

## Paper 1 B6: A World Divided: International Relations Between the Wars, 1919-39

Key themes and contents coverage	Other useful names	Other useful terms	Issues
<b>The Versailles Settlement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The aims of the Big Three and the process of negotiation</li> <li>Key terms of the treaty of Versailles: territorial, military, reparations, Article 231 (War Guilt clause), League of Nations</li> <li>Key terms of the treaties of St Germain, Sevres, Trianon and Neuilly.</li> <li>Reactions to the peace treaties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Germany: extent of damage done to Germany and German reaction; political crisis in Germany; impact of reparations (were they affordable?); was Versailles too harsh?</li> <li>Reactions in other defeated nations, especially Turkey</li> <li>Rejection by the US Senate; Italian disappointment</li> <li>The views of contemporaries and historians</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clemenceau</li> <li>Wilson</li> <li>Lloyd George</li> </ul> <p>Those who argued the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh included two diplomats who were part of the British delegation, the historian and Labour politician Harold Nicholson, the economist JM Keynes. Churchill, on the other hand thought it fair, as does the modern historian Margaret Macmillan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fourteen Points</li> <li>The League's Covenant</li> </ul>	<p>To identify the different aims of the Big Three and how they impacted on the peace treaties.</p> <p>To understand the key terms of each of the peace treaties.</p> <p>To know the reactions to the peace settlement especially in Germany to the Treaty of Versailles.</p> <p><i>REMEMBER! There is a debate about the Treaty of Versailles. For some (see left) it was too harsh, for others pretty fair.</i></p>
<b>International cooperation in the 1920s</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The League of Nations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims, structure (the council and the permanent members' right of veto, the assembly)</li> <li>The idea of collective security; the three steps</li> <li>Membership: absence of the USA (Germany and USSR)</li> <li>Other features, including the ILO, Mandates Commission</li> </ul> </li> <li>Successes and failures of the League of Nations in the 1920s, especially the Corfu Incident (1923) and Bulgaria (1925), as well as in successes in other areas</li> <li>International disarmament, especially the Washington Conferences.</li> <li>The Locarno Treaties and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mussolini</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The US Senate's refusal to ratify the Treaty of Versailles</li> <li>The Spirit of Locarno; the Locarno Honeymoon</li> <li>Dawes Plan and Young Plan</li> </ul>	<p>To understand the key features of international cooperation in the 1920s.</p> <p>To be aware of the successes and failures of the League of Nations in the 1920s, as well as its underlying weaknesses</p> <p><i>If the League was going to work, it would depend on Britain and France, but they were often tempted to use other forms of diplomacy</i></p>
<b>The breakdown of cooperation in the early 1930s</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact of the World Depression, in particular on Britain, France and the USA, on the League</li> <li>The emergence of the dictators, especially in Mussolini (1922) and Hitler (1933), and the rise to power of the Japanese military</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Haile Selassie</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mukden Incident</li> <li>Lytton Commission</li> <li>Wal-Wal incident</li> </ul>	<p>To identify the reasons for the breakdown in international cooperation in the years 1929-33.</p>

Key themes and contents coverage	Other useful names	Other useful terms	Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Manchuria Crisis               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why it happened</li> <li>Reaction of the League</li> <li>Consequences for the League, and for the world</li> </ul> </li> <li>Failure of the Disarmament Conference, 1932-33, and the German withdrawal from the League of Nations</li> <li>Abyssinia Crisis (1935-36)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why it happened</li> <li>Reaction of the League</li> <li>Consequences for the League, and for the world</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hoare-Laval Pact</li> </ul>	<p>To understand the causes, events and results of the Manchurian Crisis.</p> <p>To know why the Disarmament Conference failed.</p>
<p><b>Appeasement, 1933-39</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hitler's aims: overturning the Treaty of Versailles, <i>Grossdeutschland</i>, <i>Lebensraum</i>, anti-communism, German greatness, the Master Race</li> <li>Hitler's actions: leaving the Disarmament Conference and the League (1933-34), secret rearmament (1933), open rearmament (1935), Saar plebiscite (1935), Rhineland (1936), <i>Anschluss</i> (March 1938)</li> <li>Significance of the Abyssinia Crisis (the collapse of the Stresa Front; the Rome-Berlin Axis), the Spanish Civil War (the Anti-Comintern Pact)</li> <li>Reasons for appeasement in the 1930s</li> <li>Appeasement before Munich: the lack of response to Germany's actions, the Anglo-German Naval Agreement (1935)</li> <li>The Sudetenland Crisis and the Munich Conference.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neville Chamberlain</li> <li>Lord Halifax</li> <li>Daladier</li> <li>Beneš</li> <li>Stalin</li> </ul> <p>Churchill was the most prominent critic of appeasement, at the time and as an historian (in his book <i>The Gathering Storm</i>). In 1940, under the name Cato, Chamberlain and the appeasers were called <i>The Guilty Men</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Hossbach Memorandum</li> <li>The Maginot Line; Maginot mentality</li> <li>Franco-Soviet Pact (1935)</li> <li>Plan Z</li> <li>'a quarrel in a far away country between people of whom we know nothing'</li> <li>'Peace in our time'</li> <li>The Munich Agreement</li> <li>'It is the last territorial claim which I have to make in Europe'</li> <li>'The Scrap of Paper'</li> </ul>	<p>The arguments for and against the policy of appeasement.</p> <p>The key features of the Abyssinian Crisis, German occupation of the Rhineland, the Anschluss and the Sudeten Crisis.</p> <p><i>REMEMBER! Appeasement remains deeply controversial, for some (eg Churchill) it was a terrible mistake. Others (including many historians) believe there was no viable alternative</i></p>
<p><b>Reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>German occupation of Czechoslovakia (March 1939).</li> <li>Anglo-French support for Poland.</li> <li>Nazi-Soviet Pact (August 1939).</li> <li>German invasion of Poland, weaknesses of appeasement.</li> </ul> <p><i>Stalin claimed the pact was a defensive measure, designed to buy time. Do the secret protocols of the pact (that divided up Poland and the Baltic States) support this?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Molotov</li> <li>Ribbentrop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Polish guarantee</li> <li>Pact of Steel</li> </ul>	<p>Why was the Nazi Soviet Pact signed?</p> <p>Why did the Nazi-Soviet Pact lead to war in 1939?</p>

## Paper 1 C8: A World Divided: Superpower Relations 1945-62

Key themes and contents coverage	Other useful names	Other useful terms	Issues
<b>Reasons for the Cold War</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-term rivalry between Soviet Union and West.</li> <li>Differences during the Second World War and at Yalta and Potsdam: disagreements over Poland, Germany and reparations.</li> <li>Attitude of Stalin, Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.</li> <li>Attitude of Truman</li> <li>The ideological differences between capitalism and communism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stalin</li> <li>Roosevelt</li> <li>Churchill</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Grand Alliance</li> <li>Stalin's 1946 election speech</li> <li>Kennan's Long Telegram</li> <li>The Iron Curtain</li> <li>East and West</li> <li>Democracy</li> <li>Socialism</li> <li>Dictatorship</li> <li>One party state</li> <li>Totalitarian</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did the Grand Alliance collapse after World War Two?</li> </ul> <p><i>The ideological battle was of central importance to the Cold War. Both sides used and abused terms like freedom and democracy</i></p>
<b>Early developments in the Cold War, 1945-49</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe.</li> <li>Truman Doctrine</li> <li>Marshall Plan</li> <li>Differences over Germany and the division of Germany</li> <li>Causes, events and results of the Berlin Crisis (1948-9).</li> <li>Setting up of NATO.</li> <li>The impact of the Chinese Revolution</li> <li>The Soviet testing of the atomic bomb.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Recognise that some issues were central to the Cold War (most of all Berlin) and others peripheral.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containment</li> <li>Cominform</li> <li>Berlin Blockade</li> <li>Brussels Pact</li> <li>East Germany (DDR), West Germany (FDR)</li> </ul>	<p>The key developments in the Cold War in the years 1945-49 including Soviet expansion, the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan.</p> <p>The causes, events and results of the Berlin Crisis.</p>
<b>The Cold War in the 1950s</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causes, events and results of the Korean War.</li> <li>Khrushchev and peaceful co-existence.</li> <li>The Warsaw Pact.</li> <li>Causes, events and results of the Hungarian uprising.</li> <li>The Nuclear Arms Race</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MacArthur</li> <li>Eisenhower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>De-Stalinisation</li> <li>H-bomb</li> <li>The Space Race</li> <li>The Missile Gap</li> <li>ICBMs (Atlas and Minuteman)</li> <li>SLBMs (Polaris)</li> <li>First Strike</li> <li>Second Strike</li> <li>MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction)</li> </ul>	<p>The key developments in the Cold War in the 1950s especially the Korean War and the causes, events and results of the Hungarian Uprising.</p> <p>The change in Soviet policy under Khrushchev.</p>

Key themes and contents coverage	Other useful names	Other useful terms	Issues
<b>The Berlin Crisis of 1961</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U2 incident (1960).</li> <li>Reasons for construction of Berlin Wall, including the long-term relations for and impact of the division of Germany; the effects of the Wall on relations between East and West and on Germany.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kennedy</li> <li>Walter Ulbricht</li> </ul>		<p>To identify the significance of the U2 incident.</p> <p>To understand the causes, events and results of the construction of the Berlin Wall.</p>
<b>The Cuban Missiles Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Castro and relations with USA and Soviet Union.</li> <li>Bay of Pigs.</li> <li>Reasons why Khrushchev put missiles on Cuba</li> <li>Kennedy and missile sites.</li> <li>Key events of crisis (this includes how it was eventually resolved)</li> <li>Impact on East-West relations (this means the immediate effects more especially the hot-line).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Batista</li> <li>Robert Kennedy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ex Comm</li> <li>Surgical Air Strike</li> <li>Blockade</li> <li>Khrushchev's two letters</li> <li>Nuclear Test Ban Treaty</li> <li>The Hotline</li> <li>Detente</li> </ul>	<p>To understand the long term and more immediate reasons for the Cuban Missiles Crisis.</p> <p>To identify the key events of the crisis in 1962.</p> <p>To understand the immediate effects of the Crisis on relations between East and West.</p>

## Paper 2: Section A – Option A4: The USA, 1917-29

Key themes	Some Other Names	Some Other Terms	Issues
<b>The impact of the First World War on the USA</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic benefits &amp; Industrial growth</li> <li>Isolationism</li> <li>The Failure to ratify the Treaty of Versailles &amp; join League of Nations.</li> <li>Economic isolationism: protectionist policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woodrow Wilson</li> <li>Warren Harding</li> </ul> <p><i>Of the 20 Latin American nations, the US effectively controlled 14. Between 1924-2, US investment in Latin America rose from \$1.5bn to \$3.5bn. In 1926, the US marines intervened in Nicaragua to protect President Diaz; in 1929 the sent arms to Mexico to back President Callas: isolationism?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Normalcy</li> <li>Washington Naval Conference, 1923</li> <li>Dawes Plan, 1924</li> <li>Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928</li> <li>The Monroe Doctrine</li> <li>The Fordney-McCumber Tariff</li> </ul>	<p>Why did the USA turn isolationist after WW1?</p> <p><i>Isolationism &amp; Normalcy in part explain &amp; were in part a product of the Republican landslide of 1920 &amp; their domination of the presidency &amp; congress in the 1920s. They were also connected closely to some other key features of the 1920s below: the curtailment of immigration, prohibition, the culture wars &amp; racism.</i></p> <p>In foreign policy isolation was not total: see the adjacent column &amp; think of US involvement in Latin America.</p>
<b>Immigration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Attitudes to immigration.</li> <li>The 'Red Scare'.</li> <li>Policies to restrict immigration.</li> <li>Sacco and Vanzetti Case.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitchell Palmer</li> <li>Sacco and Vanzetti</li> <li>Webster Thayer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Melting Pot</li> <li>WASPs</li> <li>1917 Literacy Tests</li> <li>1921 Immigration Quotas</li> <li>1924 National Origins Act (Johnson-Reed Act)</li> <li>1927 Quota on Japanese &amp; Chinese Immigration (150,000)</li> <li>Socialism</li> <li>Bolshevism</li> <li>Anarchism</li> <li>The Palmer Raids</li> </ul>	<p>Why was immigration restricted in the years after the First World War?</p> <p>What were key features of the new immigration policies?</p> <p>The connection between racism &amp; the red scare (Italians, Russians &amp; East Europeans, Jews)</p>
<b>Prohibition and gangsterism</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasons for introduction of prohibition.</li> <li>Reasons for failure of prohibition.</li> <li>Organised crime including Al Capone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Al Capone</li> <li>Bugs Moran</li> <li>George Remus ('King of the Bootleggers')</li> <li>Eliot Ness</li> <li>Big Bill Thompson</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temperance</li> <li>Anti-Saloon League</li> <li>Dry Counties</li> <li>18<sup>th</sup> Amendment</li> <li>National Prohibition Act (Volstead Act)</li> <li>Bootlegging</li> </ul>	<p>The reasons for the introduction of Prohibition</p> <p>Why it failed</p> <p>The key features of the growth of organised crime; the example of Capone.</p>

Key themes	Some Other Names	Some Other Terms	Issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moonshine</li> <li>• Speakeasies</li> <li>• Teamsters</li> <li>• St Valentine's Day Massacre</li> <li>• FBI</li> </ul>	<p><i>In can be argued that the biggest impact of prohibition was criminalise millions of Americans and spread corruption into US public life: already Warren Harding had been corrupt (the Teapot Dome scandal). Now lowly paid Treasury Agents were bribed and Capone had the Mayor of Chicago in his pocket.</i></p>
<b>Mass production and the stock market boom</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons for economic boom of 1920s.</li> <li>• Henry Ford and mass production.</li> <li>• Hire purchase, consumerism and the popularity of the stock market.</li> <li>• Problems in farming, including over-production and mechanisation.</li> <li>• The decline of older industries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry Ford</li> <li>• Calvin Coolidge</li> <li>• Herbert Hoover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The American Dream</li> <li>• 'Rugged Individualism'</li> <li>• Corporations</li> <li>• Model-T Ford</li> <li>• Wall Street</li> <li>• Federal Reserve</li> <li>• Suburbs</li> <li>• Skyscrapers</li> <li>• Consumer goods</li> <li>• HP</li> <li>• Stock market boom</li> <li>• Share Prices</li> <li>• Buying 'on the margin'</li> <li>• Brokers Loans</li> <li>• National Income</li> <li>• Laissez-Faire</li> <li>• Soap Operas</li> <li>• The MacNarey-Haugen Bill</li> </ul>	<p>Why was there a boom in the 1920s?</p> <p>How important was Henry Ford &amp; the automobile industry to the 1920s?</p> <p>What were the problems of farming in the 1920s?</p> <p>Who benefitted from the boom, who didn't?</p>
<b>The Roaring Twenties</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The changing position of women including the flappers.</li> <li>• Leisure industry, cinema, Jazz, dancing, sport, radio, advertising and motoring.</li> <li>• Culture Wars</li> <li>• Morals and the 'Monkey Trial'.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• F Scott Fitzgerald, Zelda Fitzgerald</li> <li>• The It Girl</li> <li>• Louis Armstrong</li> <li>• Duke Ellington</li> <li>• George Gershwin</li> <li>• Al Jolson</li> <li>• Cecil B DeMille</li> <li>• Charlie Chaplain, Buster Keaton, Laurel &amp; Hardy</li> <li>• Walt Disney</li> <li>• Mickey Mouse</li> <li>• Charles Lindbergh</li> <li>• Jon T Scopes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flappers</li> <li>• The Jazz Age</li> <li>• Syncopation, ragtime, boogie woogie</li> <li>• The Black Bottom, the Charleston</li> <li>• Warner Bros, MGM, Fox</li> <li>• Hollywood &amp; Beverley Hills</li> <li>• Fundamentalism &amp; Creationism</li> <li>• The Scopes Trial</li> </ul>	<p>What were the key features of the Roaring Twenties?</p> <p>How far were there changes in the position of women?</p> <p>How far is the term culture wars justified?</p> <p>What was the significance of the Scopes Trial?</p>

Key themes	Some Other Names	Some Other Terms	Issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William Jennings Bryan &amp; Clarence Darrow</li> <li>Billy Sunday</li> <li></li> </ul>		
<b>The position of black Americans</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Jim Crow Laws, segregation and discrimination.</li> <li>The Ku Klux Klan.</li> <li>The influence of Marcus Garvey and W.E.B. Du Bois.</li> <li>An awareness of developments in the position of black Americans and the KKK in the years before 1919</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jim Crow Laws</li> <li>Segregation</li> <li>Sharecroppers</li> <li><i>The Birth of a Nation</i></li> <li>Lynching</li> <li>The Great Migration</li> <li>NAACP</li> <li>UNIA</li> <li>The Black Renaissance, The Harlem Renaissance</li> </ul>	<p>The role of the KKK &amp; the reasons for its decline.</p> <p>The position of black Americans at the start of the 1920s and the changes that had occurred by the end of the decade.</p> <p>The way in which emancipation did not free southern blacks; the fact that northern blacks were freer, but still discriminated against</p> <p>The way in which, mostly through jazz, black culture began to become mainstream.</p>

## Paper 2: Section B – Option B4: Conflict, Crisis and Change: The Middle East, c1919-c1995

Key themes and contents coverage	Other useful names	Other useful terms	Issues
<b>Build up of tension in Palestine, 1919-47</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Balfour Declaration and the British Mandate</li> <li>Jewish immigration(know some figures) and the reaction of Palestinians, including the Arab Revolt (1936)</li> <li>Clashes between Jews and Palestinians.</li> <li>The Peel Commission.</li> <li>The Impact of the Second World War</li> <li>Arab and Jewish terrorist activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>David Ben Gurion</li> <li>Menachem Begin</li> <li><i>The Exodus</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zionism</li> <li>The McMahon Letter</li> <li>The Sykes-Picot Agreement</li> <li>Warsaw Ghetto</li> <li><i>Haganah</i></li> <li>Partition</li> <li>The Macdonald Report</li> <li>Irgun</li> <li>The Stern Gang</li> <li>King David Hotel</li> </ul>	<p>The build of tension in Palestine in the years after 1919 brought about by the Balfour Declaration, Jewish immigration and the Peel Commission.</p> <p>The impact of Arab and Jewish terrorist activities in the 1940s.</p>
<b>The creation of Israel and the war of 1948-9</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The British announcement of their withdrawal and hand over to the UN; British motives</li> <li>UN partition plan and UN resolution agreeing to the creation of a Jewish state; Arab opposition and the outbreak of fighting between Jews and Arabs</li> <li>The British Withdrawal and the proclamation of the state of Israel</li> <li>First Arab-Israeli War: why Israel appeared weak; the first phase and the truce; the Second phase and the truce of 1949</li> <li>Reasons for the Israeli victory</li> <li>Results of the 1948-49 war for Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab states</li> <li>Jewish immigration and Palestinian Refugees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bernadotte</li> <li>The Arab Legion</li> <li>Yasser Arafat</li> <li>Nasser</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip</li> <li>West Bank</li> <li>Law of Return</li> <li><i>Fedayeen</i></li> <li>Al Fatah</li> <li>Tripartite Declaration (1950)</li> <li>Arab League</li> </ul>	<p>The reasons for the British withdrawal from Israel.</p> <p>The developments which led to the creation of Israel and the reaction of its Arab neighbours.</p> <p>Why was there US support for Israel?</p>
<b>The Suez Crisis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nasser's motives for the nationalization of Suez Canal.</li> <li>Joint British, French, Israeli attack.</li> <li>UN action and the attitudes of the Superpowers.</li> <li>Anglo-French withdrawal.</li> <li>Israeli gains.</li> <li>Effects of Suez on the Middle East</li> <li>Increased superpower involvement after Suez</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eden</li> <li>Khrushchev</li> <li>Eisenhower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>British withdrawal from Egypt</li> <li>The Baghdad Pact</li> <li>Czech arms (Migs, Ilyushins and t-34s) and Soviet advisers</li> <li>Aswan Dam project</li> <li>Sèvres Agreement</li> <li>UN Security Council, General Assembly</li> <li>Eilat, Gulf of Aqaba, Port Said,</li> </ul>	<p>The causes, events and results of the Suez Crisis of 1956.</p> <p>The effects of the Crisis on the countries involved especially Britain, France, Israel, Egypt, the USA and the Soviet Union.</p>



Key themes and contents coverage	Other useful names	Other useful terms	Issues
		Sinai Desert • Eisenhower Doctrine	
<b>The Arab-Israeli conflicts of 1967 and 1973</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nasser and Arab aims v Israel.</li> <li>Israeli attack in 1967. Events of Six Day War. Israeli gains.</li> <li>Reasons for Israeli success</li> <li>The impact of the Six Day War and the Occupied Territories on Israel's relations with Arab Countries</li> <li>Arab attack on Israel on <i>Yom Kippur</i> (1973).</li> <li>Reasons for early Arab success and eventual Israeli recovery.</li> </ul> <i>It is probably true to say that even before the Yom Kippur War, Sadat wanted peace.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yasser Arafat</li> <li>Nasser</li> <li>Moshe Dayan</li> <li>Sadat</li> <li>Begin</li> <li>Kissinger</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occupied territories: West Bank, Gaza, Golan Heights, Sinai</li> <li>East Jerusalem</li> <li>UN Resolution 242</li> <li>Soviet arms: SAMs, Strella Missiles</li> <li>OPEC, oil Shock</li> <li>Shuttle diplomacy</li> </ul>	The causes, events and results of the Six Day war.  The causes, events and results of the Yom Kippur war.  The reasons for Israeli success in 1967 and 1973.
<b>Superpower involvement in the Middle East</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasons for US support for Israel: support after World War Two; US government aid for Israel</li> <li>US interests in the wider Middle East</li> <li>Reasons for and nature of Soviet support for the Arabs</li> <li>Superpower involvement in Suez</li> <li>The Six Day War and the passing of UN Resolution 242</li> <li>The impact of the PLO and Palestinian terrorism on the West</li> <li>Superpower involvement in the Yom Kippur war, on bringing about the cease fire and moves towards peace</li> <li>The Impact of the Oil Shock on the west</li> </ul> <i>For the USSR, US support for Israel gave them an opportunity. By supporting the Arab countries, the Soviets were able to win influence in the region for the first time, and pose as the supporters of an anti-imperialist movement. Unfortunately, for them, the Arab states (to varying extents) distrusted the USSR and were also anti-communist at home</i>	<i>Palestinian terrorism, especially when directed outside Israel and in the West, undoubtedly helped put the PLO on the political map and keep the Palestinian issue to the forefront of the world's agenda. However, most of the Arab states feared and ejected the PLO even while claiming to support them.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jewish Lobby</li> <li>Baghdad Pact</li> <li>Eisenhower Doctrine</li> <li>Munich Olympics</li> </ul> <i>One key point is that US interests were not straightforward. On the one hand they supported Israel and the Jewish Lobby were powerful; on the other, they wanted to maintain good relations with the Arab world and keep them out of the Soviet orbit, and maintain the USA's leading role in the Middle East. And then, of course, there was oil. Thus, US policy was always, to some extent, a balancing act.</i>	The extent to which the superpowers made conflict worse  The extent to which they tried to bring about peace  The extent to which they were dragged into disputes
<b>The attempts to find a lasting peace, 1979-95</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasons for the Camp David Agreements of 1979 including the motives of Sadat and Carter.</li> <li>The terms of the Agreement and its results.</li> <li>The impact of the PLO and Palestinian terrorism on Israel, and on Israel's relations with Arab countries</li> <li>Attempts to achieve peace between Israel and the PLO including the motives of Rabin, Yasser Arafat and the USA.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The terms and results of the Oslo Peace Accords of 1993.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Menachem Begin Anwar Sadat Jimmy Carter Yitzhak Rabin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PLO; expulsion of PLO from Egypt and Syria</li> <li>Expulsion of PLO from Jordan</li> <li>Intifada</li> </ul>	What made agreement at Camp David possible?  What made agreement at Oslo possible?  <i>Did terrorism work?</i>