IB History: Unit 1 Foundations

The purpose of this unit is to introduce the subject of history as a course of continued study and interpretation while also providing a basis for understanding the turn of the century world. This unit will also serve to introduce the demands of IB history.

Approximate time: 1 cycle.

While not meant to be an exhaustive list, the boxes below provide some key questions, terms and people to help in your study of this unit.

SL/HL Key Terms

Historiography

Origin

Purpose

Limitations

Value

Primary source

Secondary source

Referencing or citing

Balance of power

Liberalism

Authoritarian

Socialism

Suffrage

Left-wing

Right-wing

Capitalism

Social Darwinism

Imperialism

Nationalism

Urbanization

Marxism

Globalization / Global Village

Anarchist

SL/HL Key People

Herbert Spencer

Karl Marx

Friedrich Nietzsche

Pierre Joseph Proudhon

Otto von Bismarck

Kaiser Wilhelm II (Hohenzollern Family)

Emperor Franz Joseph (Habsburg Family)

Tsar Nicholas II (Romanov Family)

King George V (Windsor Family)

Raymond Poincare

. Georges Clemenceau

SL/HL Key Questions

- 1. What is history?
- 2. How is history made?
- 3. What is the prescribed subject? (Paper 1)
- 4. What are the topics? (Paper 2)
- 5. What is the Internal Assessment?
- 6. What are some methods to take notes?
- 7. What will the questions for paper 1 be like?
- 8. What was Western society like at the turn of the century?
- 9. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the world powers in the early 20th century?

HL Key Terms

Manifest Destiny

Monroe Doctrine - 1823

Teller Amendment - 1898

Platt Agreement - 1901 Yellow Journalism

Big-Stick Diplomacy

Dollar Diplomacy

Moral Diplomacy

Roosevelt Corollary - 1904

Treaty of Paris – 1898

Open Door Policy - 1899

The Boxer Rebellion - 1899

HL Key People

James Monroe (1817-1825)

Grover Cleveland (1893-1897)

William McKinley (1897-1901)

Alfred Thayer Mahan

Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1909)

Mark Twain

Andrew Carnegie

William Jennings Bryan

Queen Liliuokalani (1891-1893)

William Randolph Hearst

Joseph Pulitzer

Emilio Aguinaldo

Henry Cabot Lodge

Samuel Gompers

William Taft (1909-1913)

Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)

HL Key Questions

- 1. Why were the 1890s a turning point in US foreign policy?
- 2. Why did the Spanish-American War begin and why did the US win so easily? Did the US benefit?
- 3. What are the characteristics and how successful were Theodore Roosevelt's, William Taft's, and Woodrow Wilson's foreign policies?
- 4. How far had an American Empire been created by 1917?