P Kaberry (eds)	<i>West African Kingdoms in the Nineteenth Century</i>	Oxford 1967
E Ayandele	<i>The Missionary Impact on Modern Nigeria</i>	Longman 1966
R July	<i>The Origins of Modern African Thought</i>	Faber 1968
J Hargreaves	<i>Prelude to the Partition of West Africa</i>	Macmillan 1966
J Hargreaves	<i>West Africa Partition, vol 1 (The Loaded Pause, 1885-89)</i>	Macmillan 1974
E Isichei	<i>A History of the Igbo People</i>	Macmillan 1976
(c) East Africa		
R Oliver + G Matthew (eds)	<i>History of East Africa, vol 1</i>	Oxford 1963
V Harlow + E Chilver (eds)	<i>History of East Africa, vol 2</i>	Oxford 1965
B Ogot (ed)	<i>Zamani, a Survey of East Africa History</i>	EAPH 1974
A Roberts (ed)	<i>Tanzania before 1900</i>	EAPH 1968
N Bennett	<i>Mirambo of Tanzania</i>	Oxford 1971
P Holt	<i>A Modern History of the Sudan</i>	Weidenfeld + Nicolson 1961
S Kiwanuka	<i>A History of Buganda to 1900</i>	Longman 1971
J Iliffe	<i>Tanganyika under German Rule, 1905-12</i>	Cambridge 1969
R Greenfield	<i>Ethiopia, a New Political History</i>	Pall Mall 1969
(d) Central Africa		
P Mason	<i>The Birth of a Dilemma</i>	Oxford 1958
E Stokes + R Brown (eds)	<i>The Zambesian Past</i>	Manchester Univ Press 1966
T Ranger	<i>Revolt in Southern Rhodesia 1896-7</i>	Heinemann 1967
T Ranger (ed)	<i>Aspects of Central African History</i>	Heinemann 1968
T Ranger (ed)	<i>The African Voice in Southern Rhodesia</i>	Heinemann 1970
L Gann	<i>Central Africa, the Former British States</i>	Prentice Hall 1971
B Pachai (ed)	<i>The Early History of Malawi</i>	Longman 1972
A Roberts	<i>A History of Zambia</i>	Heinemann 1976
J Duffy	<i>Portugal in Africa</i>	Penguin 1962
M Mainga	<i>Bulozi Under the Luyana Kings</i>	Longman 1973
R Slade	<i>King Leopold's Congo</i>	Oxford 1962
(e) Contemporary Writings		
F Wolfson	<i>Pageant of Ghana</i>	Oxford 1958
T Hodgkin	<i>Nigerian Perspectives</i>	Oxford 1960
C Richards + J Place	<i>East African Explorers</i>	Oxford 1960
C Fyfe	<i>Sierra Leone Inheritance</i>	Oxford 1964
R Pankhurst	<i>The Ethiopian Royal Chronicles</i>	Oxford 1967

Paper 5: History of the USA, c.1840-1968

- (a) Source-Based Topic
 P Richardson* *Documents on Sectional Conflict in the United States* available from CIE Publications
 KM Stamp (ed) *The Causes of the Civil War* (OP)
 H Commager + A Nevins *Witness to America* Barnes + Noble 1997
- (b) General Works
 H Brogan *The Penguin History of the United States* Penguin 1990
 [or H Brogan] *Longman History of the United States, 2nd ed.* Longman 1999
 P Jenkins *A History of the United States* Macmillan 1997
 MA Jones *The Limits of Liberty* Oxford 1997
 P Johnson *A History of the American People* Phoenix 1998
- (c) Westward Expansion and the Taming of the West
 See relevant pages in General Works
 D Brown *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* Vintage 1991
 A Debo *A History of the Indians of the United States* Pimlico 1995
 C Milner, C O'Connor, M Sandweiss (eds) *Oxford History of the American West* Oxford 1994
 R Billington + M Ridge *Westward Expansion* (OP)
 G Ward *The West, an Illustrated History* Orion 1999
 J Welsh *The Earth Shall Weep, a History of Native America* Picador 1993
- (d) Civil War and Reconstruction
 See relevant pages in General Works.
 A Farmer *The American Civil War, 1861-5* Hodder + Stoughton 1996
 A Farmer *Reconstruction and the Effects of the Civil War* Hodder + Stoughton 1997
 JM McPherson *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era* OUP 1998
 PJ Parish *The American Civil War* (OP)
- (e) The Impact of Economic Expansion
 See relevant pages in General Works
 G Porter *The Rise of Big Business* H Davidson 1992
- (f) Civil Rights
 See relevant pages in General Works
 R Cook *Sweet Land of Liberty* Longman 1998
 W Riches *The Civil Rights Movement* Macmillan 1997
- (g) Boom and Bust
 See relevant pages in General Works
 P Clements *Prosperity, Depression and the New Deal* Hodder + Stoughton 1997
- (h) The USA's Rise as a World Power
 See relevant pages in General Works
 S Ambrose *Rise to Globalism, American Foreign Policy since 1938* Penguin 1997,chs. 1-4
 W LaFeber *The American Age (vol.2)* Norton 1989
 D White *The American Century* Yale 1996
- (i) Social Developments
 See relevant pages in General Works
 J Patterson *Grand Expectations: United States, 1945-74* Oxford 1996 (chs.1-3, 11-16)
 J Galbraith *The Affluent Society* Penguin 1991
 J Galbraith *The New Industrial State* (OP)
 J Blum *Years of Discord, American Politics and Society* Norton 1991

Paper 6: Caribbean History, 1794-1900

(a) Source-Based Topic

There is no single collection of sources which will cover all aspects of the topic. Teachers may utilise sources from any of the following books:

H Beckles + V Shepherd	<i>Caribbean Freedom: Society and Economy from Emancipation to the Present</i>	Ian Randle 1993
S Gordon and F Augier	<i>Sources of West Indian History</i>	Longman 1962
F Augier	<i>Debates in Parliament Over the Motion to Abolish Slavery</i>	History Dept, UWI, Mona, 1978

(b) General Works

The following are intended to serve as students' texts for the syllabus as a whole:

H Beckles + V Shepherd	<i>Caribbean Slave Society and Economy</i>	Ian Randle 1991
[or V Shepherd+H Beckles	<i>Caribbean Slavery in the Atlantic World</i>	Ian Randle 1999]
H Beckles + V Shepherd	<i>Caribbean Freedom</i>	Ian Randle 1993

(c) The Pre-Emancipation Background

H Klein	<i>African Slavery in Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	Oxford 1992
J Osterhammel	<i>Colonialism</i>	Ian Randle 1997
V Shepherd (ed)	<i>Women in Caribbean History</i>	Ian Randle 1999

(d) Emancipation and the Post-Slavery Caribbean

(i) Additional reading for teachers

R Blackburn	<i>The Overthrow of Colonial Slavery</i>	Verso Press 1988
I Dookhan	<i>A History of the Virgin Islands</i>	Canoe Press 1994
J Ferguson	<i>The Story of the Caribbean People</i>	Ian Randle 1999
CLR James	<i>The Black Jacobins: Toussaint L'Ouverture and the San Domingue Revolution</i>	Random House 1963
L Jennings	<i>French Reaction to British Slave Emancipation</i>	Louisiana State Univ. 1988
J Leyburn	<i>The Haitian People</i>	Yale 1966
W Green	<i>British Slave Emancipation: The Great Experiment</i>	Oxford 1976
G Lewis	<i>Main Currents in Caribbean Thought</i>	Johns Hopkins Univ. 1983
V Shepherd	<i>Emancipation and Immigration: a Pan-Caribbean Overview</i>	Alpha Boys' School Printery 1999
V Shepherd et al	<i>Engendering History: Caribbean Women in Historical Perspective</i>	Ian Randle 1995

(ii) Additional Reading by Theme

1 Movements Towards Emancipation

M Craton	<i>Testing the Chains: Resistance to Slavery in the BWI</i>	Cornell Univ Press 1982
P Curtin	<i>The Rise and Fall of the Plantation Complex</i>	Cambridge 1990
C Fick	<i>The Making of Haiti: the San Domingue Revolution from Below</i>	Univ of Tennessee Press 1993
E Williams	<i>Capitalism and Slavery</i>	Univ of N Carolina Press 1944

2 The Transition from Enslavement to Freedom

WL Burn	<i>Emancipation and Apprenticeship in the BWI</i>	London 1937
T Holt	<i>The Problem of Freedom: Race, Labor and Politics in Jamaica and Britain, 1832-1938</i>	Johns Hopkins Univ Press 1992
D Richardson (ed)	<i>Abolition and its Aftermath</i>	Frank Cass 1985
R Scott	<i>Slave Emancipation in Cuba</i>	Princeton Univ Press 1985

3 Adjustments to Emancipation

H Beckles	<i>A History of Barbados</i>	Cambridge 1990
M Cross + G Heuman (eds)	<i>Labour in the Caribbean</i>	Macmillan 1988
J Davy	<i>The West Indies Before and Since Slave Emancipation</i>	London 1971
H Johnson	<i>The Bahamas in Slavery and Freedom</i>	Ian Randle 1991
F McGlynn + S Drescher (eds)	<i>The Meaning of Freedom: Economics, Politics and Culture after Slavery</i>	Pittsburgh 1992
V Newton	<i>The Silver Men: West Indian Labour Migration to Panama</i>	ISER 1984
G Saunders	<i>Bahamian Society after Emancipation</i>	Ian Randle 1994
S Wilmot (ed)	<i>Adjustments to Emancipation</i>	Mona: Social History Project 1994
D Wood	<i>Trinidad in Transition: the Years after Slavery</i>	London 1968

- 4 The Rise of Peasantries
P Curtin *Two Jamaicas: The Role of Ideas in a Tropical Colony* Harvard Univ Press 1955
J Dietz *An Economic History of Puerto Rico* New Jersey 1986
DG Hall *Free Jamaica, 1838-1865: an Economic History* Yale 1959
DG Hall *Five of the Leewards* Barbados 1971
P McLewin *Power and Economic Change: the Response to Emancipation in Jamaica and British Guiana, 1840-65* New York 1987
S Mintz *Caribbean Transformations* Chicago 1974
V Satchell *From Plots to Plantations: Land Transactions in Jamaica, 1866-1900* Mona: ISER 1990
W Sewell *The Ordeal of Free Labour* Frank Cass 1968
- 5 The Sugar Industry, the Plantation Economy and Immigrant Labourers
A Adamson *Sugar Without Slaves: the Political Economy of British Guiana, 1838-1904* Yale Univ Press 1972
R Beachy *The British West Indies Sugar Industry in the late 19th Century* Greenwood Press 1978
G Eisner *Jamaica, 1830-1930* Greenwood Press 1961
J Galloway *The Sugar Cane Industry* Cambridge 1989
R Guerra y Sanchez 'An Economic History of Cuban Agriculture' in *Sugar and Society*, trans. M Urquida Yale Univ Press 1964
R Hoefte *In Place of Slavery: a Social History of British Indian and Javanese Labourers in Suriname* Univ of Florida Press 1998
K Laurence *Immigration into the West Indies in the 19th Century* Caribbean Univ Press 1974
K Laurence *A Question of Labour: Indentured Immigration into Trinidad and British Guiana, 1875-1917* Ian Randle 1994
W Look Lai *Indentured Labour, Caribbean Sugar: Chinese and Indian Migrants to the BWI, 1838-1917* Johns Hopkins Univ Press 1993
C Levy *Emancipation, Sugar and Federalism* Univ of Florida Press 1980
M Schuler *Alas, Alas, Kongo: a Social History of Indentured African Immigration into Jamaica* Johns Hopkins Univ Press 1980
V Shepherd *Transients to Settlers: the Experience of Indians in Jamaica, 1845-1950* Peepal Tree Press/Univ of Warwick 1994
H Tinker *A New System of Slavery* Oxford 1974
- 6 Post-Slavery Caribbean Societies
A Bakan *Ideology and Class Conflict in Jamaica* Montreal 1990
D Bisnauth *A History of religion in the Caribbean* Kingston Publishers 1989
J Black *The Dominican Republic: Politics and Development in an Unsovereign State* Allen + Unwin 1986
B Brereton *A History of Modern Trinidad* Heinemann 1981
C Campbell *Colony and Nation: A Short History of Education in Trinidad and Tobago* Ian Randle 1992
S Gordon *A Century of West Indian Education* Longman 1963
E Goveia *Historiography of the BWI* Washington DC 1980
A Helg *Our Rightful Share: the Afro-Cuban Struggle for Equality, 1886-1912* Univ of N Carolina Press 1995
G Lewis *Main Currents in Caribbean Thought* Heinemann 1983
B Moore *Cultural Power* The Press, UWI 1998
M Picon *A Cultural History of Spanish America* Univ of California Press 1971
E Williams *British Historians and the West Indies* Port of Spain 1964
- 7 Government, Politics and Constitutional Changes
O Bolland *The Formation of Colonial Society: Belize from Conquest to Crown Colony* John Hopkins Univ Press 1977
G Heuman *The Killing Time: The Morant Bay Rebellion in Jamaica* Macmillan 1995
P Hiss *Netherlands America: the Dutch Territories in the West Indies* Robert Hale 1943
B Moore + S Wilmot (eds) *Before and After 1865* Ian Randle 1998
P Sutton *Europe and the Caribbean* Macmillan 1991
B Weinstein *The French Island Possessions: Evolving Status and Continuing Tensions* Washington DC 1978
H Wrong *Government of the West Indies* Negro Universities Press 1969